2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

SEFWI AKONTOMBRA

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude death Rate
CEB	Children Ever Born
CHIPS	Community Health Planning Services
CS	Children Surviving
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
EA	Enumeration Area
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
GDP	Gross Domestic product
GES	Ghana Education Service
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
HDI	Human Development Index
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ICU	International Communication Union
ISSER	Institute of Statistical Social and Economic Research
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NCA	National Communication Authority
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
PRB	Population Reference Bureau
PWDs	Persons with disabilities
SAD	Sefwi Akontombra District
SHS	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
WC	Water Closet
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Sefwi Akontombra District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 82,467 representing 3.5 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 52.9 percent and females represent 47.1 percent. The District localities are completely rural with no urban settlements.

The district has a sex ratio of 112 males per 100 females. The population of the district is youthful (46.6%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (4.1%) who are 60 years and older. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 82.8.

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district is 3.6 births per woman. The General Fertility Rate is 113 births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 26 births per 1,000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 3.8 deaths per 1,000 population. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 13.3 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 86.7 percent of deaths in the district. About 18.1 percent of migrants living in Sefwi Akontombra district were born elsewhere in the region, while almost 80.5 percent were born elsewhere in another region.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 81,883 with a total number of 17,592 households. The average household size in the district is 4.7. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household population accounting for 46.9 percent. Spouses form about 13.2 percent. Members of Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 39.6 percent of the household population in the district.

Marital status

About 54.0 percent of the population aged 12 years and older are married. More than fifty percent of females in the age groups between 25-65 years and older are married. Among the married, 14.2 percent have no education while 35.5 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than three quarters of the married population (90.6%) are employed, 0.9 percent are unemployed and 8.5 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (61.2%) are economically not active.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 97.0 percent. Ghanaians who are of dual nationality account for 1.2 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.4 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 1.4 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and older, 65.4 percent are literate and 34.6 percent are non-literate. The proportion of non-literate females (42.0%) is higher than that of males (28.2 %). About sixty-eight percent (67.8%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population 3 years and older (74,759) in the district, 31.0 percent has never attended school, 38.8 percent are currently attending school and 30.2 percent have attended school in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 79.0 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 21.0 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 98.0 percent are employed while 1.5 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are in full time education (57.2%), 28.7% perform household duties and 5.5 percent are disabled or too sick to work.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 86.5 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 4.3 percent in service and sales, 3.6 percent in craft and related trade, and 2.2 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians and associate professionals.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 60.7 percent are self-employed without employees, 19.5 percent are contributing family workers, 5.4 percent are casual workers and 0.8 percent are domestic employees (house helps). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 95.4 percent of the population followed by the private formal (2.2%) public sector with 2.1 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and older, 34.3 percent own mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 43.0 percent compared to 24.3 percent of females. Less than one percent (0.8%) of the population 12 years and older used internet facilities in the district. Only 241 households representing 1.4 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.6 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 (2.7%) than females (2.5%). The various types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 38.3 percent followed by emotional disability (23.1%).

Agriculture

About 86.6 percent of households in the district are engage in agriculture. Most households in the district (99.3%) are engaged in crop farming. Fish farming is done by 0.2 percent of households. Poultry (chicken) is the most dominant livestock farming activity in the district.

Housing

The housing stock of Sefwi Akotobra District is 16,888 representing 4.4 percent of the total number of houses in the Western Region. The average number of persons per house is 4.8.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

About fifty four percent (53.5%) of all dwelling units in the district are separate houses; 28.8 percent are separate houses and 11.9 percent are semi-detached houses. Seven-three percent (73.2%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household and 9.4 percent are owned by other private individuals. Only 0.7 percent of dwelling units 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/mud bricks or earth accounting for 67.1 percent with cement/concrete constituting 24.5 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district.

Cement/concrete (63.9%) and mud/earth (34.6%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (79.2%) for dwelling units in the district. Households which used thatch/palm leaf or raffia main construction material for roofing account for 12.3 percent.

Room occupancy

About 3.7 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms while 18.2 percent and 25.4 percent occupy two and three sleeping rooms respectively. Most single member households (63.3%) occupy one sleeping room.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are flashlight/torch (61.5%), kerosene lamp (14.1%) and electricity (mains (22.2%)). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (86.6%). Gas is used by a small percentage of households (1.9%) as a source of cooking fuel. The two main sources of drinking water in the district are river/stream (46.5%) and borehole (25.0%). Some households use Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal (1.4%) and unprotected well (8.5%) as sources of drinking water.

Most households use Pit latrine (61.4%) and public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc) representing 30.2 percent. Five percent of households do not have toilet facilities (bush/beach/field) in the district. About 48.0 percent of households have own bathrooms for exclusive use. Households who use open space around house account for 11.9 percent.

Waste disposal

The widely use methods of solid waste disposal by households is by public dump in the open space accounting for 59.6 percent. Some households dump their solid waste indiscriminately (27.2%). Throwing of liquid waste onto the compound (55.4%) and onto the street/outside (32.7%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background

The Sefwi Akontombra District was curved out of Sefwi Wiawso Municipality in the year 2007 with the legislative instrument (LI 1884) with Akontombra as its district capital. The district has 15 electoral areas, two area councils with the District Chief Executive as the political head.

1.1.1   Location and Size

The Sefwi Akontombra District lies in North-Eastern part of the Western Region between Latitudes 6^0 N and 6^0 30' N and Longitudes 2^0 45' W and 2^0 15' W. It is bounded on the East by Sefwi Wiawso District and Juabeso District to the North, Aowin Suaman to the South-East and Wassa Amenfi to the South-West. The district covers an area of 1,120 sq.km, representing three percent of the land area of Western Region. The District capital, Akontombra is almost at the extreme western perimeter. The District capital is 69.0 km away from Sefwi Wiawso. It is linked by a second class (gravel dressed) road. Akontombra is also 306 kilometres away from Sekondi/ Takoradi, the regional capital.

1.2   Physical Features

Most parts of the district are generally undulating and it lies between 152.4 metres (m) and 610 metres above sea level. It is cut through in the east by the Tano and Bia River Basin, this is mostly below 152.4m above sea level. The highlands, which rise above 305m, lie in a northern direction of the district capital. The main drainage system is the Tano river and its tributaries. The Tano river cuts roughly in a Southern direction and enters the sea in La Cote d' lvoire. The major tributaries include the Suhien, Kunuma, Sui and the Yoyo.

1.2.1   Geology and Mineral Deposits

The main geological formations that cover the district are the lower and upper Birimain types with the lower Birimain formation to the extreme eastern and north-eastern parts. These are volcanic rocks, which have been solidified from molten materials (lava). These are often steep and strongly dissected. There are gold deposits at Akontombra and Nsawora/Nkwadum areas. Few isolated diamonds are found to the north of Akontombra near Bopa.

1.2.2   Climate

The District falls within the tropical rainforest climate zone with high temperatures between 25^0 C – 30^0 C throughout the year. It has moderate to heavy rainfall between 1,524 mm and 1,780mm per annum with a double maxima characteristics in June-July and September-October as peaks. Humidity is high, about 90 percent at night falling to 75 percent during the day. The rainfall distribution pattern as indicated above is favourable for agricultural activities. The dry season is marked by relatively low humidity and hazy conditions occur from December to February. Because humidity is relatively high during the dry season, the District experiences fewer bush fire outbreaks.

Figure 1.1: Map of Sefwi Akontombra District
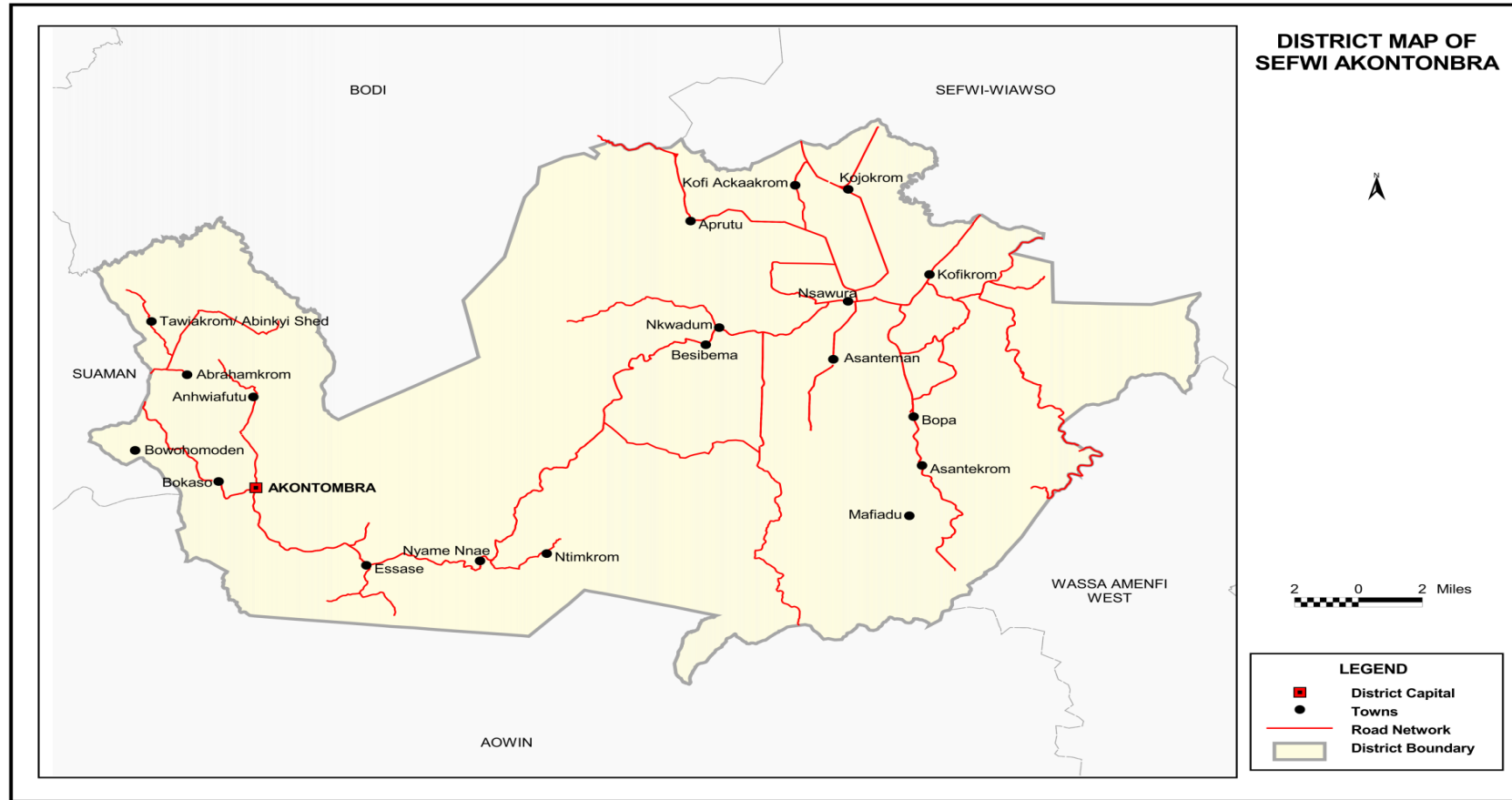
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.3 Soils

There are three main soil types found in the District namely: Forest (Ochrosols, Oxylols and Ochrosols-Oxysols intergrades). The most widespread is the forest Ochrosols, which cover most of the northern and western parts of the district. The forest Ochrosols and Oxysols are rich soils which support the cultivation of cash and food crops, such as cocoa, palm tree, cola, coffee, cashew, plantains, cocoyam, cassava and maize.

1.2.4 Vegetation and Forest Reserve Cover

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

There is a high degree of depletion of the original forest. Large sections of the forest are now secondary due to improper farming practices and logging. Because of this, a large section of the forest totalling 362.39 km^2 has been put under reserves. The District has three (3) forest reserves namely Tano Ehuro, Santomang and Sui River.

1.3   Political Administration

The District Assembly is the highest political, administrative and planning authority, representing the Central Government in the District. The Legislative Instrument LI 1884 establishing the Sefwi Akontombra District Assembly was made and inaugurated on 28th February, 2008 by Local Government Act 463, 1993. The Assembly has a membership of 23 comprised 15 elected members and 5 Government appointees representing the traditional authority and organized economic groupings in the District, the Presiding Member, Member of Parliament and the District Chief Executive who is the political head of the district. The Presiding Member chairs sittings of the assembly. The District Assembly consists of 2 Area Councils with 15 Unit Committees (UCs). Each Committee is made up of 5 members. The District Assembly is also made up of 15 electoral areas with 5 under Akontombra Area Council and the remaining 10 of the electoral areas under Nsawora-Edumafua Area Council.

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1.5   Cultural and Social Structure

1.5.1   Traditional Set Up and Culture

The Sefwi Akontombra District has its traditional council under the Sefwi Wiawso Traditional Council, which is headed by the Paramount Chief of the Traditional Area (Omanhene), with the title "Kogyeabour". The inheritance system is matrilineal. The culture of the people is not different from the Akan speaking communities or districts in the country.

The chief and people of the district celebrate the Yam Festival or Aluelue. It is celebrated in December in the District Capital. Other towns celebrate the festival on convenient dates between December and February.

1.5.2   Education

The district has a total of 90 public schools, of which 59 are primary schools. There are 30 Junior High Schools and one secondary school in the district. The number of private schools in the district is eighteen (18). (Source: GES, SAD-Annual School Census 2012/2013).

1.5.3   Health

The district is deprived in terms of availability of health facilities and personnel. The District is divided into 3 health sub-districts for effective and efficient service delivery. These are Nsawora, Akontombra and Kramokrom. There are two health centres, 3 maternity homes and 18 rural CHIPS Compound.

1.5.4   Ethnicity

The District is dominated mainly by Akan/Sefwi who form about 61.2 percent of the population. Other minority groups are Mole-Dagbani, Ga-Dangme, Ewe, and Guan.

1.5.5   Religious Composition

Christianity is the dominant religion (76.7%) in the district. Islam is the second religion after Christianity, constituting 16.6percent, and Traditionalists and others (6.7%).

1.6   Economy

1.6.1   Agriculture

The Sefwi Akontombra District (SAD) is a predominantly rural economy, with agriculture and its ancillary activities being the mainstay of the people. Agriculture employs about 85.3percent of the economically active population. The district produces many food crops, palm tree and the main cash crop, cocoa. These crops are inter-planted with cocoa seedlings from the first year until the third year when the cocoa trees start bearing fruit.

1.6.2   Industry

The district is one of the largest producers of timber in the Western region. The major species found in the District are Wawa, Odum, Sapele, Mahogany, Emire and Red Cedar. The logging and lumbering industry involves private timber firms such as Suhuma Timber Company, Bibiani Logging and Lumber Company, A. G. Timbers, Buadac Company Ltd., G. A. P. Company, and Western Veneer and Lumber Company. These are given large tracts of the primary and forest reserves as concessions by the Forestry Services Division of the

Forestry Commission. Salvage permits are also given to the timber operators and other small-scale sawmills that operate outside the concession areas.

1.6.3 Financial Institutions

Sefwi Akontombra District has enormous economic potentials. If harnessed, the district will become one of the richest in the country. The district is the second largest producer of cocoa in the Western Region. It produces nearly 6,000 metric tons of cocoa annually and has the potential for expansion. The strategic importance of the district to the cocoa industry has attracted the services of a Commercial Bank (SG-SSB), a rural bank and four Credit Unions. (SADA, 2010).

1.7 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.7.1 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.

1.7.2 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.

1.7.3   Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.7.4   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%).

1.7.5   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.

1.7.6   Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

(a) Educational Institutions

(b) Children's and Old People's Homes

(c) Hospitals and Healing Centres

(d) Hotels

(e) Prisons

(f) Service Barracks

(g) Soldiers on field exercise

(h) Floating Population: The following are examples of persons in this category:
  i.   All persons who slept in lorry parks, markets, in front of stores and offices, public bathrooms, petrol filling stations, railway stations, verandas, pavements, and all such places which are not houses or compounds.
  ii. Hunting and fishing camps.
  iii. Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

Data was collected on school attendance for all persons three (3) years and older. School attendance refers to whether a person has ever attended, was currently attending or has never attended school. In the census, school meant an educational institution where a person received at least four hours of formal education. Although the lower age limit of formal education is six years for primary one, eligibility for the school attendance question was lowered to three years because pre-school education has become an important phenomenon in the country.

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

    a. Worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least 1 hour within the 7 days preceding Census Night. This included persons who were in paid employment or self-employment or contributing family workers.

    b. Did not work, but had jobs to return to.

    c. Were unemployed.

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

The UN recommended definition of a house as "a structurally separate and independent place of abode such that a person or group of persons can isolate themselves from the hazards of climate such as storms and the sun'' was adopted. The definition, therefore, covered any type

of shelter used as living quarters, such as separate houses, semi-detached houses, flats/apartments, compound houses, huts, tents, kiosks and containers. Living quarters or dwelling units refer to a specific area or space occupied by a particular household and therefore need not necessarily be the same as the house of which the dwelling unit may be a part. Information collected on housing conditions included the type of dwelling unit, main construction materials for walls, floor and roof, holding/tenure arrangement, ownership type, type of lighting, source of water supply and toilet facilities. Data was also collected on method of disposal of solid and liquid waste.

1.8   Organization of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1   Introduction

A country's population size and age-sex composition have broad ranging consequences for a number of socio-economic indicators such as the welfare of the people. The changes in a country's population are mainly through fertility, mortality and migration levels which, to a large extent, are influenced by age-sex composition. The 2010 PHC, like all other Censuses undertaken in the country, was a "de facto" count of each person present in Ghana irrespective of nationality.

2.2   Population size and Distribution

In 2010 PHC, Sefwi-Akontombra district recorded a total population of 82,467 comprising 43,603 (52.9%) males and 38,864 (47.1%) females. The population is predominantly rural with urban population accounting for 8.8 percent and rural population representing 91.2 percent.

Table 2.1 shows the population size and composition in Sefwi Akontombra district. The district has a relatively young population with about 42.5 percent of the population below 15 years. The aged, that is those 60 years and older, constitute only 4.1 percent of the population. A similar pattern is observed among the male and female and urban and rural populations.

2.3   Age and sex structure

Understanding the age and sex structure of the population of the district is important for planning and equitable allocation of resources. The age and sex structure of the population of the district follow the region and the national pattern (Table 2.1). The age structure is that of a broad base and reduces gradually in the subsequent age groups and narrows in the older ages. Whiles more males than females are observed in all the age groups (0-14 years, 15-64 years and 65+ years).

The 0-4 year age group has the highest proportion of 15.8 percent, followed by the 5-9 year age group (14.2%) and the 10-14 year age group (12.5%). The 80-84 year age group has the least proportion of 0.3 percent. This pattern is the same for both males and females.

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

| Age group | Sex | | | | Sex ratio | Type of locality | |
	Both Sexes	Percent	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	82,467	100.0	43,603	38,864	112.2	7,287	75,180
0 - 4	13,038	15.8	6,706	6,332	105.9	861	12,177
5-9	11,700	14.2	6,036	5,664	106.6	954	10,746
10-14	10,340	12.5	5,478	4,862	112.7	903	9,437
15 - 19	7,915	9.6	4,327	3,588	120.6	910	7,005
20 - 24	7,087	8.6	3,432	3,655	93.9	771	6,316
25 - 29	6,796	8.2	3,340	3,456	96.6	714	6,082
30 - 34	5,744	7.0	2,933	2,811	104.3	469	5,275
35 - 39	5,187	6.3	2,734	2,453	111.5	426	4,761
40 - 44	4,044	4.9	2,314	1,730	133.8	299	3,745
45 - 49	3,196	3.9	1,863	1,333	139.8	271	2,925
50 - 54	2,597	3.1	1,550	1,047	148	247	2,350
55 - 59	1,360	1.6	915	445	205.6	149	1,211
60 - 64	1,180	1.4	712	468	152.1	101	1,079
65 - 69	618	0.7	372	246	151.2	64	554
70 - 74	741	0.9	390	351	111.1	63	678
75 - 79	354	0.4	220	134	164.2	39	315
80 - 84	233	0.3	109	124	87.9	18	215
85+	337	0.4	172	165	104.2	28	309
All Ages	82,467		43,603	38,864	112.2	7,287	75,180
0-14	35,078		18,220	16,858	108.1	2,718	32,360
15-64	45,106		24,120	20,986	114.9	4,357	40,749
65+	2,283		1,263	1,020	123.8	212	2,071
Age-dependency ratio	**82.8**		**80.8**	**85.2**		**67.2**	**84.5**

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Sex Ratio

It is known that there are more males than females at birth, but there are more male deaths at all ages. The sex ratio should therefore show a gradual decrease with age such that there is near parity (the number of children previously born alive to a woman) in the reproductive age group 15-49. (GSS, 2005). As indicated in Table 2.1 the sex ratio for the district is 112 males per 100 females. Except in a few age groups, the ratio indicates more males than females in the district. Age misreporting and age heaping are however more likely to be accounting for the sex ratio of 205.6 in the age group 55-59.

Age Dependency Ratio

The age-dependency ratio is the ratio of persons in the "dependent" ages (generally under age 15 and over age 64) to those in the "economically productive" ages (15-64 years) in a population. Where more detailed data are lacking, the age-dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of economic burden the productive portion of a population must carry-even though some persons defined as "dependent" are producers and some persons in the "productive" ages are economically dependent. (PRB, 2004).

A high dependency ratio indicates that the economically active population and the overall economy face a greater burden to support and provide social services needed by children and older persons who are often economically dependent. Table 2.1 also shows that the age-

dependency ratio for Sefwi Akontombra District (SAD) is 82.8 in 2010. This implies that every 100 persons in the working age group have 83 persons in the dependent ages to support and it is higher than the regional dependency ratio of 74.8.

Population Pyramid

A population pyramid illustrates the age and sex structure of a country's population and may provide insights about political and social stability, as well as economic development. The shape of the population pyramid gradually evolves over time as a result of fertility, mortality, and international migration trends.

Figure 2.1 is a graphical representation of the population by age and sex of Sefwi Akontombra District. The age pattern of the pyramid is typical of most developing countries' population age structure. The shape of the population pyramid is generally a bell-shape with a broad base representing a large proportion of children (less than 15 years), which tapers off with increasing age of a small proportion of the elderly (60 years and older). There are however exceptions in ages 0-15, 30-59 which have relatively larger male populations than females.

Figure 2.1: Population Pyramid
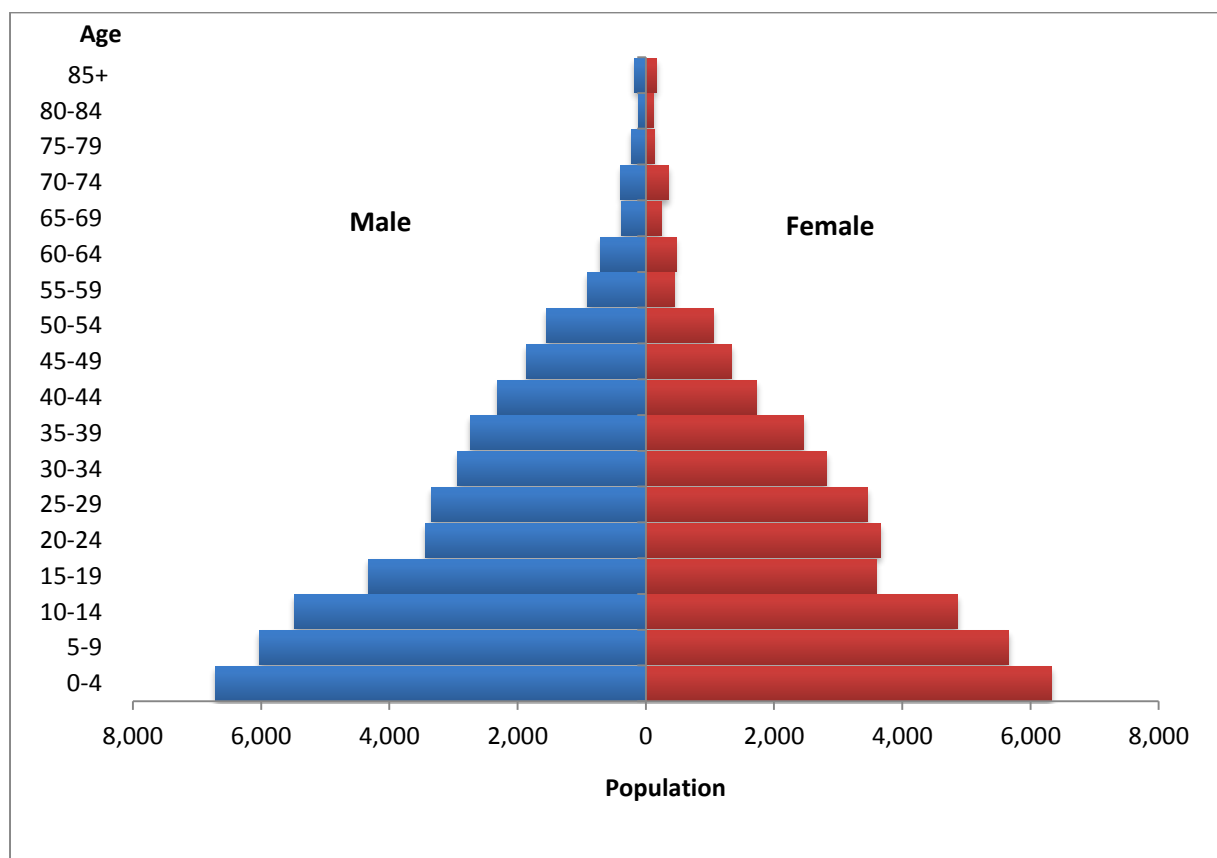
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4   Migration, Fertility and Mortality

2.4.1   Fertility

Fertility refers to the number of live births women have. It differs from fecundity, which refers to the physiological capability of women to reproduce. Fertility is directly determined by a number of factors that, in turn, are affected by a great many social, cultural, economic, health, and other environmental factors (PRB, 2004). Crude birth rate indicates the number of live births per 1,000 population in a given year. General Fertility Rate is the number of live births per 1,000 women ages 15-49 in a given year.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she ended childbearing if she was to pass through all her child bearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year.

Table 2.2 shows the reported total fertility rates, general fertility rates and the crude birth rates for the Western region and Sefwi Akontombra district. The Total Fertility Rate in 2010 for Sefwi Akontombra is 3.6. General fertility rate of women aged 15-49 is 113 live births per 1,000 women, which is slightly higher than the regional rate of 89.2 births per 1,000 women ages 15-49. The crude birth rate in the Sefwi Akontombra district was 26 live births per 1,000 population.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All districts	2,376,021	602,769	63,769	3.6	105.8	26.8
Jomoro	150,107	38,145	4,245	3.7	111.3	28.3
Ellembelle	87,501	22,148	2,381	3.6	107.5	27.2
Nzema East	60,828	15,155	1,734	3.7	114.4	28.5
Ahanta West	106,215	26,356	3,112	3.9	118.1	29.3
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	559,548	158,170	12,883	2.8	81.5	23
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 population*

Table 2.3 shows female population 12 years and older, with children ever born) and children surviving by sex. Overall, the district has a total of 24,751 females aged 12 years and older with 65,157 CEB out of which 58,086 representing 89.1 percent of the children survived. Age group 35-39 years has the highest proportion of children ever born (10,455) out of which 9,716 representing 92.9 percent children survived. Of the 3,456 women in age group 25-29 years, the total number of children ever born is 7,598 and 7,124 representing 93.8 percent of the children survived. Thus the highest proportion of children who survived belongs to women in age group 25-29 years. The age group 15-19 has the least number of children ever born (443) to women in the reproductive age group (15-49 years) and the lowest proportion of children surviving (87.4%).

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

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving					
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
All Ages	24,751	65,157	33,254	31,903	58,086	89.1	29,367	88.3	28,719	90.0
12-14c	2,745	10	4	6	8	80.0	2	50.0	6	100.0
15-19	3,588	443	224	219	387	87.4	180	80.4	207	94.5
20-24	3,655	3,723	1,897	1,826	3,412	91.6	1,700	89.6	1,712	93.8
25-29	3,456	7,598	3,823	3,775	7,124	93.8	3,515	91.9	3,609	95.6
30-34	2,811	9,649	5,082	4,567	8,933	92.6	4,634	91.2	4,299	94.1
35-39	2,453	10,455	5,303	5,152	9,716	92.9	4,919	92.8	4,797	93.1
40-44	1,730	8,848	4,580	4,268	8,025	90.7	4,143	90.5	3,882	91.0
45-49	1,333	7,088	3,604	3,484	6,346	89.5	3,217	89.3	3,129	89.8
50-54	1,047	6,106	3,122	2,984	5,271	86.3	2,659	85.2	2,612	87.5
55-59	445	2,485	1,253	1,232	2,106	84.7	1,067	85.2	1,039	84.3
60+	1,488	8,752	4,362	4,390	6,758	77.2	3,331	76.4	3,427	78.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Mortality

Mortality refers to deaths that occur within a population. The probability of dying during a given time period is linked to many factors, such as age, sex, race, occupation and social class. Mortality also plays an important role in determining the growth of a population. The level and pattern of mortality is a reflection of the health status of a population. Results from mortality analyses underpin disease control programmes and contributes to identifying viable and relevant health and related programmes which advance human survival.

Crude death Rate

Crude death rate is affected by many population characteristics, particularly age structure and is defined as the number of deaths per 1,000 population in a given year. Table 2.4 shows deaths in households and crude death rate for the district during the 12 months preceding the census. It further shows that a total of 316 deaths were recorded in the Sefwi Akontombra District at the 2010 PHC with a crude death rate of about 3.8 or 4 deaths per 1,000 population.

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

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

Causes of death

Table 2.5 presents the cause of death by district in the Western Region. Out of a total of 316 deaths recorded in the Sefwi Akontombra District, 13.3 percent are due to accident or violence or homicide or suicide whiles 86.7 percent are due to all other causes such as natural deaths. The district's percentage of deaths caused by either accident or violence or homicide or suicide is lower than the regional average of 13.4 percent.

Table 2.5: Cause of death by district

Death in households	Total household deaths	Accident/ violence/ homicide /suicide Number	Accident/ violence/ homicide /suicide Percent	All other causes Number	All other causes Percent
Western	14,825	1,982	13.4	12,843	86.6
Jomoro	1,452	182	12.5	1,270	87.5
Ellembelle	471	56	11.9	415	88.1
Nzema East	425	82	19.3	343	80.7
Ahanta West	683	82	12	601	88
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	2,721	381	14	2,340	86
Kwesimintsim	*1,028*	*141*	13.7	*887*	*86.3*
Takoradi	*439*	*75*	17.1	*364*	*82.9*
Sekondi	*445*	*53*	11.9	*392*	*88.1*
Essikadu-Ketan	*809*	*112*	13.8	*697*	*86.2*
Shama	590	74	12.5	516	87.5
Wassa East	926	63	6.8	863	93.2
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	351	38	10.8	313	89.2
Prestea/Huni Valley	974	165	16.9	809	83.1
Wassa Amenfi East	589	104	17.7	485	82.3
Wassa Amenfi West	531	62	11.7	469	88.3
Aowin	561	107	19.1	454	80.9
Sefwi Akontombra	**316**	**42**	**13.3**	**274**	**86.7**
Sefwi Wiawso	890	126	14.2	764	85.8
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	1,053	95	9	958	91
Juabeso	361	37	10.2	324	89.8
Bia west	595	133	22.4	462	77.6
Mpohor	390	44	11.3	346	88.7
Wassa Amenfi Central	374	35	9.4	339	90.6
Suaman	88	14	15.9	74	84.1
Bodi	358	42	11.7	316	88.3
Bia East	126	18	14.3	108	85.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age Specific Death Rate

Age specific death rate is the number of deaths of people in a specified age group per 1,000 population of that age group. Since mortality varies greatly by sex and race, age-specific death rates are often given separately for males and females in a population. The graph shows the expected "U" pattern. The male under five age specific mortality rate was higher than the female in the same age group. The lowest age specific mortality rates occurred in the 10-14 year age group. The age specific mortality rates between 20-34 year age groups was higher for females than for males probably due to maternal deaths

Figure 2.2: Reported Age-Specific death rate by sex
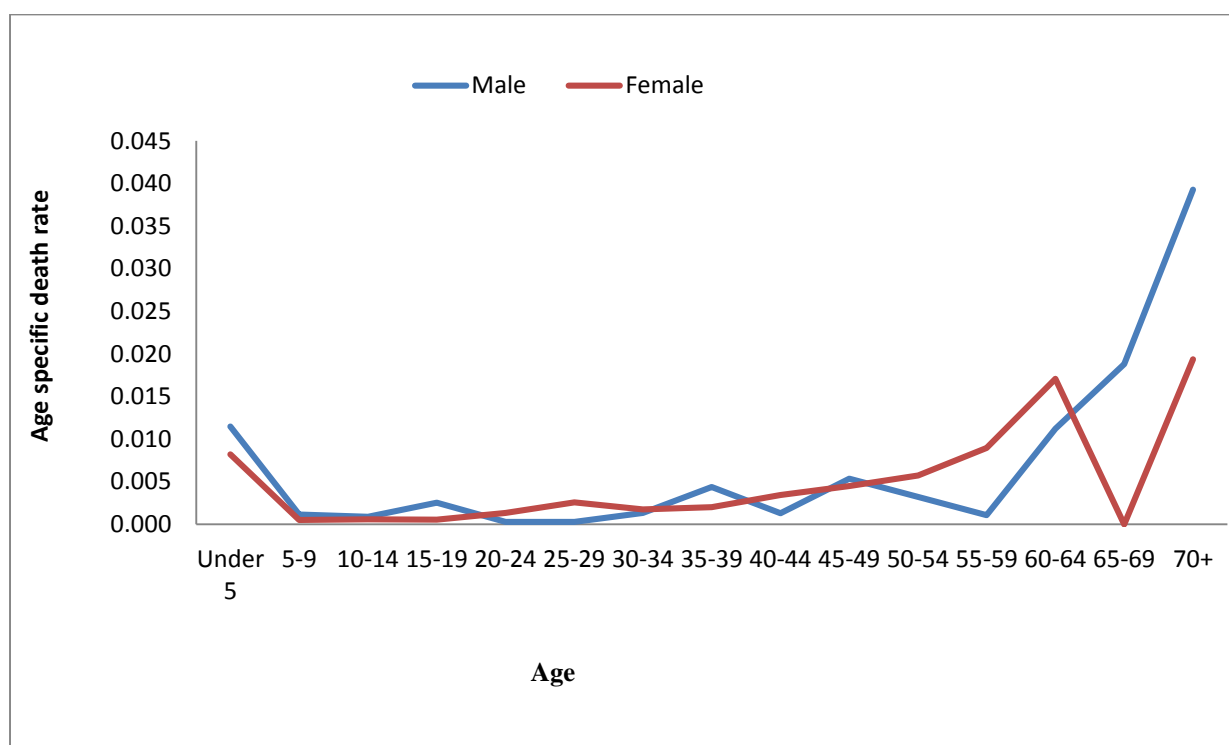
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Migration

Migration is the movement of people across a specific boundary for the purpose of establishing a new permanent or semi-permanent residence. Table 2.4 shows the birthplace by duration of residence of migrants. It also indicates that a total of 37,683 migrants are resident in Sefwi Akontombra District (SAD). About 18.1 percent of the migrants in the district were born elsewhere in the region, 80.5 percent were born elsewhere in another region and 1.4 were born outside Ghana. Of the migrants born elsewhere in another region, 22.3 percent are from Ashanti, 15.8 percent are from Upper East and Brong Ahafo (14.4%).

The highest percentage of the migrants are those have resided in the district between 1-4 years (26.9%), followed by those resident between 10-19 years (22.5 percent) and more than twenty (20+) years (20.9 percent).

Table 2.6 further portrays an interesting migratory pattern regarding most recent migration or migrants who have resided in the district for 1- 4 years. Large proportions of migrants come from the three northern regions, Northern (29.5%), Upper East (31.1%), and Upper West (34.3%).

Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Total		Duration of residence (%)				
	Number	Percent	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	37,683	100.0	12.0	26.9	17.7	22.5	20.9
Born elsewhere in the region	6,826	18.1	13.6	28.2	15.4	19.9	22.9
Born elsewhere in another region:							
Western	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central	1,081	2.9	8.8	20.6	16.9	20.3	33.4
Greater Accra	401	1.1	12.7	24.4	14.7	16.7	31.4
Volta	1,683	4.5	7.0	15.4	17.9	25.8	33.9
Eastern	2,240	5.9	9.2	19.9	15.6	23.7	31.6
Ashanti	8,394	22.3	11.5	24.6	15.5	21.9	26.4
Brong Ahafo	5,434	14.4	12.2	27.1	18.0	25.5	17.1
Northern	3,399	9.0	11.4	29.5	20.9	23.2	15.0
Upper East	5,957	15.8	13.1	31.1	20.0	24.5	11.1
Upper west	1,748	4.6	14.9	34.3	25.1	17.5	8.2
Outside Ghana	520	1.4	15.8	32.7	17.5	20.2	13.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1   Introduction

The composition of the Ghanaian household is a reflection of the social structure of the country. The household composition is therefore defined in terms of relationship of members of the household to one person they accept and recognize as the head and who is responsible for management and upkeep of the household members. Thus, a number of factors determine and modify the household composition. Four major factors influence the average size of households in a population: the level of fertility, the extent to which elderly relatives, especially parents, are able to maintain themselves financially and can afford to live apart from their children in their own households; the extent to which unmarried persons leave home and establish households, either alone or with one or more friends; and differences in the definition of what constitutes a household itself.

3.2   Household Size, Household Composition and Headship

3.2.1   Household Size

Household size refers to the total number of persons in a household irrespective of age, sex, or relationship status. Table 3.1 presents the household size of the district by locality of residence. There are 17,592 households in the district of which only about 90.9 percent (15,997) reside in rural areas with the rest in urban settlements. The district has an average household size of 4.7 persons with more persons in rural households (4.7) than urban households (4.5).

Table 3.1: Household size by locality of residence

		District		
Categories	Region	Number	Urban	Rural
Total household population	2,307,395	81,883	7,216	74,667
Number of households	553,634	17,592	1,595	15,997
Average household size	4.2	4.7	4.5	4.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2   Household Composition

Table 3.2 shows household population by composition and sex. Child (son/daughter) constitutes the highest proportion of 46.9 percent, followed by heads of households (21.5 percent) and Spouse (wife/husband) (13.2 percent). Parent/parent in-law and adopted/foster child form the least proportions of 0.4 percent and 0.3 percent respectively. For the male population, child (son/daughter) forms the highest proportion of 47.3 percent, followed by male heads (32.2 percent), grand-child (5.2 percent) and brother/sister (4.5 percent). Parent/parent in-law constitute the least proportion of 0.1 percent. Child (son/daughter) recorded the highest proportion for the female population (46.5 percent), followed by spouse (wife/husband) (27 percent) and household heads (8.3 percent) adopted/foster child has the least proportion of 0.3 percent.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Relationship to head	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	81,883	43,265	38,618	100.0	100.0	100.0
Head	17,592	14,383	3,209	21.5	33.2	8.3
Spouse (wife/husband)	10,814	395	10,419	13.2	0.9	27.0
Child (son/daughter)	38,427	20,467	17,960	46.9	47.3	46.5
Parent/Parent in-law	312	52	260	0.4	0.1	0.7
Son/Daughter in-law	474	164	310	0.6	0.4	0.8
Grandchild	4,315	2,240	2,075	5.3	5.2	5.4
Brother/Sister	3,104	1,953	1,151	3.8	4.5	3.0
Step child	543	279	264	0.7	0.6	0.7
Adopted/Foster child	221	110	111	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other relative	3,815	1,844	1,971	4.7	4.3	5.1
Non-relative	2,266	1,378	888	2.8	3.2	2.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3   Household Structure

Table 3.3 shows the household population by the household structure and the sex of its members. More than a third (39.6%) of the household population resides in nuclear families (Head, spouse (s), children only). The extended family comprising the head, spouse (s), children and heads relatives constitute 23.9 percent of the household population. Single parent extended (Head, children, heads relatives) constitute 9.0 percent. Single person households (3.0%) are not a common phenomenon in Sefwi Akontombra District and not many households are found with the head and spouse only (2.1%).

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	81,883	100.0	43,265	100.0	38,618	100.0
Nuclear						
Head only	2,433	3.0	1,897	4.4	536	1.4
Head and a spouse only	1,692	2.1	868	2.0	824	2.1
Single parent Nuclear	5,821	7.1	2,935	6.8	2,886	7.5
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	32,433	39.6	17,072	39.5	15,361	39.8
Extended						
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	19,574	23.9	10,091	23.3	9,483	24.6
Extended + non relatives	2,569	3.1	1,361	3.1	1,208	3.1
Head spouse(s) and other composition	4,225	5.2	2,306	5.3	1,919	5.0
Single parent Extended	7,387	9.0	3,332	7.7	4,055	10.5
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,103	1.3	489	1.1	614	1.6
Head and other composition but no spouse	4,646	5.7	2,914	6.7	1,732	4.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3   Marital Status

Marriage may be defined as a social institution which establishes the legitimacy of children, (Gough, 1959). Marriage defined this way, thus, serves as a means for procreation, mutual support and companionship. Marriage in Ghana is based on legal contractual relations between a man and a woman. The three forms of marriage in Ghana are: the customary, ordinance, Christian and Islamic marriages (Fayorsey, 2003). These three systems are considered distinct and have specific implications and expectations. Ordinarily, Ordinance Marriage is often preceded by the performance of all the stipulated rites of a customary law marriage. There are also informal co-habiting unions with no legal binding. The 2010 PHC collected data on marital status for persons aged 12 years and older. The data are classified into 'never married', 'consensual union', 'married', separated', 'divorced' and 'widowed'. Three forms of marriage are formally acknowledged in Ghana. .

Figure 3.1 shows that out of the 53,197 people aged 12 years and older, 54 percent are married with informal/consensual union/living together also constituting 2.7 percent. Divorced has a higher proportion (3.6 percent) than widowed (2.2 percent).

Figure 3.1: Marital status of persons 12 years and older
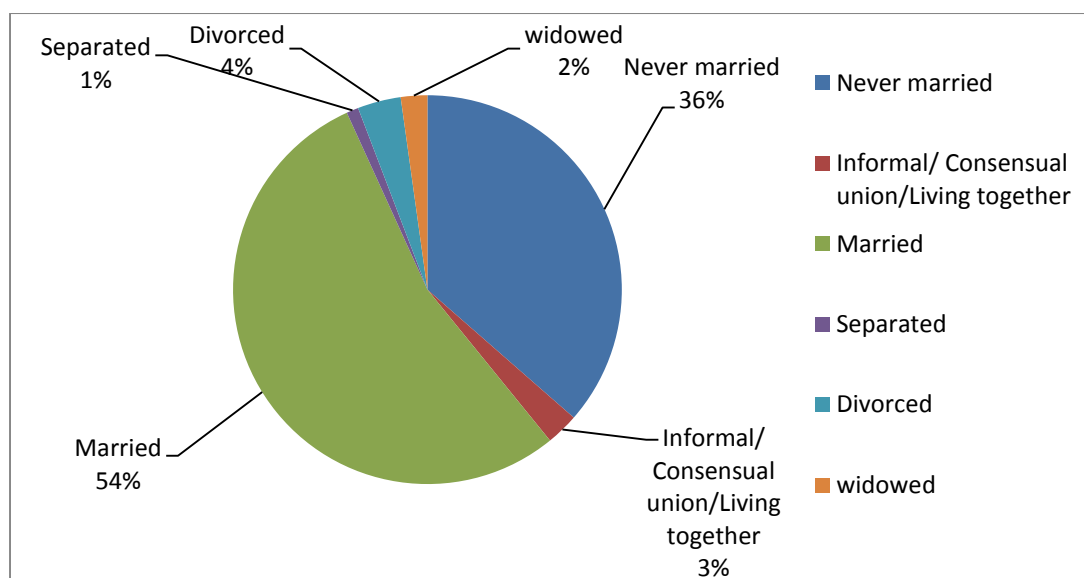
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1   Marital status by sex and age

Table 3.4 shows that the highest proportion of married persons are in the age groups of 40-44 years (84.8%), followed by those in 45-49 year age group (84.4%). Table 3.4 further shows that, 5.6 percent of females in the age group of 12-14 years are married; the proportion is higher than males (4.3%) of the same age group.

While the highest proportion of male married persons is between the ages of 55-59 years (89.6%), the highest proportion of married females is between 35-39 years (85.9%). Furthermore, the proportion of females 65 years and older who are widowed (41.8%) is almost eight times the proportion of males 65 years and older who are widowed (5.0%).

Table 3.4: Marital status of persons 12 years and older by age-group and sex

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	53,197	100.0	36.4	2.7	54	1	3.6	2.2
12-14	5,808	100.0	94.8	0.3	5	0	0	0
15 - 19	7,915	100.0	87.9	1.4	9.9	0.3	0.4	0.1
20 - 24	7,087	100.0	54.6	4.2	38	1.2	1.8	0.1
25 - 29	6,796	100.0	25	5.4	65.1	1	3.1	0.3
30 - 34	5,744	100.0	10.2	4.1	79.6	1.3	4	0.8
35 - 39	5,187	100.0	5.5	3.1	84.1	1.1	4.8	1.4
40 - 44	4,044	100.0	3.2	2.6	84.8	1.1	6.3	2
45 - 49	3,196	100.0	2.2	2	84.4	1.9	6.4	3
50 - 54	2,597	100.0	2.2	1.9	82.4	2.2	6.7	4.6
55 - 59	1,360	100.0	1.5	1.3	82.2	1.2	6.5	7.2
60 - 64	1,180	100.0	2.8	1.6	73.6	2.5	7.8	11.7
65+	2,283	100.0	5.3	1.1	59	1.7	11.4	21.4
Male								
Total	28,446	100.0	41.9	2.5	51.6	0.8	2.6	0.7
12-14	3,063	100.0	95.3	0.4	4.3	0	0	0
15 - 19	4,327	100.0	92.8	0.7	6.2	0	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	3,432	100.0	77.2	2.6	18.8	0.5	0.7	0.1
25 - 29	3,340	100.0	39.9	5.4	51.7	0.7	2	0.2
30 - 34	2,933	100.0	15.7	4.7	75.3	0.9	3.1	0.2
35 - 39	2,734	100.0	8.5	3	82.4	1.3	4.3	0.4
40 - 44	2,314	100.0	4.5	2.6	86.6	1	4.7	0.6
45 - 49	1,863	100.0	3.1	1.7	87.4	1.6	5.2	1.1
50 - 54	1,550	100.0	2.3	2.1	88.6	1.9	3.7	1.3
55 - 59	915	100.0	1.5	1.4	89.6	1	4.7	1.7
60 - 64	712	100.0	2.9	2	85.5	2.2	4.4	2.9
65+	1,263	100.0	5.7	1.7	79.7	1.3	6.6	5
Female								
Total	24,751	100.0	30	3	56.7	1.3	4.9	4
12-14	2,745	100.0	94.2	0.1	5.6	0	0	0
15 - 19	3,588	100.0	82.1	2.1	14.3	0.6	0.7	0.2
20 - 24	3,655	100.0	33.4	5.6	56.1	1.8	2.9	0.2
25 - 29	3,456	100.0	10.7	5.4	78.1	1.2	4.2	0.4
30 - 34	2,811	100.0	4.5	3.4	84	1.8	5	1.4
35 - 39	2,453	100.0	2	3.2	85.9	0.9	5.4	2.6
40 - 44	1,730	100.0	1.6	2.5	82.3	1.3	8.4	3.9
45 - 49	1,333	100.0	1	2.4	80.3	2.5	8.1	5.8
50 - 54	1,047	100.0	1.9	1.6	73.2	2.7	11.2	9.5
55 - 59	445	100.0	1.6	1.1	67	1.6	10.3	18.4
60 - 64	468	100.0	2.6	1.1	55.6	2.8	13	25
65+	1,020	100.0	4.8	0.5	33.4	2.2	17.4	41.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2   Marital status and level of education

Table 3.5 presents the marital status of the population 12 years and older in relation to their educational level in the district. The data show that 35.5 percent of persons 12 years and older in the district have no education, 54.6 percent have only basic education whiles less one percent (0.2%) have attained tertiary level education. Of the married population in the district, 47.6 percent have no education, 45.9 percent have attained basic education, 4.4 percent have attained secondary education whiles 0.3 percent having tertiary education. The

proportion of married males with no education is lower (39.6%) than the proportion of married females without education (56.0%).

Table 3.5: Marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and level of education

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic[1]	Secon-dary[2]	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma[3]	Tertiary[4]
Both Sexes								
Total	53,197	100.0	35.5	54.6	8	0.4	1.3	0.2
Never married	19,340	100.0	14.2	69.8	14.1	0.4	1.3	0.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,457	100.0	29	59.8	9.2	0.5	1.3	0.2
Married	28,723	100.0	47.6	45.9	4.4	0.5	1.3	0.3
Separated	558	100.0	45.9	45	5.4	1.1	2.7	0
Divorced	1,933	100.0	46.7	47.7	3.6	0.8	1.1	0.1
Widowed	1,186	100.0	72.8	25.7	1.1	0	0.3	0
Male								
Total	28,446	100.0	28.9	58.5	9.9	0.4	1.8	0.4
Never married	11,912	100.0	14.9	67.9	15	0.3	1.6	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	705	100.0	24.5	59.4	13.3	0.1	2.1	0.4
Married	14,679	100.0	39.6	51.4	6	0.5	2	0.5
Separated	231	100.0	38.1	45.5	9.5	1.7	5.2	0
Divorced	731	100.0	36.3	56.1	4.7	1	1.8	0.3
Widowed	188	100.0	53.7	42	4.3	0	0	0
Female								
Total	24,751	100.0	43.1	50.1	5.7	0.4	0.6	0
Never married	7,428	100.0	13.2	72.8	12.6	0.5	0.8	0.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	752	100.0	33.1	60.1	5.3	0.9	0.5	0
Married	14,044	100.0	56	40.3	2.7	0.4	0.6	0
Separated	327	100.0	51.4	44.6	2.4	0.6	0.9	0
Divorced	1,202	100.0	53	42.7	3	0.7	0.7	0
Widowed	998	100.0	76.5	22.6	0.5	0	0.4	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS

[2] Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary

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

Tertiary: Bachelor's Degree and Post Graduate or higher

3.3.3 Marital status and economic activity status

Table 3.6 presents the marital status of the population 12 years and older by economic activity. Status of economic activity significantly influences preference in marriage partner's selection. Evidence of ability to support a spouse financially or mere perception of ability to support a spouse financially, is a key determinant in a man's decision to get married whether he is allowed or not.

The Table shows that 61.2 percent of persons who have never married are economically not active and 37.6 percent are employed. On the other hand, majority of persons in all the other categories of marital status are employed. Of those married, nine out of 10 persons (90.6%)

are employed, whiles 8 out of 10 persons in Informal/consensual union/living together (84.2%) are employed.

Table 3.6: Marital status of persons 12 years and older by economic activity status and sex

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	53,197	100.0	37,607	70.70	570	1.10	15,020	28.2
Never married	19,340	100.0	7,263	37.60	250	1.30	11,827	61.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,457	100.0	1,227	84.20	33	2.30	197	13.5
Married	28,723	100.0	26,020	90.60	262	0.90	2,441	8.5
Separated	558	100.0	464	83.20	11	2.00	83	14.9
Divorced	1,933	100.0	1,682	87.00	11	0.60	240	12.4
Widowed	1,186	100.0	951	80.20	3	0.30	232	19.6
Male								
Total	28,446	100.0	20,798	73.10	258	0.90	7,390	26.0
Never married	11,912	100.0	5,184	43.50	135	1.10	6,593	55.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	705	100.0	638	90.50	9	1.30	58	8.2
Married	14,679	100.0	13,943	95.00	109	0.70	627	4.3
Separated	231	100.0	205	88.70	-	-	26	11.3
Divorced	731	100.0	663	90.70	5	0.70	63	8.6
Widowed	188	100.0	165	87.80	-	-	23	12.2
Female								
Total	24,751	100.0	16,809	67.90	312	1.30	7,630	30.8
Never married	7,428	100.0	2,079	28.00	115	1.50	5,234	70.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	752	100.0	589	78.30	24	3.20	139	18.5
Married	14,044	100.0	12,077	86.00	153	1.10	1,814	12.9
Separated	327	100.0	259	79.20	11	3.40	57	17.4
Divorced	1,202	100.0	1,019	84.80	6	0.50	177	14.7
Widowed	998	100.0	786	78.80	3	0.30	209	20.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.6 further reveals that, for both male and female, marital status and economic activity follows the same pattern. However, of the never married category, more males (43.5%) than females (28.0%) are employed and of those married, more males than females are employed. Also, the proportion of females who are married and are economically not active is higher than their male counterparts (12.9% and 8.2% respectively).

3.4   Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth, Ghanaians who are dual nationals and by naturalization. Table 3.7 indicates that majority of the population in Sefwi Akontombra District are Ghanaians (99.0). The rest of the population is made up of persons from ECOWAS countries (0.7%), other African countries (0.4%) and non-Africans (0.3%).

Table.3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	82,467	100.0	43,603	100.0	38,864	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	79,999	97.0	42,228	96.9	37,771	97.2
Dual Nationality	1,025	1.2	543	1.2	482	1.2
Ghanaian by naturalisation	332	0.4	182	0.4	150	0.4
ECOWAS	599	0.7	389	0.9	210	0.5
Africa other than ECOWAS	291	0.4	150	0.3	141	0.4
Other	221	0.3	111	0.3	110	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

There are two main religious groupings in the district. These are Christians (76.6%) and Moslems (16.6%) as shown in Table 3.8. Persons with no religion account for 6.0 percent and traditionalist and other religious groupings constitute 0.3 percent and 0.4 percent respectively.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	82,467	100.0	43,603	100.0	38,864	100.0
No Religion	4,928	6.0	3,368	7.7	1,560	4.0
Catholic	12,783	15.5	6,748	15.5	6,035	15.5
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	15,958	19.4	8,185	18.8	7,773	20.0
Pentecostal/Charismatic	24,253	29.4	12,432	28.5	11,821	30.4
Other Christians	10,296	12.5	5,219	12.0	5,077	13.1
Islam	13,666	16.6	7,330	16.8	6,336	16.3
Traditionalist	283	0.3	180	0.4	103	0.3
Other (Specify)	300	0.4	141	0.3	159	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

3.6.1 Introduction

Education is an important aspect of societal development. It is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for societal well-being. There is a relationship between education, human resource development and economic growth (UNDP, 2011). Countries therefore place emphasis on educational policies in designing their plans to accelerate development. It is for this reason that of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) one of the goals (MDG 2) is achieving universal primary education by 2015 (United Nations Development Programme, 2010). Two indicators used to track MDG 2 are Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) in primary education and proportion of people starting Grade1 who reach the last grade of primary education. In addition, one of the indicators for MDG 2 is the ratio of boys to girls in primary, secondary and tertiary education. Education is also one of the three variables used for the calculation of the Human Development Index (HDI) (UNDP, 2010).

3.6.2 Literacy

Much information is transmitted in written form and therefore the ability to read and write a simple sentence with understanding is very essential. Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write in any language and relates to those aged 11 years and older. Figure 3.2 present the literacy status of the population 11 years and older in Sefwi Akontombra Dristrict. The highest proportion (67.8%) of the population aged 11 years and older are literate in English and Ghanaian language. Persons who are literate in English only account for 20.6 percent. About 11.0 percent are literate in Ghanaian language only. The proportion literate in English and French and French, English and Ghanaian language constitute the least proportion of 0.3 percent each.

Figure 3.2: Literacy status of population 11 years and older
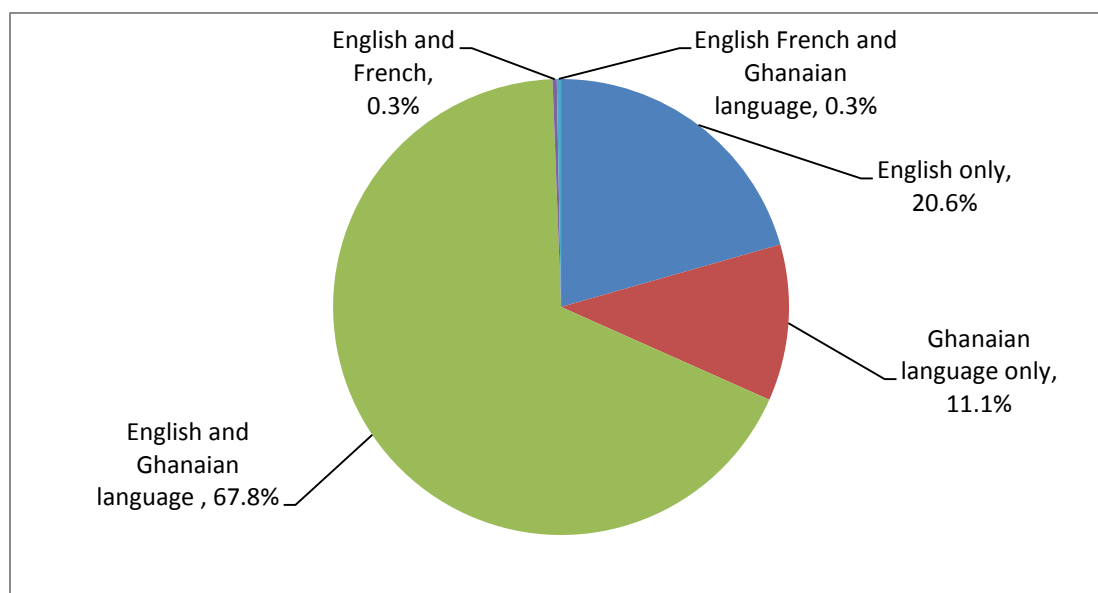
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.9 represent the population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status. From the table, in all the age groups, the proportion that are literate in English and Ghanaian language is the highest followed by those who are literate in English only and Ghanaian language only. The data shows that English language is more popular than Ghanaian language in the district; there is therefore the need to make literacy in Ghanaian language attractive in the district. The population who are literate in English and French and Ghanaian language represent a small percentage among the various age groups. Ghana is surrounded by French speaking countries and therefor literacy in the French language should be encouraged to enhance better communication among its neighboring countries.

In terms of sex, Table 3.9 shows that in the district, 70.9 percent of the male population is literate in English and Ghanaian language, while 18.5 percent are literate English language only and 10.0 percent in Ghanaian Language. On the other hand, 63.3 percent and 23.6 percent of the female population are literate in English and Ghanaian Language and English only respectively. The table shows that the proportion "not literate" increases with age from 11-14 years up to 40-44 years in the district.

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

| | | | | | | | | English French and |
| | | | | | | English and | English | and |
Sex/Age group	None (Not literate)	Number	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	Ghanaian language	and French	Ghanaian Language
Total								
Total	**18,999**	**35,893**	**100.0**	**20.6**	**11.1**	**67.8**	**0.3**	**0.3**
11-14	465	7,038	100.0	28.9	9.7	61.1	0.2	0.1
15-19	1,053	6,862	100.0	20.6	6.3	72.6	0.1	0.3
20-24	2,078	5,009	100.0	18.9	9.5	71	0.3	0.4
25-29	2,630	4,166	100.0	20	12.8	66.3	0.4	0.4
30-34	2,669	3,075	100.0	19.1	14.7	65.3	0.6	0.4
35-39	2,478	2,709	100.0	17.8	16.2	65.3	0.4	0.4
40-44	2,006	2,038	100.0	16.7	13.6	69.1	0.4	0.2
45-49	1,588	1,608	100.0	16	13.2	69.8	0.6	0.4
50-54	1,213	1,384	100.0	15.2	13.7	71	0	0.1
55-59	612	748	100.0	12.4	13	74.2	0.1	0.3
60-64	686	494	100.0	15.4	13.6	70.9	0	0.2
65+	1,521	762	100.0	13.8	15.1	71	0.1	0
Male								
Total	**8,266**	**21,071**	**100.0**	**18.5**	**10**	**70.9**	**0.3**	**0.3**
11-14	194	3,760	100.0	28.1	9.6	62.1	0.2	0.1
15-19	491	3,836	100.0	18.8	5.6	75.1	0.2	0.3
20-24	762	2,670	100.0	16.3	8.2	74.8	0.2	0.5
25-29	1,021	2,319	100.0	18.5	9.7	70.5	0.6	0.6
30-34	1,143	1,790	100.0	15.8	13	70.3	0.7	0.2
35-39	1,028	1,706	100.0	16.9	13.4	68.6	0.6	0.4
40-44	952	1,362	100.0	14.4	12.8	72.1	0.4	0.3
45-49	768	1,095	100.0	13.9	11.6	73.4	0.7	0.4
50-54	592	958	100.0	13.7	11.9	74.2	0	0.2
55-59	330	585	100.0	11.6	13.2	74.7	0.2	0.3
60-64	311	401	100.0	14.2	11.2	74.3	0	0.2
65+	674	589	100.0	12.1	13.8	74	0.2	0
Female								
Total	**10,733**	**14,822**	**100.0**	**23.6**	**12.6**	**63.3**	**0.2**	**0.3**
11-14	271	3,278	100.0	29.9	9.8	59.8	0.3	0.2
15-19	562	3,026	100.0	22.9	7.3	69.5	0.1	0.3
20-24	1,316	2,339	100.0	21.9	10.9	66.6	0.3	0.3
25-29	1,609	1,847	100.0	21.9	16.7	61	0.2	0.2
30-34	1,526	1,285	100.0	23.7	17	58.3	0.4	0.6
35-39	1,450	1,003	100.0	19.1	20.8	59.5	0	0.5
40-44	1,054	676	100.0	21.3	15.2	63.2	0.3	0
45-49	820	513	100.0	20.5	16.8	62	0.4	0.4
50-54	621	426	100.0	18.8	17.6	63.6	0	0
55-59	282	163	100.0	15.3	12.3	72.4	0	0
60-64	375	93	100.0	20.4	23.7	55.9	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 School Attendance

Out of the total population of persons 3 years and older (74,759) in Sefwi Akontombra District, 31.0 percent have never been to school, 38.8 percent are currently in school while 30.2 percent have attended school in the past (Figure 3.3). The female (36.4%) population who has never attended school is higher than the male (26.2%) population who has never attended school. For the population which is attending school now, the male proportion (39.7%) is higher than the female (37.9%). Three out of every ten males attended school in the past while for females it is two out of every ten.

Figure 3.3: School attendance by sex
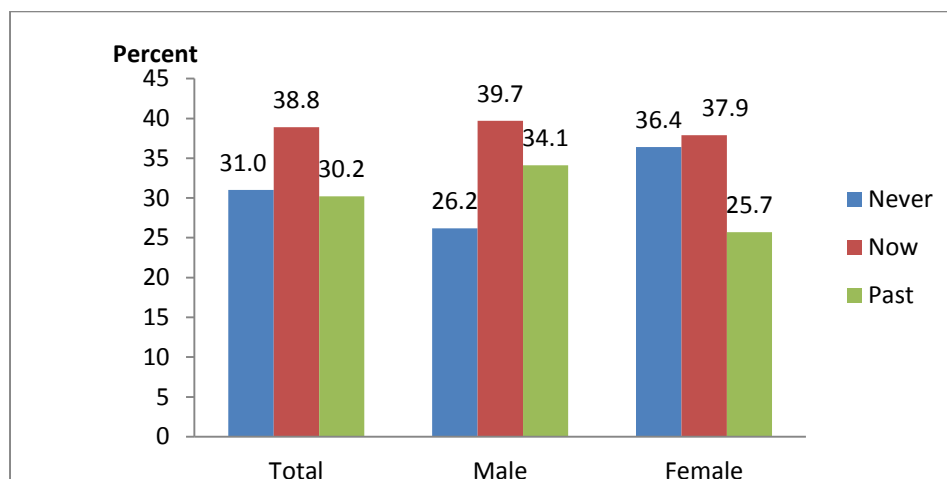
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Level of Education

Table 3.10 shows the level of education and school attendance of males and females three years and older in the district. The total population currently in school is 29,059 including (54.2%) males and (45.8%) females. Out of this number, about 50.0 percent are in primary school, followed by 16.4 percent in Kindergarten, whiles 16.2 percent are Junior High School and 6.9 percent are in Senior High School. Only a small proportion of the population is in vocational or technical or commercial school (0.1%), or post middle or secondary (0.2%), or tertiary (0.6%) levels of education.

For those who attended school in the past in the district, Table 3.10 shows that the highest level of schooling attended is JSS/JHS (35.1%), Middle (27.3%) and Primary (24.0%).This clearly affirms that JSS/JHS education is the highest level of schooling attended in the district by most of the population.

In relation to educational attainment by sex, there is relatively higher proportion of females (40.8%) than that of the males (31.4%) with JSS/JHS, as well as Primary as the highest level of schooling. That is, a small proportion of females (6.0%) than males (9.2 %) progress to SSS/SHS, secondary and other higher levels. At each of these post-basic levels (SSS/SHS, Secondary, Post Middle/Post-Secondary Certificate, Post-Secondary Diploma, Bachelor Degree, and Post Graduate) the proportion for males is consistently higher than that for females. This suggests that, in the past, females were more likely than males to terminate schooling after the basic school level

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	29,059	100.0	15,760	100.0	13,299	100.0	22,542	100.0	13,517	100.0	9,025	100.0
Nursery	2,791	9.6	1,429	9.1	1,362	10.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	4,752	16.4	2,460	15.6	2,292	17.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	14,590	50.2	7,854	49.8	6,736	50.7	5,409	24.0	2,647	19.6	2,762	30.6
JSS/JHS	4,719	16.2	2,659	16.9	2,060	15.5	7,922	35.1	4,242	31.4	3,680	40.8
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,154	27.3	4,410	32.6	1,744	19.3
SSS/SHS	1,999	6.9	1216	7.7	783	5.9	1782	7.9	1238	9.2	544	6.0
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	450	2.0	369	2.7	81	0.9
Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	25	0.1	13	0.1	12	0.1	210	0.9	111	0.8	99	1.1
Post middle/ secondary certificate	63	0.2	34	0.2	29	0.2	252	1.1	193	1.4	59	0.7
Tertiary	120	0.4	95	0.6	25	0.2	363	1.6	307	2.3	56	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1   Introduction

Governments all over the world, at a certain stage of the development of their countries, seeks to know how many people are employed and unemployed. It should be noted that the higher proportion of the population gainfully employed, the higher the wealth creation leading to improved living conditions and poverty reduction. It is therefore crucial that statistics on labour and labour related issues such as the rate of employment and unemployment, the dependency rate, economically active and economically not-active populations are made available to inform policy formulation, implementation and evaluation.

The focus of this chapter is on the type of economic activity, occupation, industry, and employment status and employment sector. Although data was collected on the population five years and older, the analyses in this section are limited to the population 15 years and older.

4.2   Economic Activity Status

Activity status refers to economic and non-economic activity of respondents during the seven days preceding the census.

i.   The economically active population is made up of (a) the **Employed** – This refer those who worked for at least one hour within the 7 days preceding the census. Those with a job but not at work, that is, persons who were temporarily not at work during the reference period but had jobs to return to, were also included in the economically active population. (b) **Unemployed** – comprising all persons who, during the reference period were;

- Without work and had no fixed jobs;

- Currently available for work;

- Seeking for work by taking specific steps to look for work (by writing applications, visiting job sites, and visiting employment agencies).

ii.   The **economically not active population** is made up of those who during the reference period did not work and were not seeking for work. They are classified by reasons for not being economically active. They include; homemakers, full-time students, retired persons and people with disabilities who were unable to work because of their age or disability.

Table 4.1 shows the total population 15 years and older by activity status. The economically active population (employed and unemployed) account for 79.0 percent of the population 15 years and older while the economically not active constitute 21.0 percent. Among the economically active, 98.5 percent is employed. Out of the 1.5 percent who are unemployed, 43.9 percent had worked before and are seeking work and are available for work while, 56.1 percent are seeking work for the first time and available for work. Students account for 57.2 percent of the economically not active category, followed by those who did home duties or household chores (28.7%). Pensioners/retired form the least proportion (0.6%). The

proportion of females who did home duties is higher than their male counterparts. This could be due to the social norm where females usually keep the home.

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

Activity status	Total Number	Total Percent	Male Number	Male Percent	Female Number	Female Percent
Total	47,389	100.0	25,383	100.0	22,006	100.0
Economically active	**37,449**	**79.0**	**20,710**	**81.6**	**16,739**	**76.1**
Employed	*36,880*	*98.5*	*20,453*	*98.8*	*16,427*	*98.1*
Worked	*36,147*	*98.0*	*20,143*	*98.5*	*16,004*	*97.4*
Did not work but had job to go back to	*630*	*1.7*	*257*	*1.3*	*373*	*2.3*
Did voluntary work without pay	*103*	*0.3*	*53*	*0.3*	*50*	*0.3*
Unemployed	*569*	*1.5*	*257*	*1.2*	*312*	*1.9*
Worked before, seeking work and available	*250*	*43.9*	*116*	*45.1*	*134*	*42.9*
Seeking work for the first time and available	*319*	*56.1*	*141*	*54.9*	*178*	*57.1*
Economically not active	**9,940**	**21.0**	**4,673**	**18.4**	**5,267**	**23.9**
Did home duties (household chore)	2,853	28.7	760	16.3	2,093	39.7
Full time education	5,684	57.2	3,333	71.3	2,351	44.6
Pensioner/Retired	55	0.6	43	0.9	12	0.2
Disabled/Sick	306	3.1	135	2.9	171	3.2
Too old/young	544	5.5	179	3.8	365	6.9
Other	498	5.0	223	4.8	275	5.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.1 shows economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex. A relatively higher proportion of the male population (98.8%) employed than the female (98.1%). Again, a higher percentage of the female (23.9%) are economically not active compared to the male population (18.4%). Furthermore, a higher proportion of the females (1.9%) than the males (1.2%) are unemployed.

Figure 4.1: Economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex
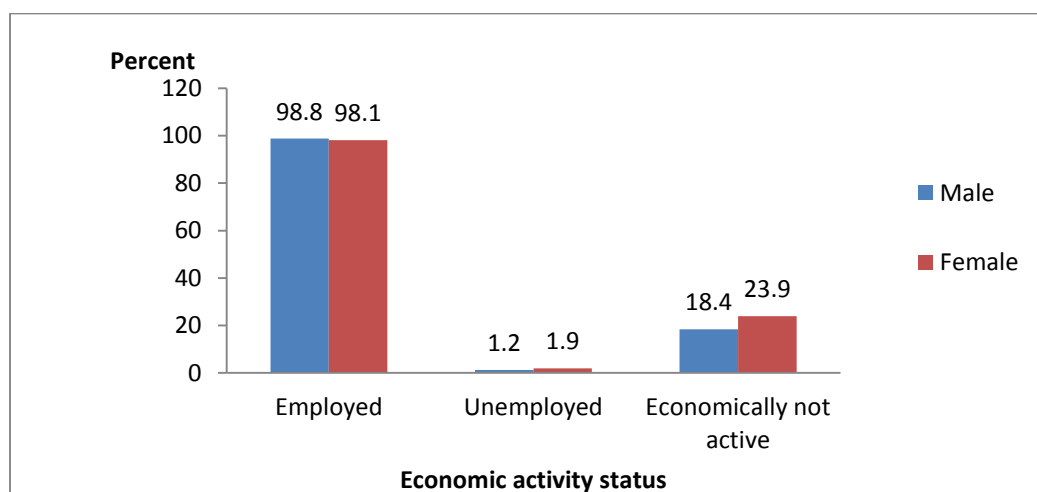
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 provides data on the economic activity status of the employed population 15 years and older by age and sex. From the Table, about 67.7 percent of persons 15-19 years are economically not active, however, quite a number (31.1%) of them are employed. Similarly,

67.9 percent of persons 20-24 years are employed. It is expected that these age groups should be in full time education, but to have these proportions employed calls for some policy intervention. From age 25 years, the proportion of persons employed within the age groups increase with increasing age, peaks at 50-54 and 55-59 years and thereafter starts to decrease. The proportion of persons who are unemployed is highest (3.5%) amongst those in the 60 to 64 age group. The same pattern is observed among the male and female populations.

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

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total								
Total	**47,389**	**100.0**	**36,880**	**77.80**	**569**	**1.20**	**9,940**	**21.0**
15-19	7,915	100.0	2,464	31.10	89	1.10	5,362	67.7
20-24	7,087	100.0	4,810	67.90	195	2.80	2,082	29.4
25-29	6,796	100.0	5,932	87.30	93	1.40	771	11.3
30-34	5,744	100.0	5,282	92.00	54	0.90	408	7.1
35-39	5,187	100.0	4,857	93.60	34	0.70	296	5.7
40-44	4,044	100.0	3,862	95.50	14	0.30	168	4.2
45-49	3,196	100.0	3,059	95.70	22	0.70	115	3.6
50-54	2,597	100.0	2,494	96.00	14	0.50	89	3.4
55-59	1,360	100.0	1,306	96.00	8	0.60	46	3.4
60-64	1,180	100.0	1,061	89.90	41	3.50	78	6.6
65+	2,283	100.0	1,753	76.80	5	0.20	525	23.0
Male								
Total	**25,383**	**100.0**	**20,453**	**80.60**	**257**	**1.00**	**4,673**	**18.4**
15-19	4,327	100.0	1,360	31.40	26	0.60	2,941	68.0
20-24	3,432	100.0	2,329	67.90	91	2.70	1,012	29.5
25-29	3,340	100.0	3,044	91.10	46	1.40	250	7.5
30-34	2,933	100.0	2,814	95.90	29	1.00	90	3.1
35-39	2,734	100.0	2,672	97.70	15	0.50	47	1.7
40-44	2,314	100.0	2,269	98.10	5	0.20	40	1.7
45-49	1,863	100.0	1,827	98.10	8	0.40	28	1.5
50-54	1,550	100.0	1,524	98.30	6	0.40	20	1.3
55-59	915	100.0	891	97.40	4	0.40	20	2.2
60-64	712	100.0	650	91.30	25	3.50	37	5.2
65+	1,263	100.0	1,073	85.00	2	0.20	188	14.9
Female								
Total	**22,006**	**100.0**	**16,427**	**74.60**	**312**	**1.40**	**5,267**	**23.9**
15-19	3,588	100.0	1,104	30.80	63	1.80	2,421	67.5
20-24	3,655	100.0	2,481	67.90	104	2.80	1,070	29.3
25-29	3,456	100.0	2,888	83.60	47	1.40	521	15.1
30-34	2,811	100.0	2,468	87.80	25	0.90	318	11.3
35-39	2,453	100.0	2,185	89.10	19	0.80	249	10.2
40-44	1,730	100.0	1,593	92.10	9	0.50	128	7.4
45-49	1,333	100.0	1,232	92.40	14	1.10	87	6.5
50-54	1,047	100.0	970	92.60	8	0.80	69	6.6
55-59	445	100.0	415	93.30	4	0.90	26	5.8
60-64	468	100.0	411	87.80	16	3.40	41	8.8
65+	1,020	100.0	680	66.70	3	0.30	337	33.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3   Occupation

Table 4.3 shows the employed population aged 15 years and older by occupation and sex. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers constitute the highest proportion (86.5%), followed by service and sales workers (4.3%), craft and related trades (3.6 percent) and clerical support workers form the least (0.3%).

For the male population, skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery occupation have the highest proportion (88.3%), followed by craft and related craft 2.8 percent. The female population in these same categories recorded 84.3 percent and 4.5% respectively for skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery and craft and related trades.

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	36,880	100.0	20,453	100.0	16,427	100.0
Managers	153	0.4	84	0.4	69	0.4
Professionals	684	1.9	477	2.3	207	1.3
Technicians and associate professionals	338	0.9	253	1.2	85	0.5
Clerical support workers	126	0.3	94	0.5	32	0.2
Service and sales workers	1,599	4.3	352	1.7	1,247	7.6
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	31,897	86.5	18,051	88.3	13,846	84.3
Craft and related trades workers	1,316	3.6	572	2.8	744	4.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	388	1.1	384	1.9	4	0.0
Elementary occupations	376	1.0	183	0.9	193	1.2
Other occupations	3	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4   Industry

Table 4.4 shows employed population 15 years and older by Industry and sex. Agriculture, forestry and fishing have the highest percentage (85.8%), followed by wholesale and retail: repair of motor vehicles and motorcycle (4.7%). For the sexes, almost 9 in every 10 of the males (87.7%) work in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector, followed by those in wholesale and retail (4.0%). A small proportion (2.0%) of the employed persons is in the manufacturing and transportation and storage (1.5%) industry. There are no females in the transportation and storage sector; this is an indication of male dominance in the sector. The employed female population are found in four major industries namely, agriculture, forestry and fishing (83.2%) and wholesale and retail (5.4 percent). The rest are manufacturing (4.4%) and other service activities (2.9%).

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	36,880	100.0	20,453	100.0	16,427	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	31,628	85.8	17,962	87.8	13,666	83.2
Mining and quarrying	9	0.0	7	0.0	2	0.0
Manufacturing	1,122	3.0	401	2.0	721	4.4
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	28	0.1	13	0.1	15	0.1
Construction	143	0.4	143	0.7	0	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,720	4.7	827	4.0	893	5.4
Transportation and storage	304	0.8	301	1.5	3	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	335	0.9	26	0.1	309	1.9
Information and communication	14	0.0	9	0.0	5	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	25	0.1	17	0.1	8	0.0
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	35	0.1	21	0.1	14	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	20	0.1	17	0.1	3	0.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	108	0.3	87	0.4	21	0.1
Education	592	1.6	406	2.0	186	1.1
Human health and social work activities	121	0.3	67	0.3	54	0.3
Arts entertainment and recreation	11	0.0	11	0.1	0	0.0
Other service activities	611	1.7	131	0.6	480	2.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	53	0.1	6	0.0	47	0.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5   Employment Status

Table shows the population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. Majority of the employed population in the district are self-employed without employees (60.7%), 19.5 percent are contributing family workers, 8.0 percent are employees and 5.4 are casual workers. For the male population, self-employed without employee(s) recorded a higher proportion of 65 percent compared to 55.4 percent by the females. This is followed by contributing family worker 11.8 percent and employees 11.1 percent for males. Contributing family worker is the second highest for the female population, followed by casual workers.

Apprentice constitutes a small proportion for males (0.6%) compared to that for the female population (1.8%), probably indicating a higher interest of females in learning a trade.

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	36,880	100.0	20,453	100.0	16,427	100.0
Employee	2,957	8.0	2,262	11.1	695	4.2
Self-employed without employee(s)	22,395	60.7	13,292	65.0	9,103	55.4
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,490	4.0	854	4.2	636	3.9
Casual worker	1,985	5.4	1,279	6.3	706	4.3
Contributing family worker	7,210	19.5	2,411	11.8	4,799	29.2
Apprentice	414	1.1	117	0.6	297	1.8
Domestic employee (Househelp)	311	0.8	163	0.8	148	0.9
Other	118	0.3	75	0.4	43	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6   Employment sector

Table 4.6 shows the employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex. The largest proportion of the employed population is working in the private informal sector (95.4%), followed by private formal (2.2%) and public (government) (2.1%) sectors. A few are working with the Non-governmental organizations (local and international).

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	36,880	100.0	20,453	100.0	16,427	100.0
Public (Government)	786	2.1	560	2.7	226	1.4
Private Formal	802	2.2	564	2.8	238	1.4
Private Informal	35,182	95.4	19,256	94.1	15,926	97.0
Semi-Public/Parastatal	13	0.0	10	0.0	3	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	94	0.3	60	0.3	34	0.2
Other International Organisations	3	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1   Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) has become an important tool in today's knowledge-based information society. The role of ICT in an emerging economy such as Ghana's has been widely recognized at various levels. The recognition is reflected in actions such as the development and deployment of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy, implementing e-governance in all government institutions and the construction of a National Data Centre as well as Regional Innovation Centres. The objective of this chapter is to analyse the extent of individual ownership of mobile phones and the use of the internet among the population aged 12 years and older, and the ownership of desktop/laptop computers by households.

5.2   Ownership of Mobile Phones

In 2003, the cellular phone formally became the most widely-used telecommunication tool in the world and has been spreading around the world faster than any telecommunication technology (Castells *et al.* 2004). Research shows that the increasing global diffusion of mobile telecommunication has contributed to narrowing the gap in telephone usage between developed and less developed countries (Geser, 2004). Ghana has benefited from this global diffusion of mobile telecommunication, when in 2003, mobile telephones became the primary mode of communication for social and business activities for the majority of Ghanaians (Ayensu, 2003).

Table 5.1 shows the population 12 years and older by ownership of mobile phone and usage of Internet facility by sex. Out of a total of 53,197 persons 12 years and older about a third (34.3%) own mobile phones in the district.   Forty three percent of the male population 12 years and older own mobile phones while for females it is 24.3 percent.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older	Population owning mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Total	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	53,197	18,266	34.3	437	0.8
Male	28,446	12,246	43.0	339	1.2
Female	24,751	6,020	24.3	98	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3   Use of Internet

The Internet has become a very useful communication facility for people, businesses and organizations. Some of the common uses of the Internet include electronic mailing, accessing information, conducting business transactions, social networking and shopping. According to the International Communication Union (2012), the percentage of individuals using the Internet continues to grow worldwide and by the end of 2011, about 2.3 billion people were using the Internet. However, there is a wide gap in access to Internet between the developed and developing countries. By the end of 2011, 70 percent of households in developed countries used the Internet compared to only 20 percent of households in developing countries (International Communications Union, 2012).

Table 5.1 further shows that only 437 persons representing 0.8 percent uses internet facility in the district. A small proportion of the male population (1.2%) uses internet in the district while a relatively smaller proportion of females 12 years and older representing 0.4 percent use internet facility.

5.4   Household ownership of Desktop or Laptop computer

The distribution of households with ownership of desktop/laptop and sex of household heads is presented in Table 5.2. The Table shows that, only 1.4 percent of households (241) out of 17,592 households in the district have desktop/laptop computers. Out of 14,383 households headed by males 210 representing 1.5 percent have desktop/laptop computer. For households with female heads only 31 accounting for one percent of 3,209 households have desktop/laptop computer.

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

Sex	Number of households	Households having desktop/laptop computers	
		Number	Percent
Total	17,592	241	1.4
Male	14,383	210	1.5
Female	3,209	31	1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1   Introduction

In Ghana, persons with disability (PWDs) in general are marginalized and suffer from discrimination on account of their disability status. They are mostly regarded as less productive and not capable of contributing to development compared to their non-disabled counterparts. Accordingly, 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 achievement, lower economic participation rate and higher levels of poverty than people without disability (World Health Organization, 2011).

Improving the conditions of PWDs will contribute to aspects of the overall development of the nation's human resource. With appropriate and well implemented policies, PWDs can live a more meaningful and dignified life in society while contributing positively to society. In an attempt to understand the situation of PWDs as a guide for policy formulation, the Ghana Statistical Service, for the first time, collected specific data on PWDs at the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The disability question in the 2010 census demands for a multiple response and persons may report having one or more disability types. This chapter, therefore, tends to analyse the population with disability, the type of disability, the distribution of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) by type of locality and economic activity status.

6.2   Population with Disability.

Persons with disability are 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. A person is considered disabled if despite the use of assistive device or supportive environment (such as eye glasses and hearing aids), the limitation/restriction cannot be improved. Sefwi Akontombra has a total population of 82,467 with 2.6 percent having different forms of disability. Out of the 43,603 male population in the district, 2.7 percent are persons with disability while 2.5 percent of the 38,864 female population are also with disability.

6.3   Type of Disability

Population by type of locality, disability type and sex is presented in Table 6.1. It must be noted that due to the fact that some persons have multiple disabilities, the types of disability may necessarily not add up to the reported number of persons with disability. Among the PWDs, sight impairment is the most (38.3%) reported disability, followed by emotional disability (23.1%), physical disability (18.1%), speech disability (14.7%) and hearing impairment (14.6%). The least form of disability is Intellectual (8.0%).

Females (38.5%) recorded a relatively higher percentage for sight; and almost the same percentage (38.1%) is reported for males. Emotional disability is however more prevalent among females (24.9%) than males (21.7%). Physical disability is the third highest among the sexes with 20.1 percent for females and 16.4 for males. For both sexes, the prevalence rate of speech is higher for males (15.4%) compared to females (13.7 percent). Intellectual disability is the least reported disability among the PWDs as noted earlier, 7.5 percent among males and 8.6 percent among females.

6.4   Distribution of Disability by Type of Locality

For the urban population, 1.3 percent has different types of disability and the percentage is 2.7 percent among the rural population. For PWDs in the urban areas, sight (42.7%) is the most reported, with the males (47.1%) reporting a higher percentage than females (37.8%). Physical disability was reported by 20.8 percent, with 23.5 percent recorded among males and 17.8 percent among females. Hearing is the least reported for males (2.0%) and speech is the least for females (8.9%). Similarly, sight impairment is most reported disability among the PWDs in the rural areas, with 38.1 percent having it. Emotional disability (23.4%) and physical forms of disability (17.9%) are also common in the rural areas.

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	82,467	100.0	43,603	100.0	38,864	100.0
Without disability	80,332	97.4	42,421	97.3	37,911	97.5
With disability	2,135	2.6	1,182	2.7	953	2.5
Sight	817	38.3	450	38.1	367	38.5
Hearing	312	14.6	147	12.4	165	17.3
Speech	313	14.7	182	15.4	131	13.7
Physical	386	18.1	194	16.4	192	20.1
Intellect	171	8.0	89	7.5	82	8.6
Emotion	493	23.1	256	21.7	237	24.9
Other	353	16.5	198	16.8	155	16.3
Urban						
Total	7,287	100.0	3,601	100.0	3,686	100.0
Without disability	7,191	98.7	3,550	98.6	3,641	98.8
With disability	96	1.3	51	1.4	45	1.2
Sight	41	42.7	24	47.1	17	37.8
Hearing	10	10.4	1	2.0	9	20.0
Speech	9	9.4	5	9.8	4	8.9
Physical	20	20.8	12	23.5	8	17.8
Intellect	13	13.5	8	15.7	5	11.1
Emotion	16	16.7	10	19.6	6	13.3
Other	19	19.8	10	19.6	9	20.0
Rural						
Total	75,180	100.0	40,002	100.0	35,178	100.0
Without disability	73,141	97.3	38,871	97.2	34,270	97.4
With disability	2,039	2.7	1,131	2.8	908	2.6
Sight	776	38.1	426	37.7	350	38.5
Hearing	302	14.8	146	12.9	156	17.2
Speech	304	14.9	177	15.6	127	14.0
Physical	366	17.9	182	16.1	184	20.3
Intellect	158	7.7	81	7.2	77	8.5
Emotion	477	23.4	246	21.8	231	25.4
Other	334	16.4	188	16.6	146	16.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5   Disability and Economic Activity Status

Activity status refers to the economic and non-economic activity of persons during the reference period (the seven days preceding the census night). Persons who worked for pay,

profit or family gain, those who did not work but had jobs to return to and those unemployed, are referred to as the **economically active**. The **economically not active** are persons who did not work and were not seeking for work. These include homemakers, students, retired persons, disabled and unable to work and those with ill-health or persons who are too young/old to work.

Table 6.2 presents information on the economic activity status of persons with disability (PWDs), aged 15 years and older. Persons with hearing disability (82.0%) reported the highest proportion among all disability types who are employed while intellectual disability recorded the least (43.3%). Except for emotional disabilities (1.6%) the proportion of persons with disabilities who are unemployed is less than one among all disability types. More than 50.0 percent of persons with intellectual disability (55.1%) are economically not active. The economic activity status of male and female persons with disability follows the trend at the district level.

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total								
Total	**47,389**	**100.0**	**36,880**	**77.8**	**569**	**1.2**	**9,940**	**21.0**
No disability	45,629	100.0	35,526	77.9	562	1.2	9,541	20.9
With a disability	1,760	100.0	1,354	76.9	7	0.4	399	22.7
Sight	732	100.0	560	76.5	4	0.5	168	23.0
Hearing	239	100.0	196	82.0	1	0.4	42	17.6
Speech	209	100.0	141	67.5	0	0	68	32.5
Physical	328	100.0	202	61.6	0	0	126	38.4
Intellectual	127	100.0	55	43.3	2	1.6	70	55.1
Emotional	385	100.0	297	77.1	2	0.5	86	22.3
Other	301	100.0	240	79.7	1	0.3	60	19.9
Male								
Total	**25,383**	**100.0**	**20,453**	**80.6**	**257**	**1**	**4,673**	**18.4**
No disability	24,414	100.0	19,648	80.5	253	1	4,513	18.5
With a disability	969	100.0	805	83.1	4	0.4	160	16.5
Sight	396	100.0	336	84.8	1	0.3	59	14.9
Hearing	109	100.0	95	87.2	1	0.9	13	11.9
Speech	121	100.0	89	73.6	0	0	32	26.4
Physical	162	100.0	118	72.8	0	0	44	27.2
Intellectual	58	100.0	26	44.8	2	3.4	30	51.7
Emotional	195	100.0	152	77.9	2	1	41	21.0
Other	161	100.0	139	86.3	0	0	22	13.7

Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex (Cont'd)

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female								
Total	**22,006**	**100.0**	**16,427**	**74.6**	**312**	**1.4**	**5,267**	**23.9**
No disability	21,215	100.0	15,878	74.8	309	1.5	5,028	23.7
With a disability	791	100.0	549	69.4	3	0.4	239	30.2
Sight	336	100.0	224	66.7	3	0.9	109	32.4
Hearing	130	100.0	101	77.7	0	0	29	22.3
Speech	88	100.0	52	59.1	0	0	36	40.9
Physical	166	100.0	84	50.6	0	0	82	49.4
Intellectual	69	100.0	29	42	0	0	40	58
Emotional	190	100.0	145	76.3	0	0	45	23.7
Other	140	100.0	101	72.1	1	0.7	38	27.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6   Disability and Education

Table 6.3 presents the population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education attained in Sefwi Akontombra District. More than one third (44.9%) of persons with disabilities in the district have attained basic level educations, 4.7 percent have attained secondary or higher education, whereas two out of five (47.0%) have never been to school. Persons with physical (53.4%) and intellectual (53.8%) disabilities have the highest proportions that have never been to school whiles the least is recorded among those with other forms of disability (40.8%). The data shows that between four and six out of every 100 PWDs with any form of disability are able to attain secondary or higher education in the district.

Table 6.3 further reveals that more female PWDs (58.7%) than their male counterparts (37.5%) have never been to school, whereas about two percent (3.1%) females compared to 6.1 percent males have attained secondary or higher education. Female PWDs are therefore disadvantaged in relation to educational attainment. Less than ten percent of male PWDs of all types have attained secondary or higher education. The trend is not different from the female PWDs, except that the proportion of male PWDs with secondary or higher education is more than the female PWDs.

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										
Total	**74,759**	**23,158**	**7,543**	**38,794**	**5,264**	**100.0**	**31**	**10.1**	**51.9**	**7**
No disability	72,674	22,178	7,474	37,857	5,165	100.0	30.5	10.3	52.1	7.1
With a disability	2,085	980	69	937	99	100.0	47	3.3	44.9	4.7
Sight	802	380	22	350	50	100.0	47.4	2.7	43.6	6.2
Hearing	303	159	23	109	12	100.0	52.5	7.6	36	4
Speech	300	153	18	115	14	100.0	51	6	38.3	4.7
Physical	380	203	16	144	17	100.0	53.4	4.2	37.9	4.5
Intellectual	169	91	10	59	9	100.0	53.8	5.9	34.9	5.3
Emotional	480	196	16	241	27	100.0	40.8	3.3	50.2	5.6
Other	347	171	12	148	16	100.0	49.3	3.5	42.7	4.6
Male										
Total	**39,663**	**10,386**	**3,889**	**21,812**	**3,576**	**100.0**	**26.2**	**9.8**	**55**	**9**
No disability	38,513	9,955	3,855	21,197	3,506	100.0	25.8	10	55	9.1
With a disability	1,150	431	34	615	70	100.0	37.5	3	53.5	6.1
Sight	438	150	11	244	33	100.0	34.2	2.5	55.7	7.5
Hearing	139	62	9	61	7	100.0	44.6	6.5	43.9	5
Speech	176	81	10	80	5	100.0	46	5.7	45.5	2.8
Physical	190	76	8	92	14	100.0	40	4.2	48.4	7.4
Intellectual	87	42	7	32	6	100.0	48.3	8	36.8	6.9
Emotional	250	88	8	132	22	100.0	35.2	3.2	52.8	8.8
Other	192	70	8	102	12	100.0	36.5	4.2	53.1	6.3
Female										
Total	**35,096**	**12,772**	**3,654**	**16,982**	**1,688**	**100.0**	**36.4**	**10.4**	**48.4**	**4.8**
No disability	34,161	12,223	3,619	16,660	1,659	100.0	35.8	10.6	48.8	4.9
With a disability	935	549	35	322	29	100.0	58.7	3.7	34.4	3.1
Sight	364	230	11	106	17	100.0	63.2	3	29.1	4.7
Hearing	164	97	14	48	5	100.0	59.1	8.5	29.3	3
Speech	124	72	8	35	9	100.0	58.1	6.5	28.2	7.3
Physical	190	127	8	52	3	100.0	66.8	4.2	27.4	1.6
Intellectual	82	49	3	27	3	100.0	59.8	3.7	32.9	3.7
Emotional	230	108	8	109	5	100.0	47	3.5	47.4	2.2
Other	155	101	4	46	4	100.0	65.2	2.6	29.7	2.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN
AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1   Introduction

Ghana's economy is regarded as agrarian, largely due to the sector's contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) generally, labour absorption and to foreign exchange earnings. The contribution of agriculture to foreign exchange earnings averaged 45 percent in the 1990s but dropped to 40 percent in the 2000s (ISSER 2000, 2011). The sector's contribution to GDP also declined from over 40 percent in the 1990s to 30 percent in the 2000s (ISSER, 2000, 2011). The district is predominantly agricultural based with about 85.3 percent of the economically active population in that sector (2010 PHC).

7.2   Households in Agriculture

The census defined an agricultural household as a household in which at least, one person in the household was engaged in any type of farming activity, namely crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming (GSS, 2012). The definition then identified households in which various agricultural activities were undertaken.

Figure 7.1 shows households engaged in agriculture by locality. The total number of households in Sefwi Akotombra District is 17,592 out of which 15,228 representing 86.6 percent of households are engaged in agricultural activities. In the urban areas, 1,100 households representing 69.0 percent of urban households (1,595) are engaged in agriculture while 88.3 percent (14,128) out of a total of 15,997 rural households are into agriculture.

Figure 7.1: Households engaged in agriculture by locality
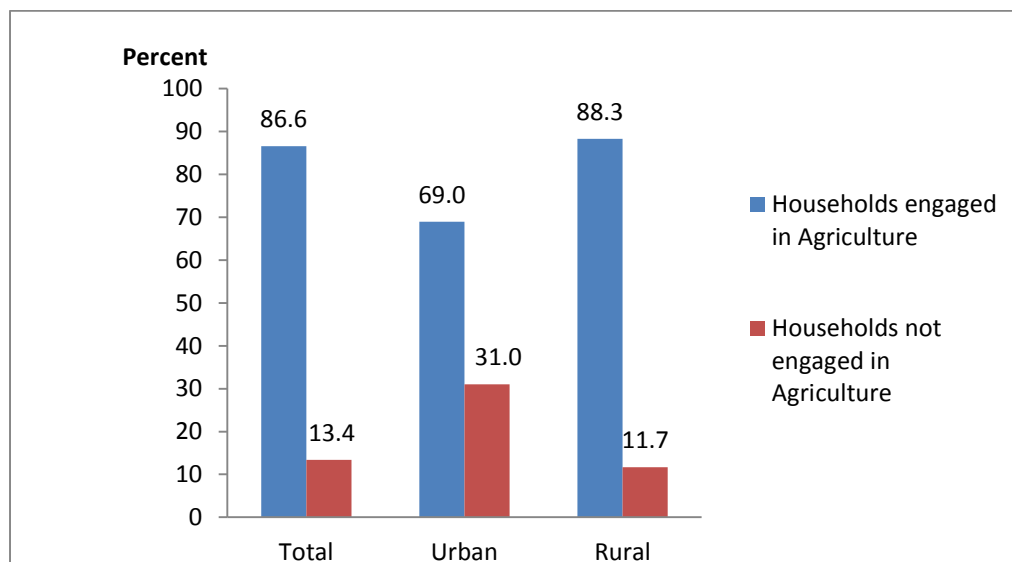
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 7.1 represents agricultural activities of households by locality. A high proportion of agricultural households (99.3%) in the district are engaged in crop farming, 25.7 percent are engaged in livestock rearing, 0.4 percent in tree planting and a smaller proportion in fish farming (0.2%). Only 0.9 percent and 0.2 percent respectively of urban and rural agricultural households engage in fish farming activities.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Number	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	17,592	100.0	1,595	100.0	15,997	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	15,228	86.6	1,100	69.0	14,128	88.3
Crop Farming	15,121	99.3	1,085	98.6	14,036	99.3
Tree Planting	64	0.4	8	0.7	56	0.4
Livestock Rearing	3,910	25.7	247	22.5	3,663	25.9
Fish Farming	33	0.2	10	0.9	23	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3　Types of livestock and other animals reared

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers. There are 126,534 livestock and 5,686 keepers in the district. The average animal per keeper is 22.3. Chicken is the most commonly kept bird accounting for 64.1 percent of the total livestock. Among the four footed animals, sheep have the largest number (14,293) representing 11.3 percent with an average of 11.8 sheep per keeper. There are 12,019 goats which is about 9.5 percent of the total livestock in the district. The average number of goats per keeper is 8.9. Cattle constitute 2.2 percent of the livestock with an average of 32.1 cattle per keeper. Other animals are reared in the district though in very small numbers. Fish farming is practiced by 20 keepers (0.4%) with an average of 436 fishes per keeper. Snail farming is virtually none existent.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Livestocks	Animals		Keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All livestock	126,534	100.0	5,686	100.0	22.3
Beehives	26	0.0	3	0.1	8.7
Cattle	2,791	2.2	87	1.5	32.1
Chicken	81,084	64.1	2,744	48.3	29.5
Dove	297	0.2	9	0.2	33
Duck	2,802	2.2	83	1.5	33.8
Goat	12,019	9.5	1,346	23.7	8.9
Grass-cutter	224	0.2	17	0.3	13.2
Guinea fowl	1,361	1.1	55	1.0	24.7
Ostrich	113	0.1	5	0.1	22.6
Pig	597	0.5	34	0.6	17.6
Rabbit	1,997	1.6	36	0.6	55.5
Sheep	14,293	11.3	1,215	21.4	11.8
Silk worm	26	0.0	6	0.1	4.3
Snail	4	0.0	1	0.0	4
Turkey	94	0.1	4	0.1	23.5
Other	89	0.1	21	0.4	4.2
Fish farming	8,717	6.9	20	0.4	435.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1   Introduction

The 2010 Ghana Population and Housing Census is the second census following the 2000 census, which included a comprehensive housing census. The two censuses provided an official count of all structures (permanent and temporary) within the nation. Among the issues covered were the number of occupied and unoccupied dwelling units, the type of dwelling and the main materials used in house construction, occupancy status, methods of waste disposal, utilities and household facilities. It is envisaged that the housing data from the 2010 PHC will enable planners and policy makers to formulate realistic and relevant housing policies and design appropriate programs to meet Ghana's housing needs. For instance, information obtained from the census on housing quality indicated by the materials used for constructing various housing units, and the availability of facilities such as water and sanitation, will serve as important indicators of the occupants' quality of life. Such information can aid the government in designing housing improvement programmes.

The information from housing censuses also serve as a basis for planning housing and human settlement programmes and policies, evaluation and monitoring of housing conditions and needs of the population. It can also be used to determine the adequacy of housing stock and assessment of the need for additional housing. It may also provide information on living conditions of those residing in temporary or substandard housing at the district level.

8.2   Housing Stock

A house is considered as any type of shelter used as living quarters such as flats, apartments, huts, kiosks, containers as well as tents which protects a household from the hazards of the weather. The distribution of housing stock is presented in Table 8.1. Sefwi Akontombra District has a total household population of 81,883. The total number of households is 17,592 and the total number of houses in the district is 16,888. A high proportion of the houses (93.6%) are in the rural areas. There is on the average one household per house.

Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households

Indicator	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,376,021	82,467	7,287	75,180
Total household population	24,076,327	2,307,395	81,883	7,216	74,667
Number of houses	3,392,745	380,104	16,888	1,084	15,804
Number of households	5,467,054	553,634	17,592	1,595	15,997
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1	1.5	1
Population per house*	7.1	6.1	4.8	6.7	4.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
*This excludes homeless and institutional population.

8.3   Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

8.3.1   Type of dwelling

Table 8.2 represents type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality. It shows that separate houses are the predominant type of dwelling for the majority of households in the district constituting one out of every two dwelling units. Compound houses and semi-detached house follow closely with 28.8 percent and 11.9 percent respectively. Less than 0.5 percent of households in the district live in somehow temporal structures like tents, improvised homes and kiosks/ containers.

Separate houses (47.3%) remain the preferred dwelling type for the urban households, followed by compound house (34.4%) and semi-detached houses (12.7%). In rural areas the preferred dwelling type is compound house (rooms) which account for 54.8 percent. Semi-detached houses (22.4%) and flat/apartment (18.9%) are also dominant. Separate houses are the most used type of dwelling by female headed (54.9%) and male headed (53.5%) households. Table 8.2 further shows that the use of uncompleted structures is common for rural households (2.4%).

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Total					
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	553,634	17,592	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	185,809	9,415	53.5	53.5	54.9	47.3	22.4
Semi-detached house	391,548	48,683	2,087	11.9	11.9	11.7	12.7	18.9
Flat/Apartment	256,355	33,980	242	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.4
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	259,471	5,069	28.8	28.8	27.6	34.4	54.8
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	13,962	601	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.1
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,158	44	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Tent	10,343	1,120	44	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	3,707	27	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,743	14	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	2,049	41	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	2.4
Other	9,846	952	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2   Holding and tenancy arrangement

Dwelling ownership status in the district is shown in Table 8.3 which indicates that most households resides in dwellings owned by a member of the household (73.2%), while 10.1 percent is owned by relative not a household member and 9.4 by other private individuals. The proportion of households living in a dwelling owned by a member of the household is higher in the rural areas (75.5%) than the urban areas (50.5%); while more households live in dwellings owned by other private individuals (23.1%) and relatives not a household member (22.7%) in the urban areas in rural areas the proportions are lower.

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	553,634	17,592	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	313,579	12,877	73.2	73.2	73.2	50.5	75.5
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	5,093	218	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.1	1.4
Relative not a household member	851,630	71,742	1,770	10.1	9.5	12.6	22.7	8.8
Other private individual	1,439,021	123,401	1,647	9.4	9.2	10.2	23.1	8.0
Private employer	83,610	15,343	827	4.7	5.4	1.6	2.1	5.0
Other private agency	21,123	2,689	36	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2
Public/Government ownership	118,804	19,307	129	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.7
Other	24,000	2,480	88	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4   Construction Materials

8.4.1   Materials for outer wall

The main construction materials used for outer walls of dwellings were cement blocks/concrete and mud/mud bricks or earth. Table 8.4 indicates that, mud/brick/earth (67.1%) are the most widely used materials for the outer walls of dwellings in the district. It is used for 24.2% of urban and 71.1% of rural dwelling units. Cement blocks/concrete (24.5%) is the second most used material for outer wall of dwellings in the district. In the urban areas cement blocks/concrete (71.9%) is predominant material used for outer wall followed by mud brick/earth (24.2%) while in the rural areas the predominant material is mud brick/earth (71.1%) and cement blocks/concrete account for 20.2 percent of materials used for outer walls of dwellings.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	594,292	19,587	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	241,414	13,147	67.1	24.2	71.1
Wood	200,594	19,221	1,025	5.2	1.3	5.6
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	3,170	75	0.4	0.2	0.4
Stone	11,330	835	19	0.1	0.2	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,273	311	1.6	1.3	1.6
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	297,909	4,805	24.5	71.9	20.2
Landcrete	104,270	9,463	104	0.5	0.8	0.5
Bamboo	8,206	1,957	25	0.1	0.0	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	11,618	25	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	39,206	3,432	51	0.3	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Materials for floor

The type of materials used for the floor of a house affects the appearance and quality of the house and the health status of the occupants. Some floors are easily contaminated and are difficult to clean or disinfect. Table 8.5 shows that cement/concrete are the main materials (63.9%) used for floors of the dwelling units in the district. Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/ Marble tiles, stones, burnt brick, wood and vinyl tiles constitute a negligible proportion of materials used for the floor in the district.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	553,634	17,592	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	77,859	6,084	34.6	4.4	37.6
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	450,286	11,247	63.9	94.0	60.9
Stone	32,817	2,432	68	0.4	0.9	0.3
Burnt brick	6,537	569	13	0.1	0.0	0.1
Wood	52,856	2,848	18	0.1	0.3	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	4,158	12	0.1	0.0	0.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	6,608	98	0.6	0.2	0.6
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	7,055	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	15,567	1,819	48	0.3	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Materials for Roof

Table 8.6 shows the main materials for roofing of dwelling units in the district. Metal Sheets is the commonest type of material (79.2%) followed by thatch/palm leaf or raffia (12.3%) and bamboo (4.7%) comes third. Urban dwelling units are roofed mostly with metal sheets (88.8%). The same is true of rural dwelling units (78.3%). Thatch/palm leaf or raffia together constitute 13.1% of roofing materials in rural dwelling units and 3.8% of roofing materials in urban areas. Five percent of rural dwelling units are roofed with bamboo compared with 1.3% of urban dwelling units. Wood and others materials are the least used roofing materials in both urban and rural areas in the district.

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	594,292	19,587	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,795	321	1.6	0.2	1.8
Wood	45,547	4,333	128	0.7	0.4	0.7
Metal sheet	4,152,259	375,579	15,504	79.2	88.8	78.3
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	90,669	105	0.5	4.2	0.2
Cement/Concrete	141,072	35,736	73	0.4	0.6	0.4
Roofing tile	31,456	2,538	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	32,363	911	4.7	1.3	5.0
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	43,836	2,406	12.3	3.8	13.1
Other	35,935	4,443	133	0.7	0.8	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5   Room Occupancy

The number of 'sleeping rooms' provides an indication of the extent of overcrowding in households. Overcrowded rooms have health implications which can increase the risk of the spread of infectious diseases, such as meningococcal disease, tuberculosis and respiratory infections, among others. Table 8.7 provides information on household size and the number of 'sleeping rooms' occupied in dwelling unit. A high proportion of households in the district occupy one sleeping room (44.5%), followed by households with two rooms (30.9%) and three rooms (13.2%). More than fifty percent (55.0%) of three member households occupy one sleeping room. Forty percent of five member households occupy one room and 39.3 percent occupy two sleeping rooms. Some households with 10 members and more (6.6%) use one sleeping room, 19.5 percent use two sleeping rooms. A high proportion (27.4%) uses three sleeping rooms.

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

House-hold size	Total Number	Total Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	17,592	100.0	33.4	31.6	17.3	7.9	3.7	2.3	1.5	1.0	1.4
1	2,433	100.0	63.3	20.9	8.2	3.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.9
2	2,034	100.0	46.3	29.4	12.1	4.8	2.0	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.6
3	2,204	100.0	42.0	31.8	14.2	4.6	2.9	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.6
4	2,450	100.0	37.9	35.0	15.1	5.8	2.7	1.1	1.1	0.4	1.0
5	2,324	100.0	29.5	38.0	17.2	7.7	3.2	1.7	0.9	1.0	0.8
6	2,003	100.0	20.1	38.2	23.7	8.6	3.3	2.6	1.7	0.5	1.2
7	1,545	100.0	15.5	36.7	23.1	13.6	4.6	2.7	1.7	1.0	1.0
8	1,014	100.0	12.0	31.3	27.0	13.8	5.6	4.3	2.1	0.8	3.1
9	632	100.0	7.9	28.3	25.9	12.8	9.2	5.9	3.3	3.0	3.6
10+	953	100.0	3.7	18.2	25.4	20.4	12.4	9.0	4.0	2.5	4.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6   Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

Information on household facilities and access to utilities give clear indication of how accessible certain basic facilities and necessities are to communities in the district.

8.6.1   Main source of lighting

Nature of the source of lighting is one of the indicators of quality of life. With development, the source of lighting used by household shifts from low quality sources such as fuel wood to more efficient ones such as electricity. Table 8.8 shows the main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality. The three main sources of lighting for dwelling units in the district is flash lights/touch (61.5%), electricity (mains) accounting for 22.2 percent and kerosene lamp (14.1%). A lower percentage of urban households (15.8%) compared to the rural 66.0 percent for depend on flash lights/touch. A higher percentage of urban dwelling units (76.4%) compared to those in rural areas (16.8%) uses electricity (mains).

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	553,634	17,592	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	360,079	3,911	22.2	76.4	16.8
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	4,931	85	0.5	0.8	0.5
Kerosene lamp	971,807	67,662	2,473	14.1	6.4	14.8
Gas lamp	9,378	915	44	0.3	0.1	0.3
Solar energy	9,194	928	56	0.3	0.0	0.4
Candle	41,214	2,085	20	0.1	0.3	0.1
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	114,514	10,814	61.5	15.8	66.0
Firewood	13,241	1,055	21	0.1	0.2	0.1
Crop residue	4,623	315	21	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	11,739	1,150	147	0.8	0.0	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2   Main source of cooking fuel

Table 8.9 shows the main sources of cooking fuel by locality. Despite the nation-wide education and campaign on preservation of trees in the environment the main sources of cooking fuel for households in the district are wood (86.6%), charcoal (7.7%). Only a small proportion of households use gas (1.9%) as a source of fuel for cooking. Households in urban areas depend on wood (41.8%), charcoal (39.2%) and gas (10.3%) for cooking. As high as 91.1 percent of rural households use wood fuel for cooking. This is followed by charcoal (4.5 percent) and gas (1.1%).

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

Source of cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	553,634	17,592	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	29,196	492	2.8	8.3	2.3
Wood	2,197,083	267,976	15,232	86.6	41.8	91.1
Gas	996,518	82,912	342	1.9	10.3	1.1
Electricity	29,794	3,314	25	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	2,413	36	0.2	0.2	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	164,627	1,350	7.7	39.2	4.5
Crop residue	45,292	1,864	109	0.6	0.0	0.7
Saw dust	8,000	597	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	211	1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	7,759	524	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	17,592	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	38,816	973	5.5	10.5	5.0
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	258,116	10,797	61.4	42.9	63.2
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	43,983	872	5.0	7.0	4.8
Enclosure without roof	117,614	6,279	165	0.9	0.1	1.0
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	26,140	1,661	9.4	3.3	10.1
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	3,685	43	0.2	0.6	0.2
Verandah	1,173,946	115,053	1,875	10.7	28.9	8.8
Open space in compound	1,115,464	60,015	1,196	6.8	6.6	6.8
Other	21,007	1,547	10	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.3   Cooking space used by households

Table 8.9 further presents information on cooking space used by households in the district. The most common type of cooking space used by households in the district is separate room for exclusive use of household which accounts for 61.4 percent.   The proportion of households using their bedroom or hall as cooking space is 0.2 percent. The use of veranda as cooking space is more prevalent in the urban areas (28.9%) than in the rural areas (8.8%).

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

8.7.1   Main source of drinking water

The main sources of drinking water in Sefwi Akontombra are presented in Table 8.10. Household drinking water is obtained from six main sources: river or stream (46.5%), bore-hole including pump or tube well (25.0%), pipe-borne water outside the dwelling (6.8.0%), public tap or standpipe (4.6%), pipe-borne water inside the dwelling (0.3%) river and sachet water (1.1%).

The main source of drinking water for both rural (46.2%) and urban (49.5%) areas is rivers/streams. This is followed by water from borehole/pump/tube well which used by 20.3 percent urban and 25.5 percent rural households. Pipe-borne water (inside dwelling and outside dwelling) had a cumulative proportion of 4.7 percent for urban and 7.3 percent for rural households. The proportion of dwelling units that use sachet water for drinking is 9.1 percent in urban areas and 0.3 percent for rural households.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	17,592	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	58,258	48	0.3	1.1	0.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	108,321	1,194	6.8	3.6	7.1
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	90,198	808	4.6	0.8	5.0
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	100,915	4,402	25.0	20.3	25.5
Protected well	321,091	39,026	832	4.7	12.0	4.0
Rain water	39,438	707	5	0.0	0.1	0.0
Protected spring	19,345	1,857	32	0.2	0.4	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	1,734	7	0.0	0.4	0.0
Satchet water	490,283	30,053	187	1.1	9.1	0.3
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	3,328	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	22,976	1,497	8.5	2.9	9.1
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,850	142	0.8	0.0	0.9
River/Stream	502,804	90,453	8,180	46.5	49.5	46.2
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	3,517	251	1.4	0.0	1.6
Other	3,972	441	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	17,592	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	61,523	68	0.4	1.1	0.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	100,763	1,052	6.0	3.4	6.2
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	85,182	529	3.0	0.7	3.2
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	104,503	3,657	20.8	16.5	21.2
Protected well	465,775	61,075	994	5.7	13.5	4.9
Rain water	39,916	1,171	120	0.7	0.3	0.7
Protected spring	18,854	1,860	35	0.2	0.4	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	3,467	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	30,543	1,425	8.1	4.3	8.5
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,885	142	0.8	0.3	0.9
River/Stream	588,590	96,641	9,242	52.5	59.4	51.9
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	3,644	253	1.4	0.0	1.6
Other	10,302	1,377	73	0.4	0.1	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2 Main source of water for other domestic use

Quality water for domestic use is essential for the health of members of households. Table 8.10 shows information on main source of water for other domestic use of household. A high percentage of households use rivers/streams (52.5%). This is followed by bore-hole/pump/tube having a proportion of 20.8 percent. Public tap/stand pipe recorded a low percentage of 3% for the entire district. Households using Pipe-borne water inside dwelling and outside dwelling constitute a proportion of 6.4 percent. In the urban and rural areas of the district, more than 50.0 percent of households (59.4% and 51.9% respectively) use river/stream water for other domestic purposes. Some households in the urban and rural areas use water from unprotected well (4.3% and 8.5%) and unprotected spring (0.3% and 0.9% respectively) for other domestic purposes.

8.8   Bathing and Toilet facilities

8.8.1   Toilet facilities by locality.

Information on toilet facilities is important for housing as well as public health policy and for planning the location of such facilities in areas they are most needed. Table 8.11 shows type of toilet facilities by locality in Sefwi Akotombra District. Pit latrine is the most prevalent type of toilet facility used by the households in the district, accounting for 61.4 percent. Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit pan, etc.) is second type of toilet facility used by households (30.2%). About 5.0 percent have no toilet facilities (bush/beach/field).

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	17,592	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	65,781	888	5.0	6.8	4.9
W.C.	839,611	74,100	153	0.9	4.1	0.5
Pit latrine	1,040,883	166,530	10,798	61.4	40.8	63.4
KVIP	572,824	34,822	371	2.1	10.2	1.3
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,263	28	0.2	0.1	0.2
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc)	1,893,291	207,221	5,315	30.2	37.3	29.5
Other	23,385	2,917	39	0.2	0.7	0.2
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	17,592	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	172,397	8,524	48.5	18.2	51.5
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	184,496	3,926	22.3	44.3	20.1
Private open cubicle	381,979	29,430	765	4.3	4.8	4.3
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	81,605	781	4.4	16.6	3.2
Public bath house	140,501	12,880	43	0.2	0.3	0.2
Bathroom in another house	187,337	32,531	1,432	8.1	10.4	7.9
Open space around house	372,556	34,738	2,096	11.9	4.8	12.6
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	4,159	14	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	16,276	1,398	11	0.1	0.5	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

More rural (63.4%) than urban (40.8%) households use pit latrine in the district. The proportion of households which use public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit pan, etc.) is higher in urban (37.3%) than rural (29.5%) areas. Some proportions of households in urban (6.8%) and rural (4.9%) areas in the district have no toilet facilities; they use the bush or beach or field.

Table 8.11 shows that almost half (48.5%) of all the households in the district use their own bathrooms, followed by 22.3 percent which used shared separate bathrooms within the same house with other households. Households that have their bath in open space and around the house are the third largest percentage- 11.9 percent. Households using a bathing facility in another house are next, constituting 8.1 percent. About two in every three urban households (44.3%) use shared separate bathroom in the same house with other households, 18.2 percent have their own bathroom for exclusive use and 16.6 percent use shared open cubicle while 10.4 percent use bathroom in another house. On the other hand, more than fifty percent (51.5%) of rural households have their own bathrooms for exclusive use, followed by 20.1 percent that share separate bathroom in the same household. The proportions of rural households bathing in open space around the house and in another house are 12.6 percent and 7.9 percent respectively.

8.9   Methods of Waste Disposal

Methods of waste disposal are divided into two major categories i.e. liquid waste and solid waste disposals. Waste disposal, especially solid waste, has remained a challenge to many localities in Ghana. Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) in the last decade have resorted to the use private waste management companies to manage solid waste in communities, especially urban communities.

8.9.1   Solid waste disposal

Table 8.12 shows the methods of solid and liquid waste in the households disposal of by locality. The main method of solid waste disposal most households in the district is public dump (open space) which accounts for 59.6 percent, followed by dumping indiscriminately 27.2 percent. Burying and burning of solid waste is done by a small proportion of households, 4.6 percent and 1.7 percent respectively. Only 3.6 percent of household solid waste is collected in the district. Dumping of solid waste in open space at public dump is most common in urban (71.6%) and rural (58.4%) areas. Solid waste is dumped indiscriminately by 2.1 percent and 29.7 percent urban and rural households respectively. Solid waste is collected for 2.4 percent and 3.7 percent urban and rural households.

8.9.2   Liquid waste disposal

More than fifty percent (55.4%) of households throw their liquid waste onto compounds while 32.7 percent of households throw their liquid waste into the street/outside in the district. Other households throw their liquid waste into the gutter (8.4%) and through the drainage into the pit or soak away (0.4 percent).

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	17,592	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	45,630	628	3.6	2.4	3.7
Burned by household	584,820	32,348	297	1.7	1.8	1.7
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	116,994	492	2.8	16.5	1.4
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	280,109	10,478	59.6	71.6	58.4
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	53,725	4,792	27.2	2.1	29.7
Buried by household	182,615	19,641	803	4.6	4.4	4.6
Other	53,805	5,187	102	0.6	1.1	0.5
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	17,592	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	14,000	119	0.7	0.4	0.7
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	60,735	435	2.5	2.3	2.5
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,486	63	0.4	0.8	0.3
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	131,104	5,753	32.7	35.9	32.4
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	119,736	1,469	8.4	27.8	6.4
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	211,768	9,740	55.4	32.7	57.6
Other	38,294	4,805	13	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS
AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1   Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC), the eleventh in the history of Ghana, derived its basic features from the United Nations Principles and Recommendations (2010) for countries taking part in the 2010 round of Population and Housing census and experiences from previous censuses. Following the publication of the results of the 2010 PHC, the Ghana Statistical Service produced an analytical report which provided insight into the information collected and helped to disseminate results from the census beyond the statistics which were produced. This report is the first for the Sefwi Akontombra District and is produced with the aim of providing useful materials for planners, academics and policy makers as well as the general reader on some of the results from the 2010 PHC.

The report is an analysis of the demographic, social and economic characteristics of the Sefwi Akontombra District (SAD) in the Western Region of Ghana, using data mainly from the 2010 2010PHC. Other sources of secondary data and administrative records were used to supplement the census data.

9.2   Summary of Findings

9.2.1   Population Size, Composition and Age-Sex Structure

In the 2010 PHC, the Sefwi Akontombra District had a total population of 82,467 comprising 43,603 males and 38,864 females. The population is predominantly rural, with urban population representing only 8.8 percent the total population in the district.

The population of the district is has more males than females, giving a sex-ratio of 112 males per 100 females which is higher than the regional ratio of approximately 100 males per 100 females. The population of the district has a youthful age structure, with a dependency ratio of 83 persons to every 100 persons in the working ages which is higher than the regional ratio of 75.

9.2.2   Household Size, Structure and Composition

The Sefwi Akontombra District has a total of 17,592 households with a total household population of 81,883 of which 43,265 are males and 38,618 are females. The nuclear family (head, spouse(s), children) constitute the highest proportion of 39.6 percent, the extended (head, spouse(s), children, relatives) is the second highest with 23.9 percent. Single parent (extended and nuclear) are the third and fourth highest with a proportion of 9 percent and 7.1 percent which are lower than the regional average of 13.1 percent and 10.8 percent respectively. The average household size is about five persons. The characteristics of households by locality do not differ much from the district pattern. About 82 percent (14,383) of all households in the district are headed by males.

9.2.3   Marital Characteristics

In the 2010PHC, the Sefwi Akontombra district recorded 53,197 persons 12 years and older of which 36.4 percent have never married, 54.0 percent are married, 2.7 percent are in an informal/consensual union, 4.6 percent are separated/divorced and 2.2 percent are widowed. The proportion of females (30.0%) who have never married is lower than that of males (41.9%). A higher percentage of females are married, in an informal/consensual union, divorced and widowed than men.

The incidence of marriage is high (47.6%) among persons without formal education, followed by those with basic education (45.9%). Informal/consensual union is lowest (0.2%) among persons with tertiary education. The widowed represent the highest (72.8%) among persons who have never been to school. As high as 14.9 percent of persons in the age groups 12-14 and 15-19 who supposed to be in school are in marital union.

9.2.4   Education and Literacy

About one out of every three (31.0%) persons 3 years and older have never been to school, 38.8 percent are currently in school while 30.2 percent have attended school in the past in the district. About a third of persons who attended school in the past attained Junior High School (35.1%). Out of a total population of 54,892 who are 11years and older, about 65.4 percent are literate and 34.6 percent are not literate.

9.2.5   Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility

Three measures of fertility were employed at the 2010 PHC: The crude birth rate (CBR), general fertility rate (GFR) and the total fertility rate (TFR). The total fertility rate for the region is 5 per woman. The Total Fertility Rate for Sefwi Akontombra District is 3.6. The General Fertility Rate is 113 live births per 1,000 women which is slightly higher than the regional rate of 89.2 births per 1,000 women. The Crude birth rate is 26 live births per 1,000 population for the Sefwi Akontombra district.

Mortality

The district recorded 316 deaths, of which six were pregnancy related, 42 were as a result of accident/violence/homicide/suicide.   All other causes were 274 during the 12 months preceding the 2010 PHC.

Migration

The data indicates that, a total of 37,683 migrants are resident in Sefwi Akontombra District (SAD). Out of the total number of migrants, 80.5 percent were born elsewhere in another region and 1.4 were born outside Ghana.

9.2.6   Economic Characteristics

There are 47,389 persons aged 15 years and older in the district, 79.0 percent are economically active and 21 percent are economically not active. For the economically active category, 98.5 percent are employed and 1.5 percent are unemployed.

Agricultural, forestry and fishery workers are the largest occupational group (over 86%) in the district. Service and sales workers (4.3%) are second largest group in the district. Females

constitute the largest percentage of service and sales workers while plant and machine operators and assemblers, technicians and associate professionals, and professional groups are dominated by males.

Agriculture (85.8%) is the largest industry in the district and accounts for the highest proportion of employed persons in the district, followed by wholesale, repairs of motor vehicles and motor cycles industry (4.7%).

Majority of the employed population in the district are self-employed without employees (60.7%), 19.5 percent are contributing family workers, 8.0 percent are employees and 5.4 are casual workers. The private informal sector accounts for over 95 percent of the working population in the district.

9.2.7 Disability

There are 2,135 persons with disability in the district, representing 2.6 percent of the population. About 40 percent of all PWDs had sight or visual impairments, followed by emotional disability (23.1%) while intellectual disability (8.0%) is the least reported disability in the district. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest percentage, of 37.7 percent and 38.5 percent respectively among males and females.

9.2.8 Information Communication Technology

Out of a total of 53,197 persons 12 years and older one out of every three (34.3%) persons own mobile phone in the district.   Only 437 persons representing 0.8 percent uses internet facility in the district.

9.2.10 Agricultural Activity

About 87 percent of all households in the district are engaged in agriculture. About 88.0 percent of the rural households are engaged in agriculture while 69.0 percent urban households are engaged in agriculture. Crop farming (99.3%) and livestock rearing (25.7%) are the most dominant agricultural activities in the district.

9.2.11 Housing Conditions

Of the16,888 dwelling units in the district, separate house (53.5%) is the most common, followed by compound house (28.8%). This pattern is observed in both urban and rural localities. A higher number of dwelling units 12,071(75.4%) are in rural areas while 806 (50.5%) units are in urban areas.

The main construction materials for outer walls were cement, concrete and mud/mud bricks or earth. Mud brick/earth (67.1 percent) constitute the highest proportion of materials used for outer walls of houses, 24.2 percent and 71.1 percent respectively for urban and rural dwelling units. Cement blocks/concrete is the second most used material for outer wall.

With respect to roofing, metal sheets constitute the highest proportion of 79.2 percent, followed by thatch/palm leaf or raffia (12.3 percent) and bamboo (4.7 percent) being the third highest. A very small percentage of dwellings are roofed with wood and other types of materials.

The main source of lighting in dwelling units in the district is flash light/touch having the highest proportion of 61.5 percent, followed by electricity (mains) having a proportion of 22.2 percent. In urban areas a high proportion of households use wood for cooking (41.8

percent), followed by charcoal (39.2 percent) and gas (10.3 percent). Kerosene is used by a negligible proportion of the urban households- 0.2 percent. In rural areas, as high as 91.1 percent of all households depend on wood fuel, followed by charcoal (4.5 percent) and gas (1.1 percent

Household drinking water was obtained from six main sources which are as follows: river or stream (46.5%), bore-hole including pump or tube well (25.0%), pipe-borne water outside the dwelling (6.8%), public tap or standpipe (4.6%), pipe-borne water inside the dwelling (0.3%) river and sachet water (1.1%).

Majority of the households in the district uses pit latrine (61.4%), followed by public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan) (30.2%). Over fifty percent of households (59.6%) dump their solid waste in containers in public dump. Solid waste is collected in only 3.6 percent of households. Solid waste is dumped indiscriminately by 27.2 percent of households in the district.

9.3   Conclusions

Sefwi Akontombra district has a youthful population under 15 years which must be harnessed for development. Only a small proportion (less than one percent) uses the internet. Few households own desktop/laptop computers. The use of ICT must be encouraged in the District. The role of the private sector contribution to employment cannot be overemphasized. It remains the main sector of employment in the District. Agriculture, especially food crop farming, is the main occupation for people in the Sefwi Akontombra District.

Only one out of every five households uses electricity mains as source of lighting. Three out of every five household use flashlight/torch as main source of lighting. Wood is the main source of cooking fuel for most households while gas is used as fuel for cooking by a small percentage of households. Bore-hole/pump/tube well, unprotected well and river/stream are main sources of drinking water for a higher proportion of households. A small proportion of households have their solid waste collected. About fifty percent of households throw liquid waste onto compound.

9.4   Policy Implications and Recommendations

Few public containers has increased disposal of refuse at open spaces and these can lead to more sicknesses like malaria and diarrhoea. Many houses are built with mud/brick/earth. There are a lot of privately owned houses in the district from which the District Assembly can tap sufficient revenue to improve their revenue base. The data collected has provided evidence for several policies which, when implemented, will improve the standard of living in the District.

 Education must be attractive to avoid children dropping from school to work. There must be vocational and technical education to secure the youth in employment after school. Pre–Primary departments should be established in the basic schools so as to lay a solid educational foundation for children in the district.

The health ministry should try to intensify health policies on family planning and contraceptive use to check the rate of population growth especially among the teenagers. Immunization policies and sensitization progammes should be extended beyond the health centres and health post to include platforms such as community durbars, radio discussions, church visits etc.

Sanitation bye laws and policies should be intensified. More rubbish containers should be provided to the various communities. The statutory planning committee and other concerned bodies should insist on household latrine in building plans to reduce the dependency on public toilet and open space defecation.

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

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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	Households	Houses
1	Akontombra	7,287	3,601	3,686	1,595	1,084
2	Nsawura	3,865	1,890	1,975	894	662
3	Kofi Ackaakrom	2,803	1,448	1,355	566	519
4	Bopa	2,484	1,332	1,152	507	460
5	Aprutu	2,032	1,074	958	390	367
6	Kojokrom	1,930	999	931	380	377
7	Nkwadum	1,852	960	892	388	329
8	Kofikrom	1,750	882	868	347	308
9	Essase	1,538	766	772	362	317
10	Tawiakrom/Abinkyi Shed	1,466	848	618	358	338
11	Mafiadu	1,408	744	664	274	245
12	Bokaso	1,342	662	680	247	232
13	Nyame Nnae	1,338	742	596	338	302
14	Anhwiafutu	1,325	693	632	356	288
15	Besibema	1,304	687	617	252	242
16	Asanteman	1,302	663	639	264	274
17	Bowohomoden	1,281	711	570	295	286
18	Asantekrom	1,277	663	614	239	237
19	Abrahamkrom	1,257	692	565	295	220
20	Ntimkrom	1,215	685	530	238	233

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

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	Akontombra	7,287	861	954	903	910	771	714	469	426	299	271	247	149	101	64	63	85
2	Nsawura	3,865	560	568	542	369	335	312	250	210	196	175	104	59	45	41	37	62
3	Kofi Ackaakrom	2,803	426	363	415	308	238	199	191	151	153	108	79	46	40	19	25	42
4	Bopa	2,484	303	382	367	266	190	182	177	157	118	94	77	43	38	18	31	41
5	Aprutu	2,032	343	283	243	212	171	168	120	106	103	74	59	31	38	25	16	40
6	Kojokrom	1,930	295	290	254	182	123	148	144	102	90	80	63	37	36	24	34	28
7	Nkwadum	1,852	285	297	240	180	126	132	118	127	92	67	54	37	28	17	25	27
8	Kofikrom	1,750	262	266	241	195	137	120	101	89	82	65	66	27	37	12	20	30
9	Essase	1,538	207	212	586	155	140	104	110	112	96	47	68	18	19	19	15	15
10	Tawiakrom/ Abinkyi Shed	1,466	250	189	157	131	140	175	130	98	70	47	37	12	10	1	9	10
11	Mafiadu	1,408	267	225	149	103	140	101	247	93	65	54	49	25	9	2	8	11
12	Bokaso	1,342	229	188	164	166	99	99	68	78	62	45	47	22	16	10	27	22
13	Nyame Nnae	1,338	240	162	113	125	127	144	91	96	70	50	44	21	28	15	9	3
14	Anhwiafutu	1,325	269	205	156	76	126	149	95	73	65	27	27	9	18	2	11	17
15	Besibema	1,304	222	217	155	121	86	105	72	96	52	38	37	14	13	16	28	32
16	Asanteman	1,302	205	208	171	129	89	77	87	78	57	63	48	30	21	12	8	19
17	Bowohomoden	1,281	239	180	136	85	154	134	85	80	59	43	37	15	12	7	8	7
18	Asantekrom	1,277	184	185	175	128	106	90	90	83	63	43	46	22	27	6	18	11
19	Abrahamkrom	1,257	195	167	126	121	144	129	102	70	56	51	37	28	9	6	5	11
20	Ntimkrom	1,215	221	206	162	90	75	89	89	79	61	47	41	18	17	10	6	4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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