



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

REGIONAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

WESTERN REGION



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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

There cannot be any meaningful developmental activity 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, and socio-economic characteristics are all important in development planning. The Kilimanjaro Programme of Action on Population adopted by African countries in 1984 stressed the need for population to be considered as a key factor in the formulation of development strategies and plans.

A population census is the most important source of data on the population in a country. It provides information on the size, composition, growth and distribution of the 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 resources, government services and the allocation of government funds among various regions and districts for education, health and other social services.

The Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) is delighted to provide data users with an analytical report on the 2010 PHC at the regional level to facilitate planning and decision-making. This follows the publication of the National Analytical Report in May, 2013 which contained information on the 2010 PHC at the national level with regional comparisons. Conclusions and recommendations from these reports are expected to serve as a basis for improving the quality of life of Ghanaians through evidence-based policy formulation, planning, monitoring and evaluation of developmental goals and intervention programs.

The Regional Analytical Report for the Western Region is one of ten regional reports aimed at making data available to planners and decision makers at the regional and district levels. In addition to presenting district profiles, the report also discusses the social and economic dimensions of demographic variables.

For ease of accessibility of the census data, the regional reports and other census reports produced by the GSS will be disseminated widely in both print and electronic formats, including posting 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. We also appreciate the contribution of our Development Partners (DPs) towards the successful implementation of the Census. Special mention must be made of the European Union (EU) and the Department for International Development (DFID) for providing resources for the preparation of the report, the World Bank for managing the resources and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for the lead role it played in mobilizing resources from the UN System and from other DPs for the 2010 PHC.

Finally, we wish to thank all households and individuals in Ghana who contributed to the success of the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
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ACRONYMS

AGI:	Association of Ghanaian Industries
AIDS:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASCII:	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
CEB:	Children Ever Born
CIDA:	Canadian International Development Agency
CS:	Children Surviving
CEDAW:	Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination
CERSGIS:	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Survey
CHPS:	Community Health Planning Services
CWIQ:	Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire
DANIDA:	Danish International Development Agency
DFID:	Department for International Development
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
EMIS:	Education Management Information System
EA:	Enumeration Area
EU:	European Union
fCUBE:	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GETFund:	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GREDA:	Ghana Real Estate Developers Association
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
GSS:	Ghana Statistical Service
GSDP:	Ghana Statistics Development Plan
GPS:	Global Positioning System
GPRTU:	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GES:	Ghana Education Service
GDHS:	Ghana Demography Health Survey
HIV:	Human Immune Virus
ISCO:	International Standard Classification of Occupation
ISIC:	International Standard Classification of Industry
ICU:	International Communication Union
ICT:	Information Communication Technology
ISSER:	Institute of Statistical Social and Economic Research
JSS:	Junior Secondary School
JHS:	Junior High School
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
SHS:	Senior High School
LEAP:	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programme
LESDEP:	Local Enterprise and Skills Development

LISGIS: Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services
 MMDAs: Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
 MDGs: Millennium Development Goals
 MER: Migration Effectiveness Ratio
 MOE: Ministry of Education
 MICS: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
 MOFA: Ministry of Food and Agriculture
 MOTI: Ministry of Trade and Industry
 NCA: National Communication Authority
 NCPEC: The National Census Publicity and Evaluation Committee
 NCTAC: National Census Technical Advisory Committee
 NIPORT: National Institute of Population Research and Training
 NHIS: National Health Insurance Scheme
 ICTAD: National ICT for Accelerated Development Policy
 NDPC: National Development Planning Commission
 NGOs: Non-governmental Organisations
 OIC: Opportunities Industrialisation Centre
 PHC: Population and Housing Census
 PPP: Public-Private Partnerships
 PNDC: Provisional National Defence Council
 PAS: Population Analysis Spreadsheet
 PES: Post Enumeration Survey
 PWDs: Persons With Disabilities
 PASEX: Population Analysis System
 PES: Post Enumeration Survey
 SADA: Savanna Accelerated Development Authority
 SAP: Structural Adjustment Programme
 SMAM: Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
 UNICEF: United Nations International Children's Education Fund
 UN: United Nations
 UNDP: United Nations Development Programme
 UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund
 WHO: World Health Organization
 WC: Water Closet
 ZIMSTAT: Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The Western Region is situated in the south-western part of Ghana. It shares common borders with La Cote d'Ivoire on the west, the Central Region in the East, parts of Ashanti and BrongAhafoRegions in the North and the Gulf of Guinea (Atlantic Ocean) in the South. It covers an area of 23,921 square kilometers representing about 10 percent of the total land surface of Ghana. It has a total of 192 kilometers coastline. The Southernmost part of Ghana, Cape Three Points near Busua in the Ahanta West District, is also located in this region.

The Western Region is one of the ten (10) Administrative Regions of Ghana. The Region was carved out of the former Western Province in July 1960. It has Sekondi as its administrative capital. Section 140 of the Local Government Act 1993 (Act 462) also established the Regional Co-ordinating Council (RCC) with the sole objective of co-ordinating, monitoring and evaluating the activities of Sector Departments such as Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) and Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs). The RCC does this with the view of improving the lives of the people.

1.2 Physical Features

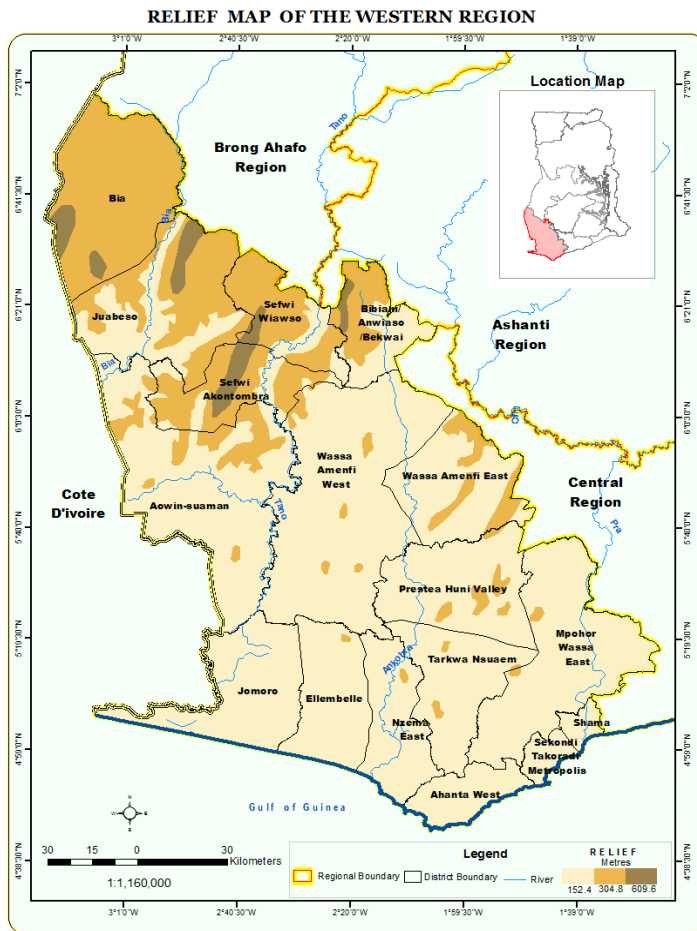
The physical environment influences human activities and hence development of people and their places of abode. Different types of physical features come with different resources which must be harnessed, and challenges which must be confronted to ensure safe and good quality of life for all people. Thus, a brief description of the physical features of the region, in terms of its location, relief, drainage, climate and vegetation is considered.

The relief of the Western region (Figure 1.1) falls in the physiographic type classified by Dickson and Benneh (2001) as the forest dissected plateau. Much of the region is a plain between about 240 and 300 metres above sea level with isolated hills. In the North-West (covering about five districts) the topography is rugged and hilly.

In describing the relief of the country, Boateng (1960) spares no effort in providing a detailed account of the geology. Much of the region is covered by Pre-Cambrian rocks which he calls the "Birrimian" and "Tarkwaian" series. According to him, the two rock types are important because most of the gold, manganese and diamonds mined in the country are obtained from the Birrimian rocks, while the Tarkwaian provides large quantities of gold. Also, rich deposits of bauxite occur in areas covered by the two types of rock.

Four main rivers flow through the region: Pra, Ankobra, Tano and Bia. Apart from the Ankobra, the other rivers have their source in forests in neighbouring regions and flow southwards into the sea. The Tano and Bia enter the sea outside Ghana through the La Cote d'Ivoire. River Pra has potential for hydro-power generation (Dickson & Benneh, 2001). The authors have further noted that these rivers do not lend themselves to use by large boats because of interruptions in many places by rapids and waterfalls. The Sutri falls on the lower Tano near Abuoso and the rapid on the Pra just south of TwifoPraso are sited to buttress the point.

Figure 1.1: Relief Map of the Western Region

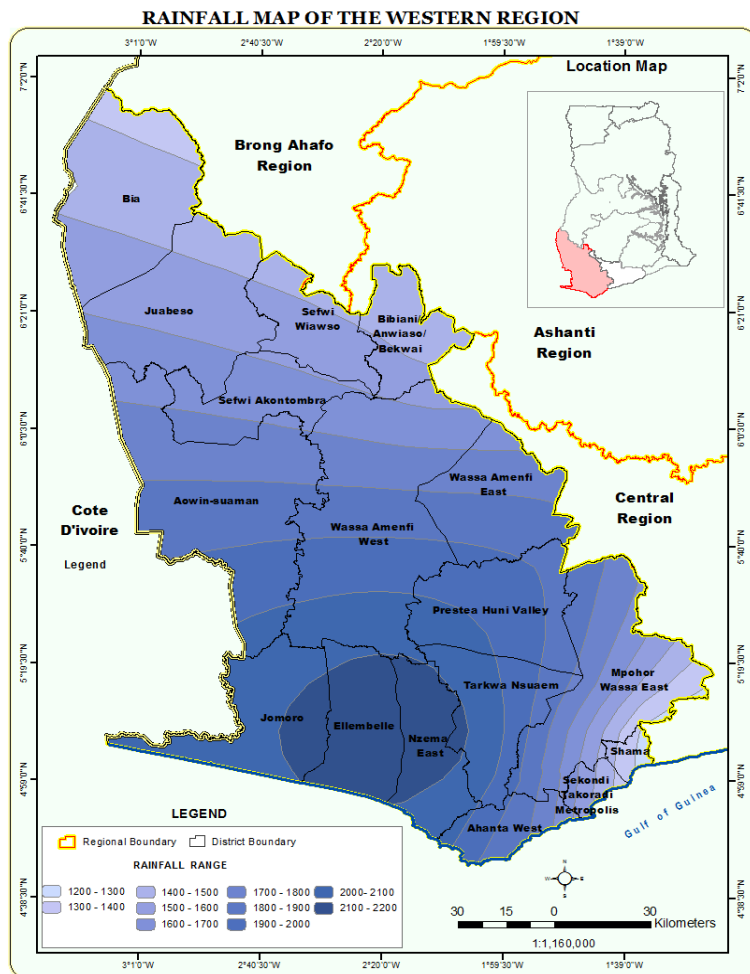


Source: Western Regional Coordinating Council

The climate of a place is determined by many factors such as rainfall, temperature, humidity, wind direction and speed, amount of sun shine, and the amount and nature of clouds etc. We shall first consider rainfall because of its importance on the drainage system and for agriculture; and then consider climate which is the composite of all the factors.

The region is the wettest part of Ghana. Figure 1.2, which is a rainfall map of the region, shows clearly that rainfall decreases northwards and eastwards from the extreme south-west which is the wettest part of the region and the country. Rainfall distribution in the region is characterized by two seasons; with the major one reaching its maximum in May/June and the minor one in October. Apart from these, Boateng (1960) has noted that there is practically no month without rain.

Figure 1.2: Rainfall Map of the Western Region



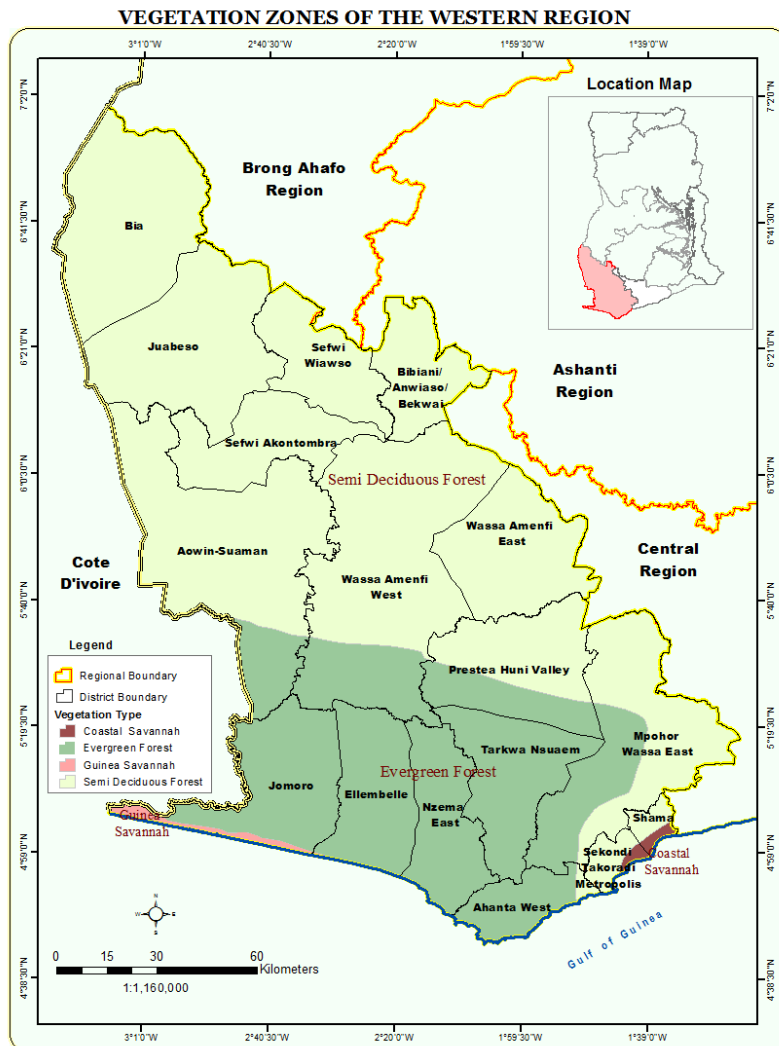
Source: Western Regional Coordinating Council

The region falls under two main climatic types: the south-western equatorial and the wet semi-equatorial (Dickson & Benneh, 2001). The south-western equatorial climatic type roughly coincides with the evergreen forest and the wet semi-equatorial climatic type with the semi-deciduous forest shown on the vegetation map in Figure 1.3.

The south-western equatorial climate is the wettest in the country with rainfall patterns as described above. The highest temperatures which occur in March/April are around 30 degrees centigrade while the lowest temperatures of 26 degrees occur in August. Relative humidity is between 70-80% all year round. The wet semi-equatorial climate has average yearly rainfall between 1250 and 2000 millimetres with sharp dry seasons.

The vegetation types (Figure 1.3) found in the region is evergreen or rain forest, semi-deciduous forest, Guinea savannah and coastal savannah.

Figure 1.3: Vegetation Map of the Western Region



Source: Western Regional Coordinating Council

The rain forest can be found in the south-western equatorial climatic region at the extreme south-western corner of the Region. The high temperatures and heavy rainfall facilitate all year round speedy growth of plants. The trees of the forest are evergreen as only a few of the top two out of three layers shed their leaves.

The semi- deciduous forest which covers a larger part of the region is similar to the rain forest in its structure except a much higher proportion of trees shed their leaves. Like the rain forest, the trees do not all shed their leaves at the same time, and so is never bare of leaves. Human activities such as farming have led to the destruction of most of the virgin forest, hence only secondary forest currently remains.

For most part of the Jomoro district, the guinea savannah covers a narrow strip along the south-western coast. The yearly rainfall is barely below 1000mm or 1250mm. The dry season is intense and humidity is low.

The coastal savannah covers the coastal areas of Shama district and parts of the coastal areas of Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis. The vegetation is made up of thick scrub. The area has the lowest amount of rainfall in the country but has high humidity throughout the year.

1.3 Political and Administrative Structures

The Western Region's political and administrative power emanates from the Regional Coordinating Council (RCC). The Council is chaired by the Regional Minister with the Regional Coordinating Director serving as the secretary. Other members of the RCC are:

- The Deputy Regional Minister
- All MMDA Chief Executives
- Presiding Members of the various MMDAs in the region.
- Two Paramount Chiefs nominated by the Regional House of Chiefs and lastly
- All Heads of Decentralized Departments (ex- officio members).

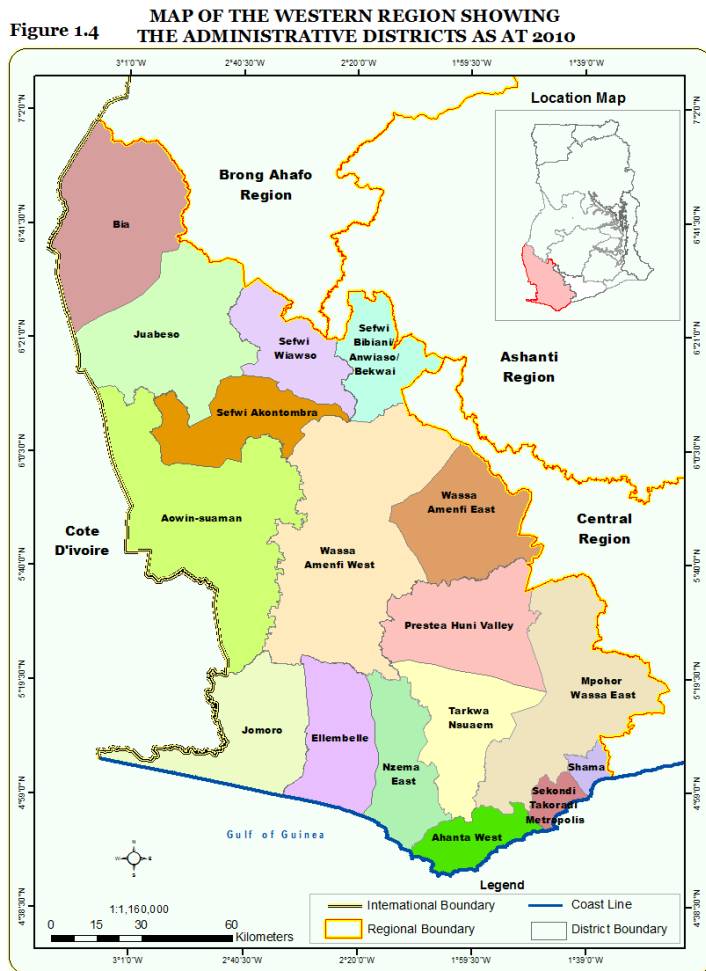
The operations of the RCC are replicated in the various Assemblies in the region. For instance the Regional Security Council is replicated in the Assemblies as District Security Committee and Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit (RPCU) as Metro/Municipal/District Planning and Coordinating units. The Western Region has 17 districts. The Political and Administrative districts of the Western Region are shown in Table 1.1 and Figure 1.4.

Table 1.1: Political and administrative district of the Western Region

District	Status	Capital
Jomoro	District	Half Assin
Ellembelle	District	Nkroful
Nzema East	Municipal	Axim
Ahanta West	District	Agona Nkwanta
Sekondi- Takoradi	Metropolitan	Sekondi
Shama	District	Shama
Mpohor- Wassa - East	District	Daboase
Tarkwa - Nsuaem	Municipal	Tarkwa
Prestea - Huni Valley	District	Bogoso
WassaAmenfi East	District	Wassa Akropong
WassaAmenfi West	District	Asankragwa
AowinSuaman	District	Enchi
Sefwi - Wiawso	District	Sefwi Wiawso
Sefwi - Akontombra	District	Sefwi Akontombra
Sefwi-Bibiani - Anhwiaawso- Bekwai	District	Bibiani
Juabeso	District	Juabeso
Bia	District	Essam/Debiso

Source: Regional Coordinating Council, Sekondi

Figure 1.4: District Map of the Western Region



Source: Western Regional Coordinating Council

Each of the Assemblies is headed by a Chief Executive who is nominated by the President of the Republic of Ghana but has to be approved by a two – thirds majority of the assembly members. Assembly meetings are chaired by a presiding member who is also elected by the Assembly. Two – thirds of the assembly members are elected by the electorate while the remaining one-third are appointed by the President to represent the various specified stakeholders, in accordance with the constitution. The Region currently has 22 constituencies.

There has been an increase in the number of constituencies in the region from 19 in 2000 to 22 in 2010. This represents nearly 10 percent of the 230 constituencies across the country. To ensure effective and efficient running of the assemblies, there are also sub-structures that have been put in place to ensure effective governance and development of the various assemblies and Western Region as a whole.

1.4 Social Structure

The indigenes of the Western Region are predominantly Akans. There are five major sub-groups of the Akans in the Region: Ahantas, Nzemas, Sefwis, Aowins and Wassas with 21 Paramountcies. Among the Paramountcies are Nsein, Lower Axim, Upper Axim, Apatem,

Gwira, Atuabo, Benyin, Aowin, Suman, Wiawso, Wassa Fiase, Upper Dixcove, Lower Dixcove and Sefwi Bekwai. Apart from these five major sub-groups, there are other indigenous minorities such as the Pepesa whose peculiar dialect is understood by the Nzemas, Ahantas, Aowins and Sefwis.

Fanti is widely spoken as a second language alongside those of the indigenes in the southern part of the region. Fante is also used as medium of instruction in lower primary classes and as examinable subject at the basic level.

The indigenous people of the region exhibit a high degree of cultural homogeneity in areas of lineage organization, inheritance and succession. Matrilineal descent system, where the female line is used for recruitment into the lineage or succession and inheritance is the type practised by the indigenous people. Chieftaincy succession is for instance, based on the matrilineal system of succession. However, the enstoolment of Safohene and Okyeame follows the double unilineal system of succession, where an individual can be enstooled as Safohene or Okyeame through the mother's or father's line.

There are also non indigene settlers in the region whose grandparents had migrated several years back from different parts of Ghana into Western region primarily for economic reasons. These groups of people have been subsequently absorbed into the indigenous population. These are the Fantes in the then vibrant mining communities such as Tarkwa and Bogoso as well as those who engaged in trading activities in the Sekondi –Takoradi area; the Ashantis, Brongs and people from the three northern regions who migrated mostly to the cocoa growing areas of the region and Ewes and Gas in the fishing communities along the coastal belt.

The people's religious affiliation is expressed in the constitutional guarantee for freedom of worship. The predominant religion of Western Region in 2010 is Christianity (82%) followed by Islam (9.3%). Traditional religion has declined from 1.5 percent in 2000 to 0.8 percent in 2010 in spite of the traditional nature of the region's social structure.

There are different types of festivals celebrated in the region. However four of such festivals dominate. These are: Kundum, Afahye (Akwantukase), Alluole, and Nkronu. With the exception of the Wassa, Sefwi, Shama and Mpohor traditional areas, all of the other traditional councils celebrate Kundum festival amidst glamorous drumming and dancing between August and November. The significance of the celebration of these traditional festivals are many. Festivals celebrated in Western like all other festivals celebrated elsewhere in Ghana serves, among others, the following purposes:

- To mark the beginning of a traditional year

- To offer thanks to the Supreme God for his care and protection and to offer thanks to the ancestors and the spirits for their protection during the past year.

- To renew the peoples loyalty to their chiefs by paying homage and lastly

- To settle family disputes, quarrels and misunderstanding.

The period of celebration of these festivals in the region differs from one community to another. Usually the last day of the festivals are marked by colourful durbars. Table 1.2 provides information on the festivals and their periods of celebration in the Region.

Table 1.2: Festivals and Periods of Celebration in Western Region.

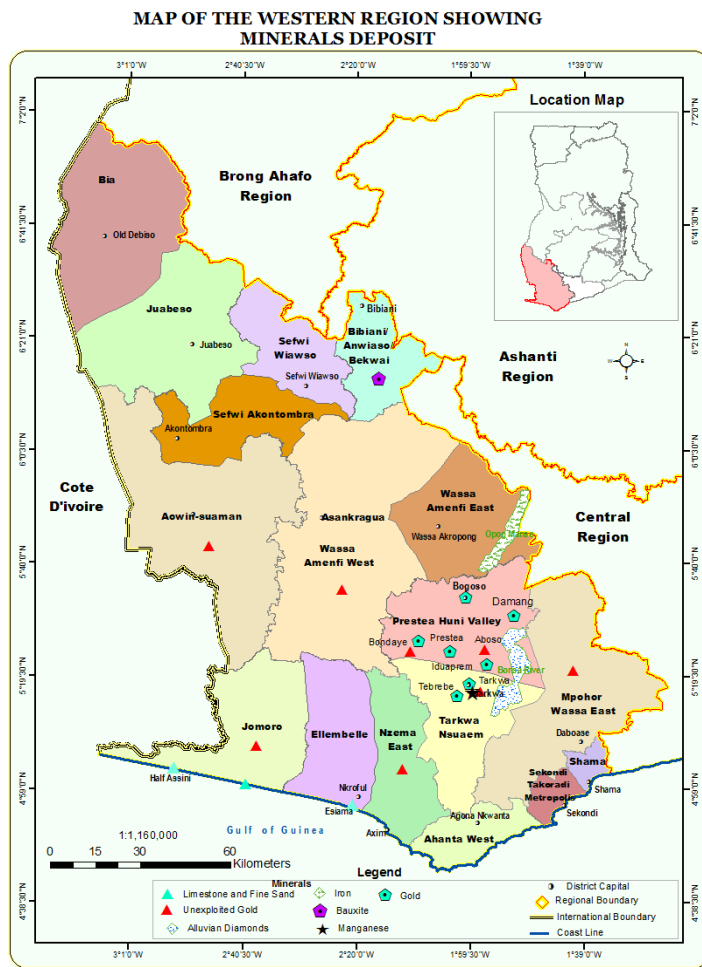
Traditional Council	Town	Festival	Period of Celebration
Ahanta	Busua	Kundum	August / September
Jomoro	Apatiem	Kundum	September/October
Aowin	Enchi	Kundum	February (every 3 years)
Eastern Nzima	Atuabo	Kundum	September / October
Essikadu	Essikadu	Kundum	September / October
Gwira	Bramiankor	Elluo	October
Lower Town Axim	Axim	Kundum	August / September
Lower Dixcove	Dixcove	Kundum	August / September
Mpohor	Mpohor	Odwira	September / October
Nsein	Nsein	Kundum	August / September
Sefwi Anhwiaso	Anhwiaso	Afahye	November / December
Sefwi Bekwai	Bekwai	Afahye	November / December
Sekondi	Sekondi	Kundum	November / December
Sefwi Wiawso	Wiawso	Alluole	October/November/ Dec
Shama	Shama	Nkronu	August / September
Suaman	Dadieso	Alluole	October/November/ Dec
Upper Axim	Axim	Kundum	August/September
WassaAmenfi	Akropong	Afahye/ Edie	January
Wassa Fiase	Benso	Afahye/ Odwira	August/September
Ahanta West	Benyin	Kundum	September/October

Source: Centre for National Culture, Sekondi

1.5 Economy and Living Conditions

The Western Region has large economic resources. It is the highest producer of cocoa in the country contributing to over 50 percent of the total national production. It is also the highest producer of timber and the second highest producer of gold after Ashanti Region. Again, it is the sole producer of rubber, bauxite, and manganese. It is also the major crude oil producing region. The Region's mineral wealth is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1.5: Minerals Map of the Western Region.



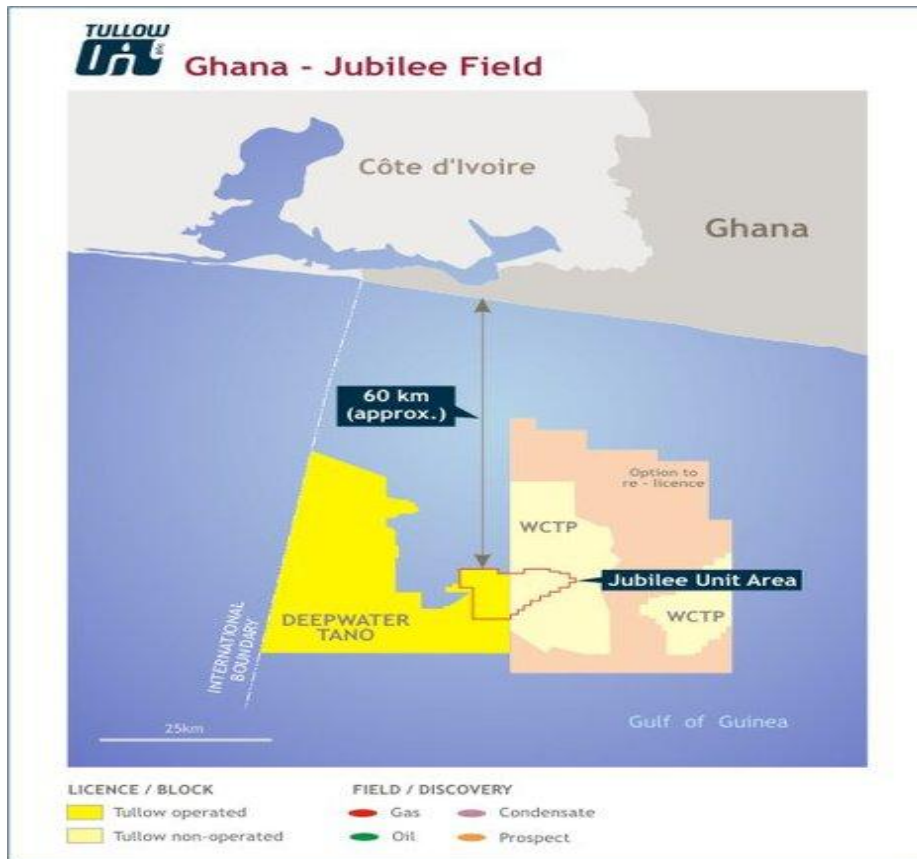
Source: Western Regional Coordinating Council

However, agriculture remains the mainstay of the Region's economy. The region has a total cultivable area of 11000 square kilometres (representing about 46 percent of the total land mass of the Region) of which 45,000 hectares is under tree crops, while 1600 hectares is for food crop production.

Other economic activities undertaken outside agricultural are industrial. The major industrial activity in the Region is the Petroleum industry (oil and gas exploration and production).

In 2007 oil was discovered in West Cape Three Points (WCTP) and DeepwaterTano exploration blocks. Initial appraisal revealed commercial quantities of excellent crude oil. The Jubilee Unit Area (JUA) was established to allow for development to start in 2009. The Jubilee field, which straddles the DeepwaterTano and WCTP blocks and lies approximately 60 kilometres off the coast of Ghana; (see figure 1.6 below) has estimated resources of up to one billion barrels.

Figure 1.6: Jubilee Oil fields



Source: www.tullowoil.com/ghana

Initial production started in November 2010 and the First Oil was celebrated on 15th December of the same year. Indeed, the three and a half year between discovery and production has been hailed worldwide as an industry first (www.gnpc.com). The operators of the JUA are Tullow Oil Ghana Limited, Kosmos Energy, Anadarko Petroleum, the Ghana National Petroleum Company and Sabre Oil & Gas (known as Tullow and Jubilee Partners for short).

There are other industries which are into cocoa processing, flour milling, sawn timber and wood processing. Others are Benso Oil Palm Plantation (BOPP), Norpalm and Ghana Rubber Estate Limited (GREL) which are into oil palm and rubber processing. According to the 2003 National Industrial Census Report (GSS, 2003), Western Region provides 7.5 percent of the industrial establishments and accounts for 2.1 percent of persons engaged by industrial in the country.

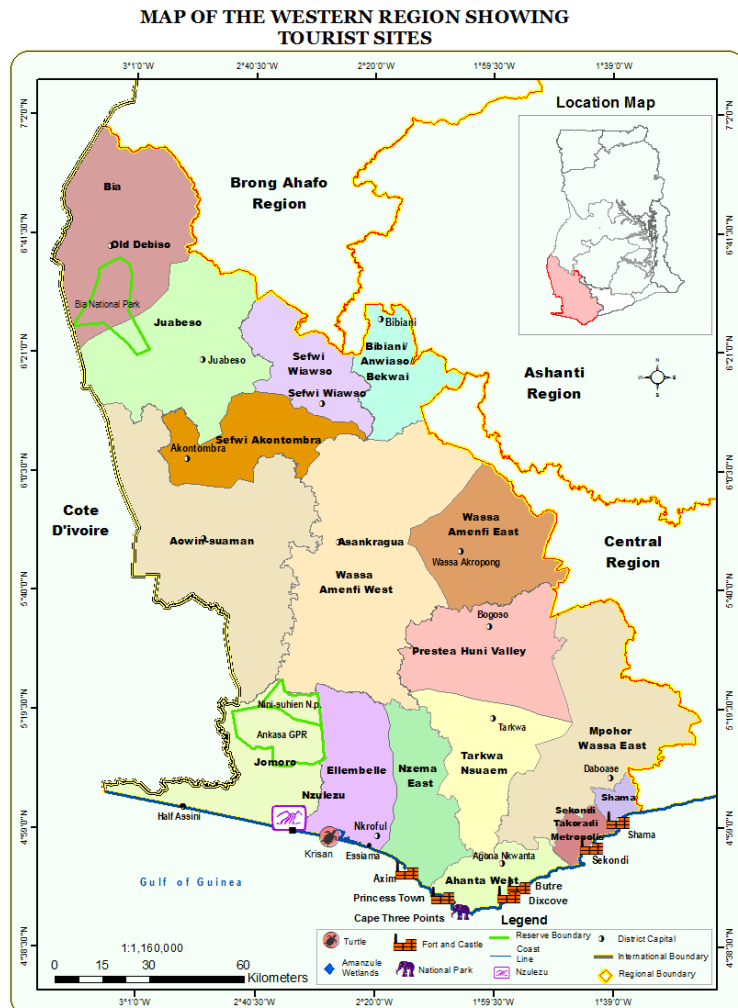
Tourism is also another economic potential that is being harnessed to earn foreign exchange for the region and the country at large. Some vast ecotourism sites include the Bia National Park and Reserve, Egambra Crocodile Sanctuary, Wassadomama Rock Shrine, Nzulezu Settlement (village on stilts over lake Tadane) and Boako Waterfalls.

The Forts in the region also provide tourist attractions. These include the following: Fort Appolonian at Beyin; Fort Cross at Dixcove; Fort Batensteyn at Butre; Fort Fredericksburg at Prince Town; Fort Anthonio at Axim; Fort Dorothea (ruins) at Akwidaa and Fort Sebastian at Shama.

Other potential tourist sites include the beaches. Notable ones among them are Busua Pleasure Beach, Ajua Beach and Princess Town Beach. Nkroful, the birthplace of Dr Kwame Nkrumah also provides tourist attraction.

Tourism potentials of the region is shown in Figure 1.7.

Figure 1.7: Tourism Map of Western Region



Source: Western Regional Coordinating Council

1.6 Demographics

The population of the region as enumerated in the 2010 PHC is 2,376,021; with 1,187,774 males and 1,188,247 females. The population aged less than 15 years constitute 39.6 percent of the total, while those aged 15 - 64 make up 57.0 percent and persons 65 years and older make up the remaining 3.4 percent. The proportion of the population urban is 42.4 percent. Currently, the regional population density is 99.3 persons per sq km having increased from 80.4 persons per sq km in year 2000.

Among the 17 Districts in the Region, the Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis has the highest share of 23.5 percent of the population, whilst Nzema East Municipal has the lowest share of 2.6 percent.

1.7 Organization of the Report

The previous sections of this chapter attempted a description of the history, physical features, political, administrative, and social structure; as well as the economic potentials of the region. This was necessary because these issues shape and impact on the lives of the people and determine the social and economic characteristics of the population.

The rest of the report will be devoted to a description of the characteristics of the population in the districts as enumerated on census night. There are 12 chapters in the report. Chapter one is the introduction and chapter two is an abridged version of the census methodology¹. The social characteristics of the population such as population size, composition and age-sex structure; household size, structure and composition; marital characteristics and education and literacy; are described in chapters three, four, five, and seven respectively. Information communication technology is the main item for chapter six. Fertility, mortality and migration patterns are addressed in chapter eight, and chapter nine takes a look at the economic characteristics. The disability characteristics of the population in the districts are analysed in chapter ten. Chapters eleven and twelve deal with agricultural activity and housing conditions respectively.

¹The full version can be found in the same chapter in the national report of the 2010 population and housing census.

CHAPTER TWO

CENSUS METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

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. In conducting the 2010 PHC, the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) was guided by the principle of international comparability and the need to obtain accurate information on population and housing in the country. Therefore, the 2010 PHC was 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. The exercise was also informed by experience from previous post-independence censuses of Ghana (1960, 1970, 1984 and 2000). From the previous experiences, it was recognized that a large scale statistical operation such as the 2010 Population and Housing Census required meticulous planning for its successful implementation. This chapter presents information on the pre-census planning, enumeration and post enumeration activities. It is organized into five sections namely, pre-enumeration activities, the census enumeration itself, post enumeration activities, challenges and lessons learnt, summary and recommendations.

2.2 Pre-Enumeration Activities

The pre-enumeration period consisted of a number of discreet and related activities. This section outlines the major pre-enumeration activities which were undertaken.

2.2.1 Development of Census Project Document and Work plans

The first stage of the exercise involved the setting up of a working group at the head office of the Ghana Statistical Service which was charged with the responsibility of preparing the census project document with the assistance of consultants. The document contained the rationale and objectives of the census, census organisation, a work plan and a budget. The project document was launched in November 2008 as part of the Ghana Statistics Development Plan (GSDP). In November 2009, the document was reviewed and updated to take into account the changes which had occurred over the period. Secondly, a management and supervisory framework which outlined the responsibilities of the various stakeholders essential for the effective implementation of a population and housing census was also produced as part of the initial preparation.

2.2.2 Census Secretariat and Committees

To implement the activities outlined in the 2010 PHC project document, a National Census Secretariat was set up at the GSS head office in January 2008. The Secretariat comprised professional and technical staff of GSS as well as staff of other Ministries, Departments and

Agencies (MDAs), some of whom were seconded to GSS. The Secretariat, primarily responsible for the day-to-day planning and implementation of the census activities, consisted of 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 planning the Census. In 2009, the Census Secretariat was re-organised with the Government Statistician as the National Chief Census Officer and overall Coordinator of the census. As part of the re-organization, a Census Management Team and a Census Coordinating Team were established to assist the National Chief Census Officer/Coordinator. The Census Management Team had oversight responsibility for the implementation of the Census and took 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.

Census committees were set up at both national and sub-national levels to provide technical advice and assist with resource mobilization. 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 (RCIC) and the District Census Implementation Committee (DCIC) respectively.

At the apex of the structure of the 2010 PHC management was the National Census Steering Committee as the main policy making body. The Committee was responsible for policy setting and direction on all aspects of the 2010 PHC. The composition of the NCSC was inter-sectoral with representation at the highest level, from both public and private institutions, such as the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Ministry of Education, National Population Council, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Electoral Commission and the National House of Chiefs.

The next tier was the National Census Technical Advisory Committee (NCTAC) which was multi-disciplinary in its membership, comprising subject-matter specialists from a broad spectrum of Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), universities, other research institutions and private consultants. This Committee served as a think-tank and an advisory body to the Census Management Team and supported the Census Coordinating Team at specific stages of the census programme. For instance, the Committee assisted in developing the questionnaires and ancillary documents used for the census.

A National Census Publicity and Education Committee comprising senior level representatives in communication, civic education and advocacy from relevant public and private institutions was set up to advise on education and publicity. The Committee provided

technical advice to the Census Secretariat in the development of publicity and educational materials and implementation of the publicity programmes for the census.

Inter-sectoral Regional and District Census Implementation Committees were formed in all the regions and districts in the country. With membership drawn mainly from decentralized departments, Regional and District Coordinating Directors chaired the Committees respectively. The Western Regional Census Implementation Committee worked closely with the Regional/District Census officials to plan the regional, district and locality level activities in areas such as recruitment, training, publicity and field operations. The Committee also assisted in mobilising logistical support for the census.

2.2.3 Census Mapping

A timely and well implemented census mapping was considered pivotal for the success of the 2010 PHC as it is the process for delineating the country into enumeration areas to facilitate smooth enumeration of the population. For the 2010 PHC, the process involved updating the 2000 Census Enumeration Area (EA) maps, which started in the last quarter of 2007, the acquisition of topographic and digital sheets of all indices from the Geographic Information System Unit of the Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission.

Updating of the 2000 PHC enumeration areas in the region was faced with a number of challenges including the problem of demarcating fast growing areas. One other major challenge for the mapping teams was the reconciliation of administrative boundaries following the creation of new districts. Field cartographic work in the region was completed in November, 2009.

2.2.4 Development of Questionnaire and Manuals

For effective data collection, there is the need to design appropriate documents to solicit the required information from respondents. In developing questionnaires and other materials, the GSS consulted widely with main data users and other stakeholders such as MDAs, research institutions, civil society organisations and development partners. The aim was to give these institutions and bodies, the opportunity to indicate the type of questions they felt should be included in the census questionnaire.

The documents developed for the census consisted of questionnaires, manuals and field operation documents. Three types of questionnaires were developed to cover different population groups: (1) PHC1A to enumerate the household population; (2) PHC1B for non-household (Group Quarters) population; and (3) PHC1C to enumerate out-door sleepers/floating population.

The field operation documents were the Enumerator's Visitation Record Book, Supervisor's Record Book, and operational control forms. Enumerators and supervisors used the record books as operational and quality control tools to control and monitor field activities respectively. The supervisor's record book consisted of checklists and was used to monitor enumerators under his/her supervision, to record all errors identified in the work of an enumerator and the measures which were taken to rectify the situation. Two summary sheets

were developed for recording summaries of information collected at the enumeration and locality level: The PHC3 and the PHC4 forms. The PHC3 form was used to record total number of persons in each enumeration area by sex and the data from that form were collated and used to publish the provisional results. The PHC4 form was used to record information at the locality level on total number of persons enumerated and the availability of social facilities such as health and educational institutions, public toilets, and the distance to the nearest facility if that facility was not available in the locality. This form is used to prepare the Gazetteer, which is the alphabetical listing of all localities in the country by region and by district with their population and the identified facilities.

The topics which were eventually selected for the 2010 Population and Housing Census were based on recommendations from the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for 2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses, the African Addendum to that document and the needs of data users. 2010 PHC adopted 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 adopted and included in the census.

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

The specific items of information collected from the population encountered on census night were name, sex, age, date of birth, nationality, ethnicity, birthplace, religion, internal migration, marital status, literacy, full time education, fertility, mortality, economic activity, occupation, industry, employment status, employment sector, disability, use of ICT, and agricultural activity. All questions were pre-coded except those on ethnic group, agricultural activity, occupation and industry, which were coded in the field.

Two manuals were developed: enumerator and supervisor's manuals. The first, the enumerator's manual, contained procedures, definitions and concepts used in the census, instructions on how to enumerate all persons and households in localities and a historical calendar of national and regional events which was used to estimate the ages of persons who did not know their date of birth or age. The second, the supervisor's manual, contained information on the duties of a supervisor and how to conduct checks on the work of enumerators.

For the coding of occupations and industrial activities in the country, a codebook based on the International Standard Classification of Industry (ISIC) and International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO) was developed. The codes, which were a four-digit

alphabetical ordering, were prepared taking into consideration the ISCO and ISIC structure as well as occupations and industrial activities specific to Ghana.

2.2.5 Pre-tests and Trial Census

The census questionnaire was pre-tested twice in the course of its development in line with the internationally accepted practices for conducting censuses. The first pre-test was carried out in March 2009 and was used to assess the suitability of questions and instructions, adequacy and completeness of questions and respondents' understanding of the questions. The second pre-test was conducted in 10 selected enumeration areas in August 2009. The objective of the second pre-test was to examine the sequencing of questions, testing of new questions which were introduced in the 2010 PHC such as date of birth and migration and how the introduction of 'date of birth' could help to reduce 'age heaping'. For the questions on fertility, the pre-tests sought to find out the difference, if any, between proxy responses and responses by respondents themselves. Both pre-tests were carried out in the Greater Accra Region. Experiences from the pre-tests informed the development of the final census questionnaires.

In May 2010, GSS with the support of the United Nations Population Fund conducted a special test-census in the Awutu Senya District of the Central Region. The aim of the exercise was to test the hypothesis that questions on children ever born and children surviving could be asked in a census and secondly, if answered by respondents themselves or through proxy would generate useful and good quality data. The results from this test showed that it was possible to obtain lifetime fertility data in a census and that there were no significant differences between the responses given by proxy and the eligible women themselves. Based on this finding, lifetime fertility questions were re-introduced in the questionnaire.

A trial census was held in October/November 2009 as a dress rehearsal for all the activities and procedures which had been planned for the main census. These were recruitment and training, distribution of census materials, administration of questionnaires and other census forms, enumeration of the various categories of the population (household, institutional and floating population), and data processing. This trial census was held in six selected districts including the Bia District in the Western region. The selection of districts for the trial census was informed by factors such as administrative boundary issues, ecological zones, accessibility, and availability of outdoor-sleepers/floating and institutional populations, fast-growing areas and enumeration areas with scattered settlements.

The trial census provided an opportunity to assess plans, procedures and the state of preparedness for the conduct of the 2010 PHC. Results from the trial census were used to estimate the number of persons per questionnaire and the average number of persons in the household roster, to assess the question on migration, the placement of the mortality questions, serial numbering of houses/housing structures and method of collection of information on community facilities. Some of the common errors encountered during the editing of the completed questionnaires resulted in modifications to the questionnaire and the enumerator's manual. Lessons learnt from the trial census also guided the planning of the

recruitment process, the procedures for training of field staff, publicity and education on the census.

2.2.6 Distribution of Census Materials

Experience from the trial census guided the distribution of census materials in the region. The Regional Census office liaised with institutions that had the capacity to transport large volumes of materials to the districts. The District Assemblies, Ghana Education Service (GES), the Electoral Commission and Information Services Department were the institutions that assisted in transporting the census materials from Accra to the district capitals for distribution to field personnel.

2.2.7 Publicity and Education

Publicity and public education on the census were considered essential for the success of the 2010 PHC. The objectives of the census education campaign were to sensitize the public on the importance of the census, to create awareness on the census topics/questions, to solicit for support from the public on the exercise and to assure the population of the confidentiality of the information provided. The publicity programme was implemented in two phases. Phase one was the publicity for the trial census and was restricted to the six trial census districts. For this phase, the publicity was mostly through direct community interaction such as interpersonal communication through the Information Service Department vans and traditional forms such as drums and drama as some of the trial districts were rural and some of the people did not have access to radio or television. Phase two was the publicity for the main census and this involved sensitization of civil society groups, religious leaders and community leaders; seminars; workshops; television and radio programmes; and use of public address systems.

Materials used for the publicity of main census publicity included jingles, posters, banners, car stickers, brochures, handbills, flyers and t-shirts. These materials were distributed freely through Regional and District Offices of GSS, and Regional and District Census Implementation Committees.

The Census Night, Sunday, 26th September 2010, was observed in all Districts in the region with various activities to make the day memorable. The rationale for celebrating the Census Night was to create public awareness on the commencement of the census and also for people to remember that night since information on the census was collected with reference to that night.

Activities organised in communities included:

- Sounding of sirens using Information Service Department vans, Police vehicles and Fire Service tenders
- Television and radio discussions explaining the importance of the census on Census Night.
- Tooting of horns by Ghana Private Road Transport Union (GPRTU) vehicles
- Tolling of church bells

- Brass band floats and street processions
- Bonfires
- Traditional drumming, gong-gong beating and firing of muskets (especially in the rural and semi-urban areas)
- Cultural shows and music by spinning groups
- Film shows.

2.2.8 Recruitment and Training of Census Personnel

Recognising the importance of using high calibre personnel, training and motivation in conducting a successful census, the GSS developed elaborate plans for the recruitment and training of field personnel. The Census Secretariat developed a criterion for field personnel. Using the developed criteria, an online recruitment process was adopted to select interested person's in all regions. Applicants were requested to complete an online application form after which qualified candidates were shortlisted and interviewed in the district of their choice. The names of successful applicants were forwarded to the Census Secretariat after which the names were posted to the districts for interview and selection of successful applicants.

Given the large number of personnel that had to be trained for the census enumeration, a four-tier training programme was implemented at the national level. In the first tier, GSS trained about 50 national level trainers. These, together with senior officials of GSS formed the core of trainers who trained about 250 regional level trainers. The regional level trainers then trained about 2000 district level trainers who in turn trained about 50,000 enumerators, supervisors and senior supervisors. These district level trainers were mainly officials from Ghana Education Service (GES) and the MDAs. In August 2010, a one-week training programme was conducted at the national level for all district level trainers. This was to ensure standardized training. After the training of the district level trainers, they in-turn organized training for field personnel in their respective districts.

The training of the field personnel for the main census took place concurrently in all the 20 districts in the region. The training focused on the objectives of the census, interview techniques, map reading skills, listing of households, administration of the census questionnaires and how to complete the operational control forms. The field personnel who were trained included senior field supervisors, field supervisors and enumerators.

Based on results from an assessment of the trainers, some of them were select as supervisors. Those selected were given additional training which focused mainly on supervision of enumerators, field checks, and the completion of census operational control forms and summary sheets.

Enumerators and supervisors were trained to undertake the census due to the fact that Ghana is largely an illiterate society. Thus, the canvasser method, which involves trained field personnel visiting houses and households to enumerate, was adopted for the 2010 PHC.

Specific arrangements were made for the coverage of special population groups, such as the homeless and the floating population.

2.3 Census Enumeration

2.3.1 Enumeration

In the 2010 PHC, people were enumerated at where they were on census night (de facto) as in all the four post- independence censuses (1960, 1970, 1984, and 2000) conducted in the country and not at where they usually resided (de jure). The de facto count was adopted because it is based on physical presence on a defined date and therefore it is simple, straightforward, and easy to interpret as well as minimizes the risks of under-enumeration and over enumeration. The reference period, the census night, was fixed for 26th September 2010.

The field personnel used the week preceding the Census Night to identify EA boundaries, list houses and other structures in their enumeration areas and enumerated institutional populations (health facilities, boarding schools and prisons). Prior to the census enumeration, officials of the Regional Census Office identified possible locations of out-door sleepers in the region. This was to assist the officials to plan on how to enumerate the floating population. Field officers were deployed to enumerate the floating population on Census Night using the census questionnaire (PHC1C).

Following the census night on 26th September 2010, enumeration of household populations started on Monday, 27th September 2010 with visits to houses, compounds and structures in enumeration areas. The enumeration was carried out in the order in which houses/structures were listed. Where the members of a household were absent, the enumerator left a call-back-card indicating when he/she would return to enumerate the household. The enumeration process took off smoothly and on schedule. However, after a few days' work, some enumerators ran short of questionnaires, delaying the process for about three days.

Enumeration resumed in all districts when the shortage of questionnaires was resolved and by 17th October, 2010, enumeration was completed in most districts. Enumerators who completed their work early were mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that had large EAs especially the district capitals.

2.3.2 Supervision and Monitoring of Field work

To achieve effective supervision, one supervisor was assigned to five enumerators. The supervisors ensured that enumerators followed all the instructions and procedures in carrying out their assigned responsibilities. In addition, District and Regional Census Officials and census committee members also went round to ensure that the enumeration exercise was successful.

2.3.3 Retrieval of Census Materials

One of the post enumeration activities in the region involved the collection and transportation of census forms to Accra for data processing. At the end of field work on 17th October, 2010,

enumerators submitted their completed questionnaires, summary forms (PHC3 & PHC4) and other census materials to their supervisors who in turn forwarded them to the District Census Office. Materials received at the District Office were documented and the receipts which accompanied the census materials were used to reconcile the items given to an enumerator and those returned. The PHC3 forms were quickly dispatched to the Census Secretariat from which the provisional results were compiled. Vehicles were sent from Accra to collect the completed questionnaires and other documents from the districts to the Census Secretariat.

2.4 Post Enumeration Survey

In line with United Nations' recommendations, GSS conducted a Post Enumeration Survey (PES) in April, 2011. The objective was to use the results to check for content and coverage errors and to provide feedback on aspects such as concepts and procedures on the census operations. Findings from the PES can also guide users in their interpretation of the 2010 PHC results. Five items of information were collected in the PES: name, sex, age, relationship to head of household and marital status. Similar PESs were undertaken in previous post-independence censuses. The results of the 1960 and the 1970 PESs were published but not those of 1984 and 2000.

For the PES, a sample of 250 (0.67%) out of 37,642 enumeration areas, was selected across the country. To ensure reliability of the estimates of the PES, the 2010 PHC frame was used. First stratified into the 10 administrative regions, enumeration areas were allocated to each stratum (region) according to the proportion of EAs in region. Systematic sampling with probability proportional to size (number of households) was applied in the selection of the enumeration areas in each region. A matching exercise was conducted to check both coverage and content errors.

Some of the personnel who took part in the 2010 PHC field enumeration exercise were recruited and trained for six days on the instruments prepared for the PES. The 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 in the 2010 PHC representing an omission rate of 3.0 percent.
- 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%).

2.5 Lessons learnt and Challenges

This section highlights some of the challenges and lessons learnt before, during and after the planning and implementation of the 2010 PHC in the Central region. The lessons learnt cover aspects such as recruitment and training of field personnel, publicity and education, demarcation of enumeration areas, and field challenges.

2.5.1 Boundary Disputes

Disputes relating to district boundaries arose during the demarcation of enumeration areas and also during the actual enumeration of the population. During the delineation of EAs, some community leaders and District Assembly officials confronted the cartographic field personnel for placing their communities in districts other than those they claimed they belonged to. Similar confrontations occurred during the enumeration where some communities initially refused to be enumerated due to district boundary disputes. They claimed that enumerators assigned to their area were from different districts and therefore could not be allowed to enumerate them. In some cases, senior census officials, District Chief Executives and officials of the Western Regional Coordinating Council had to intervene before the aggrieved communities accepted to be enumerated. The assurance given was that their population will be allocated to the district they claimed to belong to. Such disputes affected the timely completion of both exercises.

2.5.2 Large Enumeration Areas

The usual practice is to assign one enumerator to one enumeration area. As such, enumeration areas are usually created in such a way that the enumerator is able to complete enumeration within the stipulated time. Unfortunately, some enumeration areas in the region were larger and therefore the enumerators of those enumeration areas were unable to complete enumeration within the given time. When this became known, additional enumerators were deployed to assist them to enumerate the remaining areas. This situation led to late completion of work in such enumeration areas, which contributed to the overall delay in the fieldwork in the region.

2.5.3 Shortage of Census Questionnaires

The initial shortage of questionnaires was one of the major setbacks in the 2010 PHC. As a result, some enumerators resorted to the use of exercise books to record information of households. Enumerators who did this were asked to transfer such information to the questionnaire when the situation improved. This was done with the guidance of supervisors.

2.5.4 Supervision

Although conscious effort was made to select knowledgeable, experienced and committed people as supervisors, some of them could not perform as expected in the field. Such people did not have the necessary skills to supervise and monitor the work of others. In some cases, there were problems with supervision because some teachers were selected as supervisors over their superiors at work. This affected working relationships. In future, the selection of supervisors should be done with more care than was the case in some of the areas.

2.5.5 Logistics

During the mapping exercise, an inadequate number and frequent breakdown of vehicles was a challenge. Another challenge faced by the Regional Census office was the late delivery of bags/satchels that were to be used for packaging of the census questionnaires. Due to the late delivery of the bags/satchels, cartons were used to package and transport the census materials from the districts to the Census Secretariat in Accra.

2.6 Summary and Recommendations

2.6.1 Summary

Methodologies adopted for the 2010 census were derived from the recommendations from the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for the countries taking part in the 2010 round of population and housing census as well as experience from previous censuses in Ghana.

Topics covered in the census were: demographic and social characteristics, such as, age, sex, marital status, ethnicity, religion, literacy, education, economic characteristics, ICT, disability, fertility, mortality, agricultural activity and housing.

In the area of census mapping, both manual and digital mapping techniques were used. In previous censuses, only manual mapping techniques were used to produce census enumeration area maps.

A trial census was carried out in the Bia district of the Western region. The 2010 Population and Housing Census was widely publicized in every community in the region. The involvement of many stakeholders such as Ministry of Information, Information Service Department, and the National Commission for Civic Education, MMDAs and the private media contributed to the success of the census publicity campaign in the region. Training of field personnel was done at the district level.

Some of the major challenges were encountered in the areas of census mapping, field data collection and supervision. However, staff of GSS in the Western region, and members of the Regional and District Census Implementation Committees were able to find solutions to these challenges.

2.6.2 Recommendations

The institutions responsible for the creation of districts, constituencies and electoral areas and enumeration areas should build consensus in the creation of these units to avoid conflicts in the conduct of national exercises such as elections and censuses.

In the future, every effort should be made to maintain the ten-year periodicity as well as conduct the census in March as has been the practice. This calls for the timely release of funds for the conduct of the census exercise.

The field operations group should collaborate with the cartography section in the creation of enumeration areas (EAs). This would help in minimizing cases where some EAs are exceptionally large. Field officers should also be requested to report cases of large EAs at the end of house listing to avoid the situation where some portions of EAs are left un-attended to.

The Census Coordinator should ensure that all the census materials, especially the census questionnaires, are procured in good time and in sufficient quantities and sent to the regions ahead of training of field personnel. This will avoid delays in census activities and shortages of census materials.

Management should recognize the importance of supervision and monitoring and budget adequately for them in future censuses.

2.7 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 those 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 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). The six metropolitan areas in all have 33 sub-metros which the Statistical Service considered as districts for the purpose of the exercise. Thus, the total number of statistical districts was 197.

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 have been 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 was 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 were 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 they:

- 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 a job 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 reason of 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.

CHAPTER THREE

POPULATION SIZE, COMPOSITION AND AGE-SEX STRUCTURE

3.1 Introduction

Population composition is the analysis of population according to characteristics such as, age, sex, marital status, ethnicity, education and occupation. Population size, composition and age-sex structures are necessary in understanding the components of population variation and change, i.e., fertility, mortality, and migration dynamics of any country. The age-sex structures are useful for population projections. A country's population composition for example determines its needs and wellbeing. The objective of this chapter is to analyse the size, composition, age-sex structure, and changes in the population of the Western Region of Ghana based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census. This chapter also discusses these characteristics in terms of size and distribution across the Districts, sex ratio, and nationality of persons enumerated during the census.

3.2 Population Size and Growth

The results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC) showed that the number of persons enumerated in the Western Region was 2,376,021. Table 3.1 captures the size, growth and density of the regional population since 1960.

Table 3.1: Population size, growth and density

Year	Population growth indicators			
	Population	Percentage change	Inter censal growth rate	Population density/sq.km
1960	626,155			26.2
1970	770,087	23.0	2.0	32.2
1984	1,157,807	50.3	3.0	48.4
2000	1,924,577	66.2	3.2	80.4
2010	2,376,021	23.5	2.0	99.3

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics and Ghana Statistical Service, Census Reports, 1960-2010

The population of the Western Region almost doubled between the inter censal period, of 1960 (626,155) to 1984 (1,157,807). In a space of forty years (1970-2010), the population of the Region increased by over 300 percent. In spite of this, the percentage change dropped considerably from 66.2 percent in 2000 to 23.5 percent in 2010, while the inter censal growth rate also dropped by 1.2 to 2.0 percent during the same period. In 2000, the regional inter censal growth rate was above the national average (2.7%) but in 2010 it was below national growth rate of 2.5 percent.

The population density of the Region has increased from one census to the next and by nearly fourfold over the 50 year period. The reason for this might be attributed to influx of persons to the growing cocoa areas, 'galamsay' operations and the oil and gas industry. The current Regional density of 99.3 persons per sq. km. is below the national population density of

103.4 persons per sq. km. but much more below the Region with the highest population density is Greater Accra (1,235.8 persons per sq.km).

3.2.2 District share of Regional Population

Table 3.2 shows that since 1960, the Region's share of the national population has been between nine and ten percent with a marginal variation of about 1.2 percent. This is indicative of a relatively stable share of the national population.

The population of the Region is unevenly distributed across the Districts as shown in Table 3.2. Sekondi- Takoradi Metropolis has the highest share (23.5%) while Nzema East Municipal has least (2.6%). Other Districts with a small share of the population are Ellembelle (3.7%), Shama (3.4%), Tarkwa Nsuaem (3.8%), Amenfi East (3.5%) and Sefwi Akontombra (3.5%). The remaining Districts have between 4.4 and 6.8 percent of the total population of the Region.

Table 3.2: District share of regional population

District	Population	Regional/ District share %
Western	2,376,021	100.0
Jomoro	150,107	6.3
Ellembelle	87,501	3.7
Nzema East Municipal	60,828	2.6
Ahanta West	106,215	4.5
Sekondi- Takoradi Metropolitan	559,548	23.5
Shama	81,968	3.4
Mpohor-Wassa East	123,996	5.2
Tarkwa Nsueam Municipal	90,477	3.8
Prestea Huni Valley	159,304	6.7
Wassa Amenfi East	83,478	3.5
Wassa Amenfi West	161,166	6.8
Aowin Suaman	138,415	5.8
Sefwi Akontombra	82,467	3.5
Sefwi Wiawso	139,2	5.9
Sefwi Bibiani-Anhwiaawso Bekwai	123,272	5.2
Juabeso	111,749	4.7
Bia	116,332	4.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Rural-Urban Distribution

The distribution of the population by type of locality (rural/urban) is presented in Table 3.3. A locality is described as urban if it has a population of 5,000 or more. The proportion of the population living in urban areas in the Region has been increasing since 1960, except in 1984 when there was a decline. Apart from 1960 when the regional proportion urban was slightly higher than the national average (23.1%) the reverse has been the case since 1970 (GSS, 2013).

Even though over 40 percent of the population of the Region is urban in 2010, only two Districts, Sekondi-Takoradi and Shama have averages higher this figure. The Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis in which the regional capital is located is almost entirely urban (96.1%)

while the percentage of the population urban in 15 percent of the 21 Districts is below the Regional average of 42.4 percent. Most factories are located in the twin-city of Sekondi-Takoradi the industrial and commercial hub of the Region. metropolis. The rest of the Districts (15) are basically rural.

Table 3.3: Rural urban distribution by district

District	Year	Urban	Rural
All Districts	1960	24.7	75.3
	1970	26.9	73.1
	1980	22.6	77.4
	2000	36.3	63.7
	2010	42.4	57.6
Jomoro		35.4	64.6
Ellembelle		20.6	79.4
Nzema East		34.0	66.0
Ahanta West		29.5	70.5
Sekondi - Takoradi Metropolis		96.1	3.9
<i>Kwesiminstum</i>		96.7	3.3
<i>Takoradi</i>		100.0	0.0
<i>Sekondi</i>		100.0	0.0
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>		91.0	9.0
Shama		56.2	43.8
Mpoha-Wassa East		13.8	86.2
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipality		30.3	69.7
Preste Huni Valley		37.1	62.9
Wassa Amenfi East		6.9	93.1
Wassa Amenfi West		27.4	72.6
Aowin- Suaman		14.2	85.8
Sefwi Akontombra		8.8	91.2
Sefwi Wiawso		35.8	64.2
Sefwi Bibiani-Anhwiaawso-Bekwai		28.5	71.5
Juabeso		11.2	88.8
Bia		20.1	79.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Tarkwa-Nsuaem (30.3%), Prestea Huni Valley (37.1%), Sefwi Wiawso (35.8%), Jomoro (35.4%) and Bibiani-Anhwiaawso-Bekwai (28.5%) are at the threshold of urbanization because of the influx of people into the cocoa, oil and gas industries. Most of the rural Districts. Wassa Amenfi East (6.9% urban), Sefwi Akontombra (8.8%), Juabeso (11.2% urban), and Bia (20.1% urban) are located in the forest belt where cocoa production is extensive. These Districts are that only less opened up but are also lack infrastructural development and hence fail to attract industries although they have abundant raw materials.

3.3 Age and Sex Structure

3.3.1 Age Structure

Trends in age structure of the region (Table 3.4). have not changed significantly over the 50 year period. However, there were notable changes in 2010. For the first time in the history of the Region, the proportion of the population aged 0 -14 years fell below 40 percent and those aged 15- 24 years increased to over 20 percent.

The proportion aged 25 – 59 years decreased in 1970 and 1984 and picked up in 2000 and 2010 while that of has been increasing since 1984 while those aged 60 years and over has been on the decline over the same period.

Table 3.4: Age structure by broad age groups, 1960 – 2010

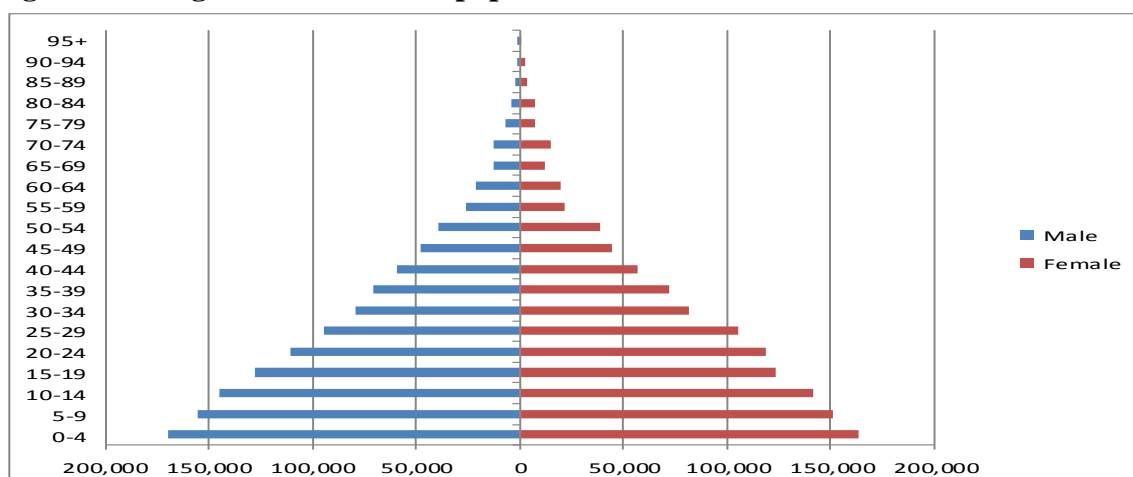
Age group	Year				
	1960	1970	1984	2000	2010
Number	626 155	770 087	1 157 807	1 924 577	2 376 021
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
< 15	42.3	45.5	44.7	42.4	39.0
15-24	16.9	17.3	18.7	17.7	20.2
25-59	33.5	32.5	31.5	33.7	35.3
60+	5.1	4.6	6.6	6.1	5.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The age structure of the Region and the Districts in 2010 is presented in Table 3.5, and shown in the population pyramid in Figure 1.

The age structure of the Region shows a broad base that gradually declines with increasing age as in Figure 1. The broad base of the population pyramid indicates that the population of the region is very young. This means that much resources are needed for the provision of schools, health care facilities and employment opportunities for the youth. The age structures of the Districts are not different from the Regional pattern, except in Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis, where the numbers increase after the decline at age 15-19 years for both sexes.

Figure 3.1: Age-Sex structure of population



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Age Structure by Sex

From Table 3.5 the regional age-sex structure shows a higher percentage of males than females for age group 0-4 years to age group 15-19 years. Thereafter, the proportion of the female population exceeds that of the males. This trend is also observed in all the Districts except in Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal. This may be due to the mining activities in Tarkwa which predominantly involves males in the adult age groups in the regional population may be partly due to long term out migration of adult males or higher mortality levels for males in the Region, the higher proportion of females than males.

3.3:2 Age Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio is a measure of the dependent population made up of those below 15 years and 65 years and older, to those in the “economically productive” ages of 15-64 years. This ratio is used to measure the pressure or burden borne by those in the “economically productive” ages.

Table 3.5 shows the dependency ratios for Districts in the Region. The regional dependency ratio is 74.8 percent. Which implies almost 75 persons being supported by 100 persons in the working ages (15-64 years)? This assumes that everyone in the age group 15-64 years is working or earning an income which is normally not the case.

At the District level, the lowest dependency ratio is recorded in Sekondi- Takoradi Metropolis, (58.2%) followed by Tarkwa-Nsuaem municipal (69.7%), while Shama and Mpohor –Wassa Districts recorded the highest dependency ratio (84.9% each).

Table 3.5: Dependent and working population by sex

District	Age group	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total Dependency Ratio
Western	< 15	39.0	39.6	38.4	75.6
	15-64	57.2	57.0	57.5	
	65+	3.8	3.4	4.2	
Jomoro	< 15	40.0	41.7	38.3	79.8
	15-64	55.6	54.7	56.5	
	65+	4.4	3.5	5.2	
Ellembelle	< 15	39.4	41.1	37.8	79.6
	15-64	55.7	55.1	56.3	
	65+	4.9	3.8	5.9	
Nzema East	< 15	41.0	42.7	39.4	81.2
	15-64	55.2	54.3	56.1	
	65+	2.8	2.9	4.6	
Ahanta West	< 15	41.4	43.4	39.6	84.7
	15-64	54.2	53.1	55.1	
	65+	3.8	3.5	5.3	
Sekondi-Takoradi	< 15	32.6	33.3	32.0	58.2
	15-64	63.2	63.0	63.4	
	65+	4.1	3.5	4.6	
Shama	< 15	41.2	44.2	38.5	84.9
	15-64	54.1	52.1	55.9	
	65+	4.7	3.7	5.6	
Mpohor-Wassa East	< 15	41.8	42.8	38.5	84.9
	15-64	54.3	53.5	55.9	
	65+	4.0	3.7	5.6	

Table 3.5: Dependent and working population by sex (Cont'd)

District	Age group	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total Dependency Ratio
Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal	< 15	38.1	37.4	38.8	69.7
	15-64	58.9	59.9	57.9	
	65+	3.0	2.8	3.2	
Prestea/Huni-Valley	< 15	40.8	40.8	40.7	78.8
	15-64	55.9	56.0	55.8	
	65+	3.3	3.1	3.5	
Wassa Amenfi East	< 15	42.0	42.2	41.7	84.3
	15-64	54.3	54.1	54.4	
	65+	3.7	3.7	3.8	
Wassa Amenfi West	< 15	41.9	41.8	42.0	82.3
	15-64	54.9	54.9	54.8	
	65+	3.2	3.2	3.2	
Aowin-Suaman	< 15	40.6	40.0	41.3	77.3
	15-64	56.4	56.9	55.8	
	65+	3.0	3.1	2.8	
Sefwi Akontombra	< 15	42.5	41.8	43.4	82.8
	15-64	54.7	55.3	54.0	
	65+	2.8	2.9	2.6	
Sefwi Wiawso	< 15	41.2	41.8	40.6	81.5
	15-64	55.1	54.7	55.5	
	65+	3.7	3.5	3.9	
Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai	< 15	39.9	40.6	39.1	79.6
	15-64	55.7	55.5	55.9	
	65+	4.5	3.9	5.0	
Juaboso	< 15	41.7	41.6	41.8	81.1
	15-64	55.2	55.4	55.0	
	65+	3.1	3.1	3.1	
Bia	< 15	41.6	41.4	41.8	79.8
	15-64	55.6	55.6	55.7	
	65+	2.8	3.1	2.5	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.5 Sex Composition

The regional sex ratios from 1960 to 2010 and the district sex ratios for 2010 are shown in Table 3.8. Prior to 2010, the regional sex ratio was higher than 100 indicating a predominance of males over females in the Region. The sex ratio which was very high in 1960 has been on the decline except in 2000, when there was a slight increase over the 1984 ratio. In 2010, the Region recorded a sex ratio of 100.0 indicating a balance with almost equal number (1,187,74) and females (1,188,247).

In spite of the almost equal number of males to females in the Region as a whole in 2010 there are variations in the sex ratio by District. All coastal Districts have sex ratios lower than 100.0 with Shama having the lowest (89.5). Apart from Sefwi Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District (97.5), all the non-coastal Districts have high sex ratios (more males than females) with Sefwi Akontombra recording the highest sex of 112.2. This is indicative of male in-migration for employment on cocoa farms or small scale mining activities.

Table 3.6: Regional (1960-2010) and district (2010) sex ratios

District	Year	Population			Sex ratio
		Total	Male	Female	
All Districts	1960				110.2
	1970				104.7
	1984				102.6
	2000				103.4
	2010	2,376,021	1,187,774	1,188,247	100.0
Jomoro		150,107	73,561	76,546	96.1
Ellembelle		87,501	42,317	45,184	93.7
Nzema East		60,828	29,947	30,881	97.0
Ahanta West		106,215	50,999	55,216	92.4
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis		559,548	273,436	286,112	95.6
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>		232,617	113,726	118,891	95.7
<i>Takoradi</i>		97,352	48,47	48,882	99.2
<i>Sekondi</i>		70,361	33,828	36,533	92.6
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>		159,218	77,412	81,806	94.6
Shama		81,966	38,704	43,262	89.5
Mpohor-Wassa East		123,996	62,47	61,526	101.5
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal		90,477	46,662	43,815	106.5
Prestea/Huni Valley		159,304	80,493	78,811	102.1
Wassa Amenfi East		83,478	42,896	40,582	105.7
Wassa Amenfi West		161,166	83,227	77,939	106.8
Aowin/Suaman		138,415	71,908	66,507	108.1
Sefwi Akontombra		82,467	43,603	38,864	112.2
Sefwi Wiawso		139,2	69,753	69,447	100.4
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai		123,272	60,855	62,417	97.5
Juabeso		111,749	56,853	54,896	103.6
Bia		116,332	60,09	56,242	106.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality and Birthplace

3.4.1 Nationality

Over the past decade the proportion of the regional population who are Ghanaian by birth has increased by 5.2 percent, (Table 3.7), while Ghanaian by naturalization and non-Ghanaian have declined by 3.5 and 1.7 percent respectively.

The distribution of the District population in 2010 by nationality follows the regional pattern in all Districts except Nzema East Municipality which has the highest non-Ghanaians population (5.9%). followed by Bia (2.8%) and Jomoro (2.7%) districts which share common borders with La Cote d'Ivoire. What might have contributed to this significant non-Ghanaian population is the Ivorian crisis that led to the setting up of refugee camps in this part of the Region.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and district

District	Year	Population	Ghanaian Nationality by		Non-Ghanaians
			Birth	Naturalization	
All districts	2000	1,924,577	92.2	4.1	3.7
	2010	2,376,021	97.4	0.6	2.0
Jomoro		150,107	96.7	0.5	2.7
Ellembelle		87,501	97.4	0.4	2.2
Nzema East Municipal		60,828	93.5	0.6	5.9
Ahanta West		106,215	98.2	0.4	1.4
Sekondi -Takoradi Metropolitan		559,548	97.0	0.7	2.3
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>		232,617	97.1	0.7	2.2
<i>Takoradi</i>		97,352	96.6	0.7	2.7
<i>Sekondi</i>		70,361	96.4	1.0	2.7
<i>Essikado –Ketan</i>		159,218	97.3	0.7	2.1
Shama		81,966	97.7	0.6	1.7
Mpohor Wassa East		123,996	98.0	0.7	1.3
Tarkwa -Nsueam Municipal		90,477	98.1	0.4	1.5
Prestea Huni Valley		159,304	97.6	0.6	1.8
Wassa Amenfi East		83,478	97.9	0.5	1.6
Wassa Amenfi West		161,166	98.0	0.5	1.5
Aowin – Suaman		138,415	98.0	0.4	1.6
Sefwi Akontombra		82,467	98.3	0.4	1.3
Sefwi Wiawso		139,2	97.8	0.5	1.7
Sefwi Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai		123,272	97.6	0.6	1.8
Juabeso		111,749	97.6	0.5	1.9
Bia		116,332	94.5	0.6	2.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4.2 Birthplace

Table 3.8 shows the birthplace of persons enumerated in the Region from 1970 to 2010 and for the Districts in 2010. The table shows that the proportion of people born in their locality of enumeration always constitutes the highest proportion and the majority in each of the censuses except in 1970 the percentage was lower than 50.0 percent. This proportion has also increased steadily since 1970. However, the proportion born in another locality in the Region declined to about half of the 1970 value in 2000, but showed increase of 2.0 percent in 2010. The proportion of persons born in other Regions is 27.4, 28.6, 28.4 and 24.9 percent in 1970, 1984, 2000 and 2010 respectively. Of this group, Central Region always has the largest share followed by Ashanti and Eastern Regions. The proportion of persons born outside Ghana declined sharply from four percent in 1970 to less than one percent in 2000, but increased slightly to 1.2 percent in 2010.

The distribution of the population of the districts by birthplace in 2010 generally follows the regional pattern with the following few notable exceptions. Aowin/Suaman and the five northern most Districts (Sefwi Akontombra, Sefwi Wiawso, Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai, Juabeso and Bia). In these Districts the highest proportion of persons born in other Regions

are not from the Central Region, but rather from Ashanti, Brong Ahafo and Upper East Regions. Ellembelle (78.7%) District recorded the highest number of persons enumerated at their birthplace while Sefwi Akontombra (54.3%) recorded the least (54.3%). Jomoro District (2.9%) has the highest percentage of persons born outside Ghana Sefwi Wiaso (0.5%) has the least.

3.5 Ethnicity

A distinct feature of classifying people into ethnic groups in Ghana is by the common language spoken by that group or one's mother's tongue. In Ghana, Akans (47.5%) constitute the largest ethnic group with many sub groups. Asante, Akyem, Sefwi, Assin, Akuapem, Fante, Wassa, Nzema, Bono and Ahanta.

Table 3.9 shows that the distribution of Ghanaians in the Region by ethnic group has remained virtually unchanged over the past decade. The ethnic majority in the Region are the Akans (78.2%) with the remainder is distributed among the Mole Dagbani (8.6%), the Ewe (6.2%), the Ga- Adangbe (3.1%) and others (3.9%). The largest ethnic minority is the Mole Dagbani who are mainly found in the northern part of the Region (Bia, Sefwi Akontombra, Aowin- Suaman, Juabeso Sefwi Wiawso and Wassa Amenfi West) where they are mainly engaged in cocoa production.

Table 3.8: Population by birthplace by district

District	Year	Total	Born Place of enuera- tion	Different locality in this region	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Outside Ghana
All districts	1970		48,3	20,3	10,3	1,4	2,4	4,2	4,6	1,2	0,9	2,6		4,0
	1984		54,1	16,9	28,6*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0,4
	2000		60,7	10,0	7,2	1,4	2,7	3,6	5,1	3,3	1,1	2,5	1,4	0,9
	2010	2,376,021	63.1	12.0	6.0	1.5	2.1	2.7	3.9	2.6	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.2
Jomoro		150,107	66.1	13.9	8.1	0.8	2.6	0.9	2.1	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.3	2.9
Ellembelle		87,501	78.7	11.9	2.1	0.5	1.4	0.7	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.5
Nzema East		60,828	72.1	11.6	5.0	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.6	1.0
Ahanta West		106,215	72.4	17.7	3.8	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.4
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis		559,548	55.6	16.4	10.6	3.5	2.3	3.0	3.7	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.4	1.6
Shama		81,966	74.0	11.5	6.3	1.3	2.3	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.4
Mpohor-Wassa East		123,996	65.0	10.9	11.8	1.3	3.5	3.8	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal		90,477	55.1	17.5	8.4	1.8	3.8	2.8	4.1	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.0	0.7
Prestea/Huni Valley		159,304	61.2	11.6	7.2	1.2	2.3	3.6	5.7	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	0.7
Wassa Amenfi East		83,478	65.1	10.1	4.5	0.8	1.8	4.8	6.2	1.1	1.8	2.5	0.7	0.6
Wassa Amenfi West		161,166	64.3	8.5	5.3	0.7	2.2	3.1	4.8	3.5	2.0	3.1	1.9	0.6
Aowin/Suaman		138,415	57.9	4.9	2.3	0.8	2.6	4.4	6.0	7.2	4.1	5.8	3.0	1.0
Sefwi Akontombra		82,467	54.3	8.3	1.3	0.5	2.0	2.7	10.2	6.6	4.1	7.2	2.1	0.6
Sefwi Wiawso		139,2	73.9	7.6	1.4	0.7	1.2	2.4	3.9	2.9	1.9	2.7	0.9	0.5
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai		123,272	72.4	14.1	1.6	0.5	0.5	1.1	3.9	1.5	0.9	1.9	0.9	0.7
Juabeso		111,749	62.7	8.9	1.4	0.5	2.2	2.8	3.3	8.0	2.5	4.1	2.7	0.9
Bia		116,332	57.2	4.5	2.0	0.7	1.5	3.0	5.4	11.9	3.2	4.4	4.4	1.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census, *Represents all other regions combined.
GSS (2005), 2000 PHC , Compiled from 1970 and 1984 census reports

Table 3.9: Ghanaians by ethnic group and district

District	Year	Population	Akan	Ga Dangbe	Ewe	Guan	Gruma	Mole Dangbani	Grusi	Mande	Other
All Districts	2000	1,924,577	78.3	3.5	5.9	1.5	0.7	7.6	1.3	0.8	0.4
	2010	2,376,021	78.2	3.1	6.2	0.8	0.9	8.6	0.8	0.8	0.6
Jomoro		150,107	88.7	0.7	6.1	0.2	0.2	2.9	0.2	0.4	0.6
Ellembelle		87,501	93.4	0.4	3.8	0.1	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.2
Nzema East											
Ahanta West		106,215	93.9	1.0	3.2	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.4
Sekondi/Takoradi Metropolitan		60,828	83.3	2.9	2.4	0.6	0.3	5.6	0.3	0.1	4.6
Shama		81,966	88.1	0.5	10.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2
Mpohor-Wassa East		123,996	76.9	4.6	14.8	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Tarkwa-Nsueam		90,477	78.9	2.5	8.7	0.5	0.4	6.8	1.0	0.9	0.3
Prestea Huni Valley		159,304	74.5	3.9	6.9	1.6	0.9	9.2	1.5	0.8	0.7
Wassa Amenfi East		83,478	77.2	5.5	5.5	0.8	1.9	7.6	0.7	0.6	0.3
Wassa Amenfi West		161,166	75.0	2.7	6.3	0.4	1.2	13.1	0.6	0.6	0.3
Aowin-Suaman		138,415	63.8	4.4	6.5	0.5	3.5	18.5	0.8	1.7	0.3
Sefwi Akontombra		82,467	61.2	3.7	4.8	1.8	3.2	21.9	0.8	0.5	0.3
Sefwi Wiawso		139,2	78.6	4.5	3.1	0.5	1.3	10.5	0.8	0.5	0.3
Sefwi Bibiani Ahtwiausa-Bekwai		123,272	89.0	1.1	1.3	0.2	0.5	6.1	1.2	0.4	0.2
Juabeso		111,749	68.9	3.2	7.4	1.3	1.1	15.9	0.7	1.2	0.3
Bia		116,332	57.3	6.0	5.4	0.7	2.3	23.8	1.5	2.2	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Religious Affiliation

The 1992 Republican Constitution provides for freedom of worship which allows all persons to join any religious organisation of their choice.

Table 3.10 shows the distribution of the regional population by religious affiliation in 2000 and 2010, and the District population in 2010. The Table shows that, majority of persons living in the region are Christians 82.0 percent, while Moslems 9.3 percent and Atheist 6.7 percent. Traditional and other religions constitute about one percent each. This regional pattern has remained unchanged over the decade. Among the Christians, the proportions who are Catholics and Other Christians have declined, while Protestants and Pentecostals/Charismatics have increased. The proportion of Moslems also increased while that of Atheist declined.

The pattern of religious affiliation in the Region is virtually replicated in all the 17 districts. The Districts with high proportions of Moslems which are higher than the regional figure of 9.3 percent, are Sefwi Akontombra (16.6%), Bia (16.3%), Aowin-Suaman (13.3%), Wassa Amenfi West (11.5%), Prestea/Huni Valley (11.1%), Juabeso (9.8%) and Sekondi-Takoradi (9.4%). The high proportion of Moslems in these Districts is consistent with the high proportions of immigrants from the three Northern Regions of Ghana into these Districts.

Table 3.10: Religious affiliation by district

District	Year	Total	No	Pentecostal/			Other	Islam	Traditionalist	Other
			Religion	Catholic	Protestants	Charismatic	Christians			
All Districts	2000	1,924,577	8.2	19.4	19.5	26.1	16.1	8.5	1.5	0.8
	2010	2376021	6.7	16.2	21.1	29.5	15.2	9.3	0.8	1.0
Jomoro		150,107	8.0	27.5	15.2	25.4	14.0	7.4	1.2	1.3
Ellembelle		87,501	8.3	22.4	14.1	21.3	22.9	9.1	0.9	1.0
Nzema East		60,828	9.0	13.7	19.5	27.4	21.6	6.1	1.4	1.4
Ahanta West		106,215	15.4	12.0	19.2	27.5	19.9	3.2	1.6	1.2
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis		559,548	3.5	14.3	25.6	34.7	11.8	9.4	0.2	0.6
Shama		81,966	7.9	11.9	20.9	25.8	22.5	8.4	2.2	0.4
Mpohor-Wassa East		123,996	9.3	8.5	19.9	31.9	22.7	5.7	1.2	0.9
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal		90,477	7.5	10.1	20.0	35.4	18.1	7.2	0.6	1.3
Prestea/ Huni Valley		159,304	7.0	12.3	18.4	31.4	18.7	11.1	0.4	0.8
Wassa Amenfi East		83,478	8.6	17.7	21.9	29.5	13.7	7.1	0.6	1.0
Wassa Amenfi West		161,166	5.4	17.1	22.6	26.2	14.8	11.5	0.6	1.7
Aowin/ Suaman		138,415	6.8	19.5	22.7	26.0	9.6	13.3	1.0	1.1
Sefwi Akont ombra		82,467	6.0	15.5	19.4	29.4	12.5	16.6	0.3	0.4
Sefwi Wiawso		139,200	7.1	19.6	20.3	26.9	14.9	9.1	0.7	1.5
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai		123,272	8.2	16.9	22.3	27.2	17.2	5.8	0.7	1.8
Juabeso		111,749	6.4	17.8	20.1	31.3	13.3	9.8	0.5	0.9
Bia		116,332	5.6	21.5	19.2	25.1	10.7	16.3	1.2	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

HOUSEHOLD SIZE, STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION

4.1 Introduction

A ‘household’ is defined as a person or a group of persons who live together in the same house or compound, share common catering arrangements as one unit and recognize one person as the head of household. Household members need not be related by blood; non-related persons such as house helps may form part of a household.

Households may be composed of one or more of the following: a head; spouse or spouses; child or children; parents; siblings; grandchildren; other relatives and non-relatives. It is the basic unit for any meaningful demographic and economic analyses.

4.2 Distribution of Households

Data on the distribution of households is needed for planning social services in health, education and housing.

The 2010 Population and Housing Census recorded 553,635 households in the Region representing 10.1 percent of the national total. The regional share of household distribution from the population censuses in 1970, 1984, 2000 and 2010 are presented in Table 4.1. The data shows that Region’s share of households has remained relatively stable over the period varying between 10.0 and 11.0 percent. In spite of the marginal increases or decline in the Region’s share, the percentage increase in the number of household, from one census to the next sustain trial and has implications for housing, as new units are required to provide decent shelter for new households.

Table 4.1: Regional share of household distribution 1970 - 2010

Year	No. of households	Percentage increase	Percentage share
1970	188,035		10.5
1984	262,617	39.6	10.6
2000	410,142	56.2	11.1
2010	553,635	35.0	10.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In planning social services, it is important that facilities be located where they are needed most. This requires knowledge of the distribution of households by locality of residence (rural/urban distribution or type of locality). This information is provided in Table 4.2. The data shows an increase in the proportion of households living in urban areas, accompanied by a decline of households in rural settlements.

Table 4.2: Distribution of households by type of locality

Year	Number of Households	Total	Type of locality	
			Urban	Rural
1970	188,035	100.0	28.6	71.4
1984	262,617	100.0	24.4	75.6
2000	410,142	100.0	38.8	61.2
2010	553,635	100.0	45.0	55.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Household Size

The largest recorded household size is 10 persons or more persons constitution 6.7, 6.5 and 4.3 percent of all households in 1984, 2000 and 2010 respectively. However, to facilitate the analysis and for a more meaningful insight, household size has been categorized into single, small (2 – 4 persons), medium (5 -7 persons) and large (8 or more persons). The distribution of household size for 1970, 1984, 2000 and 2010 as well as the distribution by Districts in the Region in 2010 are shown in Table 4.3. Small households are the most prevalent (38% - 42%) followed by medium households (23% - 31%). The proportion of single person households is higher than that of large households in each year except in 2000. The proportion of small households has been increasing consistently reaching a peak of (42%) in 2010. The percentage of medium households also increased gradually until 2000 but declined in 2010.

The average (mean) household size of four persons in 1970 increased to 4.7 persons in 2000 but decreased to 4.3 persons in 2010. This decline may be attributed to the increase (3.3%) in the proportion of small households (Table 4.4).

The distribution in the Districts does not vary much from the Regional pattern. Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis (21.5%) recorded the highest proportion of single person households while Juabeso (13.1%) recorded the lowest. Ellembelle, Wassa Amenfi West, Sefwi Akontombra and Juabeso all recorded household sizes of 4.7 persons each while Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis and Kwesibirimtsim each recorded the lowest average size of 3.9 persons per household.

Table 4.3: Households by size and district

District	Year	Total Population	Number of households	Percent	Single	Small	Medium	Large	Average household size
					1	2-4	5-7	8+	
All Districts	1970	393 902	188,035	100.0	26.3	38.3	23.0	22.4	4.0
	1984	1 157 807	262,617	100.0	20.8	38.6	26.0	14.6	4.4
	2000	1 924 577	410,142	100.0	14.3	38.7	30.6	16.4	4.7
	2010	2,376,021	553,635	100.0	18.2	42.0	28.7	11.2	4.3
Jomoro		150,107	34,503	100.0	18.8	42.1	26.8	12.3	4.4
Ellembelle		87,501	18,682	100.0	15.2	40.0	29.5	15.3	4.7
Nzema East		60,828	13,509	100.0	16.5	41.3	28.0	14.1	4.5
Ahanta West		106,215	26,095	100.0	19.4	42.8	28.7	9.0	4.1
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis		559,548	142,56	100.0	21.5	45.2	25.9	7.3	3.9
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>		232,617	59,071	100.0	20.6	45.6	26.7	7.0	3.9
<i>Takoradi</i>		97,352	24,44	100.0	23.3	45.4	24.9	6.3	4.0
<i>Sekondi</i>		70,361	19,176	100.0	25.1	45.5	23.7	5.7	3.7
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>		159,218	39,873	100.0	20.2	44.4	26.4	9.0	4.0
Shama		81,966	19,291	100.0	17.0	42.3	30.2	10.4	4.2
Mpohor-Wassa East		123,996	30,196	100.0	20.7	41.1	28.0	10.2	4.1
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal		90,477	21,713	100.0	20.0	42.8	27.6	9.7	4.2
Prestea/Huni Valley		159,304	38,295	100.0	20.0	41.8	27.9	10.4	4.2
Wassa Amenfi East		83,478	18,62	100.0	16.1	40.2	30.6	13.0	4.5
Wassa Amenfi West		161,166	34,469	100.0	14.4	39.0	32.2	14.5	4.7
Aowin/Suaman		138,415	30,658	100.0	14.7	41.9	30.1	13.1	4.5
Sefwi Akontombra		82,467	17,592	100.0	13.8	38.0	33.4	14.8	4.7
Sefwi Wiawso		139,2	30,074	100.0	16.4	38.0	31.0	14.5	4.6
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai		123,272	27,961	100.0	17.1	40.4	29.8	12.8	4.4
Juabeso		111,749	23,639	100.0	13.1	40.3	32.1	14.6	4.7
Bia		116,332	25,778	100.0	15.6	41.3	29.1	14.0	4.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
Compiled from 1970 and 2000 Census Reports

The distribution of household size and by type of locality (Table 4.4) shows that rural households are larger than urban households.

Table 4.4: Average Household size by locality of residence, 1970 - 2010

Year	Type of locality		
	Total	Urban	Rural
1970	4.0	3.7	4.1
1984	4.4	4.0	4.5
2000	4.7	4.4	4.7
2010	4.3	4.0	4.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Household Composition

The composition of a traditional Ghanaian household comprises the head, spouse, children, in-laws, siblings, other relatives and non-relatives. Table 4.5 shows household composition in 1970 and 2010 while Table 4.7 shows the household composition by sex and type of locality. Table 4.5 shows that the household composition in the Region has remained unchanged over the 40 year period. The composition in 2010 reveals that heads of households account for 24.0 percent of members while spouses are just over 10.0 percent. The percentage of household members who are spouses shows large variations by sex of household head. In male headed households 15.3 percent of members are spouses compared to only 2.7 percent in female headed households. Similar variations also exist by type of locality although the differences are not so large. Children constitute the highest proportion of over 40.0 percent of household members in the Region. This percentage shows little variation by sex of household head. In urban areas, there are higher proportions of children (20.5%) in female headed households than in male headed households (15.8%). However, in rural areas, male headed households, have a higher proportion of children (28.5%) than female headed households (21.4%).

Table 4.5: Household composition

Type of Relationship	Year	
	1970+	2010
Total	753641	2,307,385
Percent	100.0	100.0
Head	24.3	24.0
Temporary head	0.7	**
Spouse (wife/husband)	11.9	11.6
Child (son/daughter)	42.5	43.5
Parent/Parent in-law	0.6	0.6
Son/Daughter in-law	0.2	0.4
Grandchild	6.7	7.1
Brother/Sister	3.4	3.6
Step child	...	0.8
Adopted/Foster child	...	0.4
Other relative	7.6	5.9
Non-relative	2.1	1.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census 1970 Census Reports, Volume III

Category not used in 1970, ** Category not used in 2010

+ Categories used in 1970 presented in Appendix 4

About 7.0 percent of household members are grandchildren. This percentage shows large variations by sex of household head. One in seven persons in female headed households is a grandchild, compared with one in 25 in male headed households.

Other relatives constitute 5.9 percent, siblings 3.6 percent and non-relatives less than 2.0 percent.

Female headed households are twice as likely to have their parents/parents-in-law as part of their household than male headed households.

Table 4.6: Household composition by sex and type of locality

Type of locality/Relationship	Total			Male-Headed			Female-Headed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	2,307,385	1,149,809	1,157,576	1,626,856	907,247	719,609	680,529	242,562	437,967
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Head	24.0	33.1	14.9	23.4	42.0	0.0	25.4	0.0	39.5
Spouse (wife/husband)	11.6	1.7	21.5	15.3	0.3	34.3	2.7	6.8	0.4
Child (son/daughter)	43.5	44.5	42.6	44.2	41.3	47.9	41.9	56.2	33.9
Parent/Parent in-law	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.8	1.0	0.4	1.3
Son/Daughter in-law	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
Grandchild	7.1	7.1	7.2	4.0	3.6	4.4	14.7	19.9	11.7
Brother/Sister	3.6	4.2	3.1	3.4	4.0	2.6	4.3	4.8	4.1
Step child	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.5
Adopted/Foster child	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Other relative	5.9	5.5	6.3	5.7	4.9	6.7	6.5	7.8	5.7
Non-relative	1.9	2.3	1.6	1.9	2.3	1.4	1.9	2.1	1.8
Urban									
Total	41.9	40.6	43.2	38.2	38.6	37.8	50.6	48.3	51.9
Head	10.8	13.8	7.8	9.8	17.5	0.0	13.2	0.0	20.6
Spouse (wife/husband)	4.5	0.8	8.1	5.8	0.1	13.0	1.3	3.2	0.2
Child (son/daughter)	17.2	17.0	17.3	15.8	14.4	17.5	20.5	26.7	17.0
Parent/Parent in-law	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.7
Son/Daughter in-law	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Grandchild	3.1	3.0	3.2	1.5	1.4	1.8	7.0	9.3	5.7
Brother/Sister	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.0	2.5	2.6	2.4
Step child	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
Adopted/Foster child	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other relative	2.8	2.6	3.1	2.5	2.1	2.9	3.8	4.4	3.4
Non-relative	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.2
Rural									
Total	58.1	59.4	56.8	61.8	61.4	62.2	49.4	51.7	48.1
Head	13.2	19.3	7.1	13.6	24.5	0.0	12.2	0.0	18.9
Spouse (wife/husband)	7.1	0.9	13.3	9.5	0.2	21.3	1.4	3.6	0.2
Child (son/daughter)	26.4	27.5	25.3	28.5	26.9	30.4	21.4	29.4	16.9
Parent/Parent in-law	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.6
Son/Daughter in-law	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Grandchild	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.4	2.3	2.7	7.7	10.7	6.1
Brother/Sister	2.0	2.4	1.6	2.1	2.5	1.6	1.9	2.2	1.7
Step child	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3
Adopted/Foster child	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other relative	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.3	2.8	3.8	2.7	3.4	2.3
Non-relative	1.0	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.7 presents household composition by broad age groups. It shows that 39.3 percent of all household members younger than 15 years old, 56.9 percent are within 15-64 years while 3.8 percent are 65 years and older.

There is no reported household in the Region headed by persons below 15 years. All household heads were 15 years and older. All sons and daughters in-law were also older than 14 years although younger than 65 years old.

Table 4.7: Household composition by a broad age groups

Relationship	Total	Total %	0-14	15-64	65+
All relationships	2,307,395	100.0	39.3	56.9	3.8
Head	553,635	100.0	0.0	89.4	10.6
Spouse (wife/husband)	268,020	100.0	0.0	96.9	3.1
Child (son/daughter)	1,004,705	100.0	67.1	32.8	0.1
Parent/Parent in-law	14,002	100.0	0.0	35.4	64.6
Son/Daughter in-law	9,178	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Grandchild	164,794	100.0	80.2	19.8	0.0
Brother/Sister	84,122	100.0	19.4	77.8	2.7
Step child	18,629	100.0	63.1	36.9	0.0
Adopted/Foster child	9,348	100.0	59.1	40.9	0.0
Other relative	136,911	100.0	42.6	52.3	5.1
Non-relative	44,051	100.0	19.7	77.7	2.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Household Structure

Household structure refers to the type of relationship among household members, whether related or unrelated. The classification of household structure used in this section is adopted from Afranie (2013):

- Nuclear household consists of head, with or without spouse(s), biological and adopted children only;
- Extended household is made up of head, with or without spouse(s) biological and adopted children, and relatives of head only;

A summary of the information on household structure by type of locality is given in Table 4.8. The household structure used in the 1970 census is presented in Appendix 4.

Table 4.8: Summary of household structure

	All Districts %		Urban %	Rural %
	1970	2010	2010	2010
Number		553,635	248,919	304,714
Total percent		100.0	100.0	100.0
Head only	6.5	18.2	21	15.9
Head and spouse(s) only	2.4	4.4	4.1	4.6
Double parent	(63.8)	(49.5)		
<i>Nuclear</i> (Head, spouse(s), children)	34.3	28.7	24.2	32.4
<i>Extended</i> (Head, spouse(s), children, head's relatives)*		11.4	9.5	13.0
<i>Extended + non relatives*</i>		0.8	0.8	0.8
Other composition*		3.1	2,9	3,3
Single parent	(23.7)	(33.4)		
Single parent <i>Nuclear</i>	8.5	12.9	14.1	12.0
Single parent <i>Extended*</i>		9.2	10.1	8.5
Single parent <i>Extended + non relatives*</i>		0.6	0.7	0.5
Single parent (other composition)*		10.7	12.6	9.0

*Category not used in 1970

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The results show that the nuclear household is the prevalent type in the Region representing 4.2.8 percent in 1970 and 41.6 percent in 2010. Extended households in all their forms constitute 22.0 percent in 2010.

The proportion of double parent households declined by about 14 percent between 1970 and 2010, while the proportion of single parent households increased by nearly 10.0 percent.

One in three households in the Region is a single parent household. Urban areas recorded a higher proportion of single parent households (37.5%) than rural areas (30.8%). However, rural areas reported higher percentages of double parent nuclear households (32.4%) than urban areas (24.2%). This means that the family unit is more stable in rural than in urban areas.

A higher percentage of people are living on their own in 2010 than in 1970. This is revealed by the nearly threefold increase in the proportion of one person households (that is head only).

Table 4.9 shows that households with head only range from a low of 13.8 percent (Sefwi Akontombra) to a high of 21.5 percent (Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis). Three other Districts (Mpohor-Wassa East, Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipality and Prestea Huni Valley) also have one in five households head only.

Households with head and spouse only are not a common feature of the household structure of the Region. However, this proportion nearly doubled between 1970 and 2010. Within the districts the range is from 3.1 percent (Ellembelle) to 5.3 percent (Aowin Suaman and Bia).

Double parent nuclear household is the prevalent structure in all Districts. The coastal Districts have smaller percentages of such households than the other Districts. The lowest proportions of less than 24.0 percent are in Jomoro, Ellembelle and Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis, and over 35.0 percent in Sefwi Akontombra. Double parent extended households

Table 4.9: Household structure by district and type of locality

District	Total	Double Parent Household (Head with spouse(s))					Single Parent Household (Head without spouse)				
		Couple only	Nuclear	Extended	Extended + non relatives	Other composition	Head only	Nuclear	Extended	Extended + non relatives	Other composition
Western	553,635	4.4	28.7	11.4	0.8	3.1	18.2	12.9	9.2	0.6	10.7
Jomoro	34,503	3.7	23.1	11.2	0.7	3.2	18.8	14.1	12.2	0.8	12.0
Ellembelle	18,682	3.1	23.5	12.3	0.7	2.5	15.2	14.0	14.7	0.8	13.1
Nzema East	13,509	3.8	26.6	12.5	0.5	2.8	16.5	14.0	11.4	0.3	11.7
Ahanta West	26,095	4.3	28.7	9.0	0.4	2.4	19.4	14.8	10.0	0.3	10.6
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	142,56	4.2	23.8	9.4	0.7	2.7	21.5	13.6	10.1	0.7	13.3
Shama	19,291	4.1	27.2	9.6	0.5	2.5	17.0	14.4	12.4	0.5	11.8
Mpohor-Wassa East	30,196	4.4	29.4	10.3	0.5	3.0	20.7	13.3	8.3	0.4	9.7
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	21,713	5.1	29.6	10.8	0.7	3.0	20.0	12.5	7.2	0.4	10.7
Prestea/ Huni Valley	38,295	5.1	30.9	11.0	0.5	2.7	20.0	12.5	7.5	0.3	9.6
Wassa Amenfi East	18,62	5.0	31.4	12.9	0.9	3.6	16.1	12.6	7.8	0.5	9.1
Wassa Amenfi West	34,469	4.3	34.2	13.6	1.2	3.5	14.4	11.7	7.4	0.7	9.0
Aowin/ Suaman	30,658	5.2	34.2	13.5	1.1	4.1	14.7	11.2	6.4	0.6	8.9
Sefwi Akont ombra	17,592	4.8	35.1	15.4	1.7	4.5	13.8	9.3	6.9	0.9	7.7
Sefwi Wiawso	30,074	3.8	32.6	12.6	0.9	2.8	16.4	13.4	8.7	0.6	8.1
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	27,961	4.2	29.5	12.1	1.0	3.3	17.1	13.0	9.6	0.6	9.6
Juabeso	23,639	4.6	33.5	14.4	1.6	4.3	13.1	10.7	8.2	1.1	8.7
Bia	25,778	5.2	33.8	14.1	1.1	3.8	15.6	11.1	7.2	0.6	7.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.9: Household structure by district and type of locality (Cont'd)

District	Total	Double Parent Household (Head with spouse(s))					Single Parent Household (Head without spouse)				
		Couple only	Nuclear	Extended	Extended + non relatives	Other composition	Head only	Nuclear	Extended	Extended + non relatives	Other composition
Western	248,919	4.1	24.2	9.5	0.8	2.9	21.0	14.1	10.1	0.7	12.6
Jomoro	13,085	4.2	22.4	9.4	0.6	3.2	21.9	15.1	10.6	0.9	11.9
Ellembelle	3,911	2.8	20.9	10.7	1.0	2.8	15.4	15.7	14.3	1.2	15.1
Nzema East	5,001	3.9	22.9	9.2	0.2	1.6	19.7	17.2	12.7	0.3	12.3
Ahanta West	7,646	4.1	27.5	8.9	0.4	2.3	18.8	16.0	11.0	0.4	10.6
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	137,068	4.1	23.5	9.3	0.7	2.7	21.7	13.6	10.2	0.7	13.4
Shama	10,736	4.3	25.0	8.9	0.6	2.5	17.1	14.3	14.0	0.6	12.8
Mpohor-Wassa East	4,661	5.3	25.5	6.8	0.6	2.6	23.6	14.0	8.5	0.5	12.7
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	6,379	5.5	28.9	10.8	0.9	3.2	19.7	13.3	7.3	0.5	10.0
Prestea/ Huni Valley	14,766	4.4	27.7	9.6	0.6	2.5	22.0	13.7	8.2	0.4	11.0
Wassa Amenfi East	1,406	4.2	21.3	9.4	0.9	4.1	22.7	15.9	7.2	1.4	12.9
Wassa Amenfi West	10,512	4.1	23.9	9.7	1.2	4.0	20.0	14.7	8.1	1.3	13.0
Aowin/ Suaman	4,967	4.3	19.8	7.6	1.7	3.2	24.5	16.0	8.0	1.0	14.0
Sefwi Akontombra	1,595	4.6	18.1	11.2	4.7	5.8	22.1	10.0	9.1	2.1	12.2
Sefwi Wiawso	11,607	3.5	26.1	10.2	0.9	3.0	20.4	14.8	9.6	0.7	10.7
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	8,446	4.3	25.8	10.0	1.1	3.2	19.8	14.8	8.9	0.8	11.3
Juabeso	2,28	2.8	26.0	15.4	3.1	4.5	12.4	12.3	11.4	2.7	9.4
Bia	4,853	3.3	25.3	13.0	1.6	3.8	17.8	14.3	9.8	1.2	9.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.9: Household structure by district and type of locality (Cont'd)

District	Double Parent Household (Head with spouse(s))						Single Parent Household (Head without spouse)				
	Total	Couple only	Nuclear	Extended	Extended + non relatives	Other composition	Head only	Nuclear	Extended	Extended + non relatives	Other composition
Western	304,716	4.6	32.4	13.0	0.8	3.3	15.9	12.0	8.5	0.5	9.0
Jomoro	21,418	3.4	23.6	12.4	0.8	3.3	17.0	13.6	13.2	0.8	12.1
Ellembelle	14,771	3.2	24.2	12.8	0.6	2.5	15.1	13.6	14.7	0.7	12.6
Nzema East	8,508	3.7	28.8	14.5	0.6	3.5	14.6	12.2	10.6	0.3	11.3
Ahanta West	18,449	4.3	29.2	9.0	0.4	2.4	19.7	14.4	9.6	0.3	10.6
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	5,492	5.2	30.9	10.8	0.7	2.0	18.7	13.1	7.8	0.3	10.4
Shama	8,555	3.8	30.0	10.5	0.5	2.5	16.9	14.6	10.4	0.4	10.5
Mpohor-Wassa East	25,535	4.3	30.2	10.9	0.5	3.1	20.1	13.2	8.2	0.3	9.1
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	15,334	4.9	29.9	10.9	0.6	2.9	20.1	12.2	7.2	0.4	11.0
Prestea/ Huni Valley	23,529	5.5	33.0	11.8	0.5	2.8	18.7	11.7	7.1	0.3	8.7
Wassa Amenfi East	17,214	5.1	32.2	13.2	0.9	3.6	15.6	12.3	7.8	0.5	8.8
Wassa Amenfi West	23,957	4.5	38.8	15.3	1.1	3.3	12.0	10.4	7.1	0.4	7.2
Aowin/ Suaman	25,691	5.4	37.0	14.6	1.0	4.3	12.9	10.3	6.1	0.5	7.9
Sefwi Akontombra	15,997	4.8	36.8	15.8	1.4	4.4	13.0	9.2	6.6	0.7	7.3
Sefwi Wiawso	18,467	4.1	36.7	14.1	0.8	2.6	13.9	12.6	8.2	0.4	6.4
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	19,515	4.2	31.1	13.1	0.9	3.4	15.9	12.2	9.9	0.5	8.8
Juabeso	21,359	4.8	34.3	14.3	1.4	4.3	13.1	10.5	7.8	0.9	8.6
Bia	20,925	5.6	35.8	14.4	1.0	3.8	15.0	10.3	6.6	0.4	7.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

constitute between 9.0 and 9.6 percent in Ahanta West, Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis and Shama (all coastal Districts) and 15.4 percent in Sefwi Akontombra.

The percentages for single parent nuclear, single parent extended and single parent (other composition) are generally higher in the six coastal Districts compared to the other Districts. Table 4.9 provides information on household structure by District and type of locality in the Region.

4.6 Household Headship by Sex, Age and Type of Locality of Head

The head of the household is usually responsible for the well-being of all its members.

Table 4.10 shows the distribution of household headship by sex, age and type of locality. Male household headship accounts for 68.8 percent of all households in the Region. A higher percentage of male household heads in rural (72.8%) than urban (63.8%) areas. In urban areas female heads exceed male heads at ages 30 to 95+.

Male headship rates increases gradually reaching a peak at 30 – 34 years followed by a general decline with increasing age. The rate of decline in urban is much steeper than the rate in rural areas. On the other hand, female headship rates initially decline with age reaching a minimum at 30 – 34 and then increase gradually with increase in age.

Headship of households increase with age from a low of less than 2% at 15 – 19 (1.7%) and peaks at 30 – 34, or 35 – 39 (13.2%) and thereafter decline consistently to the highest age group as seen in Table 4.11b.

Table 4.10: Household headship by age, sex of head and type of locality

Age of Household Head	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male head %	Female head %	Total	Male head %	Female head %	Total	Male head %	Female head %
All ages	553,635	68.8	31.2	248,919	63.8	36.2	304,716	72.8	27.2
15 - 19	9,256	58.6	41.4	4,457	54.7	45.3	4,799	62.2	37.8
20 - 24	38,515	64.5	35.5	19,010	60.5	39.5	19,505	68.4	31.6
25 - 29	67,427	70.7	29.3	30,938	65.1	34.9	36,489	75.6	24.4
30 - 34	73,104	74.4	25.6	33,113	68.9	31.1	39,991	79.0	21.0
35 - 39	73,171	74.0	26.0	32,128	68.7	31.3	41,043	78.2	21.8
40 - 44	66,323	72.4	27.6	29,503	67.0	33.0	36,820	76.8	23.2
45 - 49	55,808	71.5	28.5	24,219	66.5	33.5	31,589	75.2	24.8
50 - 54	50,527	66.7	33.3	21,855	62.1	37.9	28,672	70.1	29.9
55 - 59	32,821	68.8	31.2	15,404	64.3	35.7	17,417	72.7	27.3
60 - 64	27,854	63.6	36.4	12,425	59.1	40.9	15,429	67.2	32.8
65 - 69	16,738	60.2	39.8	7,975	55.7	44.3	8,763	64.3	35.7
70 - 74	18,705	54.0	46.0	7,810	51.2	48.8	10,895	56.0	44.0
75 - 79	9,898	56.4	43.6	4,425	50.9	49.1	5,473	60.9	39.1
80 - 84	6,810	47.5	52.5	2,877	44.1	55.9	3,933	50.0	50.0
85 - 89	3,533	52.5	47.5	1,570	45.9	54.1	1,963	57.8	42.2
90 - 94	2,115	50.8	49.2	790	45.2	54.8	1,325	54.2	45.8
95+	1,030	50.1	49.9	420	39.3	60.7	610	57.5	42.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

MARITAL CHARACTERISTICS

5.1 Introduction

Marriage may be defined as a social institution which establishes the legitimacy of children, (Gough, 1959). Marriage defined this way, thus, serves as a tool 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 and Islamic marriages. There are also informal co-habiting unions with no legal binding. In Ghana all children are considered legitimate irrespective of the type of marriage or co-habiting union of their parents at the time of their birth. 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’.

5.2 Marital Status by Age

Table 5.1 presents the distribution of the regional population aged 12 years and older by marital status and type of locality, sex and age group; while Table 5.2 shows marital status by age but considers differences within each age group.

The data show that 1.5 percent of those married and 1.2 percent of persons in consensual unions are below age 18 years (the legally acceptable minimum for marriage). Those divorced and widowed alone constituted 8 percent of the total population aged 12⁺. Females are more likely (Table 5.1) to be divorced and widowed than men (Table 5.9).

Another point worth noting is the direct relationship between ageing and being widowed. From the table 5.1, increasing age goes with high probability of being widowed. For example, the risk of being widowed increases from 0.4 percent to 10.5 percent for those within 50-54 years and 38.2% for those who are 70 years and older.

Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older by marital status, type of locality, sex and age group

Characteristics	Total Population	%	Never married	Informal/Consensual union	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Total	1,615,850	100.0	41.0	3.9	45.3	1.7	4.2	3.8
Locality								
Urban	721,714	44.7	49.9	39.9	40.0	46.2	43.0	50.0
Rural	894,136	55.3	50.1	60.1	60.0	53.8	57.0	50.0
Sex								
Male	800,971	49.6	56.6	45.4	48.8	36.0	30.8	14.8
Female	814,879	50.4	43.4	54.6	51.2	64.0	69.2	85.2
Age group								
12-14	166,343	10.3	23.4	1.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	251,304	15.6	34.0	7.6	2.6	2.8	0.9	0.4
20-24	229,255	14.2	22.9	23.3	7.8	8.5	3.7	0.9
25-29	200,276	12.4	11.2	24.2	13.9	11.4	7.2	1.4
30-34	160,964	10.0	4.1	15.5	15.3	13.0	9.5	2.5
35-39	142,132	8.8	1.8	10.5	15.1	12.5	11.0	3.8
40-44	116,622	7.2	0.9	6.6	12.5	12.3	12.4	6.0
45-49	91,973	5.7	0.5	3.9	9.8	9.8	11.3	7.1
50-54	78,627	4.9	0.3	2.7	7.9	9.1	12.2	10.5
55-59	47,899	3.0	0.1	1.4	4.6	5.6	8.0	8.6
60-64	40,538	2.5	0.2	1.0	3.5	5.1	7.4	11.4
65-69	24,682	1.5	0.1	0.5	1.9	2.9	4.7	9.2
70+	65,235	4.0	0.5	1.5	3.8	7.1	11.8	38.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 5.2 shows that at age group on reaching age 18, the proportion never married declines sharply with increasing age until 40 – 44 years. There after the decline is gradual. The proportion of persons in informal/consensual unions also increases and reaches its peak (7.7%) at age group 25 – 29, and declines thereafter. About 25 percent of the population is married by age 20-24. This proportion doubles by age 25-29, and increases by nearly 20 percent by age group 30-34. From then on the rate of increase declines, and the proportion married reaches its peak of 78 percent at age group 40-44. The decline in proportions married is gradual from 45-49 but increases in momentum with increase in age. Divorce and widowhood rates also increase with age but the rate of increase is steeper in the former up to age 50 – 54 years than the latter. From that age onwards (50 – 54 years) widowhood rates increased more than three-fold while divorce rates also increased by only two percentage points.

Table 5.2: Population 12 years and older by marital status and age group

Age group	Marital status							
	Total	%	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Total	1,615,850	100.0	41.0	3.9	45.3	1.7	4.2	3.8
12-14	166,343	100.0	93.2	0.4	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	251,304	100.0	89.7	1.9	7.7	0.3	0.2	0.1
20-24	229,255	100.0	66.1	6.4	25.1	1.0	1.1	0.2
25-29	200,276	100.0	37.1	7.7	50.7	1.6	2.4	0.4
30-34	160,964	100.0	17.0	6.1	69.7	2.3	4.0	1.0
35-39	142,132	100.0	8.3	4.7	77.7	2.5	5.3	1.6
40-44	116,622	100.0	4.8	3.6	78.2	3.0	7.2	3.1
45-49	91,973	100.0	3.4	2.7	77.8	3.0	8.3	4.8
50-54	78,627	100.0	2.6	2.2	73.2	3.3	10.5	8.2
55-59	47,899	100.0	2.0	1.9	70.6	3.3	11.3	11.0
60-64	40,538	100.0	2.7	1.6	62.5	3.5	12.4	17.2
65-69	24,682	100.0	3.4	1.3	56.3	3.3	12.9	22.8
70+	65,235	100.0	5.1	1.4	42.2	3.1	12.3	35.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Marital Status by Sex

Both Tables 5.1 and 5.3 show sex differentials by marital status. The proportion of males who are never married is higher than females. However, a higher percentage females are married and in informal/consensual unions than that of males. In addition, the percentage of divorced females is more than twice that of males; and the percentage of widowed females is nearly six times that of males.

Table 5.3: Population 12 years and older by marital status and sex

Sex	Marital status							
	Total	%	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Total	1,615,850	100.0	41.0	3.9	45.3	1.7	4.2	3.8
Male	800,971	100.0	46.8	3.6	44.6	1.3	2.6	1.1
Female	814,879	100.0	35.3	4.2	46.1	2.2	5.8	6.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Marital Status by Type Locality

Table 5.4 presents information on marital Status by type of locality. The data show that the percentage of urban dwellers who are never married is higher than the proportion or rural dwellers, but the proportion married in rural areas (49.1%) is higher than that of urban areas (40.6%). The proportions widowed are also higher for urban dwellers in the Region and across Districts.

Table 5.4: Population 12 years and older by marital status and type of locality

Type of Locality	Marital status							
	Total	%	Never married	Informal/Consensual union	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Total	1,615,850	100.0	41.0	3.9	45.3	1.7	4.2	3.8
Urban	721,714	100.0	45.8	3.5	40.6	1.8	4.0	4.3
Rural	894,136	100.0	37.1	4.3	49.1	1.7	4.3	3.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.5 Marital Status by Level of Education

Table 5.5 shows the distribution of the population 12 years and older by marital status, level of education, religious affiliation and activity status. No clear pattern emerged from the data, except that persons with no education constitute the largest group of those married, separated, divorced and or widowed.

Table 5.5: Population 12 years and older by marital status, level of education, religious affiliation and activity status

Characteristics	Marital Status							
	Total	%	Never married	Informal/Consensual union	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Level of education								
Total	1,615,850	100.0	41.0	3.9	45.3	1.7	4.2	3.8
Never attended	390,362	24.2	8.8	26.1	32.3	37.3	43.4	63.4
JSS/JHS	446,225	27.6	40.0	34.6	19.8	18.0	11.5	2.8
Middle	195,432	12.1	1.2	8.7	20.2	20.6	24.2	18.7
SSS/SHS	168,415	10.4	18.2	8.6	5.4	4.6	2.4	0.9
Secondary	25,563	1.6	0.6	1.2	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.7
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	35,780	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.5
Post middle/secondary certificate	20,905	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.4
Post secondary diploma	52,736	3.3	4.2	1.9	3.0	1.9	1.4	1.2
Bachelor degree	18,265	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.4
Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc)	3,741	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 5.5: Population 12 years and older by marital status, level of education, religious affiliation and activity status (Cont'd)

Characteristics	Marital Status							
	Total	%	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Religious affiliation								
No religion	121,157	7.5	5.7	13.4	8.0	10.6	12.2	7.9
Catholic	266,891	16.5	16.9	16.3	15.7	18.0	17.6	20.1
Protestants	349,161	21.6	22.5	19.2	20.9	21.7	21.3	23.4
Pentecostal/Charismatic	462,062	28.6	30.0	28.4	28.3	26.8	24.7	22.0
Other christian	239,366	14.8	14.3	14.7	15.0	14.2	16.4	16.6
Islam	147,830	9.1	9.0	6.3	10.1	6.2	5.2	7.1
Traditionalist	13,251	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.8
Other	16,132	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1
Activity Status								
Employed	975,732	60.4	31.7	77.3	83.0	74.9	76.5	57.2
Unemployed	62,296	3.9	5.2	5.6	2.7	3.9	2.9	1.7
Not active	577,822	35.8	63.0	17.0	14.2	21.2	20.6	41.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 5.6 shows marital status by level of education. The data show that the highest rates for the never married are those with Senior Secondary School/Senior High School (SSS/SHS), Junior Secondary School/Junior High school (JSS/JHS) and primary education. On the other hand, the low levels of education recorded by those never married compared to the rates recorded among persons who were married with middle/ secondary education is also not surprising since these persons have completed school several years ago. Divorce and widowhood rates are high among persons with no education and those with middle school education.

Table 5.6: Population 12 years and older by marital status and level of education

Level of Education	Marital status							
	Total	%	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Total	1,615,850	100.0	41.0	3.9	45.3	1.7	4.2	3.8
Never attended	390,362	100.0	14.9	4.2	60.7	2.7	7.6	10.0
Primary	258,426	100.0	57.7	3.7	32.5	1.2	3.0	1.9
JSS/JHS	446,225	100.0	59.4	4.9	32.4	1.1	1.7	0.4
Middle	195,432	100.0	4.2	2.8	75.8	3.0	8.4	5.9
SSS/SHS	168,415	100.0	71.4	3.2	23.3	0.8	1.0	0.3
Secondary	25,563	100.0	14.5	2.9	70.2	2.7	5.6	4.1
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	35,780	100.0	40.4	3.6	47.8	1.7	3.9	2.6
Post middle/secondary certificate	20,905	100.0	37.2	2.7	50.6	1.8	3.6	4.2
Post secondary diploma	52,736	100.0	52.2	2.3	41.3	1.0	1.8	1.3
Bachelor degree	18,265	100.0	42.8	2.3	51.3	0.9	1.6	1.2
Post graduate (Cert. Dip. Masters etc)	3,741	100.0	17.1	1.8	75.9	0.8	2.5	1.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.6 Marital Status by Religion

Table 5.7 reveals that persons with no religion reported higher rate of informal/consensual unions compared to other groups in the Region. Also, Traditionalists recorded higher incidences of separation (2.9%) and widowhood (8.3%) than other religious groups.

Table 5.7: Population 12 years and older by Marital Status and Religion

Religious Affiliation	Marital status							
	Total	%	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Total	1,615,850	100.0	41.0	3.9	45.3	1.7	4.2	3.8
No religion	121,157	100.0	31.4	7.0	48.2	2.5	6.8	4.0
Catholic	266,891	100.0	42.0	3.9	43.1	1.9	4.5	4.6
Protestants	349,161	100.0	42.8	3.5	43.8	1.7	4.1	4.1
Pentecostal/Charismatic	462,062	100.0	43.1	3.9	44.9	1.6	3.6	2.9
Other christian	239,366	100.0	39.6	3.9	45.9	1.7	4.7	4.3
Islam	139,264	100.0	40.4	2.6	50.6	1.1	2.4	2.9
Ahmadi	8,566	100.0	41.4	3.6	46.1	1.8	3.5	3.6
Traditionalist	13,251	100.0	26.0	3.8	51.6	2.9	7.4	8.3
Other	16,132	100.0	36.5	3.6	49.1	2.1	4.4	4.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.7 Marital Status by Economic Activity Status

Table 5.5 shows differences in marital status between economic activity status and Table 5.8 shows differences in marital status within economic activity status. Both reveal huge differentials in marital status by economic activity as well as within activity status. In Table 5.8, the biggest differences in economic activity were reported among the married and never married. Those employed have the highest proportion of married persons. The reverse is true for those never married.

Table 5.8: Population 12 years and older by marital status and economic activity status

Activity Status	Marital status							
	Total	%	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Total	1,615,850	100.0	41.0	3.9	45.3	1.7	4.2	3.8
Employed	975,732	100.0	21.6	5.0	62.3	2.2	5.3	3.6
Unemployed	62,296	100.0	55.4	5.7	32.3	1.8	3.1	1.7
Not active	577,822	100.0	72.3	1.9	18.0	1.0	2.4	4.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.8 Marital Status by District

The distribution of the population aged 12 years and older by marital status in the Region is shown in Table 5.9. Forty one percent are never married while 45.3 percent are married. Those in consensual union constitute 3.9 percent, 1.7 percent are separated and 4.2 percent are divorced. The proportion of persons aged 12 years and older who are widowed is 3.8 percent. Generally, there is not much variation in the proportions of the various categories across the Districts. The District with highest percentage of ‘never married’ (both sexes) is Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis (47.9%).

The proportion of married females (46.1%) is higher than the proportion for males (44.6%) in the Region. Sefwi Akontombra District recorded the highest proportion of married persons, males (54.0%) and females (56.7%).

The data indicate that there are more widowed females across Districts than males. The Shama District recorded the highest percentage of widowed persons.

Table 5.9: Population 12 years and older by marital status, district and sex

District	Marital Status							
	Total	%	Never married	Information union	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes	1,615,850	100.0	41.0	3.9	45.3	1.7	4.2	3.8
Jomoro	100,611	100.0	38.6	4.8	44.3	2.5	5.5	4.2
Ellembelle	59,572	100.0	42.6	3.4	40.9	2.5	5.7	5.0
Nzema East	40,356	100.0	39.7	8.9	39.6	2.3	5.0	4.5
Ahanta West	69,784	100.0	37.2	3.4	46.3	2.2	5.5	5.4
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	412,957	100.0	47.9	3.1	39.1	1.7	3.6	4.6
Shama	54,557	100.0	41.2	2.4	44.4	1.3	5.3	5.5
Mpohor-Wassa East	81,048	100.0	36.6	3.9	48.0	1.9	4.8	4.7
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	61,977	100.0	40.0	4.4	47.5	1.4	3.6	3.1
Prestea/ Huni Valley	105,631	100.0	37.6	3.7	49.1	1.9	4.1	3.7
Wassa Amenfi East	54,573	100.0	37.9	6.1	47.2	1.5	4.1	3.4
Wassa Amenfi West	105,528	100.0	37.7	4.5	49.7	1.7	3.7	2.8
Aowin/ Suaman	91,649	100.0	37.3	4.0	51.8	1.5	3.4	2.0
Sefwi Akont ombra	53,197	100.0	36.4	2.7	54.0	1.0	3.6	2.2
Sefwi Wiawso	92,475	100.0	40.9	1.6	48.4	1.5	4.6	2.9
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	83,340	100.0	41.1	3.4	45.5	1.5	5.0	3.5
Juabeso	72,806	100.0	37.3	3.8	50.7	1.2	4.4	2.6
Bia	75,789	100.0	37.7	8.6	46.8	1.8	2.9	2.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 5.9: Population 12 years and older by marital status, district and sex (cont'd)

District	Marital Status							
	Total	%	Never married	Information union	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Male								
Total	800971	100.0	46.8	3.6	44.6	1.3	2.6	1.1
Jomoro	48346	100.0	46.4	4.0	43.5	1.7	3.3	1.1
Ellembelle	28244	100.0	50.0	2.9	40.7	1.8	3.3	1.3
Nzema East	19468	100.0	46.7	8.1	39.3	1.5	3.1	1.3
Ahanta West	32688	100.0	44.8	2.9	45.9	1.5	3.4	1.6
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	199224	100.0	53.1	3.0	38.9	1.2	2.3	1.5
Shama	24799	100.0	48.6	2.0	44.1	0.7	3.2	1.4
Mpohor-Wassa East	40475	100.0	43.4	3.5	46.8	1.5	3.3	1.5
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	32208	100.0	45.0	4.0	46.6	1.1	2.4	1.0
Prestea/ Huni Valley	53320	100.0	42.6	3.3	48.5	1.6	2.8	1.2
Wassa Amenfi East	28013	100.0	43.6	5.8	45.8	1.2	2.5	1.1
Wassa Amenfi West	54496	100.0	42.9	4.1	48.4	1.3	2.3	0.9
Aowin/ Suaman	48033	100.0	42.3	3.6	50.1	1.2	2.2	0.6
Sefwi Akont ombra	28446	100.0	41.9	2.5	51.6	0.8	2.6	0.7
Sefwi Wiawso	46063	100.0	46.8	1.4	47.2	1.1	2.6	0.9
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	40740	100.0	47.5	3.1	45.0	0.9	2.6	0.9
Juabeso	37056	100.0	43.4	3.6	49.1	0.8	2.4	0.7
Bia	39352	100.0	43.1	7.9	45.1	1.4	1.9	0.6
Female								
Total	814879	100.0	35.3	4.2	46.1	2.2	5.8	6.4
Jomoro	52265	100.0	31.5	5.5	45.2	3.2	7.6	7.1
Ellembelle	31328	100.0	35.8	3.7	41.1	3.0	8.0	8.3
Nzema East	20888	100.0	33.2	9.6	39.9	3.0	6.8	7.4
Ahanta West	37096	100.0	30.5	3.8	46.7	2.8	7.3	8.8
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	213733	100.0	43.1	3.2	39.3	2.2	4.7	7.5
Shama	29758	100.0	35.0	2.7	44.6	1.7	7.0	9.0
Mpohor-Wassa East	40573	100.0	29.9	4.3	49.2	2.4	6.4	7.8
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	29769	100.0	34.6	4.9	48.4	1.8	4.9	5.4
Prestea/ Huni Valley	52311	100.0	32.4	4.1	49.7	2.2	5.5	6.1
Wassa Amenfi East	26560	100.0	31.8	6.4	48.7	1.7	5.7	5.7
Wassa Amenfi West	51032	100.0	32.1	4.9	51.1	2.0	5.1	4.7
Aowin/ Suaman	43616	100.0	31.9	4.5	53.6	1.8	4.7	3.5
Sefwi Akont ombra	24751	100.0	30.0	3.0	56.7	1.3	4.9	4.0
Sefwi Wiawso	46412	100.0	35.2	1.8	49.6	1.9	6.6	5.0
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	42600	100.0	34.9	3.7	46.1	2.1	7.3	5.9
Juabeso	35750	100.0	30.9	4.1	52.3	1.6	6.5	4.5
Bia	36437	100.0	31.7	9.3	48.6	2.2	3.9	4.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

6.1 Introduction

The 2010 PHC is the first time data have been collected on Information Communication Technology (ICT) in a population census in this country. The chapter discusses ownership of mobile phones and use of internet facilities by persons aged 12 years and above. Both are considered by background characteristics such as district, sex, locality of residence, age, educational level, and economic activity status. Ownership of desktop/laptop computers and the presence of a fixed telephone line are however considered at the household level.

6.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

6.2.1 Ownership of Mobile Phones within Districts and by Sex

Table 6.2 shows the proportion of persons who owned a mobile phone by district and sex.

The Region has 46.4 percent of all persons aged 12 years and older owning phones. At the District level, the highest percentage of persons who own mobile phones is recorded in Kwesimintsim sub-Metro (70.2%) compared with the lowest mobile phone ownership of 31.4 percent at Mpohor-Wasso East. The data by sex shows a clear lead of males over females in all Districts and sub-metros. The lowest percentage by sex is 38.2 for male and 22.8 females for Nzema East and Mophor-Wassa East in that order.

The highest percentage by sex is 74.8 for males and 65.9 for females, both from the Kwesimintsim sub-metro. The difference in ownership by sex is over 10 percent in all districts (except the sub metros Kwesimintsim, Takoradi, Sekondi and Essikadu-Ketan) for males; reaching a peak of over 18 percent in Juabeso and Sefwi Akontombra. In the Sub Metros, the difference in ownership is still higher for males but is lower than 10 percent.

Table 6.1: Population 12 years and older owning mobile phones by district and sex

District	Mobile Phone Ownership by Sex					
	All localities		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Western	750,227	100.0	422,311	100.0	327,916	100.0
Jomoro	39,483	5.3	22,243	5.3	17,240	5.3
Ellembelle	24,064	3.2	13,067	3.1	10,997	3.4
Nzema East	12,959	1.7	7,445	1.8	5,514	1.7
Ahanta West	27,935	3.7	15,673	3.7	12,262	3.7
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	277,816	37.0	142,142	33.7	135,674	41.4
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	120,211	16.0	61,705	14.6	58,506	17.8
<i>Takoradi</i>	50,417	6.7	25,496	6.0	24,921	7.6
<i>Sekondi</i>	35,568	4.7	17,406	4.1	18,162	5.5
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	71,620	9.5	37,535	8.9	34,085	10.4
Shama	22,604	3.0	12,100	2.9	10,504	3.2
Mpohor-Wassa East	25,430	3.4	16,177	3.8	9,253	2.8
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	31,890	4.3	19,050	4.5	12,840	3.9
Prestea/Huni Valley	47,452	6.3	27,739	6.6	19,713	6.0
Wassa Amenfi East	18,135	2.4	11,543	2.7	6,592	2.0
Wassa Amenfi West	35,193	4.7	21,655	5.1	13,538	4.1
Aowin/Suaman	30,605	4.1	19,144	4.5	11,461	3.5
Sefwi Akontombra	18,266	2.4	12,246	2.9	6,020	1.8
Sefwi Wiawso	37,443	5.0	21,673	5.1	15,770	4.8
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	36,229	4.8	20,551	4.9	15,678	4.8
Juabeso	33,109	4.4	20,147	4.8	12,962	4.0
Bia	31,614	4.2	19,716	4.7	11,898	3.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 6.2: Population 12 years and older owning mobile phones within regions and districts by sex

District	Mobile Phone Ownership								
	Total Country			Male			Female		
	Population	Percentage	Population	Male	Male 12	Female	Female	Female	
	12 years and older	12 years and older		Population	years and older		Population	12 years and older	12 years and older
Population	having	having	Population	having	Population	having	having		
12years and older	mobile phones	mobile phones	12years and older	mobile phones	12 years and older	mobile phones	mobile phones		
All regions	16,886,306	8,049,408	47.7	8,072,481	4,275,211	53	8,813,825	3,774,197	42.8
Western	1,615,850	750,227	46.4	800,971	422,311	52.7	814,879	327,916	40.2
Jomoro	100,611	39,483	39.2	48,346	22,243	46	52,265	17,240	33
Ellembelle	59,572	24,064	40.4	28,244	13,067	46.3	31,328	10,997	35.1
Nzema East	40,356	12,959	32.1	19,468	7,445	38.2	20,888	5,514	26.4
Ahanta West	69,784	27,935	40	32,688	15,673	47.9	37,096	12,262	33.1
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	412,957	277,816	67.3	199,224	142,142	71.3	213,733	135,674	63.5
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	<i>171,220</i>	<i>120,211</i>	<i>70.2</i>	<i>82,474</i>	<i>61,705</i>	<i>74.8</i>	<i>88,746</i>	<i>58,506</i>	<i>65.9</i>
<i>Takoradi</i>	<i>75,314</i>	<i>50,417</i>	<i>66.9</i>	<i>37,451</i>	<i>25,496</i>	<i>68.1</i>	<i>37,863</i>	<i>24,921</i>	<i>65.8</i>
<i>Sekondi</i>	<i>52,876</i>	<i>35,568</i>	<i>67.3</i>	<i>24,891</i>	<i>17,406</i>	<i>69.9</i>	<i>27,985</i>	<i>18,162</i>	<i>64.9</i>
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	<i>113,547</i>	<i>71,620</i>	<i>63.1</i>	<i>54,408</i>	<i>37,535</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>59,139</i>	<i>34,085</i>	<i>57.6</i>
Shama	54,557	22,604	41.4	24,799	12,100	48.8	29,758	10,504	35.3
Mpohor-Wassa East	81,048	25,430	31.4	40,475	16,177	40	40,573	9,253	22.8
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	61,977	31,890	51.5	32,208	19,050	59.1	29,769	12,840	43.1
Prestea/Huni Valley	105,631	47,452	44.9	53,320	27,739	52	52,311	19,713	37.7
Wassa Amenfi East	54,573	18,135	33.2	28,013	11,543	41.2	26,560	6,592	24.8
Wassa Amenfi West	105,528	35,193	33.3	54,496	21,655	39.7	51,032	13,538	26.5
Aowin/Suaman	91,649	30,605	33.4	48,033	19,144	39.9	43,616	11,461	26.3
Sefwi Akontombra	53,197	18,266	34.3	28,446	12,246	43	24,751	6,020	24.3
Sefwi Wiawso	92,475	37,443	40.5	46,063	21,673	47.1	46,412	15,770	34
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	83,340	36,229	43.5	40,740	20,551	50.4	42,600	15,678	36.8
Juabeso	72,806	33,109	45.5	37,056	20,147	54.4	35,750	12,962	36.3
Bia	75,789	31,614	41.7	39,352	19,716	50.1	36,437	11,898	32.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.2.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones by District and Locality of Residence

The population 12 years and older having mobile phones by District and locality of residence is shown in Table 6.3. As expected the percentages owning mobile phones in urban areas are higher than the percentage in rural areas.

6.2.3 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Age-Group and Sex

Ownership of mobile phones by age show that the percentage having mobile phones increases from a low of about 5% for age 12 – 14 to over 62% for age 30 – 34 for the region, then, declines gradually to a minimum of over 25% for persons aged 70+. A similar pattern is observed for both males and females, but the levels of the percentages are higher for males than for females. These inferences are drawn from Table 6.4.

6.2.4 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Educational Level

The percentage of persons who own mobile phones by educational level and sex is presented in Table 6.5. There is a sharp increase from about 1 in 4, for persons with primary education to 1 in 2, for persons with middle school/ JSS education. Thereafter, ownership increases to near universal for persons with higher education.

Differences by education a higher percentage of and sex in this region do not follow any discernible pattern. For persons with no education, males own mobile phones than females (nearly 13% more) and by 8% more for those with Middle school/JSS. However, as the level of education increased, females also report a slight edge over males.

Table 6.3: Population 12 years and older having mobile phone by district and locality of residence

District	Total Urban Population 12+	Urban Population 12+ having mobile phone	Percentage 12+ urban having mobile phones	Total Rural Population 12+	Rural Population 12+ having mobile phone	Percentage 12+ rural having mobile phones
All Regions	9,037,989	5,728,294	63.4	7,848,317	2,321,114	29.6
Western	721,714	431,997	59.9	894,136	318,230	35.6
Jomoro	36,566	17,238	47.1	64,045	22,245	34.7
Ellembelle	12,457	6,213	49.9	47,115	17,851	37.9
Nzema East	14,236	6,043	42.4	26,120	6,916	26.5
Ahanta West	21,033	11,405	54.2	48,751	16,530	33.9
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	397,593	267,933	67.4	15,364	9,883	64.3
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	<i>165,820</i>	<i>116,809</i>	<i>70.4</i>	<i>5,400</i>	<i>3,402</i>	<i>63.0</i>
<i>Takoradi</i>	<i>75,314</i>	<i>50,417</i>	<i>66.9</i>	-	-	-
<i>Sekondi</i>	<i>52,876</i>	<i>35,568</i>	<i>67.3</i>	-	-	-
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	<i>103,583</i>	<i>65,139</i>	<i>62.9</i>	<i>9,964</i>	<i>6,481</i>	<i>65.0</i>
Shama	30,580	13,198	43.2	23,977	9,406	39.2
Mpohor-Wassa East	11,783	5,082	43.1	69,265	20,348	29.4
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	19,240	10,729	55.8	42,737	21,161	49.5
Prestea/Huni Valley	40,755	23,264	57.1	64,876	24,188	37.3
Wassa Amenfi East	4,013	2,215	55.2	50,560	15,920	31.5
Wassa Amenfi West	30,565	14,795	48.4	74,963	20,398	27.2
Aowin/Suaman	14,333	7,812	54.5	77,316	22,793	29.5
Sefwi Akontombra	5,129	2,928	57.1	48,068	15,338	31.9
Sefwi Wiawso	34,447	17,601	51.1	58,028	19,842	34.2
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	24,634	13,408	54.4	58,706	22,821	38.9
Juabeso	8,443	4,335	51.3	64,363	28,774	44.7
Bia	15,907	7,798	49.0	59,882	23,816	39.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 6.4: Population 12 years and older having mobile phones by age group and sex

Age group	Mobile Phone Ownership by Sex								
	Population 12+ by age group	Population 12+ having mobile phone	Percentage 12+ having mobile phone	Male Population 12+	Male Population 12+ having mobile phone	Males 12+ Percentage having mobile phone	Female Population 12+	Female Population 12+ having mobile phone	Female 12+ Percentage having mobile phone
Total	1,615,850	750,227	46.4	800,971	422,311	52.7	814,879	327,916	40.2
12-14	166,343	7,804	4.7	83,734	3,992	4.8	82,609	3,812	4.6
15-19	251,304	64,855	25.8	127,632	34,970	27.4	123,672	29,885	24.2
20-24	229,255	131,437	57.3	110,460	69,416	62.8	118,795	62,021	52.2
25-29	200,276	124,294	62.1	94,918	66,613	70.2	105,358	57,681	54.7
30-34	160,964	100,465	62.4	79,265	56,243	71.0	81,699	44,222	54.1
35-39	142,132	87,471	61.5	70,438	50,050	71.1	71,694	37,421	52.2
40-44	116,622	69,078	59.2	59,435	40,445	68.0	57,187	28,633	50.1
45-49	91,973	53,134	57.8	47,609	31,647	66.5	44,364	21,487	48.4
50-54	78,627	41,982	53.4	39,729	24,882	62.6	38,898	17,100	44.0
55-59	47,899	26,133	54.6	26,127	16,566	63.4	21,772	9,567	43.9
60-64	40,538	17,310	42.7	21,097	11,068	52.5	19,441	6,242	32.1
65-69	24,682	9,557	38.7	12,294	6,031	49.1	12,388	3,526	28.5
70+	65,235	16,707	25.6	28,233	10,388	36.8	37,002	6,319	17.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 6.5: Percentage of population 12 years and older owning mobile phone by economic activity and sex

Region/Economic Activity status	Mobile Phone Ownership by Sex								
	Population 12+	Population 12+ having mobile phone	Percentage 12+ having mobile phone	Male population 12+	Male population 12+ having mobile phone	Males 12+ percentage having mobile phone	Female population 12+	Female population 12+ having mobile phone	Female 12+ percentage having mobile phone
Total	1,615,850	750,227	46.4	800,971	422,311	52.7	814,879	327,916	40.2
Employed	975,732	546,079	56.0	495,702	319,440	64.4	480,030	226,639	47.2
Unemployed	62,296	33,787	54.2	30,263	17,621	58.2	32,033	16,166	50.5
Not active	577,822	170,361	29.5	275,006	85,250	31.0	302,816	85,111	28.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.2.5 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Activity Status

More than half of the economically active own mobile phones compared to 30 percent for those who are not (Table 6.6). The reason for this is not hard to find as the use of these phones has financial implications. The differences by sex are large and always in favour of males. A higher percentage of employed males own mobile phones than that of employed females. Among the economically not active, males ownership over female ownership is in excess of 3 percent

Table 6.6: Percentage of population 12 years and older owning mobile phone by educational level and sex

Educational Level	Mobile Phone Ownership by Sex								
	Population 12+	Population 12+ having mobile phone	Percentage 12+ having mobile phone	Male population 12+	Male population 12+ having mobile phone	Males 12+ percentage having mobile phone	Female population 12+	Female population 12+ having mobile phone	Female 12+ percentage having mobile phone
Total	1,615,850	750,227	46.4	800,971	422,311	52.7	814,879	327,916	40.2
Notappl	390,362	110,884	28.4	138,575	50,785	36.6	251,787	60,099	23.9
Primary	258,426	60,923	23.6	123,176	30,006	24.4	135,250	30,917	22.9
JHS/Middle	641,657	324,329	50.5	344,586	187,007	54.3	297,071	137,322	46.2
Secondary/SSS/SHS	193,978	133,997	69.1	113,038	79,771	70.6	80,940	54,226	67.0
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	35,780	30,124	84.2	19,637	16,624	84.7	16,143	13,500	83.6
Post middle/secondary certificate	20,905	18,375	87.9	11,004	9,431	85.7	9,901	8,944	90.3
Post secondary diploma	52,736	50,204	95.2	34,950	33,172	94.9	17,786	17,032	95.8
Higher	22,006	21,391	97.2	16,005	15,515	96.9	6,001	5,876	97.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Use of Internet Facility

A total of 103,166 persons aged 12 years and above use internet facilities in the Region as shown in Table 6.7.

6.3.1 Population using the Internet Facility by District

The region has 6.4 percent of the population aged 12 years and older using internet facilities (Table 6.8). The four sub metros and Tarkwa Nsuaem are the only districts with percentages higher than the Regional value. All the remaining Districts (except of Shama and Ahanta West) have values less than half of the Regional figure. There are obvious differences by sex in favour of males. The proportion of females using the internet in each District is about half the proportion of males.

Table 6.7: Population 12 years and older using internet facilities by district and sex

District	Total		Males		Females	
	Number %	Percent	Number %	Percent	Number %	Percent
Western	103,166	100.0	66,698	100.0	36,468	100.0
Jomoro	2,818	2.7	1,998	3.0	820	2.2
Ellembelle	1,849	1.8	1,162	1.7	687	1.9
Nzema East	1,141	1.1	743	1.1	398	1.1
Ahanta West	2,342	2.3	1,596	2.4	746	2.0
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	73,102	70.9	45,708	68.5	27,394	75.1
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	34,039	33.0	21,126	31.7	12,913	35.4
<i>Takoradi</i>	15,577	15.1	9,783	14.7	5,794	15.9
<i>Sekondi</i>	9,727	9.4	6,015	9.0	3,712	10.2
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	13,759	13.3	8,784	13.2	4,975	13.6
Shama	2,332	2.3	1,549	2.3	783	2.1
Mpohor-Wassa East	1,289	1.2	913	1.4	376	1.0
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	4,595	4.5	3,154	4.7	1,441	4.0
Prestea/Huni Valley	3,513	3.4	2,488	3.7	1,025	2.8
Wassa Amenfi East	964	0.9	685	1.0	279	0.8
Wassa Amenfi West	1,310	1.3	997	1.5	313	0.9
Aowin/Suaman	1,261	1.2	902	1.4	359	1.0
Sefwi Akontombra	437	0.4	339	0.5	98	0.3
Sefwi Wiawso	1,907	1.8	1,316	2.0	591	1.6
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	2,370	2.3	1,740	2.6	630	1.7
Juabeso	866	0.8	624	0.9	242	0.7
Bia	1,070	1.0	784	1.2	286	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 6.8: Population 12 years and older using the internet by district and sex

District	Internet Usage								
	Population 12 years and older	Population 12years and older using internet	Percentage 12+ using internet	Male			Female		
				Population 12 years and older	Population 12 years and older using internet	Males 12+ Percentage using internet	Population 12 years and older	Population 12 years and older using internet	Female 12+ Percentage using internet
All Regions	16,886,306	1,312,971	7.8	8,072,481	832,789	10.3	8,813,825	480,182	5.4
Western	1,615,850	103,166	6.4	800,971	66,698	8.3	814,879	36,468	4.5
Jomoro	100,611	2,818	2.8	48,346	1,998	4.1	52,265	820	1.6
Ellembelle	59,572	1,849	3.1	28,244	1,162	4.1	31,328	687	2.2
Nzema East	40,356	1,141	2.8	19,468	743	3.8	20,888	398	1.9
Ahanta West	69,784	2,342	3.4	32,688	1,596	4.9	37,096	746	2.0
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	412,957	73,102	17.7	199,224	45,708	22.9	213,733	27,394	12.8
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	<i>171,220</i>	<i>34,039</i>	<i>19.9</i>	<i>82,474</i>	<i>21,126</i>	<i>25.6</i>	<i>88,746</i>	<i>12,913</i>	<i>14.6</i>
<i>Takoradi</i>	<i>75,314</i>	<i>15,577</i>	<i>20.7</i>	<i>37,451</i>	<i>9,783</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>37,863</i>	<i>5,794</i>	<i>15.3</i>
<i>Sekondi</i>	<i>52,876</i>	<i>9,727</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>24,891</i>	<i>6,015</i>	<i>24.2</i>	<i>27,985</i>	<i>3,712</i>	<i>13.3</i>
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	<i>113,547</i>	<i>13,759</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>54,408</i>	<i>8,784</i>	<i>16.1</i>	<i>59,139</i>	<i>4,975</i>	<i>8.4</i>
Shama	54,557	2,332	4.3	24,799	1,549	6.2	29,758	783	2.6
Mpohor-Wassa East	81,048	1,289	1.6	40,475	913	2.3	40,573	376	0.9
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	61,977	4,595	7.4	32,208	3,154	9.8	29,769	1,441	4.8
Prestea/Huni Valley	105,631	3,513	3.3	53,320	2,488	4.7	52,311	1,025	2.0
Wassa Amenfi East	54,573	964	1.8	28,013	685	2.4	26,560	279	1.1
Wassa Amenfi West	105,528	1,310	1.2	54,496	997	1.8	51,032	313	0.6
Aowin/Suaman	91,649	1,261	1.4	48,033	902	1.9	43,616	359	0.8
Sefwi Akontombra	53,197	437	0.8	28,446	339	1.2	24,751	98	0.4
Sefwi Wiawso	92,475	1,907	2.1	46,063	1,316	2.9	46,412	591	1.3
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	83,340	2,370	2.8	40,740	1,740	4.3	42,600	630	1.5
Juabeso	72,806	866	1.2	37,056	624	1.7	35,750	242	0.7
Bia	75,789	1,070	1.4	39,352	784	2.0	36,437	286	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3.2 Population using the Internet Facility by Locality

In this Region, the proportion using internet facilities (Table 6.9) in urban areas (11.9%) are higher than those using the facilities in rural areas (1.9%). In all Districts there are similar differences in usage between urban and rural areas, even though the contrast is not as large as that found at the Regional level. This may be partially due to the availability of more internet cafes in urban areas, where the cafe business may be more profitable.

Table 6.9: Population 12 years and older using the internet within region and locality of residence

District	Total Urban Population 12+	Urban Population 12+ using internet	% 12+ urban using internets	Total Rural Population 12+	Rural Population 12+ using internet	% 12+ rural using internets
All Regions	9,037,989	1,147,874	12.7	7,848,317	165,097	2.1
Western	721,714	85,784	11.9	894,136	17,382	1.9
Jomoro	36,566	1,298	3.5	64,045	1,520	2.4
Ellembelle	12,457	508	4.1	47,115	1,341	2.8
Nzema East	14,236	733	5.1	26,120	408	1.6
Ahanta West	21,033	1,127	5.4	48,751	1,215	2.5
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	397,593	71,433	18.0	15,364	1,669	10.9
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	<i>165,820</i>	<i>33,109</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>5,400</i>	<i>930</i>	<i>17.2</i>
<i>Takoradi</i>	<i>75,314</i>	<i>15,577</i>	<i>20.7</i>	-	-	-
<i>Sekondi</i>	<i>52,876</i>	<i>9,727</i>	<i>18.4</i>	-	-	-
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	<i>103,583</i>	<i>13,020</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>9,964</i>	<i>739</i>	<i>7.4</i>
Shama	30,580	1,498	4.9	23,977	834	3.5
Mpohor-Wassa East	11,783	338	2.9	69,265	951	1.4
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	19,240	2,360	12.3	42,737	2,235	5.2
Prestea/Huni Valley	40,755	1,783	4.4	64,876	1,730	2.7
Wassa Amenfi East	4,013	218	5.4	50,560	746	1.5
Wassa Amenfi West	30,565	727	2.4	74,963	583	0.8
Aowin/Suaman	14,333	608	4.2	77,316	653	0.8
Sefwi Akontombra	5,129	146	2.8	48,068	291	0.6
Sefwi Wiawso	34,447	1,238	3.6	58,028	669	1.2
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	24,634	1,132	4.6	58,706	1,238	2.1
Juabeso	8,443	238	2.8	64,363	628	1.0
Bia	15,907	399	2.5	59,882	671	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3.3 Use of the Internet by Age

Table 6.10 shows that in the Western Region, 6.4 percent of the population aged 12 years and older, made up of 8.3 percent males and 4.5 percent females use the internet. This implies that in the Region, the percentage of males 12 years and older who use the internet is 1.8 times that of females.

At the regional level, the percentage of internet users increases steadily with age, from 2.8 percent at age group 12-14 years and peaks at age group 20-24 years (12.6%). Thereafter, the percentage of internet users steadily decreases at each higher age-group from 25-29 years to 70 years and older. This pattern of internet usage is repeated for both males and females, at all age groups.

The age factor in internet use cannot be isolated from access to and affordability of internet facilities. This is explicit from the observation that internet usage is six times higher for

urban (12.7%) than rural (2.1%) dwellers in the Region (Table 6.9). This may be explained by the fact that internet facilities such as cafes, libraries, offices and similar work places with internet connectivity, mobile phones and computers with appropriate modems, provide greater access to internet use for the urban than the rural dweller.

Table 6.10: Population 12 years and older using internet by age group and sex

Age Group	Internet Usage by Sex								
	Population 12+ by age group	Population 12+ using internet	Percentage 12+ using internet	Male Population 12 years and older	Male Population 12years and older using internet	Males 12+ Percentage using internet	Female Population 12 years and older	Female Population 12years and older using internet	Female 12+ Percentage using internet
Total	1,615,850	103,166	6.4	800,971	66,698	8.3	814,879	36,468	4.5
12-14	166,343	4,666	2.8	83,734	2,613	3.1	82,609	2,053	2.5
15-19	251,304	17,989	7.2	127,632	10,771	8.4	123,672	7,218	5.8
20-24	229,255	28,873	12.6	110,460	17,820	16.1	118,795	11,053	9.3
25-29	200,276	18,537	9.3	94,918	11,973	12.6	105,358	6,564	6.2
30-34	160,964	10,601	6.6	79,265	7,253	9.2	81,699	3,348	4.1
35-39	142,132	6,932	4.9	70,438	4,876	6.9	71,694	2,056	2.9
40-44	116,622	4,879	4.2	59,435	3,546	6.0	57,187	1,333	2.3
45-49	91,973	3,845	4.2	47,609	2,780	5.8	44,364	1,065	2.4
50-54	78,627	2,986	3.8	39,729	2,145	5.4	38,898	841	2.2
55-59	47,899	1,869	3.9	26,127	1,463	5.6	21,772	406	1.9
60-64	40,538	809	2.0	21,097	634	3.0	19,441	175	0.9
65-69	24,682	391	1.6	12,294	286	2.3	12,388	105	0.8
70+	65,235	789	1.2	28,233	538	1.9	37,002	251	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Affordability is an important factor affecting internet use because one has to pay for using the internet cafe', the longer and protracted the use, the higher the café' charge. Besides, internet connectivity via mobile phones and computers not only require the use of modems which are expensive to invest in; the charge of internet provider can also be relatively high. Hence the relatively lower internet user rate among the older, 50 years and older (3.9% and lower) and the under 20 years (2.8%-7.2%). Besides, it is not usual to find children under 12 years and older person 50 years and older patronising public internet cafés.

On the other hand, the age groups 20-40 years in particular consist of students, workers or professionals who need information for various educational/academic work or job related purposes and are compelled to purchase or use paid internet facilities in cafés or libraries or acquire the appropriate equipment for themselves. Hence the factors of age, accessibility and affordability are closely related to internet usage, just as locality of residence (urban or rural), the sex (male or female) and the educational level of the user.

6.3.4 Population using the Internet by Level of Education

Internet use increases as the level of education increases with differences by sex, in favour of males (Table 6.11).

Table 6.11: Population 12 years and older using internet by level of education and sex

Educational level	Internet Usage by Sex								
	Pop. 12+ by age group	Pop. 12+ using internet	Percent age 12+ using internet	Male Pop. 12 years and older	Male Pop. 12years and older using internet	Males 12+ using internet	Female Pop.12 years and older	Female Pop. 12years and older using internet	Female 12+ using internet
Total	1,615,850	1,799	0.1	800,971	811	0.1	814,879	988	0.1
Primary	258,426	2,875	1.1	123,176	1,747	1.4	135,250	1,128	0.8
JHS/Middle	641,657	18,316	2.9	344,586	11,785	3.4	297,071	6,531	2.2
Secondary/SSS/SHS	193,978	29,840	15.4	113,038	18,900	16.7	80,940	10,940	13.5
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	35,780	5,326	14.9	19,637	3,523	17.9	16,143	1,803	11.2
Post middle/secondary certificate	20,905	4,753	22.7	11,004	2,120	19.3	9,901	2,633	26.6
Post secondary diploma	52,736	25,945	49.2	34,950	17,314	49.5	17,786	8,631	48.5
Higher	22,006	14,312	65.0	16,005	10,498	65.6	6,001	3,814	63.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Household Ownership of Desktop/Laptop Computer

Ownership of desktop/laptop computer in the home is an indication of enhancing self study and especially the use of internet. Table 6.12 gives the percentage of households that reported owning desktop or laptop by sex of household head. There are 36, 214 households who own a computer/laptop in the Region constituting 6.5 percent of households. Ownership of laptop and or desktop computers is widespread in the Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis (62.9%) compared to any other Metropolis/District. Females are in excess of about 11 percent of ownership over males in Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis. It is important to note that all districts reported some households owning computers with Sefwi Akontombra having the lowest percentage of 0.7 percent of households with computers.

Table 6.12: Households owning desktop or laptop by region and sex of household head

District	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All regions	431,917		316,639		115,278	
Western	36,214	100.0	27,248	100.0	8,966	100.0
Jomoro	1,018	2.8	818	3.0	200	2.2
Ellembelle	581	1.6	470	1.7	111	1.2
Nzema East	359	1.0	289	1.1	70	0.8
Ahanta West	983	2.7	746	2.7	237	2.6
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	22,765	62.9	16,405	60.2	6,360	70.9
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	11,088	30.6	7,922	29.1	3,166	35.3
<i>Takoradi</i>	4,358	12.0	3,191	11.7	1,167	13.0
<i>Sekondi</i>	2,791	7.7	1,930	7.1	861	9.6
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	4,528	12.5	3,362	12.3	1,166	13.0
Shama	978	2.7	744	2.7	234	2.6
Mpohor-Wassa East	676	1.9	531	1.9	145	1.6
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	1,524	4.2	1,296	4.8	228	2.5
Prestea/Huni Valley	1,692	4.7	1,403	5.1	289	3.2
Wassa Amenfi East	488	1.3	374	1.4	114	1.3
Wassa Amenfi West	823	2.3	692	2.5	131	1.5
Aowin/Suaman	685	1.9	546	2.0	139	1.6
Sefwi Akontombra	241	0.7	210	0.8	31	0.3
Sefwi Wiawso	1,046	2.9	839	3.1	207	2.3
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	1,334	3.7	1,067	3.9	267	3.0
Juabeso	586	1.6	466	1.7	120	1.3
Bia	435	1.2	352	1.3	83	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4.1 Households Owning a Computer by District

The proportion of households within each District that owned a computer is more encouraging than the proportions between Districts. Apart from Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal, all other Districts reported percentages which are far below the regional (Table 6.13). Sefwi Akontombra had the lowest percentage with only 1.4 percent of households owning a computer.

Table 6.13: Percentage of households having desktop/laptop by district

Household Ownership of Desktop/Laptop Computer			
District	Total Households	Households having desktop/laptop	% having desktop/laptop
All regions	5,467,136	431,917	7.9
Western	553,635	36,214	6.5
Jomoro	34,503	1,018	3.0
Ellembelle	18,682	581	3.1
Nzema East	13,509	359	2.7
Ahanta West	26,095	983	3.8
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	142,560	22,765	16.0
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	<i>59,071</i>	<i>11,088</i>	<i>18.8</i>
<i>Takoradi</i>	<i>24,440</i>	<i>4,358</i>	<i>17.8</i>
<i>Sekondi</i>	<i>19,176</i>	<i>2,791</i>	<i>14.6</i>
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	<i>39,873</i>	<i>4,528</i>	<i>11.4</i>
Shama	19,291	978	5.1
Mpohor-Wassa East	30,196	676	2.2
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	21,713	1,524	7.0
Prestea/Huni Valley	38,295	1,692	4.4
Wassa Amenfi East	18,620	488	2.6
Wassa Amenfi West	34,469	823	2.4
Aowin/Suaman	30,658	685	2.2
Sefwi Akontombra	17,592	241	1.4
Sefwi Wiawso	30,074	1,046	3.5
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	27,961	1,334	4.8
Juabeso	23,639	586	2.5
Bia	25,778	435	1.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Household Ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines

There are 11,574 fixed-line telephones in the Region as at 2010. About 79 percent of these served the Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis alone with the remaining 21 percent for the other 16 Districts. Fixed-line service is available in only six Districts (Ellembelle, Mpohor-Wassa East, Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai, Wassa Amenfi East, Bia and Juabeso) in 2010 compared to the wide availability in all Districts in 2000 (GSS, 2005). The decline in fixed-line services (about 10%) may be due to the explosion of mobile phone ownership and use over the past decade (Table 6.14).

Table 6.14: Households owning fixed-line telephone by district and sex of household head

Household Ownership of Fixed Line Telephone						
Region/District	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Regions	127,694		84,731		42,963	
Western	11,574	100.0	7,696	100.0	3,878	100.0
Jomoro	286	2.5	232	3.0	54	1.4
Ellembelle	82	0.7	55	0.7	27	0.7
Nzema East	346	3.0	244	3.2	102	2.6
Ahanta West	153	1.3	108	1.4	45	1.2
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	9,104	78.7	5,750	74.7	3,354	86.5
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	4,861	42.0	3,070	39.9	1,791	46.2
<i>Takoradi</i>	1,859	16.1	1,196	15.5	663	17.1
<i>Sekondi</i>	1,306	11.3	782	10.2	524	13.5
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	1,078	9.3	702	9.1	376	9.7
Shama	162	1.4	125	1.6	37	1.0
Mpohor-Wassa East	86	0.7	67	0.9	19	0.5
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	204	1.8	183	2.4	21	0.5
Prestea/Huni Valley	132	1.1	115	1.5	17	0.4
Wassa Amenfi East	75	0.6	59	0.8	16	0.4
Wassa Amenfi West	318	2.7	251	3.3	67	1.7
Aowin/Suaman	118	1.0	96	1.2	22	0.6
Sefwi Akontombra	158	1.4	141	1.8	17	0.4
Sefwi Wiawso	186	1.6	139	1.8	47	1.2
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	80	0.7	66	0.9	14	0.4
Juabeso	27	0.2	24	0.3	3	0.1
Bia	57	0.5	41	0.5	16	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

7.1 Introduction

Education and literacy are two sides of the same coin and are important tools for national development. An educated and literate person would be able to use the acquired skills and thus make informed decisions which would allow for increase opportunities and effective competition with others. Therefore, investing in human resource development through formal education has caught the attention of all government since independence.

After Ghana gained independence from the British, the first nationalist government by made some reforms in the educational system. The accelerated plan for education was captured in the Education Act of 1961 which made primary education free and compulsory. The educational system at the time was still modelled on the British system of six (6) years primary and four years of middle school. After this, persons could continue five years of secondary education followed by two years of college or preparatory university education. It took 17 years to complete pre-university education.

However, in the late 1980's, there were major reforms in the educational system which was undertaken by the then Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) these reforms moved the system away from a purely academic one to a system with options for practical oriented courses such as vocational, technical and commercial courses. The present educational structure starts at the age of six years to begin the six years of primary education, three years of Junior High School (JHS)/Junior Secondary School (JSS). It is also a requirement for pupils to pursue a two-year pre-school before proceeding to primary one. The first nine years of Basic Education are free and compulsory. The Basic Education is followed by three year Senior High School (SHS)/Senior Secondary School (SSS) and four years of university or programmes at other tertiary institutions. The basic education is designed to expose children to a wide variety of ideas and skills which would enable them identify their talents and provide guidance on areas for further training for those who exit the educational system after JSS/JHS.

This chapter seeks to find out the literacy levels and educational attainment of all eligible persons captured during the 2010 PHC.

7.2 Literacy

Literacy is measured by the ability to read and write a simple statement in any language with understanding. Literacy enables people to access information on what goes on around them so as to make informed decisions on issues affecting them.

There are two tables on literacy: Table 7.1 discusses language of literacy by District and sex while Table 7.2 is on language of literacy by District and type of locality of residence. These literacy rates and levels are based on data collected for persons aged eleven years and also (11+years) as captured in the 2010 PHC questionnaire.

In Table 7.1, for both sexes, the literacy rate of the Region (76.4%) is higher than the national average (74.1%). Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis has the highest literacy rate (89.5%) among the District for both sexes while Aowin-Suaman recorded the lowest rate (68.8%).

The average illiteracy levels for males across the Districts are lower than that for the females. The Regional illiteracy level for males is 16.9 percent and 30.1 percent for females. The Sekondi and Takoradi Sub-Metropolis reported high literacy rates for both males (94.1%) and females (85.1%). Aown-Suaman District had the lowest for males (69.1%) and for females (54.8%). A significant proportion (23.1%) of the population aged 11 years and older is also literate in English only. Although the Region is closer to La Cote d'Ivoire, a French speaking country, few persons could read and write French.

Table 7.1: Language of literacy of population 11 years and older by district and sex

District	Language of Literary							English and French Language
	Total	%	None (Not literate)	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	
Both Sexes								
All Regions	17,392,855	100.0	25.9	20.1	7.0	45.8	0.3	0.8
Western	1,665,207	100.0	23.6	23.1	5.6	46.8	0.3	0.6
Jomoro	103,828	100.0	30.9	18.4	4.5	44.4	0.7	1.1
Ellembelle	61,315	100.0	26.1	12.8	5.1	54.9	0.4	0.7
Nzema East	41,637	100.0	30.1	22.4	4.3	42.5	0.2	0.5
Ahanta West	72,031	100.0	26.6	32.7	3.0	37.1	0.2	0.3
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	423,968	100.0	10.5	32.1	3.5	52.1	0.5	1.3
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	175,802	100.0	10.2	33.1	3.3	51.3	0.6	1.4
<i>Takoradi</i>	77,010	100.0	9.3	34.2	3.6	50.8	0.5	1.6
<i>Sekondi</i>	54,199	100.0	10.5	30.0	3.0	55.1	0.4	1.2
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	116,957	100.0	11.8	30.2	3.8	52.8	0.3	1.1
Shama	56,483	100.0	27.2	24.6	3.3	44.3	0.1	0.4
Mpohor-Wassa East	83,794	100.0	25.4	23.3	7.2	43.6	0.1	0.3
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	63,686	100.0	17.6	32.4	5.7	43.5	0.2	0.6
Prestea/Huni Valley	108,977	100.0	21.6	26.7	6.2	45.0	0.2	0.3
Wassa Amenfi East	56,403	100.0	26.9	21.4	9.6	41.3	0.3	0.5
Wassa Amenfi West	108,948	100.0	27.8	18.0	7.7	46.2	0.1	0.2
Aowin/Suaman	94,429	100.0	38.2	14.9	6.3	40.1	0.2	0.3
Sefwi Akontombra	54,892	100.0	34.6	13.4	7.2	44.3	0.2	0.2
Sefwi Wiawso	95,607	100.0	28.5	14.3	7.1	49.7	0.1	0.3
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso								
Bekwai	86,042	100.0	22.5	14.8	9.3	52.9	0.1	0.4
Juabeso	75,013	100.0	32.0	21.8	5.5	40.3	0.2	0.3
Bia	78,154	100.0	32.8	13.1	6.7	46.7	0.4	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 7.1: Language of literacy of population 11 years and older by district and sex (Cont'd)

Language of Literary/Sex								
District	Total	%	None (Not literate)	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
Males								
All Regions	8,330,530	100.0	19.8	21.0	6.0	51.9	0.4	0.9
Western	826,123	100.0	16.9	23.8	5.2	53.0	0.4	0.8
Jomoro	49,900	100.0	19.8	19.8	4.6	53.4	0.8	1.5
Ellembelle	29,115	100.0	15.8	13.7	4.9	64.3	0.4	0.9
Nzema East	20,160	100.0	22.1	23.4	3.9	49.8	0.2	0.6
Ahanta West	33,767	100.0	16.6	35.4	2.9	44.3	0.3	0.4
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	204,752	100.0	5.9	33.0	2.8	56.3	0.5	1.4
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	84,822	100.0	5.8	33.7	2.6	55.7	0.7	1.5
<i>Takoradi</i>	38,252	100.0	6.0	34.7	3.2	53.6	0.7	1.7
<i>Sekondi</i>	25,511	100.0	5.6	31.2	2.4	59.2	0.4	1.2
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	56,167	100.0	6.0	31.5	3.1	57.9	0.3	1.2
Shama	25,790	100.0	18.6	26.0	3.3	51.4	0.1	0.6
Mpohor-Wassa East	41,944	100.0	16.3	24.6	6.9	51.5	0.2	0.4
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	33,085	100.0	11.8	33.0	4.9	49.3	0.2	0.7
Prestea/Huni Valley	55,040	100.0	15.3	27.7	5.3	51.0	0.3	0.3
Wassa Amenfi East	28,977	100.0	19.7	21.8	9.1	48.4	0.4	0.6
Wassa Amenfi West	56,287	100.0	22.0	18.4	7.2	52.0	0.1	0.3
Aowin/Suaman	49,490	100.0	31.9	15.1	6.3	45.9	0.3	0.4
Sefwi Akontombra	29,337	100.0	28.2	13.3	7.1	50.9	0.2	0.2
Sefwi Wiawso	47,629	100.0	21.5	14.7	6.6	56.6	0.2	0.4
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	42,063	100.0	15.1	15.1	8.3	60.8	0.1	0.5
Juabeso	38,231	100.0	24.6	22.0	5.5	47.1	0.2	0.5
Bia	40,556	100.0	27.1	12.8	6.2	52.9	0.5	0.4
Females								
All regions	9,062,325	100.0	31.5	19.3	7.9	40.3	0.3	0.7
All districts	839,084	100.0	30.1	22.5	5.9	40.6	0.2	0.5
Jomoro	53,928	100.0	41.3	17.1	4.3	36.0	0.5	0.8
Ellembelle	32,200	100.0	35.5	12.0	5.4	46.3	0.3	0.5
Nzema East	21,477	100.0	37.7	21.5	4.6	35.8	0.1	0.3
Ahanta West	38,264	100.0	35.5	30.2	3.1	30.8	0.2	0.3
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	219,216	100.0	14.9	31.3	4.1	48.1	0.4	1.3
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	90,980	100.0	14.3	32.5	4.1	47.2	0.5	1.4
<i>Takoradi</i>	38,758	100.0	12.6	33.6	4.0	48.0	0.3	1.5
<i>Sekondi</i>	28,688	100.0	14.8	28.9	3.5	51.4	0.4	1.1
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	60,790	100.0	17.2	29.0	4.4	48.0	0.3	1.1
Shama	30,693	100.0	34.5	23.5	3.3	38.4	0.1	0.2
Mpohor-Wassa East	41,850	100.0	34.5	22.1	7.5	35.7	0.1	0.2
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	30,601	100.0	23.7	31.8	6.5	37.3	0.1	0.5
Prestea/Huni Valley	53,937	100.0	28.0	25.7	7.1	38.9	0.2	0.2
Wassa Amenfi East	27,426	100.0	34.6	20.9	10.1	33.8	0.2	0.4
Wassa Amenfi West	52,661	100.0	34.0	17.5	8.2	40.0	0.1	0.1
Aowin/Suaman	44,939	100.0	45.2	14.5	6.3	33.6	0.2	0.2
Sefwi Akontombra	25,555	100.0	42.0	13.7	7.3	36.7	0.1	0.2
Sefwi Wiawso	47,978	100.0	35.4	13.9	7.6	42.8	0.1	0.2
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	43,979	100.0	29.6	14.6	10.2	45.3	0.1	0.3
Juabeso	36,782	100.0	39.6	21.5	5.5	33.2	0.1	0.2
Bia	37,598	100.0	38.9	13.4	7.3	40.0	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 7.2 shows the proportional distribution of the population aged 11 years and older by language in which literate, District and type of locality.

The Regional rates for combined urban and rural (76.1%), urban (85.0%) and rural (69.5%) are all higher than the national rates of urban and rural combined (74.1%), urban (84.1%) and rural (62.8%), respectively.

For urban-rural categories, the incidence of illiteracy is higher among the rural folks of the Region, especially in the following Districts; Aowin-Suaman (41.5%), Bia (35.6%), Sefwi Akontombra (35.4%) and Jomoro (33.7%). The rural illiteracy for the total country is 37.2 percent while that of the region is 30.5 percent.

Table 7.2: Population 11+ years by language in which literate, district and type of locality of residence

District	Language in which Literate by Locality of Residence							
	Total	%	None (Not literate)	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
Both Urban and Rural								
All Regions	17,392,855	100.0	25.9	20.1	7.0	45.8	0.3	0.8
Western	1,665,207	100.0	23.6	23.1	5.6	46.8	0.3	0.6
Jomoro	103,828	100.0	30.9	18.4	4.5	44.4	0.7	1.1
Ellembelle	61,315	100.0	26.1	12.8	5.1	54.9	0.4	0.7
Nzema East	41,637	100.0	30.1	22.4	4.3	42.5	0.2	0.5
Ahanta West	72,031	100.0	26.6	32.7	3.0	37.1	0.2	0.3
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	423,968	100.0	10.5	32.1	3.5	52.1	0.5	1.3
Shama	56,483	100.0	27.2	24.6	3.3	44.3	0.1	0.4
Mpohor-Wassa East	83,794	100.0	25.4	23.3	7.2	43.6	0.1	0.3
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	63,686	100.0	17.6	32.4	5.7	43.5	0.2	0.6
Prestea/Huni Valley	108,977	100.0	21.6	26.7	6.2	45.0	0.2	0.3
Wassa Amenfi East	56,403	100.0	26.9	21.4	9.6	41.3	0.3	0.5
Wassa Amenfi West	108,948	100.0	27.8	18.0	7.7	46.2	0.1	0.2
Aowin/Suaman	94,429	100.0	38.2	14.9	6.3	40.1	0.2	0.3
Sefwi Akontombra	54,892	100.0	34.6	13.4	7.2	44.3	0.2	0.2
Sefwi Wiawso	95,607	100.0	28.5	14.3	7.1	49.7	0.1	0.3
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	86,042	100.0	22.5	14.8	9.3	52.9	0.1	0.4
Juabeso	75,013	100.0	32.0	21.8	5.5	40.3	0.2	0.3
Bia	78,154	100.0	32.8	13.1	6.7	46.7	0.4	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 7.2: Population 11+ years by language in which literate, district and type of locality of residence (Cont'd)

District	Language in which Literate by Locality of Residence							
	Total	%	None (Not literate)	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
Urban								
All Regions	9,286,733	100.0	15.9	24.1	5.9	52.3	0.5	1.2
Western	742,255	100.0	15.0	28.4	4.3	50.8	0.4	1.0
Jomoro	37,619	100.0	26.1	25.2	4.4	41.5	1.1	1.5
Ellembelle	12,855	100.0	20.1	16.3	5.7	56.7	0.4	0.9
Nzema East	14,703	100.0	28.7	22.1	4.4	43.8	0.2	0.8
Ahanta West	21,707	100.0	19.1	32.3	3.4	44.1	0.4	0.7
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	408,097	100.0	10.5	32.2	3.4	52.0	0.5	1.4
Shama	31,663	100.0	27.3	26.3	2.4	43.5	0.1	0.4
Mpohor-Wassa East	12,153	100.0	20.6	31.5	4.3	43.4	0.1	0.2
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	19,763	100.0	14.9	28.7	4.9	50.3	0.2	0.9
Prestea/Huni Valley	41,952	100.0	14.5	33.0	5.7	46.2	0.3	0.3
Wassa Amenfi East	4,160	100.0	13.2	27.5	5.8	51.6	0.5	1.4
Wassa Amenfi West	31,524	100.0	16.8	22.3	6.1	54.3	0.1	0.4
Aowin/Suaman	14,729	100.0	20.5	22.4	4.0	51.6	0.4	1.0
Sefwi Akontombra	5,258	100.0	27.3	16.5	1.7	53.8	0.4	0.2
Sefwi Wiawso	35,539	100.0	21.0	15.8	7.3	55.4	0.2	0.4
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso	25,404	100.0	15.8	16.4	9.1	58.2	0.1	0.3
Bekwai	8,700	100.0	26.8	24.2	3.3	45.2	0.1	0.4
Juabeso	16,429	100.0	22.2	12.7	8.4	55.1	1.2	0.4
Bia								
Rural								
All Regions	8,106,122	100.0	37.2	15.6	8.2	38.4	0.2	0.4
Western	922,952	100.0	30.5	18.9	6.6	43.6	0.2	0.3
Jomoro	66,209	100.0	33.7	14.6	4.5	46.0	0.4	0.9
Ellembelle	48,460	100.0	27.8	11.8	5.0	54.4	0.4	0.6
Nzema East	26,934	100.0	30.9	22.6	4.2	41.9	0.2	0.3
Ahanta West	50,324	100.0	29.9	32.8	2.8	34.1	0.2	0.2
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	15,871	100.0	11.4	30.4	4.0	53.5	0.1	0.6
Shama	24,820	100.0	27.2	22.5	4.4	45.5	0.1	0.4
Mpohor-Wassa East	71,641	100.0	26.2	22.0	7.7	43.7	0.1	0.3
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	43,923	100.0	18.7	34.0	6.0	40.5	0.2	0.5
Prestea/Huni Valley	67,025	100.0	26.0	22.7	6.6	44.3	0.2	0.2
Wassa Amenfi East	52,243	100.0	28.0	20.9	9.9	40.5	0.3	0.4
Wassa Amenfi West	77,424	100.0	32.3	16.2	8.3	43.0	0.1	0.1
Aowin/Suaman	79,700	100.0	41.5	13.5	6.7	37.9	0.2	0.2
Sefwi Akontombra	49,634	100.0	35.4	13.1	7.8	43.3	0.2	0.2
Sefwi Wiawso	60,068	100.0	33.0	13.4	7.0	46.3	0.1	0.2
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso	60,638	100.0	25.3	14.1	9.4	50.7	0.1	0.4
Bekwai	66,313	100.0	32.6	21.4	5.8	39.6	0.2	0.3
Juabeso	61,725	100.0	35.6	13.2	6.3	44.5	0.2	0.2
Bia								

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 School Attendance

7.3.1 Educational Level Attained

Table 7.3 shows the level of educational attainment for all persons six year and older in the Region and the Districts. The above one in six primary school, (16.2%) of all persons aged six years and older, have attained or completed this Primary School the Region one third of all persons in the reference age have completed JHS/JSS (32.0%) in the Region. Less than one percent of persons age six years or older in the Region have post-graduate education (0.4%). There is little variation in the proportion who completed the different levels of education, varies. The Regional average is reflected in all the 17 Districts in the Region. Sekondi-Takoradi metropolis is the District with the highest proportion (13.8%) of persons aged six years and older who have completed Senior Secondary/High School in the Region. The data also show that there is a significant drop from persons who completed JSS/JHS to persons who completed SSS/SHS. This drop is high in Wassu Amanfi East where although 38.3 percent have completed JSS/JHS only 7.2 percent have actually completed SSS/SHS. For all completion levels, Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis recorded figures higher than the Regional averages.

7.3.2 Attained Level of Education

This section seeks to find the educational attainment of persons aged six years and older who have had full time formal instruction in an educational institution. The category includes persons who were in school sometime in the past as well as those currently in school. For each person the highest level completed and the highest grade attained within that level was recorded: this is what is used for this analysis.

Of all persons aged six and older in Region, 20.8 percent have never attended school, which is lower than the national rate (23.5%). Majority of persons in the Region have attended a Junior High or Middle school (32.7%). All the indicators except Secondary or Senior High School and a degree or higher qualification (1.1%) are better than the national rates.

The proportion of males 6 years or older who have never attended school (18.3%) is lower than that of females (26.4%); is proportions are lower than the national rate.

Table 7.3: Past school attendance by level attained for population 6 years and older by district

Level of Education Attained	All Districts	Jomoro	Ellembelle	Nzema East Municipal	Ahanta West	Sekondi/ Takoradi Metropolitan	Shama	Mpohor Wassa East	Mpohor Municipal
Total	832,759	43,948	27,450	18,346	35,152	261,404	25,789	42,037	36,810
Primary	134,535	9,387	5,043	4,083	6,924	24,898	4,078	9,029	5,186
JSS/JHS	268,593	14,081	8,976	6,336	12,246	64,685	9,567	15,638	13,444
Middle	215,361	9,901	7,027	4,669	8,992	64,859	6,536	11,615	9,240
SSS/SHS	86,729	5,207	3,047	1,426	2,906	36,081	2,045	2,630	3,383
Secondary	31,314	2,051	839	518	764	15,027	639	823	1,431
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	30,142	950	764	418	1,110	17,588	1,072	710	1,344
Post middle/secondary certificate	15,613	874	570	319	724	5,861	455	627	688
Post secondary diploma	33,959	998	774	378	1,006	21,367	908	768	1,455
Bachelor degree	13,513	421	338	155	382	8997	434	155	528
Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD ect)	3,000	78	72	44	98	2041	55	42	111
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Primary	16.2	21.4	18.4	22.3	19.7	9.5	15.8	21.5	14.1
JSS/JHS	32.3	32.0	32.7	34.5	34.8	24.7	37.1	37.2	36.5
Middle	25.9	22.5	25.6	25.4	25.6	24.8	25.3	27.6	25.1
SSS/SHS	10.4	11.8	11.1	7.8	8.3	13.8	7.9	6.3	9.2
Secondary	3.8	4.7	3.1	2.8	2.2	5.7	2.5	2.0	3.9
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	3.6	2.2	2.8	2.3	3.2	6.7	4.2	1.7	3.7
Post middle/secondary certificate	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.9
Post secondary diploma	4.1	2.3	2.8	2.1	2.9	8.2	3.5	1.8	4.0
Bachelor degree	1.6	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.1	3.4	1.7	0.4	1.4
Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD ect)	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 7.3: Past school attendance by level attained for population 6 years and older by district (Cont'd)

Level of Education Attained	Prestea /Huni Valley	Wassa Amenfi East	Wassa Amenfi West	Aowin /Suaman	Sefwi Akontombra	Sefwi Wiawso	Bibiani- Anhwiaso Bekwai	Juabeso
Total	59,301	26,823	49,091	35,532	22,542	40,934	41,568	32,607
Primary	10,748	5,555	8,733	7,499	5,409	6,279	7,306	7,031
JSS/JHS	21,859	10,267	18,023	11,387	7,922	14,762	14,603	12,277
Middle	16,432	7,167	13,733	10,008	6,154	11,753	11,320	7,606
SSS/SHS	4,925	1,925	3,866	3,681	1,782	3,875	3,682	3,246
Secondary	1,509	684	1,530	915	450	1,078	1,227	889
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	1,403	395	1,035	444	210	849	1,003	463
Post middle/secondary certificate	768	382	794	678	252	914	938	454
Post-secondary diploma	1,259	326	910	689	259	949	1,012	466
Bachelor degree	283	103	378	186	93	390	424	158
Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD ect)		115	19	89	45	11	85	53
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Primary	18.1	20.7	17.8	21.1	24.0	15.3	17.6	21.6
JSS/JHS	36.9	38.3	36.7	32.0	35.1	36.1	35.1	37.7
Middle	27.7	26.7	28.0	28.2	27.3	28.7	27.2	23.3
SSS/SHS	8.3	7.2	7.9	10.4	7.9	9.5	8.9	10.0
Secondary	2.5	2.6	3.1	2.6	2.0	2.6	3.0	2.7
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	2.4	1.5	2.1	1.2	0.9	2.1	2.4	1.4
Post middle/secondary certificate	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.1	2.2	2.3	1.4
Post secondary diploma	2.1	1.2	1.9	1.9	1.1	2.3	2.4	1.4
Bachelor degree	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.5
Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD ect)		0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

At the District level, Junior High or Middle School still remains the highest level of education attained by a significant proportion of the population, ranging from 27.7 percent (lowest) in Jomoro to 35.1 percent (highest) in Sekondi-Takoradi metropolis. Apart from Sekondi-Takoradi metropolis all the Districts reported proportions, which are lower than the national (10.2%) for Secondary or Senior High or Senior Secondary School. Mpohor-Wassa East (5.4%) is the District with the lowest proportion at Secondary or Senior High School level. For most Districts, the proportion of females who have completed any level at Senior High School is lower than males. Mpohor-Wassa East (3.8%) is the district with the lowest proportion of females at Senior High School level.

The data show a significant drop of proportions of persons from Junior High School or Middle school into a Senior High School.

Table 7.4: Population 6 years and older by level of education, sex and district

District	Level of Education								
	Total	Never attended	Pre-Primary	Primary	JHS/Middle	Secondary/SSS/SHS	Vocational/Technical/Comm.	Post sec diploma/cert.	Degree or Higher
Both Sexes									
All Regions	20,600,411	23.5	2.5	26.6	29.7	10.2	1.8	3.5	2.1
Western	1,978,794	20.8	3.2	26.9	32.7	9.8	1.8	3.7	1.1
Jomoro	124,242	27.0	3.1	28.9	27.7	9.9	0.9	1.9	0.5
Ellembelle	73,213	22.6	3.2	28.3	31.3	9.6	1.3	3.1	0.7
Nzema East	50,138	26.6	3.9	29.7	30.1	6.6	1.0	1.8	0.5
Ahanta West	87,051	23.2	4.1	29.0	32.4	6.7	1.5	2.4	0.7
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	483,199	9.6	1.3	21.3	35.1	16.4	4.3	9.1	2.9
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	200,389	9.3	1.4	20.8	33.3	16.9	4.1	10.8	3.4
<i>Takoradi</i>	85,879	8.6	0.9	19.9	34.6	18.9	4.7	9.1	3.4
<i>Sekondi</i>	61,443	9.4	1.1	20.4	36.5	16.6	5.2	8.1	2.7
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	135,488	10.6	1.7	23.2	37.5	13.9	4.0	7.1	2.0
Shama	68,039	23.6	3.8	27.9	32.2	6.9	2.0	2.7	0.9
Mpohor-Wassa East	101,295	22.2	4.9	30.2	34.5	5.4	0.8	1.8	0.3
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	74,955	15.6	2.7	26.4	38.1	9.6	2.1	3.4	2.2
Prestea/Huni Valley	130,790	18.9	3.8	29.0	37.2	7.6	1.2	1.9	0.4
Wassa Amenfi East	68,354	23.1	3.7	31.0	33.3	6.4	0.7	1.6	0.2
Wassa Amenfi West	132,224	24.2	3.8	28.8	32.8	7.3	1.0	1.7	0.5
Aowin/Suaman	113,896	33.9	3.4	26.9	26.2	7.2	0.5	1.6	0.3
Sefwi Akontombra	66,987	30.3	4.4	29.3	28.1	6.3	0.4	1.0	0.2
Sefwi Wiawso	115,720	24.5	3.9	27.6	32.4	8.0	0.8	2.3	0.5
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso									
Bekwai	102,921	19.3	4.0	28.6	34.3	9.5	1.2	2.4	0.6
Juabeso	91,066	27.4	4.4	29.0	29.2	7.7	0.6	1.3	0.2
Bia	94,704	28.3	4.2	29.2	29.4	7.0	0.4	1.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 7.4: Population 6 years and older by level of education, sex and district (Cont'd)

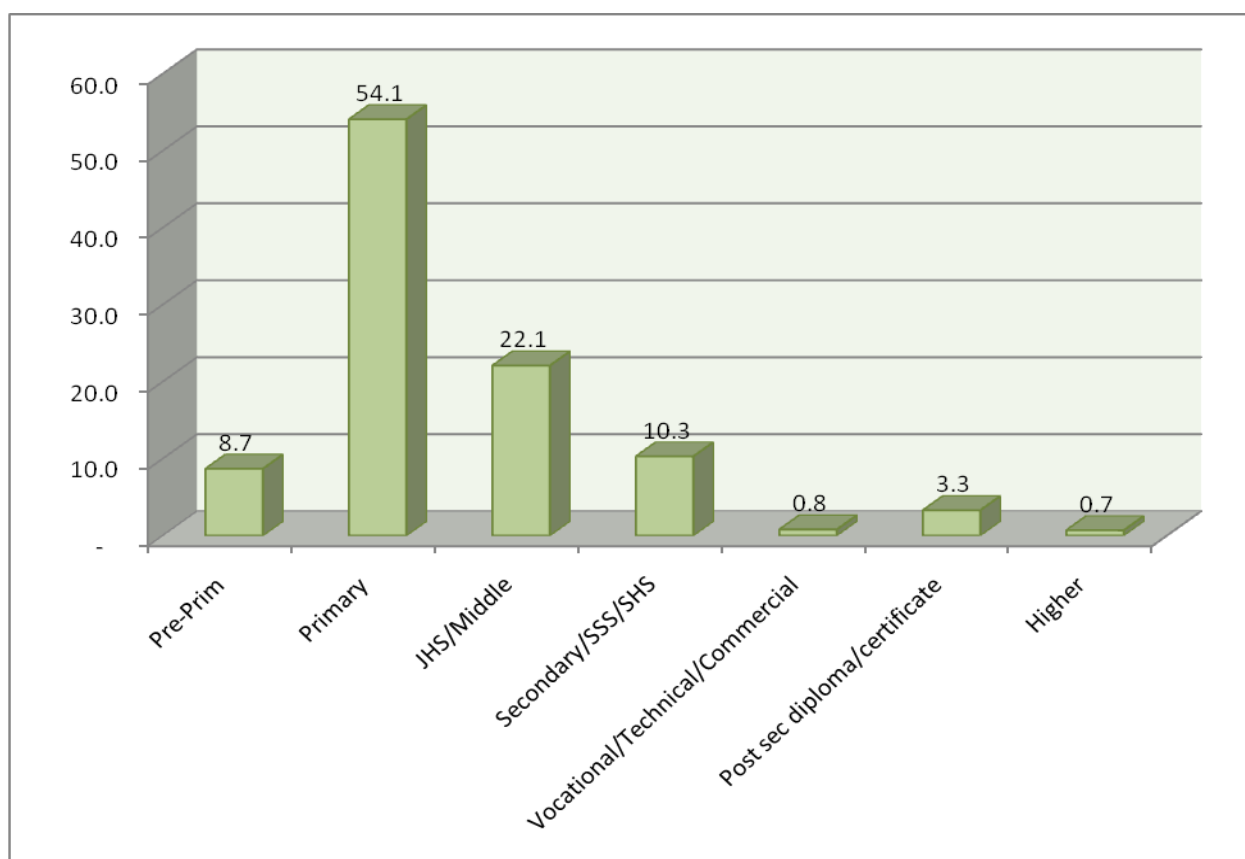
District	Level of Education								
	Total	Never attended	Pre-Primary	Primary	JHS/Middle	Secondary/SSS/SHS	Vocational/Technical/Commercial	Post sec diploma/cert.	Degree or Higher
Males									
All Regions	9,959,439	18.3	2.7	26.6	31.2	12.0	1.9	4.3	3.0
Western	984,783	15.1	3.4	26.5	35.2	11.5	2.0	4.7	1.6
Jomoro	60,255	17.6	3.3	29.5	31.8	12.8	1.2	2.9	0.9
Ellembelle	35,071	13.8	3.5	28.6	35.2	12.1	1.9	3.8	1.3
Nzema East	24,466	19.9	3.9	30.2	33.7	8.0	1.1	2.4	0.8
Ahanta West	41,293	14.9	4.5	29.4	36.7	8.3	1.8	3.4	1.1
Sekondi Takoradi									
Metropolis	234,273	5.5	1.4	20.7	35.1	17.6	4.7	11.0	4.1
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	97,118	5.4	1.5	20.0	33.0	17.7	4.4	13.3	4.7
<i>Takoradi</i>	42,596	5.6	0.9	19.3	33.8	20.7	4.8	10.1	4.8
<i>Sekondi</i>	29,145	5.2	1.2	20.6	35.9	18.2	5.5	9.6	3.9
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	65,414	5.5	1.9	22.6	38.6	15.0	4.6	8.8	3.0
Shama	31,575	16.3	4.2	29.1	35.1	8.0	2.3	3.6	1.5
Mpohor-Wassa East	50,921	14.7	5.0	29.6	39.8	7.0	1.1	2.3	0.4
Tarkwa Nsuaem									
Municipal	38,620	10.8	2.7	24.7	40.1	11.5	2.6	4.4	3.2
Prestea/Huni Valley	66,102	13.7	3.9	27.8	40.5	9.4	1.5	2.6	0.6
Wassa Amenfi East	35,171	17.1	3.9	30.2	37.5	8.1	0.7	2.0	0.4
Wassa Amenfi West	68,214	19.5	3.8	28.0	35.5	8.9	1.2	2.4	0.8
Aowin/Suaman	59,377	28.6	3.4	26.6	29.4	8.9	0.5	2.2	0.5
Sefwi Akontombra	35,631	24.9	4.3	29.0	31.7	7.9	0.3	1.4	0.3
Sefwi Wiawso	57,844	18.7	4.0	27.6	35.2	9.8	0.8	3.0	0.9
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso									
Bekwai	50,574	13.1	4.3	27.8	36.7	12.4	1.3	3.4	1.1
Juabeso	46,347	21.3	4.6	28.4	32.8	9.9	0.6	2.0	0.5
Bia	49,049	23.6	4.3	28.5	32.5	8.7	0.5	1.7	0.3
Females									
All Regions	10,640,972	28.3	2.3	26.6	28.3	8.6	1.7	2.8	1.3
Western	994,011	26.4	3.1	27.3	30.1	8.1	1.6	2.8	0.6
Jomoro	63,987	35.9	2.9	28.4	23.9	7.2	0.6	1.0	0.2
Ellembelle	38,142	30.6	2.9	28.0	27.7	7.3	0.8	2.5	0.2
Nzema East	25,672	32.9	3.8	29.2	26.6	5.2	0.9	1.1	0.2
Ahanta West	45,758	30.7	3.7	28.6	28.6	5.3	1.2	1.6	0.3
Sekondi Takoradi									
Metropolis	248,926	13.4	1.2	21.8	35.1	15.2	4.0	7.3	1.8
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	103,271	12.9	1.3	21.6	33.5	16.1	3.9	8.5	2.2
<i>Takoradi</i>	43,283	11.6	0.8	20.5	35.3	17.1	4.5	8.1	2.1
<i>Sekondi</i>	32,298	13.3	1.0	20.3	37.1	15.1	4.9	6.8	1.6
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	70,074	15.3	1.6	23.7	36.5	12.8	3.5	5.5	1.1
Shama	36,464	29.9	3.4	26.9	29.7	6.0	1.7	1.9	0.5
Mpohor-Wassa East	50,374	29.7	4.7	30.9	29.1	3.8	0.5	1.3	0.1
Tarkwa Nsuaem									
Municipal	36,335	20.6	2.7	28.3	36.0	7.5	1.6	2.2	1.1
Prestea/Huni Valley	64,688	24.3	3.6	30.3	33.8	5.7	0.9	1.2	0.1
Wassa Amenfi East	33,183	29.4	3.5	31.8	28.9	4.6	0.6	1.1	0.1
Wassa Amenfi West	64,010	29.2	3.7	29.7	29.9	5.6	0.8	0.9	0.1
Aowin/Suaman	54,519	39.6	3.5	27.3	22.7	5.5	0.4	0.9	0.1
Sefwi Akontombra	31,356	36.4	4.6	29.8	23.9	4.5	0.4	0.5	0.0
Sefwi Wiawso	57,876	30.3	3.7	27.6	29.5	6.1	0.9	1.7	0.1
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso									
Bekwai	52,347	25.4	3.7	29.4	31.9	6.8	1.2	1.4	0.2
Juabeso	44,719	33.8	4.3	29.7	25.6	5.5	0.6	0.6	0.0
Bia	45,655	33.4	4.1	30.1	26.2	5.2	0.4	0.6	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3.2 Current School Attendance

Persons aged six years and older in the Region currently attending school are 734,532. The distribution of these persons by level of education is shown in Figure 7.1. The proportions of girls at pre-primary (8.7%) and primary (54.4%) are slightly higher than that of boys (8.6%) and (53.0%) at the same levels. Apart from the pre-primary and primary, the proportions of male students at each of the subsequent levels are only slightly higher than that of females.

Figure 7.1: Population 6 years and older by current school attendance, 2010



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 7.5 shows analysis at the District level. In each of the 17 Districts, the proportion of females aged six years and older is higher than males at pre-school and primary school levels. The introduction of the school feeding programme might have accounted for this high enrolment at primary level. The level of enrolment in the JHS was almost the same for male (22.2%) and female (20.0%) pupils at the Regional level.

Current enrolment at primary and degree awarding institutions has declined from their levels in 2000 (GSS, 2005). While the enrolment in the primary level decreased by about 10 percentage points, the rate for the degree also reduced by 50.0 percent. Current school attendance at vocational/technical/commercial education remains very low compared to SHS education. Both levels (SHS and vocational/technical/commercial) recruit JHS leavers to replace students who successfully exit the system.

Table 7.5: Current school attendance (6 years and older) by district and sex

District	Educational Level Attained							
	Total (N)	Pre-Prim	Primary	JHS	SHS	Voc./Tech./Comm	Post sec. diploma / cert.	Degree or Higher
Both Sexes								
Western	734,532	8.7	54.1	22.1	10.3	0.8	3.3	0.7
Jomoro	46,738	8.3	56.9	22.4	10.8	0.3	1.1	0.3
Ellembelle	29,232	7.9	53.6	23.5	10.7	0.7	3.2	0.4
Nzema East	18,480	10.5	58.5	22.1	7.3	0.4	1.0	0.2
Ahanta West	31,719	11.2	57.7	22.1	6.9	0.6	1.2	0.4
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	175,583	3.7	44.3	22.8	15.9	1.9	9.6	1.8
Shama	26,193	3.7	44.3	22.8	15.9	1.9	9.6	1.8
Mpohor-Wassa East	36,799	13.4	58.7	20.9	5.4	0.3	1.1	0.2
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	26,477	7.6	55.3	22.2	8.9	0.9	1.4	3.7
Prestea/Huni Valley	46,711	10.5	58.2	22.2	7.4	0.4	1.0	0.2
Wassa Amenfi East	25,745	9.9	60.7	20.7	6.9	0.2	1.4	0.2
Wassa Amenfi West	51,137	9.7	57.4	22.8	8.3	0.5	1.0	0.3
Aowin/Suaman	39,749	9.8	58.3	21.2	9.2	0.2	1.1	0.2
Sefwi Akontombra	24,133	12.3	59.0	19.6	8.3	0.1	0.7	0.1
Sefwi Wiawso	46,426	9.7	55.2	23.6	9.3	0.2	1.7	0.2
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	41,471	10.0	53.4	22.5	11.8	0.6	1.3	0.4
Juabeso	33,481	12.0	58.0	20.1	8.7	0.1	0.9	0.1
Bia	34,458	11.6	59.0	20.4	7.8	0.1	1.0	0.1
Males								
Western	384,220	8.6	53.0	22.2	10.8	0.9	3.6	0.9
Jomoro	24,668	8.1	55.5	22.8	11.5	0.4	1.4	0.4
Ellembelle	15,115	8.0	52.2	24.3	11.7	1.0	2.3	0.6
Nzema East	9,636	9.9	58.2	22.5	7.5	0.4	1.1	0.3
Ahanta West	16,456	11.2	56.1	22.6	7.5	0.7	1.3	0.6
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	88,903	3.8	43.4	21.8	15.7	2.4	10.9	2.0
Shama	13,294	10.0	56.2	21.9	8.0	1.2	1.8	0.8
Mpohor-Wassa East	19,656	13.1	58.0	21.7	5.7	0.4	0.9	0.2
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	13,833	7.4	53.1	22.2	9.4	1.2	1.4	5.2
Prestea/Huni Valley	24,400	10.5	57.2	22.3	8.0	0.6	1.0	0.3
Wassa Amenfi East	13,759	10.0	59.5	20.9	7.6	0.2	1.5	0.3
Wassa Amenfi West	27,319	9.5	55.8	23.4	9.0	0.6	1.3	0.4
Aowin/Suaman	21,385	9.4	57.0	21.7	10.0	0.2	1.4	0.3
Sefwi Akontombra	13,226	11.6	58.0	20.1	9.2	0.1	0.8	0.1
Sefwi Wiawso	24,428	9.5	54.1	24.0	10.2	0.2	1.6	0.4
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	21,805	10.0	51.2	22.7	13.6	0.5	1.5	0.6
Juaboso	17,778	11.9	56.1	20.6	9.8	0.1	1.2	0.3
Bia	18,559	11.4	57.6	21.1	8.4	0.1	1.3	0.2

Source : Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 7.5: Current school attendance (6 years and older) by district and sex (Cont'd)

District	Educational Level Attained							
	Total (N)	Pre- Primary	Primary	JHS	SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm	Post sec. diploma / cert.	Degree or Higher
Females								
Western	350,312	8.7	55.4	22.0	9.8	0.6	3.0	0.6
Jomoro	22,070	8.5	58.3	22.0	10.0	0.2	0.8	0.2
Ellembelle	14,117	7.8	55.0	22.7	9.6	0.5	4.3	0.1
Nzema East	14,117	11.1	58.9	21.6	7.0	0.4	0.9	0.1
Ahanta West	15,263	11.1	59.3	21.6	6.2	0.5	1.1	0.2
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	86,680	3.5	45.3	23.9	16.1	1.4	8.3	1.6
Shama	12,899	9.5	57.5	22.4	7.5	1.0	1.7	0.4
Mpohor-Wassa East	17,143	13.7	59.6	19.9	5.1	0.2	1.3	0.2
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	12,644	7.8	57.7	22.2	8.3	0.6	1.5	2.0
Prestea/Huni Valley	22,311	10.6	59.3	22.1	6.8	0.3	0.9	0.1
Wassa Amenfi East	11,986	9.8	62.1	20.4	6.1	0.3	1.3	0.0
Wassa Amenfi West	23,818	10.0	59.3	22.1	7.4	0.4	0.8	0.1
Aowin/Suaman	18,364	10.3	59.9	20.5	8.2	0.2	0.8	0.1
Sefwi Akontombra	10,907	13.1	60.2	18.9	7.2	0.1	0.5	0.0
Sefwi Wiawso	21,998	9.9	56.5	23.2	8.2	0.3	1.9	0.1
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	19,666	10.0	55.9	22.3	9.9	0.7	1.0	0.1
Juaboso	15,703	12.1	60.1	19.6	7.4	0.2	0.5	0.0
Bia	15,899	11.8	60.8	19.5	7.1	0.1	0.6	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4 Educational Attainment for Persons 15 years and Older

7.4.1 Level of Education and Employment Status

From Table 7.6, more than half of the employed persons aged 15 years and older (960,561) are self employed without employees' (569,482). Of this number, 36.4 percent had no formal education, 42.7 percent had been to JHS or JSS or Middle School. Less than one percent has attained a degree or higher (0.1%). A sizeable proportion of all the various employment categories have received a JHS or JSS or Middle school education.

For the total employed population, the proportion of self employed without employees who have attained JHS/JSS/middle level is higher for males (48.4%) than for females (40.7%). Forty-seven percent (47.5%) of females who are 'contributing family workers' have no education. The proportion for males (23.5%) is about half the proportion for females.

Table 7.6: Employment status of the employed population (15 yrs and older) by educational level and sex

Employment Status	Level of Education Attained								
	Total (N)	%	Never	Primary	JHS/ JHS/ Middle	Seco- n- dary/ SSS/ SHS	Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	Post sec diploma/ certificate	Degree or Higher
Both Sexes									
Total	960,561	100.0	31.0	10.7	40.7	9.2	2.4	4.4	1.7
Employee	183,188	100.0	12.1	5.8	33.3	18.8	5.1	17.1	7.8
Self employed without employee(s)	569,482	100.0	36.4	11.5	42.7	6.3	1.8	1.2	0.1
Self employed with employee(s)	41,115	100.0	24.1	8.9	45.5	10.8	3.9	5.2	1.6
Casual worker	27,758	100.0	33.4	13.2	41.0	8.8	1.8	1.5	0.3
Contributing family worker	109,208	100.0	39.8	14.7	36.2	8.0	0.7	0.6	0.1
Apprentice	22,076	100.0	13.0	13.0	65.2	6.8	1.7	0.3	0.0
Domestic employee (Househelp)	6,175	100.0	37.9	11.6	39.2	7.8	1.6	1.7	0.2
Other	1,559	100.0	32.6	13.5	38.5	8.1	1.5	4.1	1.8
Male									
Total	488,144	100.0	23.2	9.4	45.2	11.6	2.6	5.6	2.4
Employee	133,517	100.0	11.2	5.9	36.9	18.2	4.7	15.2	7.9
Self employed without employee(s)	262,619	100.0	29.6	10.2	48.4	8.1	1.7	1.8	0.2
Self employed with employee(s)	23,333	100.0	18.1	7.8	49.1	12.5	3.8	6.6	2.2
Casual worker	20,587	100.0	29.4	12.6	44.5	9.8	1.9	1.5	0.3
Contributing family worker	35,343	100.0	23.5	14.8	45.4	14.2	0.8	1.0	0.2
Apprentice	8,900	100.0	9.9	11.7	66.9	8.6	2.4	0.5	0.1
Domestic employee (Househelp)	3,031	100.0	30.7	10.8	44.2	10.0	1.7	2.2	0.3
Other	814	100.0	23.3	12.2	43.9	11.3	2.0	5.3	2.1
Female									
Total	472,417	100.0	39.0	12.2	36.0	6.6	2.2	3.1	0.9
Employee	49,671	100.0	14.4	5.8	23.4	20.2	6.3	22.0	7.7
Self employed without employee(s)	306,863	100.0	42.2	12.5	37.8	4.8	1.8	0.8	0.0
Self employed with employee(s)	17,782	100.0	31.9	10.5	40.7	8.7	4.0	3.5	0.8
Casual worker	7,171	100.0	44.9	15.0	31.0	6.0	1.4	1.4	0.3
Contributing family worker	73,865	100.0	47.5	14.7	31.8	5.0	0.6	0.4	0.0
Apprentice	13,176	100.0	15.2	13.8	64.0	5.6	1.2	0.2	0.0
Domestic employee (Househelp)	3,144	100.0	44.8	12.3	34.4	5.6	1.6	1.1	0.2
Other	745	100.0	42.7	14.9	32.6	4.6	0.9	2.8	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4.2 Level of Education and Occupational Status

Table 7.7 shows employed population aged 15 years and older by their educational levels and occupation. Of the total employed population, 31.0 percent have no formal education, 40.7 percent have either been to JHS or JSS or Middle school. Only 1.7 percent have pursued higher education including a degree. Table 7.6: Occupation of the employed population (15 years and older)

**Table 7.7: Occupation of the employed population (15 years and older)
by educational level and sex**

Occupation					JHS/JS	Secon-	Voc./	Post sec	Degree
	Total		Never	Primary	S/ Middle	dary/ SSS/ SHS	Tech/ Comm.	diploma/ certificate	or Higher
Both sexes									
Total	960,561	100.0	31.0	10.7	40.7	9.2	2.4	4.4	1.7
Managers	19,448	100.0	16.5	7.4	29.7	11.7	4.2	16.0	14.4
Professionals	43,029	100.0	1.7	2.0	13.8	20.9	3.3	39.7	18.6
Technicians and associate professionals	17,726	100.0	5.2	3.3	31.4	24.3	6.4	22.1	7.4
Clerical support workers	12,121	100.0	1.6	2.0	20.0	28.7	10.5	26.6	10.6
Service and sales workers	164,682	100.0	22.5	11.3	46.3	13.0	3.7	2.8	0.4
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	453,586	100.0	45.8	12.4	35.8	4.6	0.6	0.7	0.1
Craft and related trades workers	126,012	100.0	20.7	9.9	53.8	8.8	4.3	2.3	0.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	70,801	100.0	12.1	9.4	57.7	13.1	3.0	3.5	1.2
Elementary occupations	49,900	100.0	26.6	12.5	47.2	9.9	2.6	1.2	0.1
Other occupations	3,256	100.0	1.0	1.8	16.0	38.8	13.5	20.5	8.5
Male									
Total	488,144	100.0	23.2	9.4	45.2	11.6	2.6	5.6	2.4
Managers	9,374	100.0	4.5	3.6	25.1	14.9	4.7	23.9	23.3
Professionals	25,861	100.0	1.0	2.0	12.0	21.1	3.1	39.3	21.6
Technicians and associate professionals	13,833	100.0	3.8	3.2	33.7	24.5	6.2	20.7	7.9
Clerical support workers	6,725	100.0	2.5	2.6	28.4	25.9	5.7	23.6	11.3
Service and sales workers	35,737	100.0	13.1	7.5	43.7	23.6	4.5	6.2	1.4
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	246,680	100.0	36.1	11.6	43.5	6.7	0.9	1.1	0.1
Craft and related trades workers	65,207	100.0	11.0	8.4	59.4	11.8	5.5	3.5	0.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	64,550	100.0	10.2	8.6	59.5	13.8	3.1	3.6	1.2
Elementary occupations	17,487	100.0	24.4	10.4	46.5	13.8	2.7	2.0	0.2
Other occupations	2,690	100.0	1.0	2.0	18.4	36.4	12.8	20.4	9.0
Female									
Total	472,417	100.0	39.0	12.2	36.0	6.6	2.2	3.1	0.9
Managers	10,074	100.0	27.7	11.0	34.1	8.7	3.8	8.6	6.2
Professionals	17,168	100.0	2.8	1.9	16.6	20.8	3.6	40.2	14.1
Technicians and associate professionals	3,893	100.0	10.3	3.6	23.2	23.7	6.8	26.8	5.5
Clerical support workers	5,396	100.0	0.6	1.3	9.5	32.1	16.5	30.3	9.7
Service and sales workers	128,945	100.0	25.1	12.3	47.0	10.1	3.5	1.8	0.2
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	206,906	100.0	57.3	13.3	26.6	2.2	0.3	0.3	0.0
Craft and related trades workers	60,805	100.0	31.1	11.5	47.8	5.6	2.9	1.0	0.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6,251	100.0	31.6	17.1	38.3	6.9	2.1	2.8	1.2
Elementary occupations	32,413	100.0	27.8	13.6	47.5	7.7	2.6	0.7	0.1
Other occupations	566	100.0	0.9	0.7	4.6	50.2	16.6	20.8	6.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

For both male and female, Managers (14.4%) and Professionals (18.6%) have pursued or are pursuing a higher education. The data also show that 'skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers' reported a higher proportion with no formal education (45.8%).

The proportional share of males who are Managers (23.3%) or Professionals (21.6%) with degree or higher is higher than that of females.

CHAPTER EIGHT

FERTILITY, MORTALITY AND MIGRATION

8.1 Introduction

This chapter examines the components of population change – fertility, mortality and migration. The interactions of these components determine the size and structure of population. While fertility causes an increase in the size of the population through births, mortality on the other hand leads to a reduction in the size of the population through deaths. Unlike fertility which causes an increase at only one point – births of persons aged zero – deaths can occur at any age, although the force of mortality is greater at the very young and older ages. Similarly, migration can occur at any age, but it is usually young adult males who move first and are often joined by their families. However, unlike fertility and mortality, migration affects the population size and structure of two Regions, the area of in-migration as well as the area of out-migration.

Estimates of fertility and mortality have been obtained for the Region and the Districts. The data used and the methods of estimation are described briefly. Even though no migration rates or ratios were estimated, indicators of migration were obtained through cross tabulations of migration information.

8.2 Fertility

8.2.1 Source of Data

The data utilized in measuring fertility and mortality rates were collected from the fertility and mortality sections of the 2010 PHC questionnaire. Data resulting from the responses to questions on “births and deaths in the last 12 months” (i.e. current data) and those obtained from responses relating to “children ever born” and “children surviving” (i.e. retrospective data) were used in estimating fertility and mortality rates as proxy measures of social and economic development or as specific indicators of the health status of the population.

8.2.2 Method of Analysis

The Brass P/F Ratio method is used to obtain estimates of fertility. The method uses data on births in the last 12 months and children ever born by age of mother to derive estimates of fertility. The estimates of fertility from current data (P) are compared with equivalent estimates from retrospective reports (F). The ratios for younger women which are thought to be reliable are used to adjust the age-specific rates obtained from current data to obtain robust estimates of fertility. The PAS software was used for the fertility analysis.

Three measures of fertility are estimated: the crude birth rate (CBR), the general fertility rate (GFR) and the total fertility rate (TFR). The crude birth rate is a measure of the frequency of births in the population while the general fertility rate measures the frequency of births among women in their reproductive ages (15 – 49 years). Both indicators measure the rate during a period of one year per 1,000 persons. The total fertility rate, on the other hand, is the number of children a woman will have by the end of her reproductive life, assuming she bears children at the prevailing age-specific birth rates. It is, thus, a measure of life-time fertility per woman. The results are presented by Districts in Table 8.1.

8.2.3 Fertility Estimates

The total fertility rate for the whole Region is 3.57 per 1,000 women. Sekondi-Takoradi Metro recorded the lowest rates (CBR 23.3, GFR 69.4, TFR 2.82), while Wassa Amenfi West had the highest Total Fertilty Rate of 4.43.

Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso-Bekwai (CBR 23.9, GFR 78.9, TFR 3.19) and Tarkwa Nsuaem (CBR 25.3, GFR 84.5, TFR 3.23) are among Districts which recorded low rates on all three fertility indicators. The low fertility in Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso-Bekwai is unexpected as this is not consistent with the level of development noted in the District.

Apart from Mpohor-Wassa East (31.0), four other Districts (Bia, Wassa Amenfi East, Juabeso, and Prestea-Huni Valley) recorded Crude Birth Rates of over 30 per 1000 women. These same Districts also recorded General Fertility Rates of over 100 births per 1000 women.

Table 8.1: Fertility estimates by district

District	Population	Number of women	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	General Fertility Rate	Crude Birth Rate
Western	2,376,021	724,276	64,623	3.57	89.2	27.2
Jomoro	150,107	45,696	4,310	3.74	94.3	28.7
Ellembelle	87,501	26,930	2,416	3.62	89.7	27.6
Nzema East Municipal	60,828	18,367	1,743	3.74	94.9	28.7
Ahanta West	106,215	31,989	3,153	3.90	98.6	29.7
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	559,548	187,915	13,043	2.82	69.4	23.3
Shama	81,966	25,540	2,391	3.88	93.6	29.2
Mpohor-Wassa East	123,996	35,512	3,846	4.40	108.3	31.0
Tarkwa Nsuaem	90,477	27,089	2,288	3.23	84.5	25.3
Prestea/Huni Valley	159,304	47,111	4,988	4.22	105.9	31.3
Wassa Amenfi East	83,478	23,607	2,523	4.43	106.9	30.2
Wassa Amenfi West	161,166	46,203	4,362	3.88	94.4	27.1
Aowin/Suaman	138,415	40,083	3,798	3.79	94.8	27.4
Sefwi Akontombra	82,467	22,818	2,169	3.61	95.1	26.3
Sefwi Wiawso	139,200	41,611	3,760	3.71	90.4	27.0
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso	123,272	37,415	2,952	3.19	78.9	23.9
Juabeso	111,749	32,635	3,380	4.14	103.6	30.2
Bia	116,332	33,755	3,501	3.94	103.7	30.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Childhood Mortality

8.3.1 Method of Analysis

The Brass indirect estimation technique is employed to derive estimates of childhood mortality. This technique uses data on children ever born (CEB) and children surviving (CS) by age of mother to derive the proportion dead among children ever born. Information on CEB and CS provided by the 2010 PHC are, therefore, adequate for estimating childhood mortality using the Brass technique. The software used to construct the estimates is Q-FIVE.

Two estimates of childhood mortality are derived: the probability of dying by age one or the infant mortality rate $q(1)$; and the probability of dying by age five $q(5)$ or the under five mortality rate. The time periods to which the estimates refer were derived and these are all shown in Table 8.2.

8.3.2 Childhood Mortality

The infant mortality rate and the under five mortality rate for the region are 55 and 82 per 1000 respectively. The infant mortality rate ranged between 43 (in Sefwi Wiawso) and 64 (in Ahanta West) per 1000. Four other Districts (Bia, Juabeso, SefwiAkontombra and Aowin/Suaman) also had $q(1)$ values of less than 50 per 1000. Apart from Aowin/Suaman, the other Districts with low infant mortality rates were all in the hilly northern parts of the Region. Four Districts in the south-eastern part of the Region (SekondiTakoradi Metro 61, Shama 61, Mpohor Wassa East 62, and Ahanta West 64) had IMRs of over 60 per 1000. Apart from Mpohor Wassa East, the values for the other three Districts are surprisingly high because they are among the most developed Districts in the Region. The lower levels of IMR for some Districts may be due to either non coverage (omissions) or poor quality of reporting or both.

Childhood mortality is between 62 (Sefwi Wiawso) and 98 (Ahanta West) per 1000. Five other Districts including Sekondi-Takoradi Metro recorded values of 90 and higher. Two Districts reported over 80 per 1000, while six Districts recorded over 70 per 1000. Districts located at the northern part of the Region recorded lower childhood mortality rates, the only exception being Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso-Bekwai These results are unexpected and may be due to differences in the quality of reporting and coverage.

The time reference for the estimates in most districts was 2002 to 2007, that is, the three to eight year period preceding the 2010 PHC. Sekondi-Takoradi Metro (2004 - 2007) and Shama (2003 - 2007) were the only exceptions.

Table 8.2: Infant and under five mortality by district and reference period

District	$q(1)$	reference period	$q(5)$	reference period
All Districts	55	2003 - 2007	82	2003 - 2007
Jomoro	59	2002 - 2007	90	2002 - 2007
Ellembelle	54	2002 - 2007	81	2002 - 2007
Nzema East	52	2002 - 2007	78	2002 - 2007
Ahanta West	64	2002 - 2007	98	2002 - 2007
SekondiTakoradi Metro	61	2004 - 2007	94	2004 - 2007
Shama	61	2003 - 2007	93	2003 - 2007
Mpohor-Wassa East	62	2002 - 2007	96	2002 - 2007
TarkwaNsualem	51	2002 - 2007	76	2002 - 2007
Prestea/Huni Valley	53	2002 - 2007	79	2002 - 2007
WassaAmenfi East	58	2002 - 2007	88	2002 - 2007
WassaAmenfi West	50	2002 - 2007	74	2002 - 2007
Aowin/Suaman	49	2002 - 2007	74	2002 - 2007
SefwiAkontombra	46	2002 - 2007	68	2002 - 2007
SefwiWiawso	43	2002 - 2007	62	2002 - 2007
SefiBibiani-Ahwiaso-Bekwai	59	2002 - 2007	90	2002 - 2007
Juabeso	48	2002 - 2007	71	2002 - 2007
Bia	45	2002 - 2007	65	2002 - 2007

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Infant and under five mortality rates are also obtained by age of mother. This is shown in Table 8.3. Both rates peaked at age group 15 – 19 and declined with age of mother, thereby reaching a minimum age of 35 – 39 and increasing slightly thereafter. The declines are sharp between consecutive age groups of mothers for the first three age groups, i.e between age groups 15 – 19 and 20–24 and also between age groups 20 – 24 and 25 – 29.

Table 8.3: Infant and under-five mortality rates by age of mother, reference date

Age of Mother	Infant Mortality		Under Five Mortality	
	Reference Period	2010	Reference Period	2010
15-19	2009.6	111	2009.6	185
20-24	2008.5	76	2008.5	120
25-29	2006.8	57	2006.8	86
30-34	2004.9	54	2004.9	81
35-39	2002.6	53	2002.6	8
40-44	2000.1	57	2000.1	87
45-49	1997.3	59	1997.3	89

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Migration

8.4.1 Source of Data

The data used in generating migration tables are derived from responses to questions on place of birth, place of enumeration, residence since birth and duration of residence at place of enumeration, collected from the 2010 PHC questionnaire.

8.4.2 Method of Analysis

Unlike fertility and mortality, no migration rates or ratios are estimated. Migration data are derived from cross classifications of:

- Place of birth by gender and type of locality (Table 8.4)
- Place of birth by duration of residence (Table 8.5)
- Place of birth by district of enumeration (Table 8.7)
- Ghanaian population by birth, naturalization, district and sex (Table 8.6).

8.4.3 Place of Birth

The responses to the question on place of birth are classified into four categories: born in place of enumeration (i.e. village or town), born elsewhere in the Region of enumeration, born in other Regions and born outside Ghana. On the basis of these classifications, persons born in their place of enumeration are categorized as non-migrants, while those in the second and third categories are categorized as in-migrants. Also, persons born elsewhere in the Region are designated as intra-regional in-migrants while those born outside Western Region are regarded as inter-regional in-migrants. On the other hand, persons born outside Ghana are regarded as international migrants or simply immigrants.

The total enumerated population of the Region, as is 2,376, 021. The majority of these (63.1%) are non-migrants, while 12.0 percent are intra-regional in-migrants. In addition, 23.6 percent are inter-regional in-migrants and only 1.2 percent Are immigrants.

Distribution of the data by sex shows a pattern very similar to that of the entire Region. There is very little difference (less than 1.0%) between both male and female non-migrants and immigrants. Females have a higher percentage of non-migrants than males, while the reverse is the case for immigrants. The difference between male and female is 2.2 percent for intra-regional in-migrants and 2.3 percent for inter-regional in-migrants. While females recorded higher percentage for non-migrants, males on the other hand recorded higher percentage for those captured as immigrants. These patterns suggest that male migrants tend to move further away from home than female migrants.

The categorization of persons on the basis of data on place of birth alone could not necessarily present a true reflection of the migration status of persons enumerated since the data captured do not provide any information on movement(s) between the time of birth and the date of enumeration. Thus, persons who moved out, and possibly returned to their place of birth, could be erroneously classified as non-migrants. Secondly, the internal migration of persons born outside the country is also unknown because no information could be derived on their movement since the time of their immigration. These limitations of data on place of birth can be rectified by using a cross tabulation of the data with residence at a past date, duration of residence or last prior residence.

Table 8.4: Population by place of birth locality and sex

Place of birth	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	2,376,021	1,187,774	1,188,247	1,007,969	490,699	517,270	1,368,052	697,075	670,977
Born in place of enumeration	1,499,876	747,143	752,733	618,374	301,091	317,283	881,502	446,052	435,450
Born in elsewhere in the region of enumeration	285,324	129,751	155,573	145,325	66,128	79,197	139,999	63,623	76,376
Elsewhere in other regions	561,513	294,425	267,088	227,860	114,570	113,290	333,653	179,855	153,798
Others (outside Ghana)	29,308	16,455	12,853	16,410	8,910	7,500	12,898	7,545	5,353
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Born in place of enumeration	63.1	62.9	63.3	61.3	61.4	61.3	64.4	64.0	64.9
Born in elsewhere in the region of enumeration	12.0	10.9	13.1	14.4	13.5	15.3	10.2	9.1	11.4
Elsewhere in other regions	23.6	24.8	22.5	22.6	23.3	21.9	24.4	25.8	22.9
Others (outside Ghana)	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.8	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.4 Place of Birth by Duration of Residence

The results on place of birth by duration of residence are summarized in Table 8.5. On this basis, a migrant is defined as a person who moved into the place of enumeration (village/town) in the past and was still resident at the place of enumeration.

Table 8.5 merely provides duration of residence for persons whose migration status has already been determined using data on their place of birth. For persons born in the same locality, the percentage by duration of residence increase with increasing duration of residence; from 6.3 percent in less than one year to 37.3 percent with 20 years and above. For the intra-regional in-migrants, the percentages are below 20 (between 15.3% and 18.1%) except for those who have spent between one to four years of duration (31.3%). The findings for immigrants are similar, mostly below 20 percent (between 13.1 percent and 18.9%) except for one to four years duration with 33 percent of such migrants residing in the region. Inter-regional in-migrants recorded about 28 percent in one to four years duration.

The question on duration of residence at place of enumeration was asked only of persons who had responded in the negative to a previous question on whether they had been living in the place of enumeration since birth. The tabulations did not provide data on the responses to questions on whether they had been living in the place of enumeration since birth. It was therefore not possible to determine the true status for those who were non-migrants as the current data is also not classified by age. Nonetheless, the data by duration of residence reveals a consistent pattern of places of birth. For each type of duration of residence, the highest percentages were born in the same locality, followed by inter-regional in-migrants, intra-regional in-migrants and then immigrants with about two percent or below.

Table 8.5: Migration by place of birth and duration of residence

Place of birth	Total	Less than 1	1 - 4yrs	5 - 9 yrs	10 - 19yrs	20yrs+
Total	2,376,021	218,263	477,112	396,529	549,307	734,810
Same locality	1,499,876	93,798	222,746	244,861	378,964	559,507
Different locality in this region	285,324	43,776	89,347	50,700	51,591	49,910
Other regions	561,513	75,898	155,355	95,421	113,290	121,549
Others (outside Ghana)	29,308	4,791	9,664	5,547	5,462	3,844
Column Percentages						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Same locality	63.1	43.0	46.7	61.8	69.0	76.1
Different locality in this region	12.0	20.1	18.7	12.8	9.4	6.8
Other regions	23.6	34.8	32.6	24.1	20.6	16.5
Others (outside Ghana)	1.2	2.2	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.5
Row Percentages						
Total	100.0	9.2	20.1	16.7	23.1	30.9
Same locality	100.0	6.3	14.9	16.3	25.3	37.3
Different locality in this region	100.0	15.3	31.3	17.8	18.1	17.5
Other regions	100.0	13.5	27.7	17.0	20.2	21.6
Others (outside Ghana)	100.0	16.3	33.0	18.9	18.6	13.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.5 Ghanaian Population by Birth, Naturalization, District and Sex

In the Region as a whole, the total enumerated population is equal for males and females. In the six coastal Districts on the other hand, males account for between 47.2 percent and 49.2 percent of the population. Apart from Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso-Bekwai, all other Districts have a male population of a little over 50 percent.

Ghanaians by birth constituted 95.5 percent of the population of the Region which is higher than the national figure of 93.7 percent. As in the total enumerated population, the proportion of males is lower than that of females in all the coastal Districts. Thus, the distribution of those who are Ghanaians by birth and sex is the same as the distribution of the total enumerated population (both Ghanaians and non-Ghanaians) by sex.

Ghanaians by naturalisation constitute only one percent of the population across sexes (male and female).

Table 8.6: Ghanaian population by birth, naturalization, district and sex

District	Ghanaians and non-Ghanaians			Ghanaian by birth			Ghanaian by naturalisation		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Regions	24,658,823	48.8	51.2	93.7	45.6	48.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Western	2,376,021	50.0	50.0	95.5	47.6	47.8	0.6	0.3	0.3
Jomoro	150,107	49.0	51.0	94.9	46.3	48.6	0.5	0.3	0.3
Ellembelle	87,501	48.4	51.6	96.2	46.4	49.8	0.4	0.2	0.2
Nzema East	60,828	49.2	50.8	87.2	42.8	44.4	0.6	0.3	0.3
Ahanta West	106,215	48.0	52.0	96.9	46.5	50.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
SekondiTakoradi									
Metropolis	559,548	48.9	51.1	94.6	46.1	48.5	0.7	0.4	0.4
Shama	81,966	47.2	52.8	95.6	45.0	50.6	0.6	0.3	0.3
Mpohor-Wassa East	123,996	50.4	49.6	95.7	48.2	47.5	0.7	0.4	0.4
TarkwaNsuaem Municipal	90,477	51.6	48.4	96.7	49.8	46.9	0.4	0.2	0.2
Prestea/Huni Valley	159,304	50.5	49.5	95.8	48.4	47.4	0.6	0.3	0.3
WassaAmenfi East	83,478	51.4	48.6	96.5	49.5	46.9	0.5	0.2	0.2
WassaAmenfi West	161,166	51.6	48.4	96.6	49.9	46.8	0.5	0.2	0.2
Aowin/Suaman	138,415	52.0	48.0	96.5	50.1	46.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
SefwiAkontombra	82,467	52.9	47.1	97.0	51.2	45.8	0.4	0.2	0.2
SefwiWiawso	139,200	50.1	49.9	96.2	48.2	48.0	0.5	0.3	0.3
SefwiBibiani-									
AhwiasoBekwai	123,272	49.4	50.6	95.9	47.3	48.7	0.6	0.3	0.3
Juabeso	111,749	50.9	49.1	96.1	48.8	47.3	0.5	0.2	0.2
Bia	116,332	51.7	48.3	94.5	48.7	45.8	0.6	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.6 Place of Birth by District of Enumeration

In this section, place of birth refers to the Region of respondent's birth as shown in Table 8.7. In this scheme, a migrant is defined as one whose Region of birth is not the Western Region. Using this definition it is possible to derive Table 8.8 showing the percentage of migrants in each District in the Region.

Table 8.7: Place of birth by district of enumeration

Place of birth	Total	Jomoro	Ellembelle	Nzema	Ahanta	Sekondi	Mpohor	Tarkwa	
				East	West	Takoradi			-Wassa
				Municipal		Metropolis	East	Nsuaem	
Total	2,346,713	145,798	86,163	60,197	104,761	550,401	80,030	123,279	89,824
Western	1,785,200	120,086	79,249	50,921	95,744	402,909	70,091	94,059	65,630
Central	143,606	12,168	1,810	3,066	3,993	59,314	5,138	14,689	7,590
Greater Accra	34,977	1,131	442	462	960	19,577	1,031	1,554	1,637
Volta	50,104	3,925	1,198	701	1,232	13,029	1,856	4,359	3,417
Eastern	63,161	1,390	638	986	795	16,914	724	4,708	2,555
Ashanti	93,034	3,085	1,280	1,149	1,244	20,682	765	2,171	3,754
Brong Ahafo	61,904	1,283	450	833	221	4,137	143	602	1,281
Northern	38,688	998	555	647	296	7,208	173	499	1,510
Upper East	48,172	1,287	304	448	181	4,507	63	425	1,565
Upper West	27,867	445	237	984	95	2,124	46	213	885
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Western	76.1	82.4	92.0	84.6	91.4	73.2	87.6	76.3	73.1
Central	6.1	8.3	2.1	5.1	3.8	10.8	6.4	11.9	8.4
Greater Accra	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.9	3.6	1.3	1.3	1.8
Volta	2.1	2.7	1.4	1.2	1.2	2.4	2.3	3.5	3.8
Eastern	2.7	1.0	0.7	1.6	0.8	3.1	0.9	3.8	2.8
Ashanti	4.0	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.2	3.8	1.0	1.8	4.2
Brong Ahafo	2.6	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.5	1.4
Northern	1.6	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.4	1.7
Upper East	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.3	1.7
Upper West	1.2	0.3	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.0

Place of birth	Prestea/ Huni Valley	Wassa Amenfi East	Wassa Amenfi West	Aowin/ Suaman	Sefwi Akontombra	Sefwi Wiawso	Sefwi	Juabeso	Bia
							Bibiani- Ahwiaso Bekwai		
Total	158,119	82,941	160,178	137,092	81,947	138,557	122,457	110,724	114,245
Western	115,986	62,725	117,305	87,016	51,610	113,442	106,649	79,945	71,833
Central	11,518	3,728	8,487	3,231	1,081	1,975	1,929	1,591	2,298
Greater Accra	1,903	645	1,179	1,041	401	929	671	571	843
Volta	3,588	1,476	3,582	3,546	1,683	1,679	653	2,446	1,734
Eastern	5,710	4,032	5,018	6,113	2,240	3,378	1,346	3,137	3,477
Ashanti	9,157	5,186	7,672	8,322	8,394	5,433	4,810	3,659	6,271
Brong Ahafo	2,201	912	5,651	9,993	5,434	4,022	1,893	8,991	13,857
Northern	2,736	1,520	3,286	5,641	3,399	2,585	1,120	2,772	3,743
Upper East	2,542	2,095	4,990	8,025	5,957	3,813	2,292	4,570	5,108
Upper West	2,778	622	3,008	4,164	1,748	1,301	1,094	3,042	5,081
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Western	73.4	75.6	73.2	63.5	63.0	81.9	87.1	72.2	62.9
Central	7.3	4.5	5.3	2.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.4	2.0
Greater Accra	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7
Volta	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.6	2.1	1.2	0.5	2.2	1.5
Eastern	3.6	4.9	3.1	4.5	2.7	2.4	1.1	2.8	3.0
Ashanti	5.8	6.3	4.8	6.1	10.2	3.9	3.9	3.3	5.5
BrongAhafo	1.4	1.1	3.5	7.3	6.6	2.9	1.5	8.1	12.1
Northern	1.7	1.8	2.1	4.1	4.1	1.9	0.9	2.5	3.3
Upper East	1.6	2.5	3.1	5.9	7.3	2.8	1.9	4.1	4.5
Upper West	1.8	0.7	1.9	3.0	2.1	0.9	0.9	2.7	4.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.8: Migrants by district

District	Migrants percentage
Western	23.9
Jomoro	17.6
Ellembelle	8.8
Nzema East	15.4
Ahanta West	8.6
SekondiTakoradi Metropolis	26.8
Shama	12.4
Mpohor-Wassa East	23.7
TarkwaNsuaem Municipal	26.9
Prestea/ Huni Valley	26.6
WassaAmenfi East	24.4
WassaAmenfi West	26.8
Aowin/ Suaman	36.5
SefwiAkontombra	37.0
SefwiWiawso	18.1
SefwiBibiani-AhwiasoBekwai	12.9
Juabeso	27.8
Bia	37.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

About one in four persons enumerated in the Region is a migrant. The lowest proportion of migrants (about 9%) is recorded on two Districts (Ellembelle, 8.8% and Ahanta West, 8.6%). The highest percentage (over 30%) is recorded in three districts (Bia 37.1%, SefwiAkontombra 37.0%, Aowin/ Suaman 36.5%). Five Districts reported less than 20 percent migrants, three of these are coastal Districts (Shama 12.4%, Nzema East 15.4%, Jomoro 17.6%) while two (SefwiBibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai 12.9%, SefwiWiawso 18.1%) are from the hilly north. Majority of the migrants across the Districts in the Western Region (especially from coastal and Southern Districts) had migrated from the Central Region.

CHAPTER NINE

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

9.1 Introduction

Data on economic characteristics provide a profile of the population and how persons enumerated are economically engaged and the sectors of the economy in which they are engaged. These data are needed for computing economic indicators and determining the level of economic development of the country. The data are also needed for planning, monitoring and for assessing the impact of various economic and social intervention programmes. The items of information collected were activity status, occupation, industry, employment status and employment sector.

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

Persons worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least one hour within the seven days preceding census night. This included those who were in paid employment or self employment or contributing family worker.

Did not work, but had jobs to return to.

Were unemployed

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

9.2 Economic Activity Status

9.2.1 Economic Activity Status by Sex

The activity status of the population five years and older is shown in Tables 9.1a and 9.1b. There are 2,042,645 persons in the age-group five years and older. Of these 51.6 percent are economically active. A breakdown by sex indicates a fairly even distribution between the sexes. For the age group under 25 years for the economically inactive, the percentage of males (26.1%) is slightly higher than that of females (25.5%). On the other hand the percentage of females is higher than that of males for age groups 25 years and older (Table 9.1a).

Table 9.1a: Population 5 years and older by economic activity status, age group and sex

Age Group	Total			Economically active			Not active		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Number	2,042,645	1,017,641	1,025,004	1,054,384	534,045	520,339	988,261	483,596	504,665
All Ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5-9	15.0	15.3	14.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	29.6	30.7	28.5
10-14	14.1	14.3	13.8	2.3	2.2	2.3	26.7	27.6	25.8
15-24	23.5	23.4	23.7	18.8	17.6	20.0	28.6	29.8	27.4
25-34	17.7	17.1	18.2	29.4	28.8	30.0	5.2	4.2	6.2
35-59	23.4	23.9	22.8	41.1	42.6	39.5	4.5	3.3	5.6
60+	6.4	6.1	6.7	7.2	7.5	6.9	5.5	4.4	6.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 9.1b: Population 5 years and older by economic activity status, age group and sex

Age Group	Total			Active			Not active			
	Both sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes	
	Number	Percent			Number	Percent			Number	Percent
All Ages	2,042,645	100.0	49.8	50.2	51.6	26.1	25.5	48.4	23.7	24.7
5-9	306,005	100.0	50.7	49.3	4.4	2.2	2.2	95.6	48.5	47.1
10-14	287,133	100.0	50.6	49.4	8.3	4.1	4.2	91.7	46.5	45.3
15-24	480,559	100.0	49.5	50.5	41.2	19.5	21.7	58.8	30.0	28.8
25-34	361,240	100.0	48.2	51.8	85.7	42.6	43.2	14.3	5.6	8.6
35-59	477,253	100.0	51.0	49.0	90.8	47.7	43.1	9.2	3.3	6.0
60+	130,455	100.0	47.2	52.8	58.5	30.8	27.7	41.5	16.4	25.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

9.2.2 Economic Activity Status by Age

The legal minimum age for work is 15 years. Table 9.1a shows that children (persons aged 5 – 14 years) constitute 3.6 percent of the economically active population. For purposes of this report, the 4.6 percent economically active children will be described as “working children”.

The proportion of economically active persons increases with age and reaches a peak (40.5%) at age group 35–59. Although working children constituted a small proportion of the economically active, the data shows that 4.4 percent and 8.3 percent of those aged 5 – 9 and 10 – 14 respectively are economically active (Table 9.1b). The increasing proportion of the economically active by age observed in Table 9.1a is confirmed by the activity rates by age in Table 9.1b. These rates reach a peak of 90.8 percent for those within 35 - 59 years, and also reduce by about 58.5 percent for those aged 60 years and older. The reverse is true for the economically not active.

9.2.3 Economic Activity Status by Type of Locality

Of the total number of persons economically active in the region, 43.3 percent are in urban areas with the remaining 56.7% in rural areas.. In terms of the age composition of the economically active group, the proportions in urban areas are higher than those in rural areas for only two age groups (25 – 34 and 35 - 59). For the four remaining age groups, the proportions in rural areas are higher than those in urban areas.

Table 9.2a: Population 5 years and older by economic activity status, age and type of locality

Age Group	All localities			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Active	Not active	Total	Active	Not active	Total	Active	Not active
Number	2,042,645	1,054,384	988,261	884,308	429,005	455,303	1,158,337	625,379	532,958
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5-9	15.0	1.3	29.6	12.9	0.4	24.8	16.5	1.9	33.7
10-14	14.1	2.3	26.7	13.4	1.1	25.0	14.6	3.1	28.1
15-24	23.5	18.8	28.6	25.2	17.9	32.0	22.3	19.4	25.7
25-34	17.7	29.4	5.2	18.3	31.2	6.1	17.2	28.1	4.5
35-59	23.4	41.1	4.5	23.7	43.1	5.3	23.1	39.7	3.7
60+	6.4	7.2	5.5	6.6	6.3	6.8	6.2	7.9	4.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The proportion of economically active for age group 5 – 9 in urban areas is 0.4 percent. Table 9.2b shows that at all ages, economic activity rates for the economically active are higher in rural areas than in urban places. However, economically not active rates are higher in rural areas for age groups 5 – 9 and 10 – 14.

Table 9.2b: Population 5 years and older by economic activity status, age and type of locality

Age Group	All localities			Urban			Rural			
	Total	Active	Not active	Total	Active	Not active	Total	Active	Not active	
	Number	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
All ages	2,042,645	100.0	51.6	48.4	43.3	21.0	22.3	56.7	30.6	26.1
5-9	306,005	100.0	4.4	95.6	37.4	0.6	36.9	62.6	3.9	58.7
10-14	287,133	100.0	8.3	91.7	41.2	1.6	39.6	58.8	6.6	52.2
15-24	480,559	100.0	41.2	58.8	46.3	16.0	30.4	53.7	25.2	28.5
25-34	361,240	100.0	85.7	14.3	44.7	37.1	7.7	55.3	48.7	6.6
35-59	477,253	100.0	90.8	9.2	43.9	38.8	5.1	56.1	52.0	4.2
60+	130,455	100.0	58.5	41.5	44.6	20.7	23.8	55.4	37.8	17.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

9.2.4 Economic Activity Status by Districts

Tables 9.3a, b, and c show the economic activity status of persons 15 years and older by District and sex. For the entire Region, seven out of ten persons are economically active, while one out of three are not. Juabeso has the highest economically active rate of 83.8 percent while Ellembelle recorded the lowest rate of 59.0 percent. Ten districts recorded rates of over 70 percent while five (Jomoro, Nzema East, Sekondi-Takoradi Metro, Shama, and Tarkwa Nsuaem) all have values of over 60 percent. Some of the low activity rates are also found in more urbanized districts in the Region.

The distribution of economic activity status by District and sex is given in Tables 9.3b and 9.3c. In all districts the proportion of males who are economically active is slightly higher than the females, the only exceptions being Sekondi and Takoradi sub-metros, where the reverse is true.

The Region has 4.1 percent of persons aged 15 years and over unemployed. Four Districts, namely, Ahanta West, Sekondi Takoradi Metro, Shama and Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal, recorded values higher than the Regional figure, with Sekondi-Takoradi Metro having reported the highest value of 7.0 percent. Sefwi Akontombra (1.4%) and Juabeso (1.1%) have the lowest proportions

In the northern Districts, the proportion of unemployed males is lower than that of females, while proportion of unemployed males is higher in the southern Districts. Tarkwa Nsuaem, Prestea-Huni Valley and Wassa Amenfi East are the only exceptions to this general pattern.

Table 9.3a: Type of activity for population 15 years and older by sex and district

District	Population 15 years and older	Econo- mically active	Employed	Un- employed	Not active
Both Sexes					
Western	1,449,507	70.4	66.3	4.1	29.6
Jomoro	90,061	67.4	63.3	4.1	32.6
Ellembelle	53,036	59.0	55.7	3.2	41.0
Nzema East	35,868	69.5	65.4	4.1	30.5
Ahanta West	62,201	75.7	70.8	4.9	24.3
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	376,874	64.2	57.1	7.0	35.8
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	156,285	63.5	56.3	7.2	36.5
<i>Takoradi</i>	69,432	64.0	57.1	6.9	36.0
<i>Sekondi</i>	48,520	63.5	55.5	8.0	36.5
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	102,637	65.7	59.2	6.5	34.3
Shama	48,197	68.6	63.3	5.3	31.4
Mpohor-Wassa East	72,204	74.4	72.1	2.4	25.6
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	56,013	68.0	63.1	5.0	32.0
Prestea/Huni Valley	94,339	73.4	70.6	2.8	26.6
Wassa Amenfi East	48,423	75.4	72.9	2.5	24.6
Wassa Amenfi West	93,614	72.1	68.9	3.2	27.9
Aowin/Suaman	82,153	72.2	69.7	2.5	27.8
Sefwi Akontombra	47,389	79.3	77.8	1.4	20.7
Sefwi Wiawso	81,867	71.5	69.0	2.5	28.5
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	74,148	72.8	69.8	3.0	27.2
Juabeso	65,166	83.8	82.7	1.1	16.2
Bia	67,954	77.5	74.4	3.1	22.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 9.3b: Type of activity for population 15 years and older by district and sex

District	Population 15 years and older	Econo- mically active	Employed	Un- employed	Not active
Male					
Western	717,237	71.9	68.1	3.8	28.1
Jomoro	42,850	68.8	64.7	4.1	31.2
Ellembelle	24,920	59.9	56.8	3.1	40.1
Nzema East	17,145	71.3	67.3	4.0	28.7
Ahanta West	28,842	75.3	70.7	4.6	24.7
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	182,376	64.2	57.3	6.8	35.8
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	75,604	64.1	57.2	6.9	35.9
<i>Takoradi</i>	34,738	62.1	55.3	6.8	37.9
<i>Sekondi</i>	22,832	63.0	54.9	8.1	37.0
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	49,202	66.2	60.0	6.2	33.8
Shama	21,592	68.8	63.4	5.4	31.2
Mpohor-Wassa East	35,710	76.6	74.5	2.1	23.4
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	29,215	70.8	66.3	4.6	29.2
Prestea/Huni Valley	47,614	76.9	74.6	2.4	23.1
Wassa Amenfi East	24,781	77.8	75.5	2.3	22.2
Wassa Amenfi West	48,430	73.6	70.8	2.8	26.4
Aowin/Suaman	43,143	75.2	73.2	2.0	24.8
Sefwi Akontombra	25,383	81.6	80.6	1.0	18.4
Sefwi Wiawso	40,623	72.6	70.4	2.2	27.4
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	36,145	72.4	70.0	2.4	27.6
Juabeso	33,227	86.1	85.3	0.8	13.9
Bia	35,241	79.8	77.5	2.3	20.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 9.3c: Type of activity for population 15 years and older by district and sex

District	Population 15 years and older	Economically active	Employed	Unemployed	Not active
Female					
Western	732,270	68.5	64.5	4.0	31.5
Jomoro	47,211	65.7	62.1	3.6	34.3
Ellembelle	28,116	57.8	54.8	2.9	42.2
Nzema East	18,723	67.4	63.6	3.8	32.6
Ahanta West	33,359	75.3	70.9	4.4	24.7
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	194,498	63.6	56.9	6.7	36.4
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	80,681	62.4	55.5	6.9	37.6
<i>Takoradi</i>	34,694	65.3	58.8	6.5	34.7
<i>Sekondi</i>	25,688	63.3	56.0	7.2	36.7
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	53,435	64.5	58.4	6.1	35.5
Shama	26,605	68.2	63.3	4.9	31.8
Mpohor-Wassa East	36,494	71.9	69.7	2.2	28.1
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	26,798	64.4	59.6	4.9	35.6
Prestea/Huni Valley	46,725	69.3	66.6	2.7	30.7
Wassa Amenfi East	23,642	72.4	70.1	2.3	27.6
Wassa Amenfi West	45,184	70.1	66.9	3.2	29.9
Aowin/Suaman	39,010	68.4	65.7	2.7	31.6
Sefwi Akontombra	22,006	76.1	74.6	1.4	23.9
Sefwi Wiawso	41,244	70.0	67.6	2.5	30.0
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	38,003	72.4	69.7	2.8	27.6
Juabeso	31,939	81.1	80.0	1.1	18.9
Bia	32,713	74.5	71.1	3.4	25.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

9.2.5 Employed

The composition of employed persons by age is shown in Table 9.4a and the employment rates by age are given in Table 9.4b. The composition of employed persons by age is the same as that of the economically active. The proportions increase with age sharply among age 35 – 59 years and reduce drastically for persons 60 years and older.

The proportions employed in age groups 25 – 34 and 35 – 59 in urban areas are higher than the proportions for the same age groups in rural areas. For all the other age groups, the proportions are higher in rural areas.

Out of the 2,042,645 persons aged five years and above in the Region, 48.8 percent are employed. The employment rates by age in Table 9.4b shows an increasing rate with age and a massive drop after age group 35 - 59.

There are differentials by type of locality with rates higher at all ages in rural than in urban areas. Although a total of 66.3 percent persons aged 15 years and older are employed, only 62.9 percent worked during the seven days prior to the census. About 3 percent did not work but had a job to go back to. Employed persons by District are given for the population aged 15 years and older as shown in Table 9.5 below. Eleven Districts recorded employment rates higher than the Regional figure. All the coastal Districts including Tarkwa Nsuaem reported employment rates lower than the Regional value. The lowest rate (57.1%) is recorded in Sekondi Takoradi Metro while the highest rate (82.7%) is in Juabeso. With the exception of Shama, over 90 percent of all employed persons worked during the seven days prior to the census

Table 9.4a: Population 5 years and older by activity status, age and type of locality

Age Group	All localities				Urban				Rural			
	Total	Employed	Un-employed	Not active	Total	Employed	Un-employed	Not active	Total	Employed	Un-employed	Not active
Number	2,042,645	997,623	56,761	988,261	884,308	393,227	35,778	455,303	1,158,337	604,396	20,983	532,958
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5-9	15.0	1.4	0.1	29.6	12.9	0.4	0.0	24.8	16.5	2.0	0.2	33.7
10-14	14.1	2.4	0.4	26.7	13.4	1.2	0.3	25.0	14.6	3.1	0.5	28.1
15-24	23.5	17.3	44.8	28.6	25.2	15.7	41.6	32.0	22.3	18.3	50.2	25.7
25-34	17.7	29.1	34.3	5.2	18.3	30.7	36.2	6.1	17.2	28.0	31.1	4.5
35-59	23.4	42.4	17.1	4.5	23.7	45.3	18.9	5.3	23.1	40.6	13.9	3.7
60+	6.4	7.5	3.4	5.5	6.6	6.6	3.0	6.8	6.2	8.0	4.1	4.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 9.4b: Population 5 years and older by activity status, age and type of locality

Age Group	All localities					Urban				Rural			
	Number	Total	Employed	Un-employed	Not active	Total	Employed	Un-employed	Not active	Total	Employed	Un-employed	Not active
All ages	2,042,645	100.0	48.8	2.8	48.4	43.3	19.3	1.8	22.3	56.7	29.6	1.0	26.1
5-9	306,005	100.0	4.4	0.0	95.6	37.4	0.6	0.0	36.9	62.6	3.9	0.0	58.7
10-14	287,133	100.0	8.2	0.1	91.7	41.2	1.6	0.0	39.6	58.8	6.6	0.0	52.2
15-24	480,559	100.0	35.9	5.3	58.8	46.3	12.9	3.1	30.4	53.7	23.0	2.2	28.5
25-34	361,240	100.0	80.4	5.4	14.3	44.7	33.5	3.6	7.7	55.3	46.9	1.8	6.6
35-59	477,253	100.0	88.7	2.0	9.2	43.9	37.3	1.4	5.1	56.1	51.4	0.6	4.2
60+	130,455	100.0	57.0	1.5	41.5	44.6	19.9	0.8	23.8	55.4	37.1	0.7	17.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 9.5: Employed persons by district

District	Western region population 15 years and older	Employed as % of population 15+ worked			Employed as % of total employed worked		
		Total employed	(includes those who did voluntary work)	Did not work but had job to go back to	Total employed	(includes those who did voluntary work)	Did not work but had job to go back to
Both sexes							
Western	1,449,507	66.3	62.9	3.4	100.0	94.9	5.1
Jomoro	90,061	63.3	58.6	4.7	100.0	92.6	7.4
Ellembelle	53,036	55.7	52.5	3.3	100.0	94.1	5.9
Nzema East	35,868	65.4	59.3	6.1	100.0	90.6	9.4
Ahanta West	62,201	70.8	67.9	2.8	100.0	96.0	4.0
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	376,874	57.1	54.4	2.7	100.0	95.3	4.7
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	156,285	56.3	53.9	2.4	100.0	95.7	4.3
<i>Takoradi</i>	69,432	57.1	53.9	3.2	100.0	94.4	5.6
<i>Sekondi</i>	48,520	55.5	52.3	3.2	100.0	94.3	5.7
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	102,637	59.2	56.7	2.5	100.0	95.8	4.2
Shama	48,197	63.3	55.1	8.2	100.0	87.0	13.0
Mpohor-Wassa East	72,204	72.1	67.8	4.3	100.0	94.1	5.9
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	56,013	63.1	61.0	2.1	100.0	96.7	3.3
Prestea/Huni Valley	94,339	70.6	66.8	3.8	100.0	94.7	5.3
Wassa Amenfi East	48,423	72.9	69.5	3.4	100.0	95.4	4.6
Wassa Amenfi West	93,614	68.9	64.6	4.3	100.0	93.7	6.3
Aowin/Suaman	82,153	69.7	66.0	3.7	100.0	94.7	5.3
Sefwi Akontombra	47,389	77.8	76.5	1.3	100.0	98.3	1.7
Sefwi Wiawso	81,867	69.0	66.0	3.0	100.0	95.6	4.4
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	74,148	69.8	66.3	3.5	100.0	94.9	5.1
Juabeso	65,166	82.7	81.2	1.5	100.0	98.2	1.8
Bia	67,954	74.4	71.8	2.7	100.0	96.4	3.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

9.2.6 Unemployed

Unemployed persons by age and type of locality can be found in Tables 9.4a and 9.4b above. Of the total Regional population of 2,042,645 aged five years and older, 3.5 percent are unemployed. The majority of the unemployed persons (58.9%) are in urban areas. The proportion of the unemployed as a percentage of total population in the relevant age group is 47.9 percent in urban and 25.6 percent in rural areas.

Nearly 40 percent of unemployed persons are within age 15 – 24 years. There are 1,449,507 persons aged 15 years and older in the Region and 4.1 percent of them are unemployed. Over 80 percent of these are first time job seekers; this pattern is observed across the Districts. Unemployment is low in Juabeso (1.1%) and high in Sekondi-Takoradi Metro (7.0%). Eleven Districts also recorded unemployment rates below the regional figure.

Table 9.6: Unemployed persons by district

District	Western region population 15 years and older	Unemployed as % of population 15+			Unemployed as % of total unemployed		
		Total un-employed	Worked before seeking work and available for work	Seeking work for the first time and available for work	Total un-employed	Worked before seeking work and available for work	Seeking work for the first time and available for work
Both Sexes							
All Districts	1,449,507	3.9	1.5	2.4	100.0	37.6	62.4
Jomoro	90,061	3.8	1.5	2.3	100.0	40.1	59.9
Ellembelle	53,036	3.0	1.2	1.9	100.0	38.9	61.1
Nzema East	35,868	3.9	1.6	2.3	100.0	40.4	59.6
Ahanta West	62,201	4.5	1.7	2.8	100.0	38.4	61.6
Sekondi Takoradi							
Metropolis	376,874	6.8	2.6	4.1	100.0	38.9	61.1
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	<i>156,285</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>38.6</i>	<i>61.4</i>
<i>Takoradi</i>	<i>69,432</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>35.0</i>	<i>65.0</i>
<i>Sekondi</i>	<i>48,520</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>38.5</i>	<i>61.5</i>
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	<i>102,637</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>42.3</i>	<i>57.7</i>
Shama	48,197	5.1	2.0	3.1	100.0	38.6	61.4
Mpohor-Wassa East	72,204	2.1	0.9	1.3	100.0	40.6	59.4
Tarkwa Nsuaem							
Municipal	56,013	4.7	1.4	3.3	100.0	29.6	70.4
Prestea/Huni Valley	94,339	2.5	1.0	1.6	100.0	37.7	62.3
Wassa Amenfi East	48,423	2.3	0.6	1.7	100.0	27.3	72.7
Wassa Amenfi West	93,614	3.0	1.1	1.9	100.0	35.9	64.1
Aowin/Suaman	82,153	2.3	0.8	1.5	100.0	34.5	65.5
Sefwi Akontombra	47,389	1.2	0.5	0.7	100.0	43.9	56.1
Sefwi Wiawso	81,867	2.3	0.8	1.6	100.0	32.9	67.1
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso							
Bekwai	74,148	2.6	0.9	1.7	100.0	33.9	66.1
Juabeso	65,166	0.9	0.4	0.6	100.0	39.4	60.6
Bia	67,954	2.8	1.0	1.8	100.0	36.2	63.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

9.3 Economically not Active

The distribution of the economically not active by age, sex, type of locality and District are shown in Tables 9.1a, 9.1b, 9.2a, 9.2b, 9.3a, 9.3b, and 9.7.

About 48 percent of persons five years and older are economically not active with more females (51.1%) than males (48.9%). Within age groups, the rate for the economically not active declines with increasing age with the exception of those who are 60 years and older. In terms of the age composition of the economically not active, the proportions in the two youngest age groups (5-9 and 10-14 years) were lower in urban (49.3%) than in rural (61.5%) areas, while the reverse was true for all other age groups (Table 9.2a). This observation still holds for rates within age groups as shown in Table 9.2b.

The economically not active by District and sex are shown in Tables 9.3a, 9.3b and 9.3c. The regional figure is 29.6 percent of persons aged 15 years and older. Eleven districts had rates below this figure. Juabeso (16.2%) recorded the lowest while Ellembelle (41.0%) had the highest rate.

Economically not active rates for the Region are 27.9 percent for males and 31.1 percent for females. This higher rate for females is consistent across most Districts except for Ahanta

West where the rate is the same (24.3%) for both male and females. The largest differential of females over males is reported by Prestea Huni Valley (7.6%), Aowin/Suaman (6.8%) and Tarkwa Nsuaem (6.6%).

Table 9.7 provides reasons for the economically not active by District. The main reasons given for being economically not active are engaged as students, homemakers and too old/too young to work.

9.4 Occupation

In the Western Region as well as in all its Districts except Sekondi-Takoradi Metro, skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers constitutes the largest occupational group, accounting for over 70 percent of occupations in four districts – Sefwi Akomtombra (86.5%), Juabeso (79.9%), Aowin/Suaman (79.9%) and Bia (75.8%). Service and sales workers are the second largest group in the Region.

Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis which is the most urbanized District in the Region, service and sales workers constitute the dominant occupational group (32.7%), while craft and related trades workers (22.2%) are the second largest.

Females dominate the service and sales workers while males dominate plant and machine operators and assemblers, technicians and associate professionals, and professionals groups. Males have a slight edge over females in the skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, and clerical support workers groups.

Table 9.7: Economically not active population

District	Not active as % of population 15+								Not active as % total not active						
	Western region population 15 years and older	Total not economically active	Home-maker	Student	Too old/ Too young	Pensioner/ Retired	Disabled / Too sick to work	Other	Total not economically active	Home-maker	Student	Too old/ Too young	Pensioner/ Retired	Disabled/ Too sick to work	Other
Both Sexes															
Western	1,449,507	29.8	7.3	15.1	2.6	0.9	1.2	2.7	100.0	24.5	50.7	8.9	3.0	3.9	9.1
Jomoro	90,061	32.8	8.7	15.3	3.8	0.5	2.2	2.4	100.0	26.4	46.6	11.4	1.6	6.6	7.4
Ellembelle	53,036	41.2	10.1	19.0	4.7	0.6	2.1	4.6	100.0	24.6	46.1	11.4	1.5	5.2	11.1
Nzema East	35,868	30.7	8.7	13.3	3.4	0.5	2.1	2.6	100.0	28.2	43.4	11.2	1.7	6.9	8.5
Ahanta West	62,201	24.7	4.6	11.9	4.2	0.7	1.4	1.9	100.0	18.6	48.0	17.1	3.0	5.8	7.5
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	376,874	36.1	7.0	18.8	2.9	2.3	0.8	4.3	100.0	19.4	52.0	8.0	6.2	2.3	12.0
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	<i>156,285</i>	<i>36.8</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>20.7</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>56.3</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>8.2</i>
<i>Takoradi</i>	<i>69,432</i>	<i>36.3</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>17.7</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>48.8</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>19.6</i>
<i>Sekondi</i>	<i>48,520</i>	<i>36.9</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>16.9</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>18.5</i>	<i>46.0</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>14.4</i>
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	<i>102,637</i>	<i>34.7</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>17.5</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>21.0</i>	<i>50.5</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>11.7</i>
Shama	48,197	31.5	6.1	15.4	4.0	1.1	1.5	3.5	100.0	19.5	48.8	12.7	3.5	4.7	11.0
Mpohor-Wassa East	72,204	25.8	7.9	11.4	2.5	0.3	1.7	2.0	100.0	30.7	44.1	9.6	1.1	6.8	7.7
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	1,449,507	29.8	7.3	15.1	2.6	0.9	1.2	2.7	100.0	29.5	45.4	7.9	2.1	3.9	11.2
Prestea/Huni Valley	90,061	32.8	8.7	15.3	3.8	0.5	2.2	2.4	100.0	31.5	44.7	7.9	1.9	5.0	9.0
Wassa Amenfi East	53,036	41.2	10.1	19.0	4.7	0.6	2.1	4.6	100.0	29.0	49.8	7.5	0.8	5.7	7.1
Wassa Amenfi West	35,868	30.7	8.7	13.3	3.4	0.5	2.1	2.6	100.0	28.2	53.2	7.2	1.2	3.8	6.5
Aowin/Suaman	62,201	24.7	4.6	11.9	4.2	0.7	1.4	1.9	100.0	33.5	48.0	7.4	0.9	2.8	7.5
Sefwi Akontombra	376,874	36.1	7.0	18.8	2.9	2.3	0.8	4.3	100.0	28.7	57.2	5.5	0.6	3.1	5.0
Sefwi Wiawso	156,285	36.8	7.4	20.7	2.7	2.2	0.9	3.0	100.0	24.5	58.2	7.5	1.0	3.1	5.7
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	69,432	36.3	5.9	17.7	2.6	2.2	0.7	7.1	100.0	17.6	60.5	9.6	1.6	4.1	6.6
Juabeso	48,520	36.9	6.8	16.9	3.9	3.0	0.9	5.3	100.0	26.3	54.2	8.6	0.4	6.5	3.9
Bia	102,637	34.7	7.3	17.5	3.0	2.1	0.8	4.0	100.0	30.9	55.0	5.6	0.7	2.7	5.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 9.8: Employed Persons 15 years and older by district, sex and occupation

District	Employment Status of the Employed											
	Total	Percent	Managers	Pro- fessionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerical support workers	Service and sales workers	Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Elemen- tary Occu- pations	Other Occu- pations
Both Sexes												
All Regions												
Western	960,561	100.0	2.0	4.5	1.8	1.3	17.1	47.2	13.1	7.4	5.2	0.3
Jomoro	57,039	100.0	2.6	3.7	1.9	1.2	20.7	39.0	20.1	4.5	6.3	0.1
Ellembelle	29,567	100.0	2.7	5.7	1.7	1.0	22.5	35.2	18.0	8.6	4.6	0.0
Nzema East	23,453	100.0	1.7	3.7	0.9	0.6	13.3	57.1	13.3	5.5	3.8	0.0
Ahanta West	44,029	100.0	2.0	3.8	1.1	1.0	22.1	36.4	19.5	6.5	7.5	0.0
Sekondi Takoradi												
Metropolis	215,273	100.0	4.3	8.8	3.8	3.4	32.7	5.2	22.2	8.0	10.2	1.4
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	87,989	100.0	4.7	9.5	3.7	3.6	33.0	5.9	21.6	8.3	9.0	0.8
<i>Takoradi</i>	39,630	100.0	5.1	8.5	4.8	4.1	35.6	2.6	19.6	6.1	10.6	3.0
<i>Sekondi</i>	26,931	100.0	3.9	9.6	3.9	3.6	34.7	4.2	21.1	6.2	10.5	2.3
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	60,723	100.0	3.4	7.7	3.2	2.7	29.4	6.4	25.2	9.7	11.6	0.8
Shama	30,526	100.0	1.8	4.5	1.5	1.1	18.3	31.7	28.4	5.5	7.0	0.1
Mpohor-Wassa East	52,046	100.0	1.3	2.8	0.9	0.4	9.7	62.3	8.4	9.8	4.3	0.0
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	35,319	100.0	2.2	3.7	1.5	0.7	18.7	31.5	11.9	24.8	5.1	0.0
Prestea/Huni Valley	66,626	100.0	1.3	2.6	0.8	0.5	15.2	44.0	9.8	21.0	4.7	0.0
Wassa Amenfi East	35,295	100.0	1.0	2.6	0.9	0.4	9.4	67.1	6.1	10.2	2.4	0.0
Wassa Amenfi West	64,532	100.0	1.1	3.5	1.3	0.6	9.8	69.2	6.4	5.7	2.5	0.0
Aowin/Suaman	57,250	100.0	0.8	2.5	1.2	0.4	6.9	79.7	5.1	1.7	1.7	0.0
Sefwi Akontombra	36,880	100.0	0.4	1.9	0.9	0.3	4.3	86.5	3.6	1.1	1.0	0.0
Sefwi Wiawso	56,478	100.0	1.2	3.6	1.4	0.9	10.8	67.1	8.3	3.6	3.0	0.0
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso												
Bekwai	51,782	100.0	1.2	4.0	1.3	0.6	12.2	62.8	9.5	5.4	3.0	0.1
Juabeso	53,883	100.0	0.6	2.2	1.4	0.4	7.0	79.9	5.0	1.3	2.0	0.0
Bia	50,583	100.0	1.1	2.4	1.6	0.4	8.7	75.8	6.1	1.4	2.5	0.0

Table 9.8: Employed Persons 15 years and older by district, sex and occupation (Cont'd)

District	Total	Percent	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerical support workers	Service and sales workers	Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Other Occupations
MALE												
All Regions	5,005,534	100.0	2.5	6.7	2.8	1.6	10.2	45.3	16.8	9.5	4.3	0.3
Western	488,144	100.0	1.9	5.3	2.8	1.4	7.3	50.5	13.4	13.2	3.6	0.6
Jomoro	27,723	100.0	2.0	5.1	2.9	1.8	10.8	46.5	16.1	9.1	5.6	0.1
Ellembelle	14,153	100.0	1.8	7.9	2.1	1.3	8.0	39.1	19.7	16.3	3.6	0.0
Nzema East	11,536	100.0	1.4	4.6	1.3	0.7	4.2	64.6	10.3	9.5	3.4	0.1
Ahanta West	20,394	100.0	2.0	5.0	1.9	1.3	9.2	40.2	21.5	13.3	5.4	0.1
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	104,521	100.0	4.9	10.0	6.1	3.5	16.8	6.2	27.3	16.1	6.8	2.4
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	<i>43,246</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>28.1</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>1.4</i>
<i>Takoradi</i>	<i>19,221</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>22.9</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>4.9</i>
<i>Sekondi</i>	<i>12,534</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>18.3</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>24.8</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>3.9</i>
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	<i>29,520</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>29.9</i>	<i>19.6</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>1.5</i>
Shama	13,684	100.0	1.8	5.8	2.6	1.4	7.3	42.5	21.1	11.9	5.3	0.3
Mpohor-Wassa East	26,609	100.0	0.9	3.4	1.5	0.6	3.2	62.5	8.6	15.7	3.5	0.0
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	19,360	100.0	1.3	3.8	2.2	0.7	6.4	31.8	11.4	40.0	2.5	0.1
Prestea/Huni Valley	35,497	100.0	0.8	2.8	1.2	0.6	4.8	44.7	9.5	33.6	1.9	0.1
Wassa Amenfi East	18,722	100.0	0.7	3.2	1.4	0.4	2.9	67.7	5.8	16.2	1.7	0.0
Wassa Amenfi West	34,311	100.0	1.1	4.3	2.0	0.7	3.7	70.5	6.3	9.6	1.8	0.0
Aowin/Suaman	31,601	100.0	0.6	3.0	1.9	0.4	2.3	83.0	4.4	3.0	1.3	0.0
Sefwi Akantombrā	20,453	100.0	0.4	2.3	1.2	0.5	1.7	88.3	2.8	1.9	0.9	0.0
Sefwi Wiawso	28,613	100.0	1.2	4.7	2.2	1.0	4.1	68.5	8.9	6.8	2.4	0.0
Sefwi Bibiani-Anhwiaso Bekwai	25,309	100.0	1.2	5.3	2.1	0.7	4.5	62.7	10.4	10.6	2.5	0.1
Juabeso	28,335	100.0	0.5	2.8	2.2	0.6	2.5	82.5	4.3	2.4	2.0	0.0
Bia	27,323	100.0	0.9	3.1	2.5	0.5	3.6	79.1	5.5	2.5	2.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 9.8: Employed Persons 15 years and older by district, sex and occupation (Cont'd)

District	Total	Percent	Managers	Pro- fessionals	Technicians and associate pro- fessionals	Clerical support workers	Service and sales workers	Skilled agricul- tural forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Elementary Occupa- tions	Other Occupa- tions
FEMALE												
All Regions												
Western	472,417	100.0	2.1	3.6	0.8	1.1	27.3	43.8	12.9	1.3	6.9	0.1
Jomoro	29,316	100.0	3.2	2.4	1.0	0.6	30.0	31.8	24.0	0.1	6.9	0.0
Ellembelle	15,414	100.0	3.5	3.8	1.4	0.7	35.7	31.7	16.4	1.4	5.5	0.0
Nzema East	11,917	100.0	1.9	2.9	0.6	0.4	22.2	49.9	16.3	1.6	4.3	0.0
Ahanta West	23,635	100.0	2.1	2.7	0.5	0.7	33.2	33.1	17.7	0.6	9.3	0.0
Sekondi Takoradi												
Metropolis	110,752	100.0	3.7	7.7	1.6	3.4	47.6	4.2	17.4	0.4	13.4	0.5
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	44,743	100.0	4.0	8.4	1.7	3.7	48.5	5.6	15.2	0.5	12.2	0.3
<i>Takoradi</i>	20,409	100.0	4.3	7.7	1.8	4.3	50.2	1.3	16.5	0.3	12.5	1.2
<i>Sekondi</i>	14,397	100.0	3.3	8.1	1.8	3.5	48.9	1.4	18.0	0.3	13.7	0.9
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	31,203	100.0	3.1	6.6	1.4	2.4	44.1	5.4	20.7	0.4	15.7	0.2
Shama	16,842	100.0	1.7	3.4	0.7	0.9	27.3	22.9	34.4	0.2	8.4	0.0
Mpohor-Wassa East	25,437	100.0	1.7	2.2	0.3	0.2	16.5	62.2	8.1	3.6	5.1	0.0
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	15,959	100.0	3.3	3.4	0.7	0.7	33.7	31.1	12.5	6.3	8.3	0.0
Prestea/Huni Valley	31,129	100.0	1.9	2.2	0.4	0.3	27.0	43.3	10.2	6.6	8.0	0.0
Wassa Amenfi East	16,573	100.0	1.4	1.9	0.4	0.3	16.7	66.5	6.4	3.4	3.1	0.0
Wassa Amenfi West	30,221	100.0	1.0	2.6	0.5	0.5	16.6	67.7	6.5	1.3	3.3	0.0
Aowin/Suaman	25,649	100.0	1.0	1.9	0.5	0.3	12.5	75.6	6.0	0.1	2.2	0.0
Sefwi Akontombra	16,427	100.0	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.2	7.6	84.3	4.5	0.0	1.2	0.0
Sefwi Wiawso	27,865	100.0	1.2	2.5	0.6	0.7	17.7	65.7	7.7	0.2	3.7	0.0
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso												
Bekwai	26,473	100.0	1.1	2.8	0.5	0.4	19.5	62.8	8.7	0.5	3.5	0.0
Juabeso	25,548	100.0	0.6	1.6	0.6	0.2	12.1	77.1	5.8	0.1	2.0	0.0
Bia	23,260	100.0	1.3	1.6	0.6	0.2	14.6	72.0	6.9	0.1	2.9	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

9.5 Industry

Agriculture, (including forestry and fishing) is the major industry in the Region (47.5%), accounting for the largest proportion of employed persons in all Districts except Sekondi-Takoradi metropolis. The sector employs over 70 percent of employed persons in four Districts, Sefwi Akomtombra (85.8%), Juabeso (79.9%), Aowin/Suaman (79.2%) and Bia (75.5%).

Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles is the second largest industry in the Region and also in 13 Districts. It is the most important industry in the Sekondi-Takoradi metropolis employing about 1 in 3 persons. Mining and quarrying is the second largest employer in Tarkwa Nsuaem (22.6%) and Prestea/Huni valley (18.2%).

Males dominate in mining and quarrying, construction, transportation and storage, professional and technical activities and administrative and support service activities while females also dominate in wholesale and retail and accommodation and food service activities.

9.6 Employed Persons 15 years and Older by Employment Status

The employment status of persons 15 years and older is shown in Table 9.10. The self-employed (without employees) is the largest category in the Region (59.3%) as well as in all Districts. The proportion self employed without employees is over 60 percent in most (13 out of 17) Districts, with Ellembelle (69.0%) having the highest and Sekondi-Takoradi Metro (47.2%) the lowest. Females dominate the males in most Districts (12) in this category.

The self-employed with employees contribute less than five percent in all Districts except Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis (6.5%) and Bia (5.0%). Males dominate this category in all Districts.

The more urbanized districts in the region have a relatively higher proportion of persons who are employees than the less urbanized ones - Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis (36.6%) Tarkwa Nsuaem (25.8%), Shama (21.0%). Males also dominate the employee category.

Contributing family worker is the second largest category in eight Districts with proportions ranging from a low of 12.9 percent in Sefwi-Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai to a high of 29.6 percent Juabeso. Females dominate this group in all Districts.

Table 9.9: Employed persons 15 years and older by district, sex and industry

District	Total	Per-cent	Agricul-ture forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manu- -fac- -turing	Elec- -tricity gas, stream and air condi- -tioning supply	Water supply; sewerage waste mana- -gement and reme- -diation activities	Cons- -truction	Whole- -sale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motor- -cycles	Trans- -portatio n and storage	Acco- -mmo- -dation and food service actviities	Infor- -mation and communi- -cation	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Pro- -fessional scientific and tech. activities	Adminis- -trative and support service activities
Both Sexes																
All Regions	10,243,476	100.0	42.0	1.1	10.7	0.2	0.2	3.0	18.7	3.5	5.4	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.6
Western	960,561	100.0	47.5	3.7	10.5	0.2	0.3	2.4	14.8	3.5	5.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5
Jomoro	57,039	100.0	39.5	0.2	17.9	0.1	0.4	1.5	16.5	4.4	8.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.2
Ellembelle	29,567	100.0	35.4	4.3	14.4	0.1	0.7	2.9	15.9	3.6	9.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.4
Nzema East	23,453	100.0	57.8	3.3	11.2	0.1	0.9	1.5	9.5	1.6	5.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3
Ahanta West	44,029	100.0	38.1	1.5	15.6	0.1	0.3	3.8	17.9	4.5	7.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.7
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	215,273	100.0	5.9	1.1	16.8	0.5	0.5	5.2	28.9	7.8	8.8	0.7	1.5	0.0	1.3	1.3
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	87,989	100.0	6.7	1.1	15.5	0.5	0.4	5.6	30.1	7.4	8.5	0.9	1.8	0.0	1.4	1.3
<i>Takoradi</i>	39,630	100.0	3.2	1.4	14.5	0.3	0.6	2.9	29.3	9.1	10.6	0.9	1.5	0.0	1.3	1.4
<i>Sekondi</i>	26,931	100.0	4.8	0.8	17.1	0.4	0.8	3.5	28.8	6.4	9.2	0.7	1.3	0.1	1.5	1.3
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	60,723	100.0	7.1	0.9	20.0	0.5	0.6	6.8	26.8	8.0	8.1	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.9	1.1
Shama	30,526	100.0	32.4	0.7	23.4	1.0	1.0	4.3	15.0	4.6	6.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.5
Mpohor-Wassa East	52,046	100.0	63.3	7.2	8.5	0.0	0.2	1.3	7.5	1.6	4.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	35,319	100.0	32.2	22.6	8.3	0.1	0.2	2.7	14.4	2.7	7.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.1
Prestea/Huni Valley	66,626	100.0	44.1	18.2	7.3	0.1	0.1	1.5	13.6	2.1	5.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.8
Wassa Amenfi East	35,295	100.0	66.7	8.3	4.5	0.0	0.1	1.0	7.6	1.7	3.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
Wassa Amenfi West	64,532	100.0	68.9	2.3	7.4	0.1	0.2	1.0	8.6	1.5	2.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1
Aowin/Suaman	57,250	100.0	79.2	0.4	3.8	0.1	0.1	0.7	6.7	1.1	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Sefwi Akontombra	36,880	100.0	85.8	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	4.7	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Sefwi Wiawso	56,478	100.0	67.4	0.4	6.3	0.1	0.2	1.4	9.8	2.1	3.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	51,782	100.0	63.2	2.9	7.0	0.1	0.2	1.7	10.2	2.6	3.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3
Juabeso	53,883	100.0	79.9	0.1	3.8	0.0	0.1	0.5	6.9	1.1	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Bia	50,583	100.0	75.5	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.1	0.8	9.0	1.1	2.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 9.9: Employed persons 15 years and older by district, sex and industry (Cont'd)

District	Total	Per- cent	Agricul- ture forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manu- -fac- turing	Elec- tricity gas, stream and air condi- tioning supply	Water supply; sewerage waste mana- gement and reme- diation activities	Cons- truction	Whole- sale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motor- cycles	Trans- portatio n and storage	Acco- mmo- dation and food service actviities	Infor- mation and communi- cation	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Pro- fessional scientific and tech. activities	Adminis- -trative and support service activities
MALE																
All Regions	5,005,534	100.0	45.9	1.8	8.8	0.3	0.3	6.0	12.3	6.8	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.1	1.1	1.0
Western	488,144	100.0	51.3	6.1	8.2	0.3	0.3	4.5	8.9	6.5	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.9
Jomoro	27,723	100.0	47.8	0.4	11.5	0.1	0.4	3.1	12.4	8.8	2.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.4
Ellembelle	14,153	100.0	39.7	7.5	12.4	0.1	0.8	6.0	8.2	7.5	1.8	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.7
Nzema East	11,536	100.0	66.0	5.2	6.5	0.1	1.0	3.0	4.1	3.3	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5
Ahanta West	20,394	100.0	42.5	2.7	13.4	0.2	0.4	8.1	8.8	9.5	2.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.3
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	104,521	100.0	7.4	1.9	16.2	0.7	0.6	10.4	17.7	14.9	2.4	1.2	1.7	0.1	1.9	2.2
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	<i>43,246</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.3</i>
<i>Takoradi</i>	<i>19,221</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>16.9</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.4</i>
<i>Sekondi</i>	<i>12,534</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>16.5</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.4</i>
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	<i>29,520</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>19.3</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>2.0</i>
Shama	13,684	100.0	43.3	1.3	10.8	2.1	1.3	9.4	7.8	9.8	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.8
Mpohor-Wassa East	26,609	100.0	64.5	10.8	8.2	0.1	0.2	2.4	3.6	3.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	19,360	100.0	33.0	36.0	4.9	0.1	0.2	4.7	6.4	4.8	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.6	1.8
Prestea/Huni Valley	35,497	100.0	45.2	28.5	4.9	0.2	0.1	2.8	6.0	3.9	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.3
Wassa Amenfi East	18,722	100.0	67.5	12.7	3.1	0.0	0.1	1.8	4.9	3.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3
Wassa Amenfi West	34,311	100.0	70.5	3.8	7.4	0.1	0.1	1.8	5.6	2.7	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2
Aowin/Suaman	31,601	100.0	82.8	0.7	2.2	0.1	0.0	1.3	5.3	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
Sefwi Akontombra	20,453	100.0	87.8	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	4.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Sefwi Wiawso	28,613	100.0	69.8	0.8	5.0	0.1	0.1	2.8	6.8	4.0	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.3
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	25,309	100.0	63.8	5.4	5.3	0.1	0.2	3.3	6.4	5.1	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.6
Juabeso	28,335	100.0	83.0	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.9	6.1	2.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
Bia	27,323	100.0	79.1	0.1	2.6	0.0	0.1	1.4	8.1	2.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 9.9: Employed persons 15 years and older by district, sex and industry (Cont'd)

District	Total	Per- cent	Agricul- ture forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manu- -fac- turing	Elec- tricity gas, stream and air condi- tioning supply	Water supply; sewerage waste mana- gement and reme- diation activities	Cons- truction	Whole- sale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motor- cycles	Trans- portatio n and storage	Acco- mmo- dation and food service actiities	Infor- mation and communi- cation	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Pro- fessional scientific and tech. activities	Adminis- -trative and support service activities
Female																
All Regions	5,237,942	100.0	38.3	0.4	12.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	24.9	0.3	9.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.3
Western	472,417	100.0	43.6	1.2	12.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	20.8	0.3	9.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2
Jomoro	29,316	100.0	31.7	0.1	23.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	20.4	0.2	14.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1
Ellembelle	15,414	100.0	31.5	1.3	16.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	22.9	0.1	15.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1
Nzema East	11,917	100.0	49.8	1.4	15.8	0.1	0.8	0.1	14.8	0.1	10.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Ahanta West	23,635	100.0	34.3	0.4	17.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	25.8	0.2	12.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	110,752	100.0	4.5	0.3	17.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	39.4	1.0	15.0	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.4
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	<i>44,743</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>39.6</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.4</i>
<i>Takoradi</i>	<i>20,409</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>37.9</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>17.8</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.3</i>
<i>Sekondi</i>	<i>14,397</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>17.5</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>40.6</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.4</i>
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	<i>31,203</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>20.7</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>39.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>
Shama	16,842	100.0	23.5	0.1	33.7	0.1	0.7	0.1	20.9	0.4	10.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2
Mpohor-Wassa East	25,437	100.0	62.0	3.5	8.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	11.6	0.1	8.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	15,959	100.0	31.3	6.3	12.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	24.2	0.1	14.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
Prestea/Huni Valley	31,129	100.0	42.9	6.6	10.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	22.2	0.1	9.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Wassa Amenfi East	16,573	100.0	65.8	3.3	6.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	10.7	0.1	7.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Wassa Amenfi West	30,221	100.0	67.0	0.7	7.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	12.0	0.1	5.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Aowin/Suaman	25,649	100.0	74.8	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	8.5	0.1	3.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sefwi Akontombra	16,427	100.0	83.2	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.4	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Sefwi Wiawso	27,865	100.0	64.9	0.1	7.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	12.9	0.1	5.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	26,473	100.0	62.6	0.5	8.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	13.9	0.2	5.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Juabeso	25,548	100.0	76.5	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.1	4.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Bia	23,260	100.0	71.2	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	10.0	0.1	4.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 9.10: Employed persons 15 years and older by district, sex and status in employment

District	Total	Percent	Employee	Self employed without employee(s)	Self employed with employee(s)	Casual worker	Contributing family worker	Apprentice	Domestic employee (Househelp)	Other
Both Sexes										
All Regions	10,243,476	100.0	18.0	60.1	4.9	2.0	11.7	2.7	0.6	0.2
Western	960,561	100.0	19.1	59.3	4.3	2.9	11.4	2.3	0.6	0.2
Jomoro	57,039	100.0	15.2	66.7	4.0	2.3	8.5	2.4	0.6	0.2
Ellembelle	29,567	100.0	17.3	69.0	3.1	2.8	4.9	2.2	0.6	0.1
Nzema East	23,453	100.0	12.8	64.9	3.3	3.9	13.4	1.1	0.5	0.1
Ahanta West	44,029	100.0	19.9	63.5	4.2	2.8	5.8	3.1	0.6	0.1
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	215,273	100.0	36.6	47.2	6.5	2.4	3.0	3.7	0.5	0.2
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	87,989	100.0	35.5	48.0	7.3	2.0	2.8	3.7	0.5	0.2
<i>Takoradi</i>	39,630	100.0	41.1	42.6	6.8	2.6	2.6	3.7	0.5	0.1
<i>Sekondi</i>	26,931	100.0	39.5	46.3	6.1	2.5	2.2	2.8	0.4	0.2
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	60,723	100.0	33.9	49.5	5.2	2.7	4.0	4.1	0.4	0.2
Shama	30,526	100.0	21.0	63.1	4.6	1.9	5.6	3.2	0.3	0.1
Mpohor-Wassa East	52,046	100.0	14.4	64.2	3.4	2.8	13.5	1.1	0.6	0.1
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	35,319	100.0	25.8	56.6	3.7	3.8	7.3	2.1	0.6	0.1
Prestea/Huni Valley	66,626	100.0	15.8	62.3	3.1	3.4	12.5	2.0	0.7	0.2
Wassa Amenfi East	35,295	100.0	9.3	67.0	3.2	4.6	13.6	1.4	0.7	0.1
Wassa Amenfi West	64,532	100.0	11.8	65.8	2.6	2.3	15.1	1.4	0.8	0.1
Aowin/Suaman	57,250	100.0	8.7	63.8	4.3	3.2	17.4	1.5	0.8	0.2
Sefwi Akontombra	36,880	100.0	8.0	60.7	4.0	5.4	19.5	1.1	0.8	0.3
Sefwi Wiawso	56,478	100.0	12.5	67.2	3.0	1.6	13.2	1.5	0.8	0.2
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	51,782	100.0	12.7	66.5	3.0	1.7	12.9	2.4	0.6	0.2
Juabeso	53,883	100.0	10.7	50.5	4.1	2.6	29.6	1.7	0.7	0.2
Bia	50,583	100.0	13.8	54.3	5.0	5.0	18.4	2.3	1.0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 9.10: Employed persons 15 years and older by district, sex and status in employment (Cont'd)

District	Total	Percent	Employee	Self employed without employee(s)	Self employed with employee(s)	Casual worker	Contributing family worker	Apprentice	Domestic employee (Househelp)	Other
MALE										
All Regions	5,005,534	100.0	25.0	54.6	5.6	2.7	8.8	2.5	0.6	0.2
Western	488,144	100.0	27.4	53.8	4.8	4.2	7.2	1.8	0.6	0.2
Jomoro	27,723	100.0	24.3	57.9	4.9	3.9	6.3	1.9	0.7	0.2
Ellembelle	14,153	100.0	26.4	59.7	3.9	4.5	2.7	1.9	0.7	0.1
Nzema East	11,536	100.0	18.9	59.9	4.0	5.7	9.7	1.1	0.5	0.1
Ahanta West	20,394	100.0	32.0	49.3	5.5	4.5	4.7	3.3	0.6	0.1
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	104,521	100.0	52.3	30.6	7.3	3.6	1.8	3.8	0.4	0.2
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	<i>43,246</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>48.6</i>	<i>33.7</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>
<i>Takoradi</i>	<i>19,221</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>57.7</i>	<i>25.9</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.2</i>
<i>Sekondi</i>	<i>12,534</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>57.7</i>	<i>26.6</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.2</i>
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	<i>29,520</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>51.8</i>	<i>30.8</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>
Shama	13,684	100.0	35.3	48.1	6.1	3.2	3.7	3.3	0.3	0.2
Mpohor-Wassa East	26,609	100.0	21.0	61.4	4.0	3.9	8.2	0.9	0.5	0.1
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	19,360	100.0	37.4	48.0	3.9	5.0	3.8	1.3	0.5	0.0
Prestea/Huni Valley	35,497	100.0	23.4	58.2	3.7	4.5	8.0	1.4	0.7	0.2
Wassa Amenfi East	18,722	100.0	12.9	66.5	3.5	6.9	8.6	0.8	0.7	0.1
Wassa Amenfi West	34,311	100.0	16.8	66.7	2.8	3.4	8.8	0.7	0.7	0.2
Aowin/Suaman	31,601	100.0	11.4	67.7	4.7	4.2	10.2	0.7	0.8	0.2
Sefwi Akontombra	20,453	100.0	11.1	65.0	4.2	6.3	11.8	0.6	0.8	0.4
Sefwi Wiawso	28,613	100.0	18.3	65.9	3.2	2.4	8.4	0.9	0.7	0.2
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	25,309	100.0	20.0	63.6	3.2	2.7	8.2	1.5	0.6	0.1
Juabeso	28,335	100.0	15.1	55.6	4.2	4.1	19.4	0.9	0.6	0.1
Bia	27,323	100.0	18.8	57.0	5.2	6.7	9.7	1.2	1.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 9.10: Employed persons 15 years and older by district, sex and status in employment (Cont'd)

District	Total	Percent	Employee	Self employed without employee(s)	Self employed with employee(s)	Casual worker	Contributing family worker	Apprentice	Domestic employee (Househelp)	Other
FEMALE										
All Regions	5,237,942	100.0	11.2	65.3	4.2	1.2	14.4	2.9	0.7	0.1
Western	472,417	100.0	10.5	65.0	3.8	1.5	15.6	2.8	0.7	0.2
Jomoro	29,316	100.0	6.7	75.1	3.2	0.9	10.5	2.9	0.6	0.2
Ellembelle	15,414	100.0	8.9	77.5	2.4	1.2	7.0	2.3	0.6	0.1
Nzema East	11,917	100.0	6.9	69.8	2.5	2.0	17.1	1.1	0.4	0.2
Ahanta West	23,635	100.0	9.5	75.7	3.2	1.4	6.8	2.8	0.5	0.1
Sekondi Takoradi										
Metropolis	110,752	100.0	21.8	62.9	5.8	1.2	4.1	3.6	0.5	0.2
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	<i>44,743</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>22.9</i>	<i>61.8</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.2</i>
<i>Takoradi</i>	<i>20,409</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>25.5</i>	<i>58.3</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.1</i>
<i>Sekondi</i>	<i>14,397</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>23.6</i>	<i>63.5</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.1</i>
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	<i>31,203</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>67.2</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.2</i>
Shama	16,842	100.0	9.5	75.3	3.5	1.0	7.2	3.2	0.3	0.1
Mpohor-Wassa East	25,437	100.0	7.5	67.1	2.7	1.6	18.9	1.3	0.7	0.1
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	15,959	100.0	11.7	67.0	3.5	2.4	11.5	3.1	0.7	0.1
Prestea/Huni Valley	31,129	100.0	7.3	67.0	2.4	2.0	17.6	2.8	0.8	0.2
Wassa Amenfi East	16,573	100.0	5.3	67.6	2.9	2.1	19.2	2.0	0.7	0.2
Wassa Amenfi West	30,221	100.0	6.1	64.9	2.5	1.1	22.3	2.3	0.9	0.1
Aowin/Suaman	25,649	100.0	5.4	58.9	3.8	2.0	26.2	2.6	0.8	0.2
Sefwi Akontombra	16,427	100.0	4.2	55.4	3.9	4.3	29.2	1.8	0.9	0.3
Sefwi Wiawso	27,865	100.0	6.5	68.6	2.8	0.9	18.1	2.1	0.8	0.1
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso										
Bekwai	26,473	100.0	5.8	69.2	2.8	0.8	17.4	3.2	0.7	0.2
Juabeso	25,548	100.0	5.9	44.8	3.9	1.0	40.9	2.6	0.7	0.3
Bia	23,260	100.0	7.9	51.1	4.7	3.0	28.5	3.6	1.0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

9.7 Employment Sector

Six categories are provided for sector of employment, namely, public/government, private formal, private informal, semi-public/parastatal, NGOs (local and international) and other international organizations. The private informal sector accounts for over 80 percent in all districts except Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis (69.3%) and Tarkwa Nsuaem (78.9%). Females dominate this sector.

The public (6.2%) and private formal (7.6%) sectors contribute relatively, significant numbers to employment of persons 15 years and older for the Region as well as the Districts. The proportions of employed in private formal sector is particularly important in Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis and Tarkwa/Nsuaem, employing 15.3 percent and 16.7 percent respectively. Males dominate employment in both sectors in all Districts.

Table 9.11: Employed persons 15 years and older by district, sex and sector of employment

District	Total	Per- cent	Public (Govern- ment)	Private Formal	Private Informal	Semi- Public/ Para- statal	NGOs (Local and Inter- national)	Other Inter- national Organi- sations
Both Sexes								
All Regions	10,243,476	100.0	6.2	6.8	86.2	0.1	0.5	0.0
Western	960,561	100.0	6.2	7.6	85.5	0.2	0.5	0.0
Jomoro	57,039	100.0	4.5	3.7	91.3	0.1	0.5	0.0
Ellembelle	29,567	100.0	6.3	5.9	86.9	0.3	0.5	0.0
Nzema East	23,453	100.0	5.5	4.0	90.1	0.0	0.4	-
Ahanta West	44,029	100.0	4.8	9.1	85.2	0.3	0.5	0.0
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	215,273	100.0	14.1	15.3	69.3	0.3	0.9	0.1
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	87,989	100.0	11.4	16.3	70.8	0.3	1.1	0.1
<i>Takoradi</i>	39,630	100.0	20.0	14.6	64.4	0.3	0.7	0.1
<i>Sekondi</i>	26,931	100.0	18.7	13.7	66.4	0.2	1.0	0.1
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	60,723	100.0	12.0	15.1	71.8	0.3	0.8	0.0
Shama	30,526	100.0	6.2	6.3	86.5	0.4	0.6	0.0
Mpohor-Wassa East	52,046	100.0	3.7	7.0	88.9	0.1	0.3	0.0
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	35,319	100.0	3.9	16.7	78.9	0.1	0.3	0.1
Prestea/Huni Valley	66,626	100.0	2.9	7.5	89.1	0.1	0.4	0.0
Wassa Amenfi East	35,295	100.0	3.0	2.0	94.6	0.0	0.3	-
Wassa Amenfi West	64,532	100.0	3.8	6.0	89.8	0.0	0.4	-
Aowin/Suaman	57,250	100.0	3.1	2.3	94.1	0.1	0.4	-
Sefwi Akontombra	36,880	100.0	2.1	2.2	95.4	0.0	0.3	0.0
Sefwi Wiawso	56,478	100.0	4.8	5.7	89.0	0.1	0.4	0.0
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	51,782	100.0	4.6	5.2	89.3	0.5	0.3	0.0
Juabeso	53,883	100.0	2.8	2.2	94.5	0.0	0.4	0.0
Bia	50,583	100.0	3.1	2.3	94.2	0.1	0.3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 9.11: Employed persons 15 years and older by district, sex and sector of employment (Cont'd)

District	Total	Per- cent	Public (Govern- ment)	Private Formal	Private Informal	Semi- Public/ Para- statal	NGOs (Local and Inter- national)	Other Inter- national Organi- sations
Male								
All Regions	5,005,534	100.0	8.1	9.7	81.2	0.2	0.7	0.1
Western	488,144	100.0	8.1	11.3	79.6	0.3	0.7	0.0
Jomoro	27,723	100.0	6.8	5.4	87.0	0.1	0.7	0.0
Ellembelle	14,153	100.0	8.9	9.4	80.5	0.4	0.8	0.0
Nzema East	11,536	100.0	7.0	5.5	87.0	0.0	0.5	-
Ahanta West	20,394	100.0	6.8	14.3	77.8	0.4	0.7	0.0
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	104,521	100.0	18.7	23.0	56.3	0.5	1.5	0.1
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	43,246	100.0	14.1	23.2	60.4	0.4	1.8	0.1
<i>Takoradi</i>	19,221	100.0	28.0	21.4	49.0	0.5	1.0	0.1
<i>Sekondi</i>	12,534	100.0	25.0	21.8	51.1	0.3	1.6	0.2
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	29,520	100.0	16.6	24.4	57.2	0.5	1.2	0.0
Shama	13,684	100.0	9.0	10.5	78.6	0.8	1.0	0.0
Mpohor-Wassa East	26,609	100.0	5.0	11.1	83.4	0.1	0.4	0.0
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	19,360	100.0	4.6	25.2	69.5	0.1	0.4	0.1
Prestea/Huni Valley	35,497	100.0	3.8	12.0	83.6	0.1	0.5	0.0
Wassa Amenfi East	18,722	100.0	3.8	2.7	93.0	0.1	0.4	-
Wassa Amenfi West	34,311	100.0	4.9	8.8	85.8	0.0	0.5	-
Aowin/Suaman	31,601	100.0	3.9	2.9	92.7	0.1	0.5	-
Sefwi Akontombra	20,453	100.0	2.7	2.8	94.1	0.0	0.3	0.0
Sefwi Wiawso	28,613	100.0	6.5	8.5	84.3	0.1	0.6	0.0
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	25,309	100.0	6.4	8.6	83.4	1.0	0.5	0.1
Juabeso	28,335	100.0	3.7	2.9	92.8	0.0	0.5	0.0
Bia	27,323	100.0	4.2	3.2	92.0	0.1	0.4	-
FEMALE								
All Regions	5,237,942	100.0	4.5	4.1	91.0	0.1	0.3	0.0
Western	472,417	100.0	4.2	3.8	91.6	0.1	0.3	0.0
Jomoro	29,316	100.0	2.3	2.0	95.3	0.1	0.4	-
Ellembelle	15,414	100.0	4.0	2.6	92.8	0.3	0.3	0.0
Nzema East	11,917	100.0	4.0	2.6	93.1	0.0	0.4	-
Ahanta West	23,635	100.0	3.0	4.7	91.7	0.2	0.4	-
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	110,752	100.0	9.7	8.0	81.7	0.1	0.4	0.0
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	44,743	100.0	8.8	9.7	80.9	0.1	0.4	0.0
<i>Takoradi</i>	20,409	100.0	12.4	8.2	78.9	0.1	0.4	0.0
<i>Sekondi</i>	14,397	100.0	13.2	6.5	79.6	0.1	0.6	0.0
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	31,203	-00.0	7.7	6.3	85.5	0.1	0.3	0.0
Shama	16,842	100.0	3.8	2.8	92.9	0.1	0.3	0.0
Mpohor-Wassa East	25,437	100.0	2.4	2.7	94.7	0.1	0.2	-
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	15,959	100.0	3.1	6.3	90.3	0.1	0.2	0.0
Prestea/Huni Valley	31,129	100.0	1.9	2.4	95.4	0.0	0.3	0.0
Wassa Amenfi East	16,573	100.0	2.1	1.3	96.4	0.0	0.2	-
Wassa Amenfi West	30,221	100.0	2.6	2.8	94.3	0.0	0.3	-
Aowin/Suaman	25,649	100.0	2.2	1.7	95.9	0.1	0.3	-
Sefwi Akontombra	16,427	100.0	1.4	1.4	97.0	0.0	0.2	-
Sefwi Wiawso	27,865	100.0	3.0	2.9	93.7	0.0	0.3	-
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	26,473	100.0	2.9	1.9	94.9	0.1	0.2	0.0
Juabeso	25,548	100.0	1.8	1.5	96.5	0.0	0.3	0.0
Bia	23,260	100.0	1.7	1.4	96.6	0.0	0.2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER TEN

DISABILITY

10.1 Introduction

After many years of advocacy, data on disability were collected in the 2010 PHC. This provides a comprehensive data base on Persons with disability (PWD) because of the possibility of providing such data for small geographic areas as well as by cross classification of disability data by various social, demographic and economic variables. The data are needed for planning the special needs of PWDs.

10.2 Population with Disability by District

There are 66,016 PWD in this region, and they constituted 2.8 percent of the population compared with 3.0 percent at the national level. For the Districts, the percentages range from 1.0 percent in Bia to 5.3 percent in Mpohor-Wassa East. Nine Districts recorded values higher than the Regional figure while 10 Districts had values below the Regional average (Table 10.1).

Table 10.1: Persons with disability by district and age

District	Total Population	Population with disability		Age group							
		Num.	Prop. of Pop	All ages	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Ghana	24,658,823	737,743	3.0	100.0	18.0	13.5	12.5	11.8	12.2	10.0	22.2
Western	2,376,021	66,016	2.8	100.0	18.1	13.7	13.2	12.4	13.0	10.3	19.2
Jomoro	150,107	4,812	3.2	100.0	18.4	11.8	12.0	12.9	12.7	9.9	22.3
Ellembelle	87,501	1,428	1.6	100.0	16.5	12.3	11.3	11.3	12.3	10.2	26.1
Nzema East	60,828	1,505	2.5	100.0	19.9	12.8	13.5	12.8	11.7	10.0	19.3
Ahanta West	106,215	3,039	2.9	100.0	14.2	13.5	11.8	12.3	12.0	11.7	24.5
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	559,548	16,689	3.0	100.0	14.2	14.9	13.7	12.2	13.5	12.0	19.6
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	232,617	8,083	3.5	100.0	14.0	16.2	14.2	12.8	14.2	12.2	16.3
<i>Takoradi</i>	97,352	2,913	3.0	100.0	8.2	12.3	16.9	13.4	15.1	13.6	20.6
<i>Sekondi</i>	70,361	3,429	4.9	100.0	15.3	14.1	11.5	11.0	12.5	11.2	24.6
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	159,218	2,264	1.4	100.0	20.7	14.8	11.0	10.1	10.6	10.6	22.2
Shama	81,966	1,900	2.3	100.0	12.4	12.5	11.8	12.0	13.3	11.4	26.6
Mpohor-Wassa East	123,996	6,510	5.3	100.0	19.1	13.5	13.6	13.1	13.9	10.6	16.2
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	90,477	2,790	3.1	100.0	22.5	14.1	14.3	13.5	14.7	8.1	12.9
Prestea/Huni Valley	159,304	6,305	4.0	100.0	17.2	12.1	13.1	12.5	15.4	11.3	18.4
Wassa Amenfi East	83,478	3,711	4.4	100.0	19.4	14.4	14.0	12.1	12.1	10.1	18.0
Wassa Amenfi West	161,166	2,649	1.6	100.0	20.0	13.0	12.9	11.4	13.0	8.2	21.6
Aowin/Suaman	138,415	3,148	2.3	100.0	33.5	13.6	13.8	11.6	9.3	6.3	11.9
Sefwi Akontombra	82,467	2,135	2.6	100.0	17.6	14.6	18.0	14.0	12.6	8.9	14.3
Sefwi Wiawso	139,200	2,077	1.5	100.0	20.8	12.4	11.3	11.8	10.8	9.1	23.7
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	123,272	4,797	3.9	100.0	17.4	14.2	11.1	12.2	12.8	9.8	22.6
Juabeso	111,749	1,389	1.2	100.0	20.4	16.5	13.3	12.9	9.4	8.5	18.9
Bia	116,332	1,132	1.0	100.0	28.4	17.5	15.7	13.1	9.4	7.0	9.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

10.2.1 Population with Disability by District and Age

Persons aged 65 years and older recorded the highest proportion of PWD by in 12 districts. However, in seven districts the highest proportions of PWDs are within 0 – 14 years. Only one District, Sefwi Akontombra recorded a high figure for those within 25 – 34 years. The majority of Districts (17) recorded low figures of PWD especially for those within 55 – 64 years. Sekondi and Essikadu-Ketan were the only two who recorded low figures for those within 35 – 44 year age group.

10.2.2 Population with Disability by District and Sex

The difference between the sexes was less than 1 percent in only two Districts- Nzema East and Prestea Huni Valley. Sefwi Akontombra recorded the largest difference of males over females (10.7%). All coastal Districts had a higher proportion of males with disability than females. Sefwi Bibiani Ahwiaso Bekwai was the only District with a similar (large) proportion which was not a coastal District.

Table 10.2: Persons with disability by sex

District	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Regions	737,743	100.0	350,096	47.5	387,647	52.5
Western	66,016	100.0	32,641	49.4	33,375	50.6
Jomoro	4,812	100.0	2,241	46.6	2,571	53.4
Ellembelle	1,428	100.0	689	48.2	739	51.8
Nzema East	1,505	100.0	750	49.8	755	50.2
Ahanta West	3,039	100.0	1,399	46.0	1,640	54.0
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	16,689	100.0	7,934	47.5	8,755	52.5
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	8,083	100.0	3,605	44.6	4,478	55.4
<i>Takoradi</i>	2,913	100.0	1,504	51.6	1,409	48.4
<i>Sekondi</i>	3,429	100.0	1,701	49.6	1,728	50.4
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	2,264	100.0	1,124	49.6	1,140	50.4
Shama	1,900	100.0	886	46.6	1,014	53.4
Mpohor-Wassa East	6,510	100.0	3,290	50.5	3,220	49.5
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	2,790	100.0	1,430	51.3	1,360	48.7
Prestea/Huni Valley	6,305	100.0	3,150	50.0	3,155	50.0
Wassa Amenfi East	3,711	100.0	1,888	50.9	1,823	49.1
Wassa Amenfi West	2,649	100.0	1,427	53.9	1,222	46.1
Aowin/Suaman	3,148	100.0	1,661	52.8	1,487	47.2
Sefwi Akontombra	2,135	100.0	1,182	55.4	953	44.6
Sefwi Wiawso	2,077	100.0	1,068	51.4	1,009	48.6
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	4,797	100.0	2,286	47.7	2,511	52.3
Juabeso	1,389	100.0	742	53.4	647	46.6
Bia	1,132	100.0	618	54.6	514	45.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

10.2.3 Population with Disability by District and Marital Status

The distribution of PWD by marital status in the districts follows a pattern similar to what prevails at both the national and Regional levels (Table 10.3). About 40 percent of PWDs were married, while over 20 percent never married. In the Region, 14 percent were widowed, while 10% had divorced. The highest proportion of married PWD was recorded by Sefwi Akontombra (52.0%) and the lowest in Ellembelle (32.5%). The proportion never married was between 21.2 percent (Ellembelle) and 34.8% (Bia).

Bia (6.9%), Aowin/Suaman (7.0%) and Sefwi Akontombra (8.7%) had the lowest widow and divorce rates of less than 10 percent, while Shama (19.8%) and Ellembelle (19.5%) recorded the highest widow rates of nearly 20 percent. Jomoro (14.1%) and Ellembelle (13.7%) also had the highest divorce rates.

Table 10.3: Persons with disability by marital status

District	Total	Percent	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/ Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
All regions	632,718	100.0	27.3	4.4	40.3	3.4	7.8	16.8
Western	56,518	100.0	26.0	3.4	43.2	2.9	10.2	14.2
Jomoro	4,072	100.0	21.2	3.7	42.1	3.8	14.1	15.0
Ellembelle	1,243	100.0	29.3	1.9	32.5	4.3	12.5	19.5
Nzema East	1,273	100.0	25.7	6.2	39.3	4.6	9.0	15.2
Ahanta West	2,713	100.0	22.0	3.8	38.4	3.3	13.7	18.7
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	14,884	100.0	30.9	2.8	38.5	3.1	8.3	16.4
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	7,212	100.0	29.1	3.6	43.6	2.5	7.2	14.0
<i>Takoradi</i>	2,743	100.0	31.0	2.6	35.0	3.4	9.8	18.2
<i>Sekondi</i>	3,016	100.0	32.2	1.1	33.8	3.2	9.9	19.7
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	1,913	100.0	35.3	2.7	31.8	4.5	8.2	17.4
Shama	1,726	100.0	24.2	1.7	38.2	3.0	13.2	19.8
Mpohor-Wassa East	5,571	100.0	25.1	3.6	45.6	2.8	10.1	12.7
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	2,253	100.0	25.8	4.0	47.4	2.4	9.4	11.1
Prestea/Huni Valley	5,456	100.0	21.0	3.8	48.6	2.8	10.1	13.8
Wassa Amenfi East	3,157	100.0	24.0	5.1	46.8	2.5	9.4	12.2
Wassa Amenfi West	2,215	100.0	25.6	3.6	44.9	2.6	10.3	13.0
Aowin/Suaman	2,222	100.0	26.6	4.3	51.5	2.4	8.2	7.0
Sefwi Akontombra	1,837	100.0	22.8	5.1	52.0	2.8	8.6	8.7
Sefwi Wiawso	1,734	100.0	26.1	1.5	42.6	2.2	13.0	14.6
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso-Bekwai	4,125	100.0	24.1	2.6	46.6	2.3	11.4	12.9
Juabeso	1,155	100.0	29.0	2.9	42.5	1.5	12.9	11.3
Bia	882	100.0	34.8	5.2	43.3	3.6	6.1	6.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

10.2.4 Population with Disability by District and Type of Locality

A close analysis of the data by type of locality (Table 10.4) shows that the difference between rural and urban areas is small. It is only in Sefwi Bibiani Ahwiaso Bekwai that the difference is higher than 2.0 percent.

Table 10.4: Persons with disability by district and type of locality

District	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Population with Disability	Percentage with disability	Total	Population with Disability	Percentage with disability	Total	Population with Disability	Percentage with disability
Western	2,376,021	66,016	2.8	1,007,969	26,801	2.7	1,368,052	39,215	2.9
Jomoro	150,107	4,812	3.2	53,084	1,294	2.4	97,023	3,518	3.6
Ellembelle	87,501	1,428	1.6	18,010	322	1.8	69,491	1,106	1.6
Nzema East	60,828	1,505	2.5	20,655	416	2	40,173	1,089	2.7
Ahanta West	106,215	3,039	2.9	31,286	592	1.9	74,929	2,447	3.3
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	559,548	16,689	3	537,475	16,309	3	22,073	380	1.7
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	232,617	8,083	3.5	224,876	7,961	3.5	7,741	122	1.6
<i>Takoradi</i>	97,352	2,913	3	97,352	2,913	3	-	-	-
<i>Sekondi</i>	70,361	3,429	4.9	70,361	3,429	4.9	-	-	-
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	159,218	2,264	1.4	144,886	2,006	1.4	14,332	258	1.8
Shama	81,966	1,900	2.3	46,070	1,066	2.3	35,896	834	2.3
Mpohor-Wassa East	123,996	6,510	5.3	17,065	906	5.3	106,931	5,604	5.2
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	90,477	2,790	3.1	27,405	790	2.9	63,072	2,000	3.2
Prestea/Huni Valley	159,304	6,305	4	59,093	1,807	3.1	100,211	4,498	4.5
Wassa Amenfi East	83,478	3,711	4.4	5,750	330	5.7	77,728	3,381	4.3
Wassa Amenfi West	161,166	2,649	1.6	44,203	617	1.4	116,963	2,032	1.7
Aowin/Suaman	138,415	3,148	2.3	19,724	307	1.6	118,691	2,841	2.4
Sefwi Akontombra	82,467	2,135	2.6	7,287	96	1.3	75,180	2,039	2.7
Sefwi Wiawso	139,200	2,077	1.5	49,825	733	1.5	89,375	1,344	1.5
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso	123,272	4,797	3.9	35,137	837	2.4	88,135	3,960	4.5
Juabeso	111,749	1,389	1.2	12,547	101	0.8	99,202	1,288	1.3
Bia	116,332	1,132	1	23,353	278	1.2	92,979	854	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

10.2.5 Population with Disability by District and level of Education

The distribution of PWD by level of education (Table 10.5) in the Region indicated a similar national trend, where about 40 percent had never attended school. Secondary, Post Secondary, Vocational/Technical/Commercial and Tertiary followed in that order with declining percentages with differences across Districts.

Shama which is relatively highly urbanized recorded the highest proportion (51.7%) of those who had never attended school, as well as the lowest rates for pre-primary (1.8%) and basic (38.0%) education.

Sekondi Takoradi Metro had the highest proportions of persons with Secondary, Vocational/Technical/Commercial, Post Secondary and Tertiary education. Apart from Tarkwa Nsuaem which recorded a little above a 1.0 percentage point for tertiary education, all other districts recorded less than 1.0 percent.

Table 10.5: Persons with disability by level of education

District	Total	Never attended	Pre-primary	Basic sch.	Sec./ SSS/ SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm	Post-Sec.	Tertiary
All Regions	713,400	40.1	3.4	43.5	6.5	2.0	3.1	1.4
Western	63,563	36.5	3.7	47.1	6.4	2.0	3.5	0.9
Jomoro	4,544	46.2	3.2	41.2	5.5	1.0	2.6	0.4
Ellembelle	1,379	46.5	3.1	40.8	6.1	1.2	1.8	0.6
Nzema East	1,424	45.2	3.4	45.3	3.1	0.7	1.8	0.6
Ahanta West	2,970	47.8	3.2	42.3	2.6	1.2	2.4	0.4
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	16,177	22.6	2.5	48.3	11.5	4.7	8.2	2.3
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	7,821	20.8	2.5	47.4	12.0	5.1	9.4	2.8
<i>Takoradi</i>	2,861	23.6	0.7	47.9	11.9	5.5	8.6	1.9
<i>Sekondi</i>	3,323	21.0	2.8	51.4	11.3	4.3	7.2	2.1
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	2,172	30.4	4.1	47.0	9.5	2.9	4.4	1.6
Shama	1,870	51.7	1.8	38.0	4.3	1.2	2.2	0.9
Mpohor-Wassa East	6,279	37.4	4.0	52.1	3.3	0.9	2.1	0.2
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	2,683	30.2	4.7	53.2	6.5	1.7	2.5	1.3
Prestea/Huni Valley	6,133	34.7	4.0	52.8	5.4	1.3	1.7	0.2
Wassa Amenfi East	3,605	36.7	3.8	53.1	4.1	0.8	1.4	0.1
Wassa Amenfi West	2,539	42.5	4.4	45.3	4.8	1.0	1.7	0.3
Aowin/Suaman	2,856	43.9	8.6	41.5	3.9	0.5	1.4	0.2
Sefwi Akontombra	2,085	47.0	3.3	44.9	3.6	0.2	1.0	-
Sefwi Wiawso	1,991	44.2	4.4	41.5	5.5	1.1	2.5	0.8
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	4,633	40.7	4.3	45.4	5.2	1.4	2.4	0.6
Juabeso	1,324	47.8	4.5	41.6	4.6	0.8	0.6	0.1
Bia	1,071	39.7	6.7	45.1	6.7	0.7	0.7	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

10.2.6 Population with Disability by District and Literacy Status

The proportion of illiterate persons ranged from 23.2 percent in Sekondi Takoradi Metro to 52.9 percent in Shama. The high illiteracy rate in the latter was partly influenced by low level of basic education and high proportions of persons who had never attended school.

The most common literacy was in English and a Ghanaian Language.

Table 10.6: Persons with disability by literacy status

District	Total	Percent	None (Not literate)	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	Other
All Regions	640,662	100.0	42.0	14.3	7.5	35.3	0.9
Western	57,205	100.0	38.2	17.9	6.2	36.8	0.9
Jomoro	4,133	100.0	49.0	12.2	4.6	32.2	2.0
Ellembelle	1,258	100.0	49.4	7.0	5.6	36.6	1.4
Nzema East	1,290	100.0	47.3	13.6	4.0	34.3	0.9
Ahanta West	2,743	100.0	49.7	19.6	3.9	26.1	0.7
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	15,025	100.0	23.2	26.7	4.7	44.0	1.4
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	7,277	100.0	21.1	28.1	4.6	44.7	1.5
<i>Takoradi</i>	2,757	100.0	23.7	28.7	5.9	40.8	0.9
<i>Sekondi</i>	3,063	100.0	22.3	24.0	3.7	48.5	1.5
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	1,928	100.0	31.9	22.8	5.2	38.7	0.3
Shama	1,740	100.0	52.9	14.1	2.8	29.7	0.6
Mpohor-Wassa East	5,649	100.0	38.9	18.6	5.7	36.3	0.4
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	2,292	100.0	31.9	21.4	7.5	38.7	0.5
Prestea/Huni Valley	5,518	100.0	36.6	17.7	7.8	37.3	0.6
Wassa Amenfi East	3,197	100.0	39.3	18.1	10.9	30.9	0.8
Wassa Amenfi West	2,237	100.0	45.5	9.6	9.1	35.4	0.4
Aowin/Suaman	2,257	100.0	49.8	12.6	5.0	31.7	0.8
Sefwi Akontombra	1,858	100.0	47.7	8.7	7.8	35.6	0.3
Sefwi Wiawso	1,763	100.0	47.2	10.3	5.4	36.6	0.4
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	4,177	100.0	43.2	11.3	8.9	36.0	0.6
Juabeso	1,174	100.0	50.9	13.6	6.6	28.3	0.5
Bia	894	100.0	42.3	9.5	7.6	38.1	2.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

10.2.7 Population with Disability by District and Economic Activity Status

On the whole, employment rates among PWD appeared to be lower while unemployment rate was higher among coastal districts.

Table 10.7: Persons with disability by economic activity status

District	Economic Activity Status				
	N	%	Employed	Unemployed	Not active
All Regions	54,055	100.0	55.7	2.6	41.7
Western	3,926	100.0	49.1	2.4	48.5
Jomoro	1,192	100.0	30.7	1.9	67.4
Ellembelle	1,206	100.0	50.7	2.5	46.8
Nzema East	2,608	100.0	49.3	3.9	46.8
Ahanta West	14,322	100.0	43.9	4.9	51.1
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	6,948	100.0	50.1	5.3	44.6
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	2,673	100.0	40.5	3.8	55.7
<i>Takoradi</i>	2,906	100.0	38.0	5.8	56.2
<i>Sekondi</i>	1,795	100.0	34.8	3.7	61.5
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	1,664	100.0	44.0	2.5	53.5
Shama	5,266	100.0	66.2	1.5	32.3
Mpohor-Wassa East	2,163	100.0	60.9	2.8	36.2
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	5,219	100.0	66.8	1.4	31.8
Prestea/Huni Valley	2,992	100.0	67.1	2.0	30.9
Wassa Amenfi East	2,119	100.0	59.3	1.2	39.5
Wassa Amenfi West	2,094	100.0	65.8	1.9	32.3
Aowin/Suaman	1,760	100.0	76.9	0.4	22.7
Sefwi Akontombra	1,645	100.0	54.3	0.7	45.0
Sefwi Wiawso	3,963	100.0	64.5	1.2	34.3
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	1,105	100.0	61.2	0.2	38.6
Juabeso	811	100.0	60.3	1.7	38.0
Bia	54,055	100.0	55.7	2.6	41.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

10.3 Type of Disability by District

Types of disability captured by the 2010 census include sight, physical, emotional, intellectual, hearing, speech and other. This national pattern is maintained in the Region (Table 10.8).

Table 10.8: Persons with disability by type and district

	Total	Sight	Hearing	Speech	Physical	Intellectual	Emotional	Other
All Regions	737,743	40.1	15.0	13.7	25.4	15.2	18.6	10.4
Western	66,016	41.6	13.2	13.7	25.2	14.8	16.3	9.3
Jomoro	4,812	36.6	12.6	12.1	30.5	12.8	11.1	18.3
Ellembelle	1,428	37.1	12.0	16.3	35.7	14.1	12.9	9.0
Nzema East	1,505	33.7	13.6	15.7	33.6	14.2	13.2	12.6
Ahanta West	3,039	42.7	12.9	12.0	34.1	9.8	8.8	8.9
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	16,689	42.6	11.2	13.9	23.5	17.8	17.5	8.0
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	8,083	47.6	9.6	10.5	18.7	16.3	23.2	7.9
<i>Takoradi</i>	2,913	47.7	12.8	15.4	27.0	12.7	12.3	8.0
<i>Sekondi</i>	3,429	35.4	10.1	15.1	25.0	26.4	11.2	4.1
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	2,264	29.1	16.3	22.6	33.8	16.6	13.8	14.2
Shama	1,900	29.9	12.7	14.7	41.6	15.9	14.8	8.0
Mpohor-Wassa East	6,510	45.1	12.6	10.9	23.5	11.1	23.0	7.9
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	2,790	36.1	10.3	15.9	20.8	24.3	16.9	5.1
Prestea/Huni Valley	6,305	52.8	14.6	13.0	24.6	12.7	10.9	7.3
Wassa Amenfi East	3,711	44.1	14.6	10.5	20.2	7.6	21.8	7.0
Wassa Amenfi West	2,649	37.9	15.1	16.5	29.5	15.4	14.0	8.6
Aowin/Suaman	3,148	33.5	16.4	16.9	20.2	24.5	12.0	13.2
Sefwi Akontombra	2,135	38.3	14.6	14.7	18.1	8.0	23.1	16.5
Sefwi Wiawso	2,077	43.2	17.2	15.5	26.1	13.9	12.6	8.6
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	4,797	44.5	12.6	10.1	19.7	13.6	19.1	7.1
Juabeso	1,389	34.8	15.5	19.0	29.3	16.9	16.9	9.8
Bia	1,132	36.2	20.8	26.3	27.8	16.2	20.0	13.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Sight was the leading disability in all districts apart from Shama where physical was the most common. The types of disability were ranked from 1 to 7 in each district (Table 10.8). The disability with the highest proportion was ranked 1 and the lowest 7. A summary of the ranking is as follows:

Table 10.9: Types of disability in districts by rank

Type of disability	Rank, Number of districts							Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Sight	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	17
Hearing	0	0	3	3	6	5	0	17
Speech	0	0	5	4	5	3	0	17
Physical	1	11	5	0	0	0	0	17
Intellectual	0	2	2	6	4	2	1	17
Emotional	0	2	2	3	3	4	3	17
Other	0	0	1	1	0	2	13	17

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The second most common disability was physical and this was predominant in 11 districts. Due to the varying ranks for the hearing, speech, intellectual and emotional disabilities, it is not possible to generalize for the entire region.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

11.1 Introduction

The 2010 PHC is the first time data has been collected on agricultural activity in a population census in Ghana. The chapter discusses households in agriculture by size of household, age and sex of head of household and type of locality. Types of farming by head of household and locality are also considered.

11.2 Households in Agriculture

Although about half of all the 553,634 households in the Region are involved in agriculture, there are wide variations among Districts in the proportions engaged in Agricultural activity it (Table 11.1). In ten Districts, the proportions are over 70 percent with Juabeso and Sefwi Akontombra recording in excess of over 80 percent. The four coastal Districts recorded between 45 to 55 percent of households. This is partly due to the fact that they are mostly involved in marine fishing which was not captured as part of agriculture under this section.

The distribution of households in agriculture by District shows that the more urbanized Districts have a smaller percentage of households in agriculture than less urbanized ones. However, the distribution of households in agriculture by District follows the same pattern in both rural and urban areas (Table 11.1b and 11.1c), with rural areas having higher proportions of households in agriculture. In Sekondi and Takoradi which are completely urban, only about 5 percent of households are engaged in agriculture.

The distribution of households in agriculture by household size shows little variation by Districts for the entire Region as well as by locality of residence. The percentages of households in agriculture fluctuate between 10 and 14.5 for households of sizes one to three, but reaches a peak of 14 – 15 percent for four person households in 13 Districts and another peak of 14–15 percent five persons households in five Districts. As household size increases from six to nine, the percentages in agriculture decline.

Over 60 percent of all households in agriculture are headed by males. This pattern is replicated in both urban and rural areas (Table 11.2).

Table 11.1: Households in agriculture by district, type of locality and household size

Region/District	Household Size													Av. Hh size	% Hhs in agric
	All households	Agric. households	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+		
All Regions	5,467,054	2,503,006	100.0	10.7	9.6	11.5	13.3	13.3	11.6	8.9	6.4	4.4	10.3	5.3	45.8
Western	553,634	275,975	100.0	11.6	10.9	12.9	14.4	13.9	11.7	8.8	5.9	3.7	6.2	4.8	49.8
Jomoro	34,502	15,409	100.0	12.3	10.6	12.1	14.2	13.2	11.0	8.7	6.2	3.8	7.8	5.0	44.7
Ellembelle	18,682	8,364	100.0	9.5	9.4	11.9	13.8	14.4	11.7	9.1	6.5	4.7	9.1	5.2	44.8
Nzema East	13,509	7,393	100.0	10.9	10.6	12.6	14.7	13.7	11.5	7.6	5.9	3.7	8.9	5.0	54.7
Ahanta West	26,095	12,325	100.0	13.5	11.4	13.7	15.2	14.1	11.9	7.7	5.5	2.9	4.0	4.5	47.2
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	142,560	13,655	100.0	12.7	11.0	12.8	14.2	14.4	12.0	8.7	5.4	3.4	5.4	4.7	9.6
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	<i>59,071</i>	<i>6,031</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>10.2</i>
<i>Takoradi</i>	<i>24,440</i>	<i>1,221</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>5.0</i>
<i>Sekondi</i>	<i>19,176</i>	<i>1,021</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>14.5</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>5.3</i>
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	<i>39,873</i>	<i>5,382</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>13.5</i>
Shama	19,291	5,601	100.0	10.1	11.0	12.3	15.5	15.5	13.3	8.8	5.9	3.2	4.5	4.8	29.0
Mpohor-Wassa East	30,196	22,060	100.0	14.7	11.7	13.3	15.0	13.4	11.1	7.9	5.4	3.1	4.3	4.5	73.1
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	21,713	8,469	100.0	11.6	10.9	12.4	14.6	14.0	12.4	8.8	5.6	3.7	5.9	4.8	39.0
Prestea/Huni Valley	38,295	19,904	100.0	13.7	11.7	12.8	13.7	13.9	11.4	8.4	5.9	3.3	5.1	4.6	52.0
Wassa Amenfi East	18,620	14,632	100.0	11.6	11.1	12.8	13.8	13.8	12.2	9.3	6.4	3.9	5.3	4.8	78.6
Wassa Amenfi West	34,469	26,633	100.0	9.9	10.0	12.0	14.6	14.2	12.2	9.7	6.4	4.0	6.9	5.0	77.3
Aowin/Suaman	30,658	23,658	100.0	10.8	11.7	14.2	14.9	13.7	11.2	8.4	5.5	4.0	5.8	4.8	77.2
Sefwi Akontombra	17,592	15,228	100.0	11.1	10.5	12.1	13.9	13.8	12.4	9.6	6.4	4.0	6.1	4.9	86.6
Sefwi Wiawso	30,074	22,297	100.0	10.6	9.6	12.4	13.5	14.5	11.8	9.5	6.4	4.4	7.1	5.0	74.1
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	27,961	20,938	100.0	11.4	11.0	12.7	14.8	14.1	11.5	8.9	6.4	4.0	5.2	4.8	74.9
Juabeso	23,639	19,172	100.0	10.0	10.4	13.2	14.6	14.2	12.0	8.6	5.7	3.8	7.5	5.0	81.1
Bia	25,778	20,237	100.0	11.6	11.3	14.3	14.8	12.3	11.0	8.7	5.3	3.6	7.0	4.8	78.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 11.1: Households in agriculture by district, type of locality and household size (cont'd)

District	Household Size - Urban													Av. Hh size	% Hhs in agric
	All households	Agric. households	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+		
All Regions	3,049,366	662,775	100.0	11.9	10.2	12.0	13.6	13.3	11.3	8.4	5.9	3.9	9.5	5.2	21.7
Western	248,919	55,341	100.0	11.8	10.6	12.3	13.9	13.6	11.8	8.8	6.1	3.9	7.2	4.9	22.2
Jomoro	13,085	3,885	100.0	14.4	10.8	12.2	14.3	12.0	11.3	7.1	6.7	4.0	7.3	4.8	29.7
Ellembelle	3,911	967	100.0	9.0	8.1	11.7	12.5	15.1	10.7	10.3	6.6	5.8	10.2	5.4	24.7
Nzema East	5,001	823	100.0	14.6	11.4	15.1	14.0	12.3	11.8	5.3	4.6	4.5	6.4	4.6	16.5
Ahanta West	7,646	1,846	100.0	11.4	9.1	14.5	15.0	14.7	12.4	8.6	6.0	3.5	4.9	4.7	24.1
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	137,068	12,960	100.0	12.9	10.9	12.9	14.1	14.3	12.0	8.7	5.5	3.4	5.4	4.7	9.5
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	<i>57,095</i>	<i>5,841</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>10.2</i>
<i>Takoradi</i>	<i>24,440</i>	<i>1,221</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>5.0</i>
<i>Sekondi</i>	<i>19,176</i>	<i>1,021</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>14.5</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>5.3</i>
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	<i>36,357</i>	<i>4,877</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>13.4</i>
Shama	10,736	1,324	100.0	7.9	11.4	12.9	12.3	14.1	14.0	10.2	7.4	4.5	5.1	5.0	12.3
Mpohor-Wassa East	4,661	2,102	100.0	12.9	13.7	13.3	14.7	14.1	10.9	7.2	5.9	3.7	3.4	4.4	45.1
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	6,379	1,868	100.0	11.2	10.8	10.9	14.1	14.7	12.4	9.7	5.5	3.5	7.2	5.0	29.3
Prestea/Huni Valley	14,766	3,866	100.0	14.1	10.7	12.4	12.9	12.6	11.5	9.1	6.5	3.5	6.7	4.8	26.2
Wassa Amenfi East	1,406	690	100.0	10.1	10.1	11.0	14.2	15.5	11.7	9.7	7.4	3.6	6.5	5.0	49.1
Wassa Amenfi West	10,512	5,603	100.0	11.2	11.3	12.5	13.6	13.6	11.8	9.3	6.3	3.9	6.5	4.9	53.3
Aowin/Suaman	4,967	2,282	100.0	13.3	12.1	13.3	14.4	12.9	10.1	7.3	4.9	4.2	7.6	4.8	45.9
Sefwi Akontombra	1,595	1,100	100.0	13.8	11.0	8.5	14.0	9.9	10.9	9.4	6.2	5.1	11.3	5.3	69.0
Sefwi Wiawso	11,607	6,404	100.0	10.4	10.0	12.0	13.8	13.6	12.0	10.2	6.2	3.9	7.8	5.1	55.2
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	8,446	4,847	100.0	11.4	10.2	12.7	15.7	14.1	12.0	8.6	6.5	3.8	4.8	4.8	57.4
Juabeso	2,280	1,680	100.0	5.8	6.0	9.6	10.7	14.3	13.2	10.1	6.4	5.6	18.3	6.3	73.7
Bia	4,853	3,094	100.0	9.2	9.3	10.2	12.5	11.4	11.4	8.3	7.4	5.4	14.8	5.7	63.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 11.1: Households in agriculture by district, type of locality and household size (cont'd)

District	Household size - Rural													Av. Hh size	% Hhs in agric.
	All households	Agric hhs	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+		
All Regions	2,417,688	1,840,231	100.0	10.3	9.4	11.4	13.2	13.3	11.7	9.0	6.6	4.5	10.6	5.4	76.1
Western	304,715	220,634	100.0	11.5	10.9	13.0	14.6	14.0	11.7	8.8	5.9	3.7	5.9	4.8	72.4
Jomoro	21,417	11,524	100.0	11.6	10.6	12.1	14.2	13.6	10.9	9.2	6.1	3.7	8.0	5.0	53.8
Ellembelle	14,771	7,397	100.0	9.6	9.6	11.9	13.9	14.3	11.8	8.9	6.5	4.5	8.9	5.2	50.1
Nzema East	8,508	6,570	100.0	10.4	10.5	12.3	14.8	13.8	11.4	7.9	6.0	3.6	9.2	5.0	77.2
Ahanta West	18,449	10,479	100.0	13.8	11.8	13.6	15.2	14.0	11.9	7.6	5.5	2.8	3.9	4.4	56.8
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	5,492	695	100.0	8.8	12.2	10.8	16.0	16.7	11.9	9.4	4.9	3.5	5.9	4.9	12.7
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	<i>1,976</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>9.6</i>
<i>Takoradi</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sekondi</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	<i>3,516</i>	<i>505</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>16.0</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>14.4</i>
Shama	8,555	4,277	100.0	10.7	10.8	12.2	16.5	15.9	13.1	8.3	5.4	2.8	4.3	4.7	50.0
Mpohor-Wassa East	25,535	19,958	100.0	14.9	11.5	13.3	15.1	13.4	11.1	8.0	5.3	3.0	4.4	4.5	78.2
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	15,334	6,601	100.0	11.7	11.0	12.8	14.8	13.8	12.3	8.5	5.7	3.8	5.5	4.8	43.0
Prestea/Huni Valley	23,529	16,038	100.0	13.6	12.0	12.8	14.0	14.2	11.4	8.2	5.8	3.3	4.7	4.6	68.2
Wassa Amenfi East	17,214	13,942	100.0	11.7	11.1	12.9	13.8	13.7	12.2	9.2	6.3	3.9	5.2	4.8	81.0
Wassa Amenfi West	23,957	21,030	100.0	9.6	9.6	11.9	14.9	14.4	12.3	9.8	6.4	4.0	7.1	5.0	87.8
Aowin/Suaman	25,691	21,376	100.0	10.5	11.7	14.2	14.9	13.8	11.3	8.5	5.6	3.9	5.6	4.8	83.2
Sefwi Akontombra	15,997	14,128	100.0	10.9	10.5	12.4	13.9	14.1	12.5	9.7	6.4	4.0	5.7	4.9	88.3
Sefwi Wiawso	18,467	15,893	100.0	10.7	9.4	12.6	13.5	14.8	11.8	9.3	6.5	4.6	6.9	5.0	86.1
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	19,515	16,091	100.0	11.4	11.2	12.7	14.5	14.1	11.4	9.0	6.4	4.0	5.3	4.8	82.5
Juabeso	21,359	17,492	100.0	10.4	10.8	13.6	15.0	14.2	11.9	8.4	5.6	3.6	6.5	4.9	81.9
Bia	20,925	17,143	100.0	12.1	11.7	15.0	15.2	12.4	10.9	8.8	4.9	3.3	5.6	4.6	81.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 11.2: Households in agriculture by region, district, sub-district, type of locality and sex of head

District	Total				Urban				Rural			
	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female
All Regions	2,503,006	100.0	71.4	28.6	662,775	100.0	67.5	32.5	1,840,231	100.0	72.8	27.2
Western	275,975	100.0	74.2	25.8	55,341	100.0	68.8	31.2	220,634	100.0	75.5	24.5
Jomoro	15,409	100.0	68.1	31.9	3,885	100.0	65.9	34.1	11,524	100.0	68.8	31.2
Ellembelle	8,364	100.0	67.6	32.4	967	100.0	64.4	35.6	7,397	100.0	68.0	32.0
Nzema East	7,393	100.0	69.2	30.8	823	100.0	59.7	40.3	6,570	100.0	70.4	29.6
Ahanta West	12,325	100.0	63.0	37.0	1,846	100.0	62.6	37.4	10,479	100.0	63.1	36.9
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	13,655	100.0	70.7	29.3	12,960	100.0	70.5	29.5	695	100.0	74.8	25.2
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	<i>6,031</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>69.7</i>	<i>30.3</i>	<i>5,841</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>69.8</i>	<i>30.2</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>68.9</i>	<i>31.1</i>
<i>Takoradi</i>	<i>1,221</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>82.0</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>1,221</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>82.0</i>	<i>18.0</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Sekondi</i>	<i>1,021</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>66.7</i>	<i>33.3</i>	<i>1,021</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>66.7</i>	<i>33.3</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	<i>5,382</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>69.9</i>	<i>30.1</i>	<i>4,877</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>69.2</i>	<i>30.8</i>	<i>505</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>77.0</i>	<i>23.0</i>
Shama	5,601	100.0	65.8	34.2	1,324	100.0	62.1	37.9	4,277	100.0	67.0	33.0
Mpohor-Wassa East	22,060	100.0	68.2	31.8	2,102	100.0	67.7	32.3	19,958	100.0	68.3	31.7
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	8,469	100.0	78.2	21.8	1,868	100.0	79.9	20.1	6,601	100.0	77.7	22.3
Prestea/Huni Valley	19,904	100.0	76.7	23.3	3,866	100.0	73.4	26.6	16,038	100.0	77.5	22.5
Wassa Amenfi East	14,632	100.0	74.9	25.1	690	100.0	67.5	32.5	13,942	100.0	75.3	24.7
Wassa Amenfi West	26,633	100.0	78.6	21.4	5,603	100.0	68.5	31.5	21,030	100.0	81.2	18.8
Aowin/Suaman	23,658	100.0	79.0	21.0	2,282	100.0	61.9	38.1	21,376	100.0	80.9	19.1
Sefwi Akontombra	15,228	100.0	82.3	17.7	1,100	100.0	69.7	30.3	14,128	100.0	83.3	16.7
Sefwi Wiawso	22,297	100.0	73.9	26.1	6,404	100.0	68.4	31.6	15,893	100.0	76.2	23.8
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	20,938	100.0	69.1	30.9	4,847	100.0	68.0	32.0	16,091	100.0	69.4	30.6
Juabeso	19,172	100.0	77.7	22.3	1,680	100.0	69.6	30.4	17,492	100.0	78.4	21.6
Bia	20,237	100.0	81.2	18.8	3,094	100.0	71.3	28.7	17,143	100.0	82.9	17.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The distribution of households in agriculture by age-group of head of household also shows little variation by District. In almost all Districts most household heads in agricultural households are in the age groups 25 – 34 (26.6%) and 35 – 44 (22.7%) The 15 – 24 age-group has the lowest percentages of household heads with less than 6 percent all Districts.

Table 11.3: Households in agriculture by district, type of locality and age-group of head of household

District	Age group of Head of Household							
	Total	%	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
All Regions	2,503,006	100.0	4.1	17.7	24.3	22.7	14.7	16.7
Western	275,975	100.0	4.7	21.1	26.6	22.7	12.9	11.9
Jomoro	15,409	100.0	3.8	18.1	24.7	24.1	13.7	15.6
Ellembelle	8,364	100.0	3.8	17.8	24.7	23.7	14.0	16.0
Nzema East	7,393	100.0	5.5	22.6	26.7	23.3	11.5	10.3
Ahanta West	12,325	100.0	5.3	19.2	24.5	23.0	14.4	13.6
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	13,655	100.0	4.6	15.6	23.6	24.2	17.7	14.3
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	<i>6,031</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>17.3</i>	<i>24.0</i>	<i>23.2</i>	<i>16.1</i>	<i>13.8</i>
<i>Takoradi</i>	<i>1,221</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>17.1</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>25.7</i>	<i>22.9</i>	<i>11.6</i>
<i>Sekondi</i>	<i>1,021</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>21.1</i>	<i>22.3</i>	<i>21.5</i>	<i>19.2</i>
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	<i>5,382</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>24.8</i>	<i>25.2</i>	<i>17.5</i>	<i>14.6</i>
Shama	5,601	100.0	3.6	15.3	24.4	27.2	16.2	13.3
Mpohor-Wassa East	22,060	100.0	4.9	20.5	25.8	22.8	13.9	12.1
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	8,469	100.0	3.8	18.8	27.5	25.9	14.0	10.0
Prestea/Huni Valley	19,904	100.0	4.7	20.8	27.0	23.4	13.4	10.7
Wassa Amenfi East	14,632	100.0	4.4	20.8	26.3	22.3	13.7	12.6
Wassa Amenfi West	26,633	100.0	4.1	22.1	27.3	22.3	13.1	11.0
Aowin/Suaman	23,658	100.0	5.8	23.8	28.2	21.8	11.1	9.2
Sefwi Akontombra	15,228	100.0	4.3	22.2	29.3	23.3	11.4	9.5
Sefwi Wiawso	22,297	100.0	4.1	20.5	28.0	21.5	12.8	13.1
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	20,938	100.0	5.0	21.7	26.0	21.1	12.1	14.0
Juabeso	19,172	100.0	4.9	23.8	26.6	22.1	11.3	11.3
Bia	20,237	100.0	5.7	25.0	27.6	21.7	10.5	9.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Out of the total of 548,104 people in agriculture in the region, over 70 percent are from rural areas in all the Districts except the Sekondi Takoradi metro.

The disaggregation of the population in agriculture by sex (Table 11.4) indicates that majority of the Districts (12) have slightly more males than females in agriculture in both urban and rural areas. In other areas such as Ellembelle, Ahanta West, Shama and Sefwi Bibiani-Anhwiaso Bekwai, higher percentage females than males are engaged in agriculture, but in Jomoro, Nzema East and Mpohor-Wassa East almost equal proportions of males and females are engaged in agriculture.

Table 11.4: Households in agriculture by district, type of locality and sex of population in agriculture

District	Total				Urban				Rural			
	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female
All Regions	5,276,514	100.0	52.6	47.4	1,291,516	100.0	53.2	46.8	3,984,998	100.0	52.5	47.5
Western	548,104	100.0	52.9	47.1	111,123	100.0	51.2	48.8	436,981	100.0	53.3	46.7
Jomoro	31,023	100.0	49.8	50.2	7,936	100.0	51.0	49.0	23,087	100.0	49.4	50.6
Ellembelle	15,670	100.0	48.9	51.1	1,768	100.0	49.6	50.4	13,902	100.0	48.8	51.2
Nzema East	15,795	100.0	50.8	49.2	1,571	100.0	48.8	51.2	14,224	100.0	51.0	49.0
Ahanta West	24,070	100.0	45.3	54.7	3,927	100.0	47.2	52.8	20,143	100.0	44.9	55.1
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	26,771	100.0	53.0	47.0	25,331	100.0	53.2	46.8	1,440	100.0	49.2	50.8
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	<i>11,407</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>52.8</i>	<i>47.2</i>	<i>10,991</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>53.2</i>	<i>46.8</i>	<i>416</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>42.5</i>	<i>57.5</i>
<i>Takoradi</i>	<i>2,637</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>59.9</i>	<i>40.1</i>	<i>2,637</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>59.9</i>	<i>40.1</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Sekondi</i>	<i>2,558</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>50.6</i>	<i>49.4</i>	<i>2,558</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>50.6</i>	<i>49.4</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	<i>10,169</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>52.1</i>	<i>47.9</i>	<i>9,145</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>52.1</i>	<i>47.9</i>	<i>1,024</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>51.9</i>	<i>48.1</i>
Shama	10,863	100.0	47.2	52.8	2,933	100.0	47.3	52.7	7,930	100.0	47.1	52.9
Mpohor-Wassa East	43,832	100.0	51.1	48.9	3,313	100.0	49.8	50.2	40,519	100.0	51.2	48.8
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	17,438	100.0	55.4	44.6	3,986	100.0	56.5	43.5	13,452	100.0	55.0	45.0
Prestea/Huni Valley	38,689	100.0	55.0	45.0	8,705	100.0	52.7	47.3	29,984	100.0	55.7	44.3
Wassa Amenfi East	28,418	100.0	52.1	47.9	1,367	100.0	50.7	49.3	27,051	100.0	52.2	47.8
Wassa Amenfi West	55,034	100.0	53.9	46.1	12,027	100.0	50.7	49.3	43,007	100.0	54.8	45.2
Aowin/Suaman	48,500	100.0	57.4	42.6	4,499	100.0	51.3	48.7	44,001	100.0	58.0	42.0
Sefwi Akontombra	29,418	100.0	56.8	43.2	2,118	100.0	51.7	48.3	27,300	100.0	57.1	42.9
Sefwi Wiawso	44,177	100.0	52.1	47.9	12,447	100.0	50.2	49.8	31,730	100.0	52.9	47.1
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	41,894	100.0	49.5	50.5	9,459	100.0	48.6	51.4	32,435	100.0	49.8	50.2
Juabeso	38,051	100.0	55.4	44.6	3,645	100.0	50.6	49.4	34,406	100.0	55.9	44.1
Bia	38,461	100.0	55.6	44.4	6,091	100.0	51.2	48.8	32,370	100.0	56.4	43.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 11.5: Households in agriculture by district and type of agricultural activity

District	Type of Agricultural Households									
	All households in agric		Crop farming		Tree growing		Livestock rearing		Fish farming	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
All Regions	2,503,006	100.0	2,379,929	95.1	28,540	1.1	1,013,244	40.5	5,564	0.2
Western	275,975	100.0	265,353	96.2	1,435	0.5	80,440	29.1	1,213	0.4
Jomoro	15,409	100.0	14,441	93.7	71	0.5	3,287	21.3	108	0.7
Ellembelle	8,364	100.0	7,693	92.0	52	0.6	1,872	22.4	163	1.9
Nzema East	7,393	100.0	7,002	94.7	23	0.3	2,461	33.3	18	0.2
Ahanta West	12,325	100.0	11,631	94.4	20	0.2	3,225	26.2	4	0.0
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	13,655	100.0	10,864	79.6	170	1.2	4,248	31.1	22	0.2
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	<i>6,031</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>5,266</i>	<i>87.3</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>1,826</i>	<i>30.3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0.1</i>
<i>Takoradi</i>	<i>1,221</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>853</i>	<i>69.9</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>430</i>	<i>35.2</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>0.7</i>
<i>Sekondi</i>	<i>1,021</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>393</i>	<i>38.5</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>652</i>	<i>63.9</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0.3</i>
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	<i>5,382</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>4,352</i>	<i>80.9</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1,340</i>	<i>24.9</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>0.1</i>
Shama	5,601	100.0	5,194	92.7	176	3.1	1,149	20.5	13	0.2
Mpohor-Wassa East	22,060	100.0	21,140	95.8	63	0.3	9,869	44.7	15	0.1
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	8,469	100.0	8,052	95.1	58	0.7	1,726	20.4	32	0.4
Prestea/Huni Valley	19,904	100.0	19,365	97.3	62	0.3	5,596	28.1	176	0.9
Wassa Amenfi East	14,632	100.0	14,415	98.5	43	0.3	5,482	37.5	28	0.2
Wassa Amenfi West	26,633	100.0	26,298	98.7	78	0.3	7,928	29.8	63	0.2
Aowin/Suaman	23,658	100.0	23,374	98.8	130	0.5	3,890	16.4	177	0.7
Sefwi Akontombra	15,228	100.0	15,121	99.3	64	0.4	3,910	25.7	33	0.2
Sefwi Wiawso	22,297	100.0	22,040	98.8	178	0.8	4,880	21.9	62	0.3
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	20,938	100.0	20,552	98.2	45	0.2	6,922	33.1	47	0.2
Juabeso	19,172	100.0	18,824	98.2	23	0.1	4,433	23.1	81	0.4
Bia	20,237	100.0	19,347	95.6	179	0.9	9,562	47.3	171	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 11.6a: Households in agriculture by district, type of locality, type of agricultural activity and sex of head

District	All households in agric				Crop farming				Tree growing			livestock rearing			Fish farming		
	Total	%	Male %	Female %	Total	%	Male %	Female %	Total	Male %	Female %	Total	Male %	Female %	Total	Male %	Female %
All Regions	2,503,006		71.4	28.6	2,379,929		71.8	28.2	28,540	72.9	27.1	1,013,244	76.1	23.9	5,564	87.1	12.9
Western	275,975		74.2	25.8	265,353		74.4	25.6	1,435	79.7	20.3	80,440	77.0	23.0	1,213	86.9	13.1
Jomoro	15,409		68.1	31.9	14,441		68.0	32.0	71	80.3	19.7	3,287	74.0	26.0	108	88.0	12.0
Ellembelle	8,364		67.6	32.4	7,693		68.0	32.0	52	65.4	34.6	1,872	70.4	29.6	163	87.7	12.3
Nzema East Municipal	7,393		69.2	30.8	7,002		70.1	29.9	23	65.2	34.8	2,461	72.7	27.3	18	94.4	5.6
Ahanta West	12,325		63.0	37.0	11,631		63.1	36.9	20	90.0	10.0	3,225	65.5	34.5	4	75.0	25.0
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	13,655		70.7	29.3	10,864		71.0	29.0	170	72.4	27.6	4,248	69.7	30.3	22	90.9	9.1
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	6,031		69.7	30.3	5,266		69.9	30.1	45	55.6	44.4	1,826	69.6	30.4	4	100.0	0.0
<i>Takoradi</i>	1,221		82.0	18.0	853		83.6	16.4	23	69.6	30.4	430	80.0	20.0	9	100.0	0.0
<i>Sekondi</i>	1,021		66.7	33.3	393		79.1	20.9	12	83.3	16.7	652	59.0	41.0	3	100.0	0.0
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	5,382		69.9	30.1	4,352		69.2	30.8	90	80.0	20.0	1,340	71.6	28.4	6	66.7	33.3
Shama	5,601		65.8	34.2	5,194		66.5	33.5	176	83.0	17.0	1,149	68.8	31.2	13	76.9	23.1
Mpohor-Wassa East	22,060		68.2	31.8	21,140		68.6	31.4	63	66.7	33.3	9,869	68.7	31.3	15	86.7	13.3
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	8,469		78.2	21.8	8,052		78.2	21.8	58	75.9	24.1	1,726	82.4	17.6	32	93.8	6.3
Prestea/Huni Valley	19,904		76.7	23.3	19,365		76.8	23.2	62	69.4	30.6	5,596	79.3	20.7	176	81.3	18.8
Wassa Amenfi East	14,632		74.9	25.1	14,415		75.0	25.0	43	81.4	18.6	5,482	78.6	21.4	28	89.3	10.7
Wassa Amenfi West	26,633		78.6	21.4	26,298		78.7	21.3	78	79.5	20.5	7,928	80.3	19.7	63	77.8	22.2
Aowin/Suaman	23,658		79.0	21.0	23,374		79.0	21.0	130	83.8	16.2	3,890	84.4	15.6	177	85.9	14.1
Sefwi Akontombra	15,228		82.3	17.7	15,121		82.3	17.7	64	92.2	7.8	3,910	83.0	17.0	33	93.9	6.1
Sefwi Wiawso	22,297		73.9	26.1	22,040		73.9	26.1	178	87.1	12.9	4,880	80.8	19.2	62	80.6	19.4
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	20,938		69.1	30.9	20,552		69.2	30.8	45	66.7	33.3	6,922	72.7	27.3	47	95.7	4.3
Juabeso	19,172		77.7	22.3	18,824		77.6	22.4	23	73.9	26.1	4,433	81.3	18.7	81	91.4	8.6
Bia	20,237		81.2	18.8	19,347		81.0	19.0	179	86.0	14.0	9,562	85.1	14.9	171	90.1	9.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 11.6b: Households in agriculture by district, type of locality, type of agricultural activity and sex of head

District	Rural Households in Agriculture															
	All households in agric			Crop farming			Tree growing			Livestock rearing			Fish farming			
	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Regions	662,775		67.5	32.5	597,768	67.8	32.2	10,678	68.6	31.4	199,806	70.8	29.2	1,607	83.3	16.7
Western	55,341		68.8	31.2	50,357	68.9	31.1	360	75.0	25.0	13,146	71.0	29.0	231	80.5	19.5
Jomoro	3,885		65.9	34.1	3,614	65.4	34.6	22	86.4	13.6	555	71.2	28.8	42	73.8	26.2
Ellembelle	967		64.4	35.6	852	65.8	34.2	3	33.3	66.7	207	63.3	36.7	5	100.0	0.0
Nzema East Municipal	823		59.7	40.3	625	64.3	35.7	6	50.0	50.0	275	48.7	51.3	5	80.0	20.0
Ahanta West	1,846		62.6	37.4	1,609	61.9	38.1	4	100.0	0.0	462	66.5	33.5	0	-	-
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	12,960		70.5	29.5	10,253	70.8	29.2	164	71.3	28.7	4,127	69.5	30.5	22	90.9	9.1
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	5,841		69.8	30.2	5,083	70.0	30.0	43	53.5	46.5	1,818	69.5	30.5	4	100.0	0.0
<i>Takoradi</i>	1,221		82.0	18.0	853	83.6	16.4	23	69.6	30.4	430	80.0	20.0	9	100.0	0.0
<i>Sekondi</i>	1,021		66.7	33.3	393	79.1	20.9	12	83.3	16.7	652	59.0	41.0	3	100.0	0.0
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	4,877		69.2	30.8	3,924	68.2	31.8	86	79.1	20.9	1,227	71.5	28.5	6	66.7	33.3
Shama	1,324		62.1	37.9	1,141	63.4	36.6	16	62.5	37.5	225	56.4	43.6	2	50.0	50.0
Mpohor-Wassa East	2,102		67.7	32.3	1,929	68.5	31.5	3	66.7	33.3	712	66.4	33.6	2	100.0	0.0
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	1,868		79.9	20.1	1,742	79.9	20.1	31	80.6	19.4	436	84.4	15.6	9	100.0	0.0
Prestea/Huni Valley	3,866		73.4	26.6	3,657	73.3	26.7	22	59.1	40.9	658	73.3	26.7	27	81.5	18.5
Wassa Amenfi East	690		67.5	32.5	660	68.0	32.0	1	100.0	0.0	168	65.5	34.5	3	100.0	0.0
Wassa Amenfi West	5,603		68.5	31.5	5,428	68.7	31.3	5	80.0	20.0	1,281	70.5	29.5	24	66.7	33.3
Aowin/Suaman	2,282		61.9	38.1	2,222	61.9	38.1	11	81.8	18.2	373	68.6	31.4	20	70.0	30.0
Sefwi Akontombra	1,100		69.7	30.3	1,085	69.8	30.2	8	100.0	0.0	247	76.5	23.5	10	90.0	10.0
Sefwi Wiawso	6,404		68.4	31.6	6,294	68.3	31.7	8	87.5	12.5	802	77.4	22.6	9	77.8	22.2
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	4,847		68.0	32.0	4,663	67.9	32.1	15	80.0	20.0	1,275	73.4	26.6	1	100.0	0.0
Juabeso	1,680		69.6	30.4	1,634	69.3	30.7	4	50.0	50.0	326	73.3	26.7	13	84.6	15.4
Bia	3,094		71.3	28.7	2,949	71.0	29.0	37	89.2	10.8	1,017	78.5	21.5	37	83.8	16.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 11.6c: Households in agriculture by district, type of locality, type of agricultural activity and sex of head

District	Rural														
	All households in agric			Crop farming			Tree growing			Livestock rearing			Fish farming		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Regions	1,840,231	72.8	27.2	1,782,161	73.2	26.8	17,862	75.5	24.5	813,438	77.4	22.6	3,957	88.7	11.3
Western	220,634	75.5	24.5	214,996	75.7	24.3	1,075	81.2	18.8	67,294	78.2	21.8	982	88.4	11.6
Jomoro	11,524	68.8	31.2	10,827	68.9	31.1	49	77.6	22.4	2,732	74.6	25.4	66	97.0	3.0
Ellembelle	7,397	68.0	32.0	6,841	68.3	31.7	49	67.3	32.7	1,665	71.3	28.7	158	87.3	12.7
Nzema East Municipal	6,570	70.4	29.6	6,377	70.7	29.3	17	70.6	29.4	2,186	75.7	24.3	13	100.0	0.0
Ahanta West	10,479	63.1	36.9	10,022	63.3	36.7	16	87.5	12.5	2,763	65.4	34.6	4	75.0	25.0
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	695	74.8	25.2	611	75.5	24.5	6	100.0	0.0	121	74.4	25.6	0	-	-
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>68.9</i>	<i>31.1</i>	<i>183</i>	<i>68.3</i>	<i>31.7</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>87.5</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Takoradi</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Sekondi</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	<i>505</i>	<i>77.0</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>428</i>	<i>78.5</i>	<i>21.5</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>73.5</i>	<i>26.5</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
Shama	4,277	67.0	33.0	4,053	67.4	32.6	160	85.0	15.0	924	71.8	28.2	11	81.8	18.2
Mpohor-Wassa East	19,958	68.3	31.7	19,211	68.6	31.4	60	66.7	33.3	9,157	68.8	31.2	13	84.6	15.4
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	6,601	77.7	22.3	6,310	77.7	22.3	27	70.4	29.6	1,290	81.7	18.3	23	91.3	8.7
Prestea/Huni Valley	16,038	77.5	22.5	15,708	77.7	22.3	40	75.0	25.0	4,938	80.1	19.9	149	81.2	18.8
Wassa Amenfi East	13,942	75.3	24.7	13,755	75.4	24.6	42	81.0	19.0	5,314	79.0	21.0	25	88.0	12.0
Wassa Amenfi West	21,030	81.2	18.8	20,870	81.3	18.7	73	79.5	20.5	6,647	82.2	17.8	39	84.6	15.4
Aowin/Suaman	21,376	80.9	19.1	21,152	80.8	19.2	119	84.0	16.0	3,517	86.1	13.9	157	87.9	12.1
Sefwi Akontombra	14,128	83.3	16.7	14,036	83.3	16.7	56	91.1	8.9	3,663	83.4	16.6	23	95.7	4.3
Sefwi Wiawso	15,893	76.2	23.8	15,746	76.1	23.9	170	87.1	12.9	4,078	81.5	18.5	53	81.1	18.9
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	16,091	69.4	30.6	15,889	69.6	30.4	30	60.0	40.0	5,647	72.6	27.4	46	95.7	4.3
Juabeso	17,492	78.4	21.6	17,190	78.4	21.6	19	78.9	21.1	4,107	81.9	18.1	68	92.6	7.4
Bia	17,143	82.9	17.1	16,398	82.8	17.2	142	85.2	14.8	8,545	85.9	14.1	134	91.8	8.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

11.3 Types of Farming

Four types of farming are considered, namely; crop, tree, livestock and fish farming. Crop farming is sub-divided by type of cropping into mixed cropping, inter cropping and mono cropping. From Table 11.5 crop farming is the most common involving over 90 percent of households in agriculture in most Districts except the four Sub-Metros where the percentages are lower.

Livestock rearing is also common with at least 1 in 5 households involved in all Districts except Aowin/Suaman where the proportion is 1 in 6 households. Sekondi sub-metro has the highest proportion of 64 percent involved in this activity.

Tree growing is not a common agricultural activity; in 16 Districts having less than 1% of their households are engaged in tree growing. This activity is common in Shama (just over 3%) and three sub-metros (over 1%). Fish farming is a rare activity with less than 1 percent of households involved in most Districts except Ellembelle with about 2 percent. There are no major differences in types of farming by type of locality and sex of head of household (Tables 11.6a, 11.6b, 11.6c).

11.3.1 Crop Farming

There are 614,106 farms in the Region growing 65 crops. The leading crops in terms of number of farms are cocoa (37.9%), cassava (23.1%), plantain (15.5%), oil palm (6.9%), cocoyam (2.9%), yam (1.9%), maize (1.9%) and coconut (1.9%).

All the crops except mushrooms and sun flower are cultivated using three types of cropping (inter cropping, mono cropping, and mixed cropping). For Mushrooms and sun flower cultivation, farmers do not use inter cropping at all; for both, mono cropping is used. Other crops that also use mono cropping are carrot, cocoa, coconut, lemon grass, oil palm, rubber, shallot, sorghum and spinach. Mixed cropping is used for cocoyam, peas and yam, while inter cropping is used mainly for black pepper, tiger nut and tobacco.

Table 11.7: Type of crop by number of farms and type of cropping

Type of Crop	Total farms	Mixed cropping	Inter cropping	Mono cropping	Mixed cropping %	Inter cropping %	Mono cropping %
Millet	102	51	29	22	50.0	28.4	21.6
Mushroom	3	1	0	2	33.3	0.0	66.7
Nut meg	80	34	23	23	42.5	28.8	28.8
Oil palm	42,276	6,020	9,582	26,674	14.2	22.7	63.1
Okro	3,085	1,570	611	904	50.9	19.8	29.3
Onion	395	208	97	90	52.7	24.6	22.8
Pawpaw	324	157	91	76	48.5	28.1	23.5
Peas	206	126	42	38	61.2	20.4	18.4
Pepper	8,173	4,481	1,845	1,847	54.8	22.6	22.6
Pineapple	1,504	622	475	407	41.4	31.6	27.1
Plantain	95,431	50,039	28,187	17,205	52.4	29.5	18.0
Potatoes	229	104	74	51	45.4	32.3	22.3
Rice	1,714	524	311	879	30.6	18.1	51.3
Rubber	2,883	256	372	2,255	8.9	12.9	78.2
Shallot	70	5	6	59	7.1	8.6	84.3
Shea tree	22	10	5	7	45.5	22.7	31.8
Sorghum	3	0	1	2	0.0	33.3	66.7
Soya beans	43	19	8	16	44.2	18.6	37.2
Spinach	16	2	3	11	12.5	18.8	68.8
Sugarcane	1,464	327	329	808	22.3	22.5	55.2
Sun flower	11	1	0	10	9.1	0.0	90.9
Sweet pepper	37	16	11	10	43.2	29.7	27.0
Sweet potatoes	157	69	52	36	43.9	33.1	22.9
Tiger nut	484	35	343	106	7.2	70.9	21.9
Tobacco	184	36	138	10	19.6	75.0	5.4
Tomatoes	6,613	3,128	1,574	1,911	47.3	23.8	28.9
Water melon	115	49	28	38	42.6	24.3	33.0
Yam	11,800	7,257	1,712	2,831	61.5	14.5	24.0
Other (specify)	2,075	539	374	1,162	26.0	18.0	56.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

11.3.2 Livestock

There were 2,690,756 livestock in the Region. Chicken (64.0%), fish from fish farming (10.0%), goat (9.2%) and sheep (8.2%) are the four most important livestock (Table 11.7) and constitute 91.4 percent of all livestock. Apart from pigs (1.9%), ducks (1.3%) and cattle (1.2%), all other types of livestock contribute less than one percent to the total stock. Also, apart from doves and turkey which had nearly the same numbers in both urban and rural areas, the rural area accounted for over 65 percent of all other livestock in the Region.

Table 11.8: Distribution of livestock by type of locality and number of holdings/livestock

Livestock	No. of holdings					Total livestock				
	Total	Urban	Rural	% Urban	% Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	% Urban	% Rural
Western	114,408	18,309	96,099	16.0	84.0	2,690,756	494,404	2,196,352	18.4	81.6
Beehives	122	25	97	20.5	79.5	4,869	327	4,542	6.7	93.3
Cattle	1,117	251	866	22.5	77.5	31,564	5,617	25,947	17.8	82.2
Chicken	62,155	8,741	53,414	14.1	85.9	1,721,798	270,064	1,451,734	15.7	84.3
Dove	231	62	169	26.8	73.2	6,809	3,450	3,359	50.7	49.3
Duck	2,056	388	1,668	18.9	81.1	36,088	8,631	27,457	23.9	76.1
Goat	23,280	4,637	18,643	19.9	80.1	246,829	61,387	185,442	24.9	75.1
Grass-cutter	318	84	234	26.4	73.6	5,579	2,455	3,124	44.0	56.0
Guinea fowl	1,058	115	943	10.9	89.1	21,867	4,325	17,542	19.8	80.2
Ostrich	229	30	199	13.1	86.9	5,301	539	4,762	10.2	89.8
Pig	2,696	634	2,062	23.5	76.5	50,252	12,069	38,183	24.0	76.0
Rabbit	566	155	411	27.4	72.6	10,800	3,728	7,072	34.5	65.5
Sheep	17,084	2,602	14,482	15.2	84.8	221,948	43,625	178,323	19.7	80.3
Silk worm	302	68	234	22.5	77.5	4,143	802	3,341	19.4	80.6
Snail	75	12	63	16.0	84.0	10,035	897	9,138	8.9	91.1
Turkey	266	62	204	23.3	76.7	8,158	4,334	3,824	53.1	46.9
Other (specify)	1,525	190	1,335	12.5	87.5	10,634	2,184	8,450	20.5	79.5
Fish farming	1,177	220	957	18.7	81.3	268,601	58,926	209,675	21.9	78.1
Inland fishing	116	26	90	22.4	77.6	20,685	9,810	10,875	47.4	52.6
Marine fishing	35	7	28	20.0	80.0	4,796	1,234	3,562	25.7	74.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER TWELVE

HOUSING CONDITIONS

12.1 Introduction

This chapter looks at the housing stock, holding and tenancy arrangements, type of dwelling, room occupancy, materials for construction of outer wall, floor and roof; lighting, cooking, bathing and toilet facilities; methods of liquid and solid waste disposal, and sources of water for drinking and for other domestic use. These issues are important because they serve as indicators of the standard of living and quality of life of the people and also have obvious health implications.

12.2 Housing Stock

The housing stock of 380,104 in 2010 represents an increase of 46.3% over the 2000 figure. Sekondi Takoradi Metro has the highest proportion of housing stock (16%), then Prestea/Huni Valley, Wassa Amenfi West, Mpohor-Wassa East, and Aowin/Suaman in that order 6.5%. The lowest proportion of houses is in Ellebelle (3.2%) and Nzema East (2.9%).

The number of households per house for the region remained virtually unchanged over the decade at about 1.6. However, the population per house has a marginal decrease from 7.4 in 2000 to 7.27 in 2010. The average household size also has a marginal decrease from 4.7 to 4.40 over the decade.

The number of households per house is high in Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis and its sub metros (above two). Sefwi Akontombra had the lowest household per house (1.04). The population per house is also high in the Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis (9.22) and Ellebelle (7.12). The lowest population per house is recorded in Sefwi Akontombra (4.88). Average household size is high in Sefwi Akontombra and Juabeso (4.65) while Tarkwa Nsuaem, Ahanta West, Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis and its sub metros recorded the lowest values of less than four persons

Table 12.1: Housing stock

District	Number of houses , households and household characteristics								
	Total Population	Total Household Population	Number of houses	Number of households	Percentage distribution of houses	Rural share of housing stock	Households per house	Population per house	Average hhold size
Western 2000	1,924,577	1,917,255	259,875	410,142	100.0		1.6	7.4	4.7
Western 2010	2,376,021	2,307,385	380,104	553,635	100.0	67.5	1.46	6.25	4.17
Jomoro	150,107	145,480	24,140	34,503	6.4	70.1	1.43	6.22	4.22
Ellembelle	87,501	85,338	12,290	18,682	3.2	82.9	1.52	7.12	4.57
Nzema East	60,828	59,250	11,168	13,509	2.9	73.6	1.21	5.45	4.39
Ahanta West	106,215	103,710	19,946	26,095	5.2	78.8	1.31	5.33	3.97
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	559,548	532,516	60,705	142,560	16.0	5.1	2.35	9.22	3.74
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	232,617	222,282	25,296	59,071	6.7	4.2	2.34	9.20	3.76
<i>Takoradi</i>	97,352	88,075	10,402	24,440	2.7	-	2.35	9.36	3.60
<i>Sekondi</i>	70,361	66,999	7,037	19,176	1.9	-	2.73	10.00	3.49
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	159,218	155,160	17,970	39,873	4.7	11.4	2.22	8.86	3.89
Shama	81,966	80,632	14,217	19,291	3.7	53.9	1.36	5.77	4.18
Mpohor-Wassa East	123,996	121,412	24,589	30,196	6.5	89.6	1.23	5.04	4.02
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	90,477	86,566	14,326	21,713	3.8	71.3	1.52	6.32	3.99
Prestea/Huni Valley	159,304	154,528	30,099	38,295	7.9	71.1	1.27	5.29	4.04
Wassa Amenfi East	83,478	81,441	13,992	18,620	3.7	95.5	1.33	5.97	4.37
Wassa Amenfi West	161,166	157,431	30,083	34,469	7.9	77.6	1.15	5.36	4.57
Aowin/Suaman	138,415	135,698	24,626	30,658	6.5	90.8	1.24	5.62	4.43
Sefwi Akontombra	82,467	81,883	16,888	17,592	4.4	93.6	1.04	4.88	4.65
Sefwi Wiawso	139,200	135,568	23,246	30,074	6.1	68.8	1.29	5.99	4.51
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	123,272	120,505	18,540	27,961	4.9	73.9	1.51	6.65	4.31
Juabeso	111,749	109,994	20,420	23,639	5.4	92.6	1.16	5.47	4.65
Bia	116,332	115,433	20,829	25,778	5.5	85.3	1.24	5.59	4.48

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

12.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy

12.3.1 Type of Dwelling

The region recorded a total of 594,292 dwelling units representing about 38% increase over the past decade. The most common type dwelling unit in the region was compound house (44.4%), then separate house (35.4%). This pattern is replicated across districts.

The third most common type of dwelling unit in the region and across districts (except Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis) is semi-detached house. Other types of dwellings are flat/apartment and hut/building (same compound although the latter is more common than the former especially in districts such as Jomoro, Ellembelle, Wassa Amenfi East, Aowin/Suaman, Sefwi Akontombra and Bia.

In urban areas compound house is the most common type of dwelling in all districts. In rural areas on the other hand, compound house is more common in certain areas than others. For example, compound house is more pronounced in Jomoro, Ellembelle, Tarkwa Nuaem, Sefwi- Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai, Juabeso and Bia compared to the remaining eleven districts.

12.3.2 Ownership

In terms of tenancy at the regional level, the data show that ownership of dwelling unit by a household member is the commonest 56.6 percent. Ownership by other private individuals also recorded 22.3 percent. In all districts ownership by a household member, is above the regional proportion except Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis. Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis reported about 42% for ownership by other private individuals. Ownership by a relative who is not a household member also recorded a range of 7.2 percent (in Wassa Amenfi District) to 21.0 percent (in Shama District).

Ownership of dwelling unit by a household member was more prevalent in rural areas (38.5%) than in urban areas (18.1%). There appears to be little or no differences between rural and urban areas for ownership of dwelling units by a relative who is not a household member. However, ownership of dwelling units by other private individual is more prevalent in urban areas (15.9%) than in rural areas with only 6.3 percent. This is not surprising as land is more expensive in urban than in rural areas. In addition, materials used for constructing dwelling units in urban areas are often relatively more expensive compared to rural areas. Another important difference regarding rural and urban ownership of dwelling units is the public/government ownership of dwelling units where the percentage in urban areas was about three times in rural areas.

12.3.3 Tenure

Nearly half (48.9%) of all dwelling units in the region and across districts are owner-occupied with the proportion reaching 67.7 percent in Sefwi Akontombra. In Sekondi Takoradi metro however, the rate was about 1 in 4. This is not surprising given the high rate of migration to urban centres in search of wage employment. In fact, Sekondi Takoradi metro recorded the highest renting rate of about 54 percent.

In urban areas owner-occupier rates are less than 20 percent in all districts except in Sekondi Takoradi metro (23.3%) and Shama (26.0%). Eight districts recorded rates of less than 10% with the lowest recorded in Wassa Amenfi East (2.7%). In rural areas owner-occupier rates are much higher than in urban areas except Sekondi Takoradi metro where rate was lower.

The proportion of renting is higher in urban areas than in rural areas except for eight districts. Rent free holding is higher in rural areas than urban areas in all districts except Sekondi Takoradi metro where rent-free is about 20% in urban areas and 0.5% in rural areas.

Table 12.2: Type of dwelling by district and type of locality

Type of Dwelling/Locality	Western 2000	Western 2010	Jomoro	Ellembelle	Nzema East Muni- cipal	Ahanta West	Sekondi Takoradi Metro- polis	Shama	Mpohor- Wassa East	Tarkwa Nsuaem Muni- cipal
Number	430,182	594,292	36,299	19,664	14,784	29,278	149,121	21,069	33,595	22,425
All localities										
Total	99.6++	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	25.5	35.4	28.8	31.4	52.3	40.2	16.8	41.2	45.9	36.7
Semi-detached house	10.0	8.6	7.5	6.1	11.0	8.6	9.5	9.0	9.9	10.5
Flat/Apartment	4.7	6.1	2.9	3.7	4.8	5.7	13.7	3.6	5.9	5.4
Compound house (rooms)	41.8	44.4	53.1	51.8	27.0	41.4	54.2	41.0	30.6	44.2
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	4.6+	2.5	4.8	5.4	2.8	1.0	0.6	1.7	5.1	1.9
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	*	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5
Tent	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/containeretc)	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.9	2.1	0.6	0.4	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.4	0.8	0.2
Uncompleted building	*	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.9	1.0	0.7	0.2
Other	5.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0
Urban										
Total		43.8	37.1	20.5	34.8	27.4	96.0	53.9	14.9	29.0
Separate house		8.6	6.2	3.8	8.4	6.2	15.5	17.9	3.9	9.4
Semi-detached house		4.1	3.2	0.9	4.6	2.3	9.2	5.0	1.5	2.9
Flat/Apartment		4.6	1.8	0.9	3.6	1.9	13.3	2.0	1.4	2.2
Compound house (rooms)		24.3	23.2	13.5	15.9	15.7	52.4	26.8	7.5	13.6
Huts/Buildings (same compound)			0.4	1.6	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4
Huts/Buildings (different compound)			0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Tent			0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/containeretc)			0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	2.1	0.5	0.1	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop			0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
Uncompleted building			0.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.6	0.0	0.2
Other			0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
Rural										
Total		56.2	62.9	79.5	65.2	72.6	4.0	46.1	85.1	71.0
Separate house		26.8	22.5	27.7	43.9	34.0	1.2	23.3	42.0	27.3
Semi-detached house		4.5	4.3	5.2	6.4	6.3	0.3	3.9	8.5	7.6
Flat/Apartment		1.5	1.1	2.8	1.2	3.8	0.4	1.6	4.5	3.2
Compound house (rooms)		20.1	29.9	38.2	11.1	25.7	1.8	14.2	23.1	30.5
Huts/Buildings (same compound)			2.0	3.2	4.4	1.8	0.0	1.2	4.7	1.5
Huts/Buildings (different compound)			0.4	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
Tent			0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/containeretc)			0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop			0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.8	0.2
Uncompleted building			0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.1
Other			0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 12.2: Type of dwelling by district and type of locality (Cont'd)

Type of Dwelling/Locality	Prestea/ Huni Valley	Wassa Amenfi East	Wassa Amenfi West	Aowin/ Suaman	Sefwi Akotombra	Sefwi Wiawso	Sefwi Bibiani- Ahwiaso Bekwai	Juabeso	Bia
Number	43,177	20,567	37,800	32,658	19,587	32,403	28,671	25,870	27,324
All localities									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	43.7	47.0	50.3	49.0	53.8	38.1	32.5	42.0	37.0
Semi-detached house	7.6	7.6	11.1	6.3	13.0	6.6	9.4	4.6	6.7
Flat/Apartment	5.5	1.7	3.4	1.4	1.3	3.6	3.0	2.5	0.8
Compound house (rooms)	38.9	39.4	31.0	35.4	27.1	45.4	53.1	47.3	48.4
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	2.3	2.9	1.8	5.6	3.1	2.6	0.7	1.5	6.1
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.3	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.4
Tent	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/containeretc)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Uncompleted building	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.1
Other	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0
Urban									
Total	36.7	7.9	29.8	15.4	8.5	37.6	30.3	9.1	18.1
Separate house	9.9	2.2	6.1	2.0	2.0	8.1	6.5	2.7	5.2
Semi-detached house	3.1	0.3	4.4	0.5	1.5	2.7	3.8	0.2	1.4
Flat/Apartment	4.2	0.2	2.3	0.8	0.0	2.4	1.1	0.4	0.1
Compound house (rooms)	18.8	5.0	16.0	11.6	4.5	23.2	18.3	5.6	11.2
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tent	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Improvised home (kiosk/containeretc)	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Living quarters attached to office/shop	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Uncompleted building	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0
Other	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Rural									
Total	63.3	92.1	70.2	84.6	91.5	62.4	69.7	90.9	81.9
Separate house	33.8	44.7	44.2	47.1	51.8	30.0	26.0	39.4	31.8
Semi-detached house	4.5	7.3	6.7	5.8	11.4	3.9	5.6	4.4	5.3
Flat/Apartment	1.4	1.5	1.1	0.6	1.3	1.2	1.9	2.1	0.7
Compound house (rooms)	20.1	34.4	15.0	23.8	22.6	22.2	34.7	41.7	37.2
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	2.2	2.8	1.5	5.4	3.1	2.3	0.6	1.5	6.1
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.3	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.4
Tent	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/containeretc)	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Uncompleted building	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.1
Other	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 12.3: Ownership of dwelling by district and type of locality

Type of Ownership/Locality	Western 2000	Western 2010	Jomoro	Ellembelle	Nzema East Muni- cipal	Ahanta West	Sekondi Takoradi Metro- polis	Shama	Mpohor- Wassa East
Total	409,282	553,634	34,502	18,682	13,509	26,095	142,560	19,291	30,196
All Localities	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	57.2	56.6	65.9	68.6	69.2	62.8	32.8	59.0	66.1
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.6	0.5	1.3	0.4	0.9
Relative not a household member	10.5	13.0	14.2	16.3	13.9	16.0	12.7	21.0	14.1
Other private individual	18.5	22.3	16.4	11.9	11.8	18.1	41.8	18.2	12.4
Private employer	5.6	2.8	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.4	0.4	4.1
Other private agency	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.4
Public/Government ownership	2.6	3.5	1.3	1.1	1.9	1.2	9.1	0.7	1.4
Other	3.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6
Urban									
Total		45.0	37.9	20.9	37.0	29.3	96.1	55.7	15.4
Owned by household member		18.1	19.5	10.8	20.3	16.0	30.7	29.0	7.7
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)		0.5	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.3
Relative not a household member		6.2	6.3	3.7	6.8	4.0	12.4	13.7	3.2
Other private individual		15.9	10.5	5.6	7.1	8.3	40.4	11.9	3.4
Private employer		0.8	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.2
Other private agency		0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.3
Public/Government ownership		2.8	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.4	9.0	0.4	0.3
Other		0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1
Rural									
Total		55.0	62.1	79.1	63.0	70.7	3.9	44.3	84.6
Owned by household member		38.5	46.4	57.8	48.9	46.8	2.1	29.9	58.4
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)		0.4	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6
Relative not a household member		6.7	7.9	12.6	7.2	12.0	0.2	7.4	10.9
Other private individual		6.3	5.9	6.3	4.6	9.8	1.4	6.3	9.0
Private employer		2.0	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.2	3.9
Other private agency		0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Public/Government ownership		0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.3	1.0
Other		0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 12.3: Ownership of dwelling by district and type of locality (Cont'd)

Type of Ownership/Locality	Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	Prestea / Huni Valley	Wassa Amenfi East	Wassa Amenfi West	Aowin/Suaman	Sefwi Akon-tombra	Sefwi Wiawso	Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	Juabeso	Bia
Total	21,713	38,295	18,620	34,469	30,658	17,592	30,074	27,961	23,639	25,778
All localities										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	56.0	57.9	69.8	73.1	72.3	73.2	65.6	57.6	67.5	57.8
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.7
Relative not a household member	11.7	11.2	12.2	7.2	10.0	10.1	12.1	19.0	12.9	11.4
Other private individual	24.9	22.2	15.0	11.9	9.8	9.4	15.7	18.1	11.5	17.4
Private employer	3.5	2.0	1.3	4.5	4.9	4.7	3.0	1.6	5.7	11.3
Other private agency	0.5	1.1	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4
Public/Government ownership	2.5	4.6	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.7	1.7	1.0	1.0	0.8
Other	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.5	0.2
Urban										
Total	29.4	38.6	7.6	30.5	16.2	9.1	38.6	30.2	9.6	18.8
Owned by household member	16.0	16.3	3.5	16.3	8.6	4.6	21.0	12.7	5.8	9.5
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.1
Relative not a household member	2.7	5.0	0.9	2.5	2.6	2.1	4.7	5.1	1.1	2.3
Other private individual	8.4	13.3	2.8	7.2	4.0	2.1	9.8	10.5	2.4	6.3
Private employer	0.8	0.6	0.1	2.8	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Other private agency	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Public/Government ownership	0.9	2.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.3
Other	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.1
Rural										
Total	70.6	61.4	92.4	69.5	83.8	90.9	61.4	69.8	90.4	81.2
Owned by household member	40.0	41.5	66.3	56.8	63.6	68.6	44.6	45.0	61.7	48.2
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6
Relative not a household member	9.0	6.1	11.3	4.7	7.4	8.0	7.4	13.9	11.8	9.0
Other private individual	16.4	9.0	12.3	4.7	5.8	7.3	5.9	7.6	9.1	11.1
Private employer	2.7	1.4	1.2	1.7	4.6	4.5	1.7	1.4	5.6	11.2
Other private agency	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4
Public/Government ownership	1.5	2.4	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.5
Other	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 12.4: Present holding/tenancy arrangement by district and type of locality

Holding/Tenancy	Western 2000	Western 2010	Jomoro	Ellembelle	Nzema East Municipal	Ahanta West	Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	Shama	Mpohor- Wassa East
Number	409,282	553,634	34,502	18,682	13,509	26,095	142,560	19,291	30,196
All localities									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owner occupied	57.2	48.9	56.5	58.2	60.3	56.0	24.8	54.6	59.9
Renting	22.0	28.6	23.0	18.8	18.7	23.5	54.1	21.9	15.3
Rent-free	19.8	21.7	19.4	22.7	20.1	20.1	20.2	22.6	24.0
Perching	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Squatting	*	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
Other	*	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
Urban									
Total		45.0	37.9	20.9	37.0	29.3	96.1	55.7	15.4
Owner occupied		14.1	14.4	8.2	15.0	13.1	23.3	26.0	5.8
Renting		21.1	15.2	7.6	12.4	10.7	52.3	14.1	5.0
Rent-free		9.4	7.8	5.0	9.3	5.3	19.7	15.1	4.5
Perching		0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1
Squatting		0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0
Other		0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rural									
Total		55.0	62.1	79.1	63.0	70.7	3.9	44.3	84.6
Owner occupied		34.8	42.1	50.0	45.3	42.9	1.5	28.5	54.1
Renting		7.5	7.9	11.2	6.3	12.8	1.8	7.8	10.4
Rent-free		12.3	11.5	17.7	10.8	14.7	0.5	7.5	19.5
Perching		0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3
Squatting		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other		0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table12.4: Present holding/tenancy arrangement by district and type of locality
(Cont'd)**

Holding/Tenancy	Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	Prestea/ Huni Valley	Wassa Amenfi East	Wassa Amenfi West	Aowin/ Suaman	Sefwi Akotombra	Sefwi Wiawso	Sefwi Bibiani- Ahwiaso Bekwai	Juabeso	Bia
Number	21,713	38,295	18,620	34,469	30,658	17,592	30,074	27,961	23,639	25,778
All localities										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owner occupied	47.8	50.0	61.4	64.7	65.0	67.6	58.5	46.5	61.4	53.0
Renting	32.7	32.0	16.5	15.3	11.4	7.2	22.3	24.8	11.2	13.5
Rent-free	18.7	17.5	21.6	19.3	22.4	24.4	18.5	28.1	26.9	32.9
Perching	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
Squatting	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0
Urban										
Total	29.4	38.6	7.6	30.5	16.2	9.1	38.6	30.2	9.6	18.8
Owner occupied	13.1	12.6	2.7	12.3	5.8	3.9	17.4	9.3	5.2	8.9
Renting	11.0	19.2	3.5	9.9	5.8	2.5	14.9	14.1	2.7	6.2
Rent-free	5.0	6.5	1.2	8.1	4.4	2.6	6.1	6.7	1.7	3.7
Perching	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Squatting	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	0.0	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	-	0.0
Rural										
Total	70.6	61.4	92.4	69.5	83.8	90.9	61.4	69.8	90.4	81.2
Owner occupied	34.7	37.3	58.7	52.5	59.2	63.7	41.1	37.3	56.2	44.1
Renting	21.7	12.8	13.0	5.4	5.6	4.8	7.4	10.7	8.5	7.4
Rent-free	13.7	11.0	20.4	11.2	18.0	21.8	12.5	21.4	25.2	29.2
Perching	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4
Squatting	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

12.4 Room Occupancy

12.4.1 Rooms

In all districts as well as in urban and rural areas the proportion of households that occupy rooms decrease with increasing number of rooms. And in the entire region, 48% of households occupy one room.

In urban areas, Sekondi Takoradi Metro has the highest percentage (48%) of households in single rooms, followed by Shama with 33%. Seven districts have over 10% in single rooms in urban areas while three districts (Sefwi Akontombra, Wassa Amenfi East and Juabeso) recorded 5% or less.

Percentages occupying all numbers of rooms are higher in rural areas than in urban areas across districts except Sekondi Takoradi Metro and Shama where the percentages are higher in urban areas than rural areas.

Table 12.5: Rooms households occupy

Number of Rooms	Western 2000	Western 2010	Jomoro	Ellembelle	Nzema East Municipal	Ahanta West	Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	Shama	Mpohor- Wassa East
Number	409,282	553,634	34,502	18,682	13,509	26,095	142,560	19,291	30,196
All localities									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
One room	56.9	48.0	46.5	45.7	46.1	59.3	49.8	54.3	55.1
Two rooms	23.1	26.5	27.7	27.8	29.2	23.1	26.4	25.3	24.8
Three rooms	9.5	11.9	11.5	12.3	12.6	8.9	10.5	10.5	10.1
Four rooms	4.5	6.2	6.0	5.8	6.0	4.3	6.4	4.7	4.8
Five rooms	2.2	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.0	3.1	2.3	2.3
Six rooms	1.3	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.1
Seven rooms	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.7
Eight rooms	1.6+	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5
Nine rooms or more	*	0.9	1.2	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6
Urban									
Total		45.0	37.9	20.9	37.0	29.3	96.1	55.7	15.4
One room		23.9	22.1	10.3	22.1	16.6	48.0	33.0	10.6
Two rooms		10.9	8.3	5.2	8.3	6.7	25.3	13.6	2.8
Three rooms		4.5	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.8	10.2	4.7	1.2
Four rooms		2.6	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.4	6.1	2.1	0.4
Five rooms		1.3	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.8	3.0	1.0	0.2
Six rooms		0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.6	0.6	0.1
Seven rooms			0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.1
Eight rooms			0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0
Nine rooms or more			0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1
Rural									
Total		55.0	62.1	79.1	63.0	70.7	3.9	44.3	84.6
One room		24.1	24.4	35.4	24.0	42.7	1.8	21.3	44.5
Two rooms		15.5	19.4	22.6	20.9	16.4	1.1	11.7	22.1
Three rooms		7.5	8.2	9.7	10.0	6.1	0.4	5.8	8.9
Four rooms		3.6	4.3	4.6	4.6	2.8	0.3	2.6	4.4
Five rooms		1.7	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.2	0.1	1.2	2.0
Six rooms		1.0	1.3	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.8	1.0
Seven rooms		0.6	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.6
Eight rooms		0.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4
Nine rooms or more		0.6	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 12.5: Rooms households occupy (Cont'd)

Number of Rooms	Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	Prestea/ Huni Valley	Wassa Amenfi East	Wassa Amenfi West	Aowin/ Suaman	Sefwi Akon- tombra	Sefwi Wiawso	Sefwi Bibiani- Ahwiaso Bekwai	Juabeso	Bia
Number	21,713	38,295	18,620	34,469	30,658	17,592	30,074	27,961	23,639	25,778
All localities										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
One room	52.8	52.2	48.6	43.1	39.5	33.4	46.8	53.1	37.7	39.6
Two rooms	26.2	25.4	25.3	28.5	30.4	31.6	23.5	21.4	28.9	27.1
Three rooms	10.2	10.9	12.8	14.4	15.5	17.3	12.5	10.3	15.1	15.3
Four rooms	5.8	5.5	6.4	6.8	6.8	7.9	7.0	5.8	7.3	7.6
Five rooms	2.0	2.5	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.7	3.5	3.5	4.0	3.6
Six rooms	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.4
Seven rooms	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.7
Eight rooms	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0
Nine rooms or more	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6
Urban										
Total	29.4	38.6	7.6	30.5	16.2	9.1	38.6	30.2	9.6	18.8
One room	15.5	22.4	4.7	17.2	10.1	5.0	21.5	17.8	4.0	9.9
Two rooms	7.4	9.1	1.6	6.4	3.2	1.7	7.4	6.4	1.9	3.7
Three rooms	3.1	3.0	0.6	3.1	1.2	0.9	3.8	2.7	1.0	2.0
Four rooms	1.8	1.8	0.2	1.5	0.7	0.5	2.2	1.7	0.9	1.2
Five rooms	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.7
Six rooms	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4
Seven rooms	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
Eight rooms	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Nine rooms or more	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.3
Rural										
Total	0.6	61.4	92.4	69.5	83.8	90.9	61.4	69.8	90.4	81.2
One room	37.4	29.8	44.0	25.9	29.3	28.3	25.3	35.3	33.7	29.7
Two rooms	18.8	16.3	23.7	22.1	27.2	29.9	16.1	15.1	26.9	23.5
Three rooms	7.1	7.9	12.2	11.3	14.2	16.3	8.7	7.7	14.1	13.3
Four rooms	3.9	3.7	6.1	5.3	6.1	7.4	4.8	4.1	6.3	6.4
Five rooms	1.3	1.7	2.8	2.1	2.5	3.3	2.2	2.9	3.5	2.9
Six rooms	0.8	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.0
Seven rooms	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.3
Eight rooms	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8
Nine rooms or more	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

12.4.2 Sleeping Rooms

For the entire region, 58.3 percent of households have one sleeping room. Six districts have over 60 percent, seven have over 50 percent and four have over 40 percent in single sleeping rooms. In all districts, at least 1 in 5 households has two sleeping rooms. Sefwi Akontombra recorded the highest of 1 in 3 for these rooms.

The general decline in percentage with increase in number of rooms is indicative of availability of sleeping rooms across all localities. Rural urban differences are also maintained.

Table 12.6: Sleeping rooms household occupy by district and type of locality

Sleeping rooms	Western	Jomoro	Ellembelle	Nzema East Municipal	Ahanta West	Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	Shama	Mpohor- Wassa East
Number	553,634	34,502	18,682	13,509	26,095	142,560	19,291	30,196
All localities								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
One room	58.3	53.9	52.2	55.7	68.4	63.5	64.1	67.8
Two rooms	24.9	26.9	27.4	27.7	20.8	22.8	23.1	20.3
Three rooms	9.1	9.7	10.0	10.0	6.4	7.8	7.7	6.6
Four rooms	4.1	4.7	5.1	3.9	2.8	3.6	3.0	2.9
Five rooms	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.1
Six rooms	0.9	1.3	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5
Seven rooms	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Eight rooms	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Nine rooms or more	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Urban								
Total	45.0	37.9	20.9	37.0	29.3	96.1	55.7	15.4
One room	28.7	24.6	11.5	25.2	19.2	61.3	38.2	11.9
Two rooms	9.8	7.7	5.2	7.5	6.2	21.8	11.4	2.4
Three rooms	3.5	2.7	2.1	2.4	2.2	7.4	3.7	0.7
Four rooms	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	3.4	1.5	0.2
Five rooms	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.1
Six rooms	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0
Seven rooms	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
Eight rooms	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Nine rooms or more	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Rural								
Total	55.0	62.1	79.1	63.0	70.7	3.9	44.3	84.6
One room	29.6	29.3	40.8	30.6	49.2	2.2	25.9	55.9
Two rooms	15.1	19.2	22.2	20.2	14.6	1.0	11.7	17.9
Three rooms	5.7	6.9	7.9	7.6	4.2	0.3	4.0	5.9
Four rooms	2.5	3.4	3.9	2.9	1.8	0.2	1.6	2.8
Five rooms	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.6	1.0
Six rooms	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5
Seven rooms	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3
Eight rooms	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Nine rooms or more	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 12.6: Sleeping rooms household occupy by district and type of locality (Cont'd)

Sleeping rooms	Tarkwa Nsuaem Muni- cipal	Prestea/ Huni Valley	Wassa Amenfi East	Wassa Amenfi West	Aowin/ Suaman	Sefwi Akon- tombra	Sefwi Wiawso	Sefwi Bibiani- Ahwiaso Bekwai	Juabeso	Bia
Number	21,713	38,295	18,620	34,469	30,658	17,592	30,074	27,961	23,639	25,778
All localities										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
One room	61.6	62.2	56.9	51.8	49.2	44.5	55.4	58.9	48.4	48.8
Two rooms	24.4	23.8	25.7	29.1	29.8	30.9	23.8	22.1	28.3	28.4
Three rooms	8.0	8.2	10.1	11.1	11.9	13.2	10.1	9.1	11.5	11.3
Four rooms	3.5	3.3	4.0	4.2	4.8	6.0	5.2	4.7	5.5	5.4
Five rooms	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.4
Six rooms	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Seven rooms	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8
Eight rooms	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5
Nine rooms or more	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9
Urban										
Total	29.4	38.6	7.6	30.5	16.2	9.1	38.6	30.2	9.6	18.8
One room	17.6	25.6	5.0	18.7	11.0	5.4	23.7	19.4	4.3	10.7
Two rooms	7.2	7.9	1.6	6.5	2.9	1.9	7.4	6.4	2.1	3.7
Three rooms	2.5	2.6	0.5	2.7	1.1	0.8	3.5	2.4	1.1	1.8
Four rooms	1.2	1.3	0.2	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.8	1.1	0.9	1.2
Five rooms	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.6
Six rooms	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Seven rooms	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Eight rooms	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nine rooms or more	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
Rural										
Total	70.6	61.4	92.4	69.5	83.8	90.9	61.4	69.8	90.4	81.2
One room	44.0	36.5	52.0	33.1	38.2	39.2	31.7	39.5	44.1	38.1
Two rooms	17.2	15.9	24.1	22.7	26.9	29.0	16.4	15.8	26.2	24.7
Three rooms	5.5	5.6	9.6	8.4	10.8	12.4	6.6	6.7	10.4	9.5
Four rooms	2.3	2.0	3.8	3.0	4.1	5.4	3.4	3.6	4.6	4.2
Five rooms	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.8	2.3	1.8
Six rooms	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.0
Seven rooms	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7
Eight rooms	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
Nine rooms or more	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

12.4.3 Sharing of Sleeping Rooms with other Households

In all districts except Nzema East, less than 2% of households had one sleeping room shared with another/other household(s). Most districts (13) recorded over 50% of their households having one sleeping room which was not shared. Four other districts (Aowin Suaman, Sefwi Akontombra, Juabeso and Bia) have less than 50% in one room which was not shared. Other districts have over 50% of households with more than one sleeping room.

Percentage of households in rural areas with more than one sleeping room is higher than percentages in urban areas in all districts with the exception of Sekondi Takoradi Metro. Proportions with one sleeping room but not sharing are also higher in rural than in urban areas and across districts except Sekondi Takoradi Metro and Shama.

Table 12.7: Sharing of sleeping rooms with other households

Sleeping rooms shared	Western	Jomoro	Ellembelle	Nzema East Municipal	Ahanta West	Sekondi Takoradi Metro- polis	Shama	Mpohor- Wassa East	Tarkwa Nsuaem Muni- cipal
Number	553,634	34,502	18,682	13,509	26,095	142,560	19,291	30,196	21,713
All localities									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes one sleeping room and sharing	1.3	1.4	1.4	2.0	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.5
No one sleeping room but not sharing	57.0	52.5	50.8	53.7	67.3	61.9	62.7	66.1	60.2
More than one sleeping room	41.7	46.1	47.8	44.3	31.6	36.5	35.9	32.2	38.4
Urban									
Total	45.0	37.9	20.9	37.0	29.3	96.1	55.7	15.4	29.4
Yes one sleeping room and sharing	0.7	0.8	0.3	1.2	0.4	1.6	1.0	0.2	0.5
No one sleeping room but not sharing	28.0	23.9	11.1	23.9	18.8	59.7	37.2	11.7	17.1
More than one sleeping room	16.3	13.3	9.5	11.9	10.1	34.9	17.5	3.6	11.8
Rural									
Total	55.0	62.1	79.1	63.0	70.7	3.9	44.3	84.6	70.6
Yes one sleeping room and sharing	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.4	1.5	1.0
No one sleeping room but not sharing	29.0	28.6	39.7	29.8	48.5	2.2	25.5	54.4	43.0
More than one sleeping room	25.5	32.8	38.3	32.4	21.5	1.6	18.4	28.6	26.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 12.7: Sharing of sleeping rooms with other households (Cont'd)

Sleeping rooms shared	Prestea/ Huni Valley	Wassa Amenfi East	Wassa Amenfi West	Aowin/ Suaman	Sefwi Akon- tombra	Sefwi Wiawso	Sefwi Bibiani- Ahwiaso Bekwai	Juabeso	Bia
Number	38,295	18,620	34,469	30,658	17,592	30,074	27,961	23,639	25,778
All localities									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes one sleeping room and sharing	1.9	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.8
No one sleeping room but not sharing	60.2	55.8	50.6	48.6	43.8	54.1	58.2	47.4	48.1
More than one sleeping room	37.8	43.1	48.2	50.8	55.5	44.6	41.1	51.6	51.2
Urban									
Total	38.6	7.6	30.5	16.2	9.1	38.6	30.2	9.6	18.8
Yes one sleeping room and sharing	1.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
No one sleeping room but not sharing	24.5	4.9	18.1	10.9	5.3	23.1	19.1	4.2	10.6
More than one sleeping room	12.9	2.6	11.8	5.2	3.7	14.9	10.9	5.4	8.1
Rural									
Total	61.4	92.4	69.5	83.8	90.9	61.4	69.8	90.4	81.2
Yes one sleeping room and sharing	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.6
No one sleeping room but not sharing	35.7	50.9	32.5	37.7	38.6	31.0	39.1	43.2	37.4
More than one sleeping room	24.9	40.5	36.4	45.6	51.8	29.7	30.3	46.2	43.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

12.4.4 Households sharing Sleeping Room

In all districts, over 96.4 percent of households with one sleeping room did not share sleeping room. Nzema East has the highest percentage sharing (3.6%) while Sefwi-Bibiani-Ahwiaso-Bekwai recorded the lowest (1.1%). In all districts, of the households sharing more than more sleeping room, over 50 percent did so with only one other household. This was also the trend in both rural and urban areas.

Table 12.8: Households sharing sleeping rooms

Sleeping rooms shared			Nzema		Ahanta	Sekondi		Mpohor-	
	Western	Jomoro	Ellembelle	East	West	Takoradi	Shama	Wassa	East
				Municipal		Metropolis			
Number	322,739	18,588	9,761	7,529	17,854	90,489	12,370		20,479
All localities									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0
One sleeping room not sharing	97.7	97.4	97.3	96.4	98.4	97.5	97.8		97.5
2 households sharing	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.5	1.1	1.8	1.6		1.8
3 households sharing	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5		0.5
4 households sharing	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0		0.2
5 or more households sharing	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1		0.0
Urban									
Total	49.2	45.7	21.9	45.1	28.1	96.5	59.5		17.5
One sleeping room not sharing	48.0	44.3	21.3	42.9	27.5	94.0	58.0		17.3
2 households sharing	0.9	0.8	0.4	1.6	0.4	1.8	1.2		0.2
3 households sharing	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3		0.1
4 households sharing	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	-		0.0
5 or more households sharing	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	-	0.1	0.0		-
Rural									
Total	50.8	54.3	78.1	54.9	71.9	3.5	40.5		82.5
One sleeping room not sharing	49.8	53.1	76.0	53.5	70.8	3.5	39.8		80.2
2 households sharing	0.7	0.9	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.4		1.6
3 households sharing	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	-	0.2		0.4
4 households sharing	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0		0.2
5 or more households sharing	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	0.0		0.0

Sleeping rooms shared	Tarkwa		Wassa		Sefwi		Sefwi			
	Nsuaem	Prestea/ Huni Valley	Amenfi East	Amenfi West	Aowin/ Suaman	Akon- tombra	Sefwi Wiawso	Bibiani- Ahwiaso Bekwai	Juabeso	Bia
Number	13,379	23,802	10,602	17,839	15,069	7,836	16,647	16,468	11,444	12,583
All localities										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
One sleeping room not sharing	97.6	96.9	98.0	97.7	98.8	98.4	97.8	98.9	98.0	98.5
2 households sharing	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.1
3 households sharing	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.2
4 households sharing	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	-	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1
5 or more households sharing	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Urban										
Total	28.6	41.2	8.7	36.1	22.3	12.0	42.7	32.9	8.9	22.0
One sleeping room not sharing	27.8	39.4	8.6	35.0	22.1	11.8	41.7	32.5	8.7	21.8
2 households sharing	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2
3 households sharing	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	-	-	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
4 households sharing	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
5 or more households sharing	0.0	0.2	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	0.0
Rural										
Total	71.4	58.8	91.3	63.9	77.7	88.0	57.3	67.1	91.1	78.0
One sleeping room not sharing	69.9	57.5	89.5	62.7	76.7	86.6	56.1	66.4	89.3	76.7
2 households sharing	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.9
3 households sharing	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2
4 households sharing	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1
5 or more households sharing	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

12.5 Construction Materials

12.5.1 Outer Wall

Table 12.9 shows the main construction material for outer wall. Cement/concrete blocks (50.1%) and mud bricks/earth (40.6%) constitute the main construction material for outer walls in the region. In eight districts cement blocks are predominantly used while in other nine districts mud bricks are preferred. Sekondi Takoradi Metro and Shama recorded the highest proportions of over 70% using cement while Wassa Amenfi East and Bia reported the lowest (less than 20%). Mud bricks are used predominantly in Bia (79.1%) and Juabeso (72.3%).

In urban areas, cement blocks are the most common in all districts except Bia where mud brick are commonly used. Mud brick is the most popular material for outer walls in 13 districts. Rural areas of Jomoro, Ahanta West, Sekondi Takoradi Metro and Tarkwa Nsuaem cement blocks are the most popular material for outer walls of dwelling units.

12.5.2 Floor

Cement floors are the most common in all districts as well as urban and rural areas. At the regional level it accounts for over 80% while earth/mud floors constitute only 14.1%.

12.5.3 Roof

At the regional level, the main materials used for roofing are metal sheet (63.2%), slate/asbestos (15.3%), thatch/palm leaf or raffia (7.4%), and cement/concrete (6.0%). Eleven districts have over 70% of dwelling units with metal sheets, while two others, Sefwi-Bibiani-Ahwiaso-Bekwai and Sefwi Wiawso have 90% of dwelling units roofed with metal sheets. Jomoro and Shama have the lowest proportions of roofs with about about 30% metal sheets.

In urban areas metal sheet, slate/asbestos and cement /concrete constitute 41.2 percent. In rural areas the main materials are metal sheet, thatch/palm leaf or raffia, bamboo and slate/asbestos with metal sheet alone accounting for about 68% of roofing material.

Table 12.9: Main construction material for outer wall

Main construction material for outer wall	Western 2000	Western 2010	Jomoro	Ellembelle	Nzema East Municipal	Ahanta West	Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	Shama	Mpohor-Wassa East
Number	430,182	553,634	34,502	18,682	13,509	26,095	142,560	19,291	30,196
All localities									
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	56.8	40.6	26.6	30.3	48.8	38.8	9.0	24.8	61.2
Wood	4.8	3.2	1.4	1.9	1.7	2.4	4.2	1.2	2.6
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.6
Stone	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Burnt bricks	1.6	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.4
Cement blocks/Concrete	29.6	50.1	44.3	51.4	42.2	55.9	84.1	71.2	30.8
Landcrete	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.9	4.0	1.2	0.6	0.8	2.7
Bamboo	0.8	0.3	1.4	1.0	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	2.1	2.0	22.1	12.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.3
Other	2.1	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2
Urban									
Total		43.8	37.1	20.5	34.8	27.4	96.0	53.9	14.9
Mud brick/Earth		7.2	6.9	2.6	6.5	7.2	8.7	7.0	3.6
Wood		1.5	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.4	4.1	0.9	0.2
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos		0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2
Stone		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Burnt bricks		0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5
Cement blocks/Concrete		33.2	21.3	15.1	23.8	19.2	80.7	45.0	10.2
Landcrete		0.4	0.7	0.3	1.8	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2
Bamboo		0.1	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia		0.5	6.0	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other		0.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0
Rural									
Total		56.2	62.9	79.5	65.2	72.6	4.0	46.1	85.1
Mud brick/Earth		33.4	19.7	27.7	42.2	31.6	0.4	17.8	57.6
Wood		1.8	0.9	1.6	0.9	2.0	0.1	0.2	2.3
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos		0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4
Stone		0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Burnt bricks		0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.0
Cement blocks/Concrete		16.9	23.0	36.3	18.4	36.7	3.3	26.2	20.6
Landcrete		1.2	0.9	1.5	2.3	1.1	0.1	0.7	2.5
Bamboo		0.2	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia		1.5	16.1	10.4	0.2	0.2	-	0.3	0.3
Other		0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 12.9: Main construction material for outer wall (Cont'd)

Main construction material for outer wall	Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	Prestea/Huni Valley	Wassa Amenfi East	Wassa Amenfi West	Aowin/Suaman	Sefwi Akontombra	Sefwi Wiawso	Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	Juabeso	Bia
Number	21,713	38,295	18,620	34,469	30,658	17,592	30,074	27,961	23,639	25,778
All localities										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	43.0	43.9	68.0	56.9	66.5	67.1	51.5	42.0	72.3	79.1
Wood	1.9	3.1	5.9	4.8	3.9	5.2	2.5	1.0	3.9	3.0
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4
Stone	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Burnt bricks	0.6	0.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.3	2.3	1.2	0.1
Cement blocks/Concrete	50.0	48.8	19.4	34.9	21.8	24.5	41.8	50.3	20.3	13.9
Landcrete	3.2	1.5	3.3	0.7	3.8	0.5	1.2	1.6	1.3	2.9
Bamboo	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.1
Other	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.4	1.6	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.2
Urban										
Total	29.0	36.7	7.9	29.8	15.4	8.5	37.6	30.3	9.1	8.1
Mud brick/Earth	10.8	7.4	3.3	6.0	4.7	2.0	13.6	6.1	3.7	12.3
Wood	0.7	0.8	0.3	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
Stone	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Burnt bricks	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0
Cement blocks/Concrete	14.8	26.8	4.2	20.9	9.6	6.1	21.8	21.9	5.1	5.3
Landcrete	2.1	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
Bamboo	0.1	0.2	-	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Rural										
Total	71.0	63.3	92.1	70.2	84.6	91.5	62.4	69.7	90.9	81.9
Mud brick/Earth	32.2	36.4	64.7	50.9	61.8	65.1	37.9	35.9	68.6	66.8
Wood	1.2	2.3	5.6	3.1	3.6	5.1	1.8	0.8	3.8	2.8
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Stone	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Burnt bricks	0.4	0.3	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.5	0.7	1.4	1.2	0.1
Cement blocks/Concrete	35.2	22.0	15.2	14.0	12.3	18.5	20.0	28.4	15.1	8.6
Landcrete	1.1	0.8	3.3	0.3	3.6	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.3	2.8
Bamboo	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1
Other	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.4	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 12.10: Main construction material for floor of dwelling by district and type of locality

Main construction material for floor	Western 2000	Western 2010	Jomoro	Ellembelle	Nzema East Municipal	Ahanta West	Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	Shama	Mpohor-Wassa East
Number	409,282	553,634	34,502	18,682	13,509	26,095	142,560	19,291	30,196
All localities									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	22.1	14.1	12.8	7.5	13.2	4.2	1.8	5.4	15.6
Cement/Concrete	73.8	81.3	83.1	89.7	84.1	93.1	87.8	91.4	82.5
Stone	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Burnt brick	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Wood	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.1
Vinyl tiles	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.8	0.9	0.2
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/									
Marble tiles	0.1	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.0	2.5	0.7	0.6
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	0.6	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	4.2	0.6	0.1
Other	1.8	0.3	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Urban									
Total		45.0	37.9	20.9	37.0	29.3	96.1	55.7	15.4
Earth/Mud		1.7	2.9	0.7	2.9	0.9	1.7	2.0	0.6
Cement/Concrete		40.0	33.9	19.6	32.5	27.1	84.3	51.5	14.4
Stone		0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1
Burnt brick		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Wood		0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.0
Vinyl tiles		0.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.7	0.5	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/									
Marble tiles		0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	2.5	0.5	0.1
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles		1.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	4.1	0.4	0.1
Other		0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
Rural									
Total		55.0	62.1	79.1	63.0	70.7	3.9	44.3	84.6
Earth/Mud		12.4	10.0	6.8	10.3	3.4	0.1	3.5	15.0
Cement/Concrete		41.4	49.3	70.1	51.7	65.9	3.5	39.9	68.1
Stone		0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3
Burnt brick		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Wood		0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Vinyl tiles		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/									
Marble tiles		0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles		0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other		0.2	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 12.10: Main construction material for floor of dwelling by district and type of locality (Cont'd)

Main construction material for floor	Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	Prestea/Huni Valley	Wassa Amenfi East	Wassa Amenfi West	Aowin/Suaman	Sefwi Akon-tombra	Sefwi Wiawso	Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	Juabeso	Bia
Number	21,713	38,295	18,620	34,469	30,658	17,592	30,074	27,961	23,639	25,778
All localities										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	12.2	16.9	17.1	26.2	40.2	34.6	14.9	10.0	24.2	31.5
Cement/Concrete	82.9	80.2	81.1	71.4	57.9	63.9	82.8	87.4	74.3	66.7
Stone	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3
Burnt brick	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Wood	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Vinyl tiles	2.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.6
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
Urban										
Total	29.4	38.6	7.6	30.5	16.2	9.1	38.6	30.2	9.6	18.8
Earth/Mud	3.1	2.1	0.2	1.9	1.2	0.4	3.3	2.6	0.4	0.4
Cement/Concrete	24.1	35.0	7.1	27.4	14.4	8.5	34.3	26.9	9.1	18.1
Stone	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Burnt brick	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	0.0
Wood	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vinyl tiles	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Rural										
Total	70.6	61.4	92.4	69.5	83.8	90.9	61.4	69.8	90.4	81.2
Earth/Mud	9.1	14.8	17.0	24.4	39.0	34.2	11.6	7.4	23.8	31.1
Cement/Concrete	58.8	45.3	73.9	44.0	43.4	55.4	48.5	60.5	65.2	48.6
Stone	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2
Burnt brick	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Wood	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Vinyl tiles	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.5
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table12.11: Main material used for the roof by district and type of locality

Main material for roof	Western 2000	Western 2010	Jomoro	Ellembelle	Nzema East Municipal	Ahanta West	Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	Shama	Mpohor- Wassa East
Number	430,182	553,634	34,502	18,682	13,509	26,095	142,560	19,291	30,196
All localities									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7
Wood	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.7
Metal sheet	50.6	63.2	30.3	36.8	39.8	50.5	45.2	30.1	70.4
Slate/Asbestos	11.6	15.3	25.5	27.4	12.7	24.3	33.5	55.3	3.1
Cement/Concrete	5.4	6.0	3.5	4.6	4.0	2.5	18.2	3.7	0.8
Roofing tile	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.1
Bamboo	8.1	5.4	2.9	5.1	37.9	15.1	0.3	1.8	12.6
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	22.4	7.4	35.6	23.8	3.8	3.9	0.4	6.8	10.9
Other	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.5	2.0	0.6	0.7	0.7
Urban									
Total		43.8	37.1	20.5	34.8	27.4	96.0	53.9	14.9
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth		0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Wood		0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1
Metal sheet		24.9	15.3	6.8	10.8	17.9	43.1	12.7	12.4
Slate/Asbestos		11.0	9.5	8.5	9.8	5.2	32.1	35.7	0.8
Cement/Concrete		5.3	2.3	1.8	3.2	1.3	17.9	2.9	0.3
Roofing tile		0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.0
Bamboo		0.7	0.6	0.5	8.5	2.0	0.3	0.5	0.7
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia		1.0	8.5	2.5	1.9	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.4
Other		0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.1
Rural									
Total		56.2	62.9	79.5	65.2	72.6	4.0	46.1	85.1
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth		0.7	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.6
Wood		0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.7
Metal sheet		38.3	15.1	30.0	29.0	32.6	2.1	17.3	58.0
Slate/Asbestos		4.3	16.1	19.0	2.9	19.1	1.4	19.6	2.3
Cement/Concrete		0.7	1.2	2.8	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.8	0.4
Roofing tile		0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.1
Bamboo		4.8	2.3	4.6	29.4	13.1	0.0	1.3	11.9
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia		6.4	27.1	21.3	1.8	3.8	0.0	5.6	10.5
Other		0.4	0.7	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 12.11: Main material used for the roof by district and type of locality (Cont'd)

Main material for roof	Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	Prestea/ Huni Valley	Wassa Amenfi East	Wassa Amenfi West	Aowin/ Suaman	Sefwi Akon- tombra	Sefwi Wiawso	Sefwi Bibiani- Ahwiaso Bekwai	Juabeso	Bia
Number	21,713	38,295	18,620	34,469	30,658	17,592	30,074	27,961	23,639	25,778
All localities										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	0.8	0.8	1.4	2.9	1.8	1.6	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.8
Wood	0.7	0.8	1.3	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.5
Metal sheet	78.3	78.9	85.0	71.8	73.6	79.2	90.7	92.6	89.5	89.3
Slate/Asbestos	2.6	1.9	0.2	5.7	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.1
Cement/Concrete	1.5	4.8	0.3	0.7	1.7	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.4
Roofing tile	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Bamboo	12.8	7.4	7.0	7.7	5.3	4.7	1.8	0.8	2.3	2.7
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	2.5	4.7	3.8	9.3	15.3	12.3	4.6	2.0	4.8	4.4
Other	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6
Urban										
Total	29.0	36.7	7.9	29.8	15.4	8.5	37.6	30.3	9.1	18.1
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Wood	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Metal sheet	24.5	30.8	7.4	26.0	14.3	7.5	36.1	27.8	8.8	17.5
Slate/Asbestos	0.3	0.8	0.0	2.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0
Cement/Concrete	0.5	4.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
Roofing tile	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bamboo	2.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	0.6	0.3	-	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2
Other	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Rural										
Total	71.0	63.3	92.1	70.2	84.6	91.5	62.4	69.7	90.9	81.9
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	0.6	0.7	1.4	2.9	1.7	1.6	0.5	0.5	1.3	0.8
Wood	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.5
Metal sheet	53.8	48.1	77.6	45.9	59.3	71.6	54.6	64.8	80.7	71.8
Slate/Asbestos	2.3	1.2	0.1	3.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0
Cement/Concrete	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3
Roofing tile	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Bamboo	10.3	7.1	6.6	7.4	5.1	4.5	1.5	0.7	2.3	2.7
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	1.9	4.5	3.8	8.8	15.0	12.0	4.4	1.5	4.8	4.2
Other	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

12.6 Lighting and Cooking Facilities

12.6.1 Main Source of Lighting

The most important sources of light are electricity (65.0%), torch (20.7%) and kerosene (12.2%). In 2010, these three sources provided for 97.9 percent of the needs for the region. There has been about 22 percent increase in the proportion of households using electricity over the past decade, while usage of kerosene dropped by 43.7 percent. Another significant change is the use of flashlight/torch by about one third of all rural households. Indeed, in 2000, electricity and kerosene provided 98.8% of households needs for lighting (GSS, 2005).

Table 12.12: Main source of lighting for the dwelling by district and type of locality

Main source of lighting	Western 2000	Western 2010	Jomoro	Ellembelle	Nzema East Municipal	Ahanta West	Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	Shama	Mpohor-Wassa East
Number	409,282	553,634	34,502	18,682	13,509	26,095	142,560	19,291	30,196
All localities									
Total	99.5+	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	43.1	65.0	70.9	77.9	51.1	70.2	93.1	71.4	45.1
Electricity (private generator)	*	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5
Kerosene lamp	55.7	12.2	17.4	13.3	21.0	20.6	3.2	23.0	16.5
Gas lamp	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Solar energy	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Candle	*	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3
Flashlight/Torch	*	20.7	9.6	7.2	26.3	7.4	2.1	4.0	36.8
Firewood	*	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Crop residue	*	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Urban									
Total		45.0	37.9	20.9	37.0	29.3	96.1	55.7	15.4
Electricity (mains)		39.8	33.0	19.2	27.6	23.8	89.7	42.4	11.8
Electricity (private generator)		0.4	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1
Kerosene lamp		2.8	3.4	1.1	8.0	4.2	3.0	11.1	2.6
Gas lamp		0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Solar energy		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Candle		0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.1
Flashlight/Torch		1.5	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.8	2.0	1.2	0.7
Firewood		0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Crop residue		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other		0.1	0.0	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Rural									
Total		55.0	62.1	79.1	63.0	70.7	3.9	44.3	84.6
Electricity (mains)		25.3	37.9	58.7	23.5	46.4	3.4	29.0	33.3
Electricity (private generator)		0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.5
Kerosene lamp		9.5	14.0	12.2	13.0	16.4	0.2	11.9	13.8
Gas lamp		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Solar energy		0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Candle		0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
Flashlight/Torch		19.2	9.0	6.9	25.5	6.6	0.2	2.7	36.0
Firewood		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Crop residue		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 12.12: Main source of lighting for the dwelling by district and type of locality (Cont'd)

Main source of lighting	Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	Prestea/Huni Valley	Wassa Amenfi East	Wassa Amenfi West	Aowin/Suaman	Sefwi Akon-tombra	Sefwi Wiawso	Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	Juabeso	Bia
Number	21,713	38,295	18,620	34,469	30,658	17,592	30,074	27,961	23,639	25,778
All localities										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	73.4	64.6	45.2	44.3	41.2	22.2	59.0	72.0	38.0	31.1
Electricity (private generator)	1.3	0.8	1.4	3.0	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.5
Kerosene lamp	9.1	10.5	12.6	16.3	18.3	14.1	18.7	13.4	10.9	11.8
Gas lamp	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2
Solar energy	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1
Candle	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Flashlight/Torch	15.2	23.2	39.6	34.6	38.0	61.5	19.6	13.0	49.2	55.8
Firewood	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
Crop residue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Urban										
Total	29.4	38.6	7.6	30.5	16.2	9.1	38.6	30.2	9.6	18.8
Electricity (mains)	22.8	35.7	5.9	24.2	14.4	6.9	30.6	23.7	8.2	16.5
Electricity (private generator)	0.5	0.2	0.6	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Kerosene lamp	2.5	1.0	0.3	2.1	0.7	0.6	4.1	3.3	0.5	0.9
Gas lamp	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Solar energy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	-	0.0
Candle	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Flashlight/Torch	3.3	1.4	0.6	1.5	0.8	1.4	3.1	2.6	0.8	1.2
Firewood	0.0	0.0	-	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Crop residue	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	-
Other	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural										
Total	70.6	61.4	92.4	69.5	83.8	90.9	61.4	69.8	90.4	81.2
Electricity (mains)	50.6	28.9	39.3	20.1	26.8	15.3	28.4	48.3	29.8	14.5
Electricity (private generator)	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.4
Kerosene lamp	6.6	9.5	12.2	14.3	17.6	13.5	14.7	10.0	10.4	10.9
Gas lamp	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Solar energy	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1
Candle	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Flashlight/Torch	11.9	21.8	39.0	33.2	37.1	60.0	16.5	10.4	48.4	54.7
Firewood	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
Crop residue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

12.6.2 Main Source of Fuel for Cooking

In 2010, wood, charcoal and gas provided 93.1 percent of the cooking fuel needs of the region compared to 92.1 percent in 2000 (GSS, 2005). Although, the change over the decade is marginal, there has been significant changes for the components: a 14.5 percent decline for wood, 4.6 percent decline for charcoal and almost 11 percent increase for gas.

Table 12.13: Main source of cooking fuel for household by district and type of locality

Main source of cooking fuel	Western 2000	Western 2010	Jomoro	Ellembelle	Nzema East Municipal	Ahanta West	Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	Shama	Mpohor-Wassa East
Number	409,282	553,634	34,502	18,682	13,509	26,095	142,560	19,291	30,196
All localities									
Total	99.0+	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	3.3	5.3	6.2	5.9	4.1	5.9	5.8	5.3	6.0
Wood	62.9	48.4	59.8	56.8	61.6	49.5	5.5	34.5	71.4
Gas	4.1	15.0	10.0	9.6	4.4	8.8	37.1	9.1	5.0
Electricity	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.2
Kerosene	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.3
Charcoal	25.1	29.7	23.1	26.3	28.8	34.6	48.9	50.1	16.6
Crop residue	*	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Saw dust	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Animal waste	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	-	0.0
Other	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
Urban									
Total		45.0	37.9	20.9	37.0	29.3	96.1	55.7	15.4
None no cooking		2.9	3.1	1.4	1.9	1.5	5.6	3.1	1.4
Wood		7.3	11.9	5.6	8.6	5.9	5.2	9.8	5.7
Gas		12.5	6.9	3.8	3.2	5.3	36.0	6.0	1.7
Electricity		0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.1
Kerosene		0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.1
Charcoal		21.4	15.6	9.9	22.7	16.2	46.6	36.2	6.5
Crop residue		0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Saw dust		0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Animal waste		0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	-	0.0
Other		0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	0.0
Rural									
Total		55.0	62.1	79.1	63.0	70.7	3.9	44.3	84.6
None no cooking		2.4	3.1	4.5	2.2	4.4	0.2	2.2	4.6
Wood		41.1	47.9	51.3	53.0	43.5	0.3	24.8	65.7
Gas		2.5	3.1	5.8	1.3	3.6	1.1	3.1	3.3
Electricity		0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Kerosene		0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
Charcoal		8.3	7.4	16.4	6.1	18.4	2.2	13.9	10.2
Crop residue		0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3
Saw dust		0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Animal waste		0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Other		0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table 12.13: Main source of cooking fuel for household by district and type of locality
(Cont'd)**

Main source of cooking fuel	Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	Prestea/Huni Valley	Wassa Amenfi East	Wassa Amenfi West	Aowin/Suaman	Sefwi Akon-tombra	Sefwi Wiawso	Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	Juabeso	Bia
Number	21,713	38,295	18,620	34,469	30,658	17,592	30,074	27,961	23,639	25,778
All localities										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	7.2	7.2	5.6	3.8	3.6	2.8	4.0	5.7	3.3	3.3
Wood	36.8	43.3	73.1	70.3	78.4	86.6	66.5	64.4	81.8	79.5
Gas	19.2	9.2	4.3	5.6	3.9	1.9	8.3	9.6	3.3	2.6
Electricity	1.3	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
Kerosene	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
Charcoal	34.7	38.5	16.1	19.1	13.0	7.7	19.9	18.9	10.6	13.4
Crop residue	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
Saw dust	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Animal waste	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban										
Total	29.4	38.6	7.6	30.5	16.2	9.1	38.6	30.2	9.6	18.8
None no cooking	2.1	3.6	0.6	1.9	1.7	0.8	2.1	1.9	0.3	1.1
Wood	8.2	5.8	1.9	10.9	4.2	3.8	15.8	10.8	4.8	9.4
Gas	7.5	6.3	1.7	4.5	2.8	0.9	5.9	5.9	1.5	1.3
Electricity	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kerosene	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Charcoal	11.1	22.1	3.2	12.7	7.2	3.6	14.2	11.1	3.0	6.8
Crop residue	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Saw dust	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Animal waste	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.0
Rural										
Total	70.6	61.4	92.4	69.5	83.8	90.9	61.4	69.8	90.4	81.2
None no cooking	5.1	3.6	5.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	3.8	3.0	2.2
Wood	28.6	37.5	71.1	59.4	74.2	82.8	50.7	53.6	77.0	70.0
Gas	11.6	2.9	2.5	1.1	1.1	1.0	2.4	3.7	1.8	1.3
Electricity	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Kerosene	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Charcoal	23.7	16.4	13.0	6.4	5.8	4.1	5.7	7.8	7.6	6.7
Crop residue	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6
Saw dust	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Animal waste	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

There are marked differences by place of locality, that is, rural urban differentials. For every 100 dwelling units in urban areas, the numbers using wood, charcoal and gas are 16, 28 and 48 respectively. The figures for rural areas were 75, 4.5 and 15 respectively. Thus, gas was used by 48 percent of urban households compared to only 15 percent by their rural counterparts; wood is used by 75 percent of dwelling units in rural areas as against 16 percent in urban areas, and charcoal is used by 28 percent of dwelling units in urban areas compared to 4.5 percent of rural units.

12.6.3 Cooking Space

Separate room for exclusive use of household, veranda and open space in compound are the three most common cooking spaces reported in the region and across urban and rural localities.

Table 12.14: Cooking space used by household by district and type of locality

Cooking space	Western	Jomoro	Ellembelle	Nzema East Municipal	Ahanta West	Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	Shama	Mpohor- Wassa East
Number	553,634	34,502	18,682	13,509	26,095	142,560	19,291	30,196
All localities								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	7.0	7.6	7.5	5.8	7.3	7.2	6.7	7.6
Separate room for exclusive use of household	46.6	47.9	49.6	58.6	48.1	35.3	37.4	55.3
Separate room shared with other household(s)	7.9	11.9	11.7	10.5	7.9	9.0	7.0	7.5
Enclosure without roof	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.6	1.4
Structure with roof but without walls	4.7	6.6	4.6	2.4	2.4	1.6	6.8	4.4
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.4	0.6
Verandah	20.8	17.5	19.2	15.3	21.4	28.2	18.0	16.9
Open space in compound	10.8	6.7	6.0	5.7	11.2	16.0	20.2	6.1
Other	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.2
Urban								
Total	45.0	37.9	20.9	37.0	29.3	96.1	55.7	15.4
No cooking space	3.5	3.4	1.6	2.4	1.8	7.0	4.1	1.5
Separate room for exclusive use of household	15.9	13.1	7.9	14.1	9.8	33.9	14.0	5.7
Separate room shared with other household(s)	3.9	4.0	2.0	4.7	2.2	8.8	3.8	1.1
Enclosure without roof	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.4
Structure with roof but without walls	1.1	1.8	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.6	4.0	0.2
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	1.3	1.0	0.1
Verandah	13.3	11.4	7.2	10.2	9.2	26.9	13.5	4.7
Open space in compound	6.2	3.6	1.4	3.7	4.6	15.5	13.5	1.6
Other	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0

Table 12.14: Cooking space used by household by district and type of locality (Cont'd)

Cooking space	Western	Jomoro	Ellembelle	Nzema East Municipal	Ahanta West	Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	Shama	Mpohor- Wassa East
Rural								
Total	55.0	62.1	79.1	63.0	70.7	3.9	44.3	84.6
No cooking space	3.5	4.2	5.9	3.5	5.5	0.2	2.6	6.0
Separate room for exclusive use of household	30.7	34.8	41.8	44.5	38.4	1.4	23.4	49.6
Separate room shared with other household(s)	4.0	7.9	9.7	5.8	5.7	0.2	3.2	6.4
Enclosure without roof	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.6	1.0
Structure with roof but without walls	3.6	4.8	4.0	1.6	1.3	0.1	2.8	4.2
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.5
Verandah	7.5	6.2	12.0	5.1	12.2	1.3	4.5	12.2
Open space in compound	4.7	3.1	4.6	2.0	6.6	0.6	6.8	4.5
Other	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2

Cooking space	Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	Prestea/ Huni Valley	Wassa Amenfi East	Wassa Amenfi West	Aowin/ Suaman	Sefwi Akon- tombra	Sefwi Wiawso	Sefwi Bibiani- Ahwiaso Bekwai	Juabeso	Bia
Number	21,713	38,295	18,620	34,469	30,658	17,592	30,074	27,961	23,639	25,778
All localities										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	8.3	9.1	7.8	5.5	5.7	5.5	6.6	7.5	5.5	5.7
Separate room for exclusive use of household	39.2	41.8	55.0	57.0	54.4	61.4	49.3	50.5	57.5	50.9
Separate room shared with other household(s)	8.5	6.4	6.8	5.4	6.2	5.0	7.2	7.1	6.8	7.3
Enclosure without roof	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.8	0.9	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.5
Structure with roof but without walls	4.0	3.6	4.9	5.9	8.6	9.4	7.1	4.5	7.5	9.4
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Verandah	29.7	29.3	15.6	17.7	15.8	10.7	17.1	17.7	10.9	11.3
Open space in compound	8.4	7.9	8.9	7.1	7.0	6.8	10.6	10.5	10.0	13.7
Other	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 12.14: Cooking space used by household by district and type of locality (Cont'd)

Cooking space	Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	Prestea/ Huni Valley	Wassa Amenfi East	Wassa Amenfi West	Aowin/ Suaman	Sefwi Akon- tombra	Sefwi Wiawso	Sefwi Bibiani- Ahwiaso Bekwai	Juabeso	Bia
Urban										
Total	29.4	38.6	7.6	30.5	16.2	9.1	38.6	30.2	9.6	18.8
No cooking space	2.3	4.2	0.6	2.2	1.8	0.9	3.0	2.3	0.8	1.4
Separate room for exclusive use of household	11.3	11.9	2.8	11.9	5.8	3.9	15.3	11.8	4.2	7.4
Separate room shared with other household(s)	2.2	2.4	0.5	2.3	1.4	0.6	3.5	2.2	0.8	1.3
Enclosure without roof	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2
Structure with roof but without walls	1.0	0.9	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.0	0.2	1.3
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	0.0
Verandah	9.5	15.8	2.9	10.1	5.6	2.6	10.7	9.5	2.8	4.4
Open space in compound	2.6	2.5	0.4	2.3	1.2	0.6	4.2	2.7	0.8	2.8
Other	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Rural										
Total	70.6	61.4	92.4	69.5	83.8	90.9	61.4	69.8	90.4	81.2
No cooking space	6.0	4.9	7.2	3.3	3.9	4.6	3.7	5.2	4.7	4.3
Separate room for exclusive use of household	27.9	29.9	52.1	45.1	48.6	57.5	34.0	38.7	53.3	43.5
Separate room shared with other household(s)	6.2	4.0	6.2	3.0	4.8	4.3	3.6	4.9	6.0	5.9
Enclosure without roof	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.7	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.4
Structure with roof but without walls	3.0	2.7	4.8	4.7	8.3	9.1	6.0	3.4	7.3	8.1
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Verandah	20.2	13.5	12.7	7.5	10.2	8.0	6.4	8.2	8.1	6.9
Open space in compound	5.7	5.3	8.5	4.8	5.9	6.2	6.5	7.8	9.2	10.9
Other	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

12.7 Sources of Water

12.7.1 Main Source of Drinking Water

Table 12.15 shows that the major sources of drinking water for households in the region were pipe borne water outside the dwelling (19.6%), bore-hole/pump/tube well (18.2%), public tap/stand pipe (16.3%), river/stream (16.3%), pipe-borne water inside dwelling (10.5%) and protected well (7.0%). Together, these sources provide for about 88 percent of households water sources.

There are sharp differences in sources of drinking water by districts. In Sekondi Takoradi metro 1 in 3 households has pipe-borne water inside the dwelling and is the only district with a value higher than the regional proportion of 1 in 10. Indeed, in this metro, the three main sources of drinking water which account for about 87% of household needs are pipe-borne inside or outside dwelling and public tap / standpipe. That is, majority of households have access to treated water. Shama is the other district with over 80% of households having access to pipe borne water. However, unlike Sekondi Takoradi, Shama has only 10.3% of households with pipe-borne water inside the dwelling, while 44.3% had to settle for public tap/standpipe compared to 24.6% in Sekondi Takoradi.

Two other districts Jomoro (58.6%) and Sefwi Bibiani/Ahwiaso/Bekwai (47.0%) have over 40 percent of households with access to pipe borne water. All the remaining 13 districts have less than 40 percent. Four districts Bia (17.0%), Juabeso (16.9%), Aowin Suaman (15.7%) and Sefwi Akontombra (11.7%) have less than 20 percent of households with access to pipe borne water.

For the poorly endowed districts their major source of drinking water is bore-hole/pump/tube well or river/stream, with the latter being the most important in five districts- Sefwi Akontombra (46.5%), Aowin Suaman (45.0%), Wassa Amenfi West (37.4%), Wassa Amenfi East (35.2%) and Prestea Huni Valley (25.1%).

12.7.2 Main Source of Water for other Domestic Use

The sources of water have not changed much except for the exclusion of satchet water and bottled water. The major sources of water for other domestic use by households in the region are bore-hole/pump/tube well (18.9%), pipe borne water outside of dwelling (18.2%), river/stream (17.5%), public tap/stand pipe (15.4%), pipe-borne water inside dwelling (11.1%) and protected well (11.0%). These sources provide for the needs of about 92 percent of households.

Bore-hole/pump/tube well is the most important source in eight districts, while river/stream is the important source of water for domestic use in six districts; - Sefwi Akontombra, Aowin Suaman, Wassa Amenfi West, Wassa Amenfi East, Prestea Huni Valley and Bia.

The use of water from a protected well has increased in all but five districts.

Table 12.15: Main source of drinking water for household by district and type of locality

Main source of drinking water	Western	Jomoro	Ellembelle	Nzema East Municipal	Ahanta West	Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	Shama	Mpohor- Wassa East
Number	553,634	34,502	18,682	13,509	26,095	142,560	19,291	30,196
All localities								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	10.5	4.0	2.0	6.8	2.9	31.4	10.3	1.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	19.6	27.6	17.0	10.3	16.2	30.3	34.2	9.9
Public tap/Standpipe	16.3	27.0	10.8	4.4	6.6	24.6	44.3	9.7
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	18.2	11.6	25.3	30.1	32.0	1.9	2.3	37.9
Protected well	7.0	6.3	9.2	12.3	12.1	1.4	0.6	6.3
Rain water	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1
Protected spring	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bottled water	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2
Sachet water	5.4	4.8	12.6	5.6	10.4	7.7	0.8	4.5
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	0.6	1.1	0.1	-	7.3	0.5	0.1	0.0
Unprotected well	4.2	6.2	9.1	2.6	1.9	0.1	4.7	2.3
Unprotected spring	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	0.2
River/Stream	16.3	10.3	13.1	26.7	9.1	1.1	1.2	27.2
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0
Urban								
Total	45.0	37.9	20.9	37.0	29.3	96.1	55.7	15.4
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	9.4	3.2	1.0	5.6	2.3	30.7	6.9	0.7
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	13.1	16.3	7.1	7.3	9.8	28.7	22.5	1.8
Public tap/Standpipe	10.5	10.6	3.6	1.0	3.7	23.9	24.7	2.4
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	2.9	2.5	1.5	5.3	2.2	1.4	0.0	3.0
Protected well	3.2	1.5	1.4	10.8	5.7	1.2	0.0	4.4
Rain water	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	0.0
Protected spring	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
Bottled water	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1
Sachet water	3.7	1.6	4.4	5.2	4.9	7.5	0.5	2.7
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	0.1	0.2	0.0	-	0.0	0.4	0.0	-
Unprotected well	0.4	0.5	1.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Unprotected spring	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	-
River/Stream	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.2
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	0.1	0.1	-	0.5	-	0.1	-	-
Other	0.1	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0
Rural								
Total	55.0	62.1	79.1	63.0	70.7	3.9	44.3	84.6
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.7	3.5	0.6
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	6.4	11.3	9.9	3.0	6.4	1.5	11.6	8.1
Public tap/Standpipe	5.8	16.4	7.2	3.4	2.9	0.7	19.6	7.3
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	15.3	9.1	23.9	24.8	29.8	0.4	2.2	34.9
Protected well	3.9	4.8	7.8	1.6	6.4	0.2	0.6	1.9
Rain water	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1
Protected spring	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Bottled water	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Sachet water	1.7	3.2	8.2	0.4	5.6	0.2	0.3	1.8
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	0.5	0.9	0.1	-	7.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
Unprotected well	3.8	5.8	7.5	1.8	1.7	0.0	4.7	2.2
Unprotected spring	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.2
River/Stream	15.2	9.2	13.1	26.3	8.8	-	1.2	27.0
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	-	0.0	0.1
Other	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	-	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 12.15: Main source of drinking water for household by district and type of locality (Cont'd)

Main source of drinking water	Tarkwa Nsuaem Muni- cipal	Prestea/ Huni Valley	Wassa Amenfi East	Wassa Amenfi West	Aowin/ Suaman	Sefwi Akon- tombra	Sefwi Wiawso	Sefwi Bibiani- Ahwiaso Bekwai	Juabeso	Bia
Number	21,713	38,295	18,620	34,469	30,658	17,592	30,074	27,961	23,639	25,778
All localities										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	7.7	4.0	1.8	3.3	1.9	0.3	2.5	4.5	0.8	0.7
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	19.7	21.3	17.7	9.1	8.6	6.8	15.0	23.8	7.3	6.7
Public tap/Standpipe	11.8	10.7	10.5	10.6	5.2	4.6	18.6	18.7	8.8	9.6
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	24.0	19.1	23.4	21.3	19.2	25.0	32.8	31.7	29.6	19.3
Protected well	9.8	7.1	1.9	12.2	8.3	4.7	11.0	9.8	11.0	19.1
Rain water	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
Protected spring	0.5	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.4
Bottled water	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Satchet water	10.7	7.8	5.0	1.6	2.7	1.1	2.4	1.2	3.2	1.6
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	0.0
Unprotected well	1.2	1.5	3.1	1.9	6.8	8.5	3.6	1.3	18.7	19.3
Unprotected spring	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.4	2.5
River/Stream	13.4	25.1	35.2	37.4	45.0	46.5	12.3	7.2	16.6	18.9
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	0.4	1.4	0.3	0.4	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.5	3.1	1.5
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Urban										
Total	29.4	38.6	7.6	30.5	16.2	9.1	38.6	30.2	9.6	18.8
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	3.4	2.8	0.5	2.2	1.3	0.1	1.8	1.9	0.4	0.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	5.3	13.5	3.4	4.6	3.3	0.3	8.9	9.9	1.9	3.9
Public tap/Standpipe	2.5	7.4	1.6	6.1	0.7	0.1	10.7	7.4	0.7	6.3
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	7.6	2.7	0.2	6.1	3.1	1.8	5.9	3.9	1.7	4.7
Protected well	3.4	3.6	0.2	7.3	3.8	1.1	7.3	4.8	2.4	2.3
Rain water	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Protected spring	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Bottled water	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Satchet water	3.1	4.9	1.4	1.3	2.1	0.8	2.0	0.8	1.7	0.9
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Unprotected well	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	.3	0.4
Unprotected spring	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
River/Stream	3.0	2.5	0.1	2.0	0.5	4.5	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.0
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	-	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-
Rural										
Total	70.6	61.4	92.4	69.5	83.8	90.9	61.4	69.8	90.4	81.2
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	4.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	2.6	0.4	0.5
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	14.4	7.8	14.3	4.6	5.3	6.5	6.1	13.9	5.4	2.8
Public tap/Standpipe	9.3	3.3	8.9	4.5	4.5	4.5	7.9	11.3	8.1	3.3
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	16.5	16.3	23.2	15.2	16.1	23.2	27.0	27.8	28.0	14.6
Protected well	6.4	3.5	1.7	4.9	4.5	3.6	3.7	5.0	8.6	16.8
Rain water	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Protected spring	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.3
Bottled water	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Satchet water	7.6	2.9	3.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.7
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	0.1	0.6	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Unprotected well	0.7	1.4	3.1	1.4	5.6	8.2	3.2	0.9	18.5	18.9
Unprotected spring	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.4	2.5
River/Stream	10.4	22.7	35.1	35.4	44.5	42.0	11.1	6.2	16.1	18.9
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.4	3.1	1.5
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 12.16: Main source of water for other domestic use of household by district and type of locality

Main source of water for other domestic use	Western	Jomoro	Ellembelle	Nzema East Municipal	Ahanta West	Sekondi Takoradi Metropolitan	Shama	Mpohor-Wassa East	Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	Prestea/Huni Valley	Wassa Amenfi East	Wassa Amenfi West	Aowin/Suaman	Sefwi Akontombra	Sefwi Wiawso	Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	Juabeso	Bia
Number	553,634	34,502	18,682	13,509	26,095	142,560	19,291	30,196	21,713	38,295	18,620	34,469	30,658	17,592	30,074	27,961	23,639	25,778
All localities																		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	11.1	3.8	2.4	7.0	3.0	33.3	10.2	1.5	8.3	4.3	2.0	3.7	2.3	0.4	2.6	4.0	1.0	0.9
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	18.2	23.8	16.0	7.5	13.9	28.8	31.7	9.2	18.5	20.6	18.7	8.9	8.0	6.0	12.8	21.5	6.4	6.4
Public tap/Standpipe	15.4	23.3	9.4	5.0	6.0	24.2	43.0	7.4	10.6	10.9	11.2	10.1	3.8	3.0	17.5	16.9	8.1	9.8
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	18.9	13.6	24.2	29.8	34.7	3.7	3.3	38.6	24.7	20.1	22.6	20.4	18.5	20.8	33.2	32.0	30.7	18.9
Protected well	11.0	12.1	13.3	17.9	22.6	6.7	1.4	9.1	18.6	10.9	3.3	13.3	10.7	5.7	13.2	13.3	12.7	19.7
Rain water	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
Protected spring	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.5
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.1	4.3	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Unprotected well	5.5	10.3	18.3	4.0	3.8	0.8	6.8	3.3	3.6	2.7	4.1	2.1	7.2	8.1	4.8	2.1	19.1	19.8
Unprotected spring	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	2.2
River/Stream	17.5	11.0	15.0	27.0	10.1	1.1	2.3	29.6	14.2	26.1	36.1	38.7	47.1	52.5	14.0	8.2	18.0	19.9
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	0.7	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.7	0.3	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.5	3.1	1.5
Other	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Urban																		
Total	45.0	37.9	20.9	37.0	29.3	96.1	55.7	15.4	29.4	38.6	7.6	30.5	16.2	9.1	38.6	30.2	9.6	18.8
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	10.0	3.2	1.3	5.7	2.4	32.5	6.7	0.8	3.6	3.0	0.6	2.5	1.5	0.1	1.8	1.8	0.5	0.1
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	12.3	14.5	6.7	4.8	8.2	27.4	22.6	1.5	4.9	13.2	3.3	4.5	3.0	0.3	7.0	8.6	1.4	3.6
Public tap/Standpipe	10.1	9.4	2.9	0.9	3.1	23.5	25.0	1.2	2.5	7.6	2.1	5.9	0.3	0.1	10.2	6.2	0.4	6.4
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	3.9	3.2	1.8	6.1	3.7	3.2	0.1	4.8	7.4	4.1	0.3	6.3	3.3	1.5	7.1	5.1	2.9	4.8
Protected well	5.8	3.7	3.1	16.0	10.7	6.2	0.1	6.3	5.8	6.0	0.9	7.9	5.8	1.2	9.3	6.4	3.4	2.5
Rain water	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 12.16: Main source of water for other domestic use of household by district and type of locality (Cont'd)

Main source of water for other domestic use				Nzema East Municipal	Ahanta West	Sekondi Takoradi Metropolitan	Shama	Mpohor-Wassa East	Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	Prestea/Huni Valley	Wassa Amenfi East	Wassa Amenfi West	Aowin/Suaman	Sefwi Akontombra	Sefwi Wiawso	Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	Juabeso	Bia
	Western	Jomoro	Ellembelle															
Protected spring	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	1.0	2.1	4.6	1.9	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.5	1.6	1.1	0.1	0.9	1.2	0.4	1.4	0.6	0.5	1.1
Unprotected spring	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
River/Stream	1.2	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.2	3.0	2.7	0.2	2.1	0.9	5.4	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.1
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	0.1	0.1	-	0.9	0.0	0.1	-	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	-	0.0
Other	0.1	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-
Rural																		
Total	55.0	62.1	79.1	63.0	70.7	3.9	44.3	84.6	70.6	61.4	92.4	69.5	83.8	90.9	61.4	69.8	90.4	81.2
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	1.1	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.7	3.5	0.7	4.6	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.8	2.2	0.5	0.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	5.9	9.3	9.3	2.7	5.7	1.4	9.1	7.7	13.5	7.4	15.4	4.5	5.0	5.7	5.7	12.9	4.9	2.7
Public tap/Standpipe	5.3	13.9	6.5	4.1	2.9	0.6	17.9	6.2	8.1	3.3	9.1	4.1	3.5	2.9	7.3	10.7	7.7	3.4
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	15.0	10.3	22.4	23.7	31.1	0.5	3.2	33.8	17.3	16.0	22.3	14.1	15.2	19.3	26.1	26.9	27.8	14.0
Protected well	5.2	8.4	10.2	1.8	11.9	0.5	1.3	2.9	12.8	4.9	2.5	5.4	4.9	4.4	3.9	6.9	9.3	17.1
Rain water	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Protected spring	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.1	4.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	4.5	8.2	13.8	2.1	3.3	0.0	6.7	2.8	2.0	1.6	4.0	1.2	5.9	7.7	3.4	1.4	18.6	18.7
Unprotected spring	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.5	2.2
River/Stream	16.2	9.7	14.9	26.6	9.7	0.0	2.3	29.4	11.2	23.4	35.9	36.6	46.3	47.2	12.7	7.1	17.5	19.9
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	-	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.4	3.1	1.5
Other	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

12.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

12.8.1 Bathing Facilities

The main types of bathing facilities used by households are shown in Table 12.17. The three leading types are shared separate bathroom in the same house (33.3%), own bathroom for exclusive use (31.1%), shared open cubicle (14.7%) and open space around house (6.3%). This pattern is maintained in urban areas. In rural areas, however, own bathroom for exclusive use is more common.

Wassa Amenfi East, Wassa Amenfi West, Aowin/Suaman, Sefwi Akontombra, Sefwi Wiawso and Juabeso recorded a pattern similar to that for rural areas, while all other districts followed the urban pattern.

12.8.2 Toilet Facilities

The most popular toilet facilities are public toilet (37.4%), pit latrine (30.1%), WC (13.4%) and bush/beach/field (11.9%). In urban areas public toilet is commonly used especially in Nzema East (19.6%), Sekondi Takoradi Metro (42.1%) and Shama (25.1%) and Prestea/HuniValley (26.8%) (Table 12.18). In rural areas on the other hand, pit latrine is most common (23.3%) except Jomoro, Ellembelle and Ahanta West where “free range” was common.

12.9 Waste Disposal

12.9.1 Solid Waste

The majority of households (81.4%) dump their refuse either in an open space (1 in 2), container (1 in 5) or indiscriminately (1 in 10). Rubbish is collected in only 8.2 percent of households. The rest are either burned or buried. In urban areas, most households dump their rubbish in a public container while in rural areas most do so in the open space.

12.9.2 Liquid Waste

Liquid waste is usually thrown onto the compound, street/outside or into the gutter and these accounts for about 84 percent of households. Only 11 percent of households dispose of liquid waste through the drainage system into a gutter. In urban areas, liquid waste is mainly disposed off into a gutter, onto compound and through drainage system into a gutter, while in rural areas it is mainly thrown onto compound or street/outside.

Table 12.17: Bathing facility used by household by district and type of locality

Bathing facility	2000	2010	Jomoro	Ellembelle	Nzema East Municipal	Ahanta West	Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	Shama	Mpohor -Wassa East
Number		553,634	34,502	18,682	13,509	26,095	142,560	19,291	30,196
All localities									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	23.1	31.1	29.9	27.1	30.1	19.4	28.7	22.0	25.4
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	31.5	33.3	37.7	40.4	28.4	33.9	40.8	25.1	25.8
Private open cubicle	9.9	5.3	5.4	4.7	6.3	4.5	3.7	5.6	8.1
Shared open cubicle	16.7	14.7	13.8	13.4	13.5	21.6	19.4	21.2	21.2
Public bath house	3.0	2.3	1.0	0.5	2.8	3.4	2.6	12.0	2.9
Bathroom in another house	6.0	5.9	2.0	3.9	9.7	8.4	2.1	8.7	9.9
Open space around house	7.1	6.3	8.0	9.2	6.4	5.8	2.2	3.9	4.8
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	2.2	0.8	2.3	0.6	2.7	2.8	0.1	1.1	1.7
Other	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
Urban									
Total		45.0	37.9	20.9	37.0	29.3	96.1	55.7	15.4
Own bathroom for exclusive use		11.7	8.6	5.4	9.1	5.6	27.6	8.2	2.4
Shared separate bathroom in the same house		18.7	17.0	10.6	13.4	13.1	39.7	16.4	6.3
Private open cubicle		1.7	1.2	0.6	1.7	1.2	3.5	2.7	0.6
Shared open cubicle		8.2	6.3	2.7	5.5	7.2	18.4	12.1	4.1
Public bath house		1.3	0.8	0.1	1.9	0.1	2.4	9.9	0.4
Bathroom in another house		1.6	0.8	0.4	3.4	0.9	2.1	3.8	1.3
Open space around house		1.5	2.9	1.1	1.9	1.1	2.1	1.9	0.4
River/Pond/Lake/Dam		0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0
Other		0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0
Rural									
Total		55.0	62.1	79.1	63.0	70.7	3.9	44.3	84.6
Own bathroom for exclusive use		19.5	21.3	21.7	21.1	13.8	1.1	13.9	23.0
Shared separate bathroom in the same house		14.6	20.7	29.8	15.0	20.8	1.1	8.7	19.6
Private open cubicle		3.6	4.2	4.1	4.5	3.3	0.2	2.9	7.5
Shared open cubicle		6.5	7.4	10.7	8.0	14.4	1.0	9.1	17.0
Public bath house		1.0	0.1	0.4	0.9	3.3	0.2	2.1	2.6
Bathroom in another house		4.3	1.2	3.5	6.4	7.5	0.0	4.9	8.6
Open space around house		4.7	5.1	8.1	4.5	4.7	0.1	2.0	4.3
River/Pond/Lake/Dam		0.7	2.0	0.6	2.6	2.7	-	0.7	1.7
Other		0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 12.17: Bathing facility used by household by district and type of locality (Cont'd)

Bathing facility	Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	Prestea/ Huni Valley	Wassa Amenfi East	Wassa Amenfi West	Aowin/ Suaman	Sefwi Akon- tombra	Sefwi Wiawso	Sefwi Bibiani- Ahwiaso Bekwai	Juabeso	Bia
Number	21,713	38,295	18,620	34,469	30,658	17,592	30,074	27,961	23,639	25,778
All localities										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	22.3	28.8	36.7	35.6	42.7	48.5	38.4	30.4	39.9	34.7
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	32.3	31.0	30.7	25.3	26.3	22.3	31.6	36.8	27.2	34.2
Private open cubicle	6.6	5.5	5.0	6.6	5.8	4.3	5.1	7.2	7.0	5.3
Shared open cubicle	15.3	17.0	0.9	11.4	7.8	4.4	9.2	9.9	9.2	8.0
Public bath house	3.3	2.7	0.6	3.4	1.4	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.2	1.1
Bathroom in another house	12.6	8.1	8.4	6.9	3.4	8.1	5.1	6.8	9.6	7.5
Open space around house	6.4	5.7	7.2	9.1	11.5	11.9	9.5	7.4	6.7	8.9
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Urban										
Total	29.4	38.6	7.6	30.5	16.2	9.1	38.6	30.2	9.6	18.8
Own bathroom for exclusive use	7.2	8.5	1.3	7.2	4.0	1.6	10.8	6.3	3.0	6.1
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	11.0	14.5	4.1	11.6	7.9	4.0	18.2	14.6	4.7	8.3
Private open cubicle	1.4	1.6	0.2	1.4	0.5	0.4	1.5	1.6	0.3	1.1
Shared open cubicle	4.0	9.7	1.6	5.0	2.5	1.5	3.4	4.2	0.9	1.0
Public bath house	0.3	0.8	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.4
Bathroom in another house	3.5	2.2	0.2	1.5	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.5	1.2
Open space around house	1.6	1.2	0.2	1.6	0.6	0.4	3.2	1.9	0.3	0.6
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Other	0.0	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural										
Total	70.6	61.4	92.4	69.5	83.8	90.9	61.4	69.8	90.4	81.2
Own bathroom for exclusive use	15.1	20.3	35.4	28.4	38.8	46.8	27.6	24.1	36.9	28.6
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	21.3	16.5	26.6	13.7	18.5	18.3	13.4	22.3	22.5	25.9
Private open cubicle	5.3	4.0	4.8	5.2	5.2	3.9	3.7	5.6	6.7	4.2
Shared open cubicle	11.2	7.4	9.3	6.4	5.3	2.9	5.9	5.8	8.3	7.0
Public bath house	3.0	2.0	0.6	1.4	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.7
Bathroom in another house	9.0	5.9	8.2	5.4	2.9	7.2	3.9	5.8	9.1	6.3
Open space around house	4.8	4.6	7.1	7.5	11.0	11.5	6.4	5.5	6.5	8.3
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 12.18a: Toilet facility used by household by district and type of locality

Toilet facility	2000	2010	Jomoro	Ellembelle	Nzema East Municipal	Ahanta West	Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	Shama	Mpohor- Wassa East
Total		553,634	34,502	18,682	13,509	26,095	142,560	19,291	30,196
All localities									
Total	92.5+	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	12.0	11.9	36.5	30.0	13.2	30.6	3.0	22.6	9.4
W.C.	7.2	13.4	6.9	7.3	6.7	6.3	38.7	9.6	2.7
Pit latrine	30.4	30.1	21.1	24.3	26.1	14.0	6.8	11.2	35.1
KVIP	5.7	6.3	10.3	5.9	7.2	11.9	6.7	9.4	5.5
Bucket/Pan	2.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.7
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc)	34.2	37.4	24.3	31.9	46.0	36.3	43.9	46.6	46.3
Other	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2
Urban									
Total		45.0	37.9	20.9	37.0	29.3	96.1	55.7	15.4
No facilities (bush/beach/field)		3.2	7.7	2.6	3.1	2.6	2.9	15.5	1.3
W.C.		11.8	4.9	2.6	5.5	4.0	37.9	6.7	1.3
Pit latrine		6.8	6.2	3.7	3.0	4.2	6.2	3.5	3.1
KVIP		3.4	5.3	1.9	5.3	4.2	6.2	4.5	1.2
Bucket/Pan		0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc)		19.4	13.6	10.0	19.6	14.0	42.1	25.0	8.2
Other		0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0
Rural									
Total		55.0	62.1	79.1	63.0	70.7	3.9	44.3	84.6
No facilities (bush/beach/field)		8.7	28.8	27.4	10.1	28.0	0.1	7.1	8.2
W.C.		1.6	2.0	4.8	1.3	2.4	0.8	2.8	1.5
Pit latrine		23.3	14.9	20.7	23.0	9.8	0.7	7.7	32.0
KVIP		2.9	5.0	4.0	1.9	7.7	0.5	4.9	4.3
Bucket/Pan		0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc)		18.0	10.7	21.8	26.4	22.3	1.7	21.6	38.1
Other		0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 12.18a: Toilet facility used by household by district and type of locality (Cont'd)

Toilet facility	Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	Prestea/ Huni Valley	Wassa Amenfi East	Wassa Amenfi West	Aowin/ Suaman	Sefwi Akon- tombra	Sefwi Wiawso	Sefwi Bibiani- Ahwiaso Bekwai	Juabeso	Bia
Total	21,713	38,295	18,620	34,469	30,658	17,592	30,074	27,961	23,639	25,778
All localities										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	7.0	5.7	13.6	6.5	14.9	5.0	14.6	13.3	7.8	9.3
W.C.	10.8	5.1	1.7	3.2	3.0	0.9	3.9	4.5	2.1	1.1
Pit latrine	22.6	28.8	48.4	45.1	51.3	61.4	52.6	36.1	61.0	68.4
KVIP	7.0	4.7	4.7	4.2	5.9	2.1	4.9	7.7	4.3	2.1
Bucket/Pan	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc)	51.9	54.8	31.0	40.1	22.7	30.2	22.7	37.6	23.2	18.5
Other	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.3
Urban										
Total	29.4	38.6	7.6	30.5	16.2	9.1	38.6	30.2	9.6	18.8
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	2.5	0.9	0.8	2.4	2.4	0.6	4.6	2.6	0.6	3.2
W.C.	4.6	3.2	0.5	2.5	2.1	0.4	2.7	2.0	0.5	0.4
Pit latrine	7.0	5.0	3.3	9.4	3.7	3.7	20.5	10.6	5.2	12.9
KVIP	1.6	2.1	0.7	2.5	1.2	0.9	2.8	2.8	0.5	0.8
Bucket/Pan	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc)	13.4	26.8	2.2	13.5	6.5		7.4	12.0	2.8	1.4
Other	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
Rural										
Total	70.6	61.4	92.4	69.5	83.8	90.9	61.4	69.8	90.4	81.2
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	4.5	4.8	12.7	4.1	12.5	4.4	10.0	10.7	7.2	6.1
W.C.	6.2	1.9	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.2	2.4	1.6	0.7
Pit latrine	15.6	23.8	45.1	35.7	47.6	57.7	32.1	25.5	55.8	55.5
KVIP	5.4	2.6	4.0	1.7	4.8	1.2	2.1	5.0	3.8	1.3
Bucket/Pan	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.2
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc)	38.5	28.0	28.8	26.5	16.2	26.8	15.3	25.6	20.4	17.1
Other	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 12.18b: Sharing of toilet facility with other households by district and type of locality

Sharing of toilet facility	Western	Jomoro	Ellembelle	Nzema East Municipal	Ahanta West	Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	Shama	Mpohor -Wassa East
Number	553,634	34,502	18,682	13,509	26,095	142,560	19,291	30,196
All localities								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes with other household(s) in same house	20.4	18.0	16.7	12.9	14.1	25.4	11.8	16.0
Yes with other household(s) in different house	5.9	4.5	5.2	6.1	2.8	1.9	4.2	9.5
Yes with other household(s) and located in different house	4.2	3.3	3.6	7.9	4.2	2.2	4.0	6.8
No	20.3	13.4	12.7	13.8	12.0	23.6	10.9	12.1
Homeless households	49.3	60.9	61.9	59.3	66.9	46.9	69.1	55.7
Urban								
Total	45.0	37.9	20.9	37.0	29.3	96.1	55.7	15.4
Yes with other household(s) in same house	11.3	8.8	4.6	8.4	6.4	24.4	7.4	2.9
Yes with other household(s) in different house	1.3	1.4	0.7	1.1	0.6	1.8	1.6	1.1
Yes with other household(s) and located in different house	1.1	1.6	0.5	1.5	0.8	2.1	0.9	0.3
No	8.6	4.8	2.6	3.2	4.9	22.8	5.4	1.6
Homeless households	22.6	21.3	12.6	22.7	16.6	45.0	40.4	9.4
Rural								
Total	55.0	62.1	79.1	63.0	70.7	3.9	44.3	84.6
Yes with other household(s) in same house	9.0	9.2	12.0	4.5	7.6	1.0	4.4	13.0
Yes with other household(s) in different house	4.6	3.1	4.5	5.0	2.2	0.1	2.6	8.3
Yes with other household(s) and located in different house	3.0	1.7	3.1	6.4	3.4	0.1	3.1	6.5
No	11.7	8.6	10.1	10.6	7.1	0.8	5.5	10.4
Homeless households	26.7	39.5	49.2	36.5	50.3	1.9	28.7	46.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 12.18b: Sharing of toilet facility with other households by district and type of locality (Cont'd)

Sharing of toilet facility	Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	Prestea/ Huni Valley	Wassa Amenfi East	Wassa Amenfi West	Aowin/ Suaman	Sefwi Akon- tombra	Sefwi Wiawso	Sefwi Bibiani- Ahwiaso Bekwai	Juabeso	Bia
Number	21,713	38,295	18,620	34,469	30,658	17,592	30,074	27,961	23,639	25,778
All localities										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes with other household(s) in same house	14.9	10.6	17.9	16.6	20.4	20.0	28.8	22.0	25.2	30.4
Yes with other household(s) in different house	3.9	7.5	9.9	10.4	6.9	8.0	8.3	6.5	11.6	9.5
Yes with other household(s) and located in different house	4.4	6.8	6.4	6.3	3.4	2.9	3.6	3.6	4.8	5.0
No	17.9	14.7	21.2	20.2	31.7	33.8	22.1	17.0	27.3	27.2
Homeless households	58.9	60.5	44.6	46.5	37.6	35.3	37.3	51.0	31.1	27.8
Urban										
Total	29.4	38.6	7.6	30.5	16.2	9.1	38.6	30.2	9.6	18.8
Yes with other household(s) in same house	5.3	4.9	3.0	7.8	4.4	2.9	16.3	9.8	3.4	8.5
Yes with other household(s) in different house	0.9	1.2	0.2	2.1	0.3	0.6	2.4	1.1	0.5	1.4
Yes with other household(s) and located in different house	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.6
No	6.4	3.9	1.1	3.7	2.2	1.2	6.8	4.0	2.0	3.7
Homeless households	16.0	27.7	3.0	15.9	8.9	4.0	11.9	14.6	3.4	4.6
Rural										
Total	70.6	61.4	92.4	69.5	83.8	90.9	61.4	69.8	90.4	81.2
Yes with other household(s) in same house	9.6	5.6	14.9	8.7	16.0	17.1	12.4	12.2	21.8	21.9
Yes with other household(s) in different house	3.0	6.3	9.7	8.2	6.6	7.4	5.9	5.4	11.1	8.1
Yes with other household(s) and located in different house	3.6	5.9	6.2	5.4	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.9	4.5	4.4
No	11.5	10.8	20.1	16.5	29.5	32.6	15.3	13.0	25.3	23.6
Homeless households	42.9	32.8	41.6	30.6	28.7	31.3	25.3	36.3	27.7	23.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 12.19: Method of solid waste disposal by household by district and type of locality

Solid waste disposal	2000	2010	Jomoro	Ellembelle	Nzema East Muni- cipal	Ahanta West	Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	Shama	Mpohor -Wassa East
Number	409,282	553,634	34,502	18,682	13,509	26,095	142,560	19,291	30,196
All localities									
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	2.2	8.2	2.3	3.6	2.8	1.6	22.6	1.0	2.9
Burned by household	4.6	5.8	7.6	7.2	5.1	9.1	7.9	7.6	5.1
Public dump (container)	*	21.1	12.8	16.5	30.3	17.8	47.1	26.1	8.5
Public dump (open space)	*	50.6	59.7	59.8	43.3	61.0	18.4	58.2	65.2
Dumped indiscriminately	*	9.7	10.7	8.2	14.6	6.8	1.4	3.7	12.2
Buried by household	4.0	3.5	5.6	3.5	2.4	3.1	2.1	1.5	4.2
Other	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.5	0.7	0.5	1.9	1.9
Urban									
Total		45.0	37.9	20.9	37.0	29.3	96.1	55.7	15.4
Collected		6.3	1.1	0.2	0.4	1.0	22.3	0.8	0.2
Burned by household		2.9	2.2	1.3	2.4	3.7	7.2	3.3	0.8
Public dump (container)		18.2	10.3	9.1	27.8	12.5	46.2	19.9	5.3
Public dump (open space)		15.1	19.6	8.0	5.4	9.7	16.8	28.1	7.6
Dumped indiscriminately		1.1	2.5	1.3	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.6
Buried by household		1.1	2.0	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.9	0.8	0.9
Other		0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.8	0.0
Rural									
Total		55.0	62.1	79.1	63.0	70.7	3.9	44.3	84.6
Collected		1.9	1.2	3.4	2.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	2.7
Burned by household		2.9	5.4	5.9	2.6	5.3	0.7	4.3	4.3
Public dump (container)		2.9	2.5	7.4	2.4	5.3	0.9	6.1	3.1
Public dump (open space)		35.5	40.2	51.8	38.0	51.2	1.7	30.2	57.6
Dumped indiscriminately		8.6	8.2	6.9	14.0	5.8	0.1	2.7	11.6
Buried by household		2.5	3.6	2.8	2.1	2.0	0.2	0.7	3.4
Other		0.6	1.0	0.8	.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 12.19: Method of solid waste disposal by household by district and type of locality (Cont'd)

Solid waste disposal	Tarkwa Nsuaem Muni- cipal	Prestea/ Huni Valley	Wassa Amenfi East	Wassa Amenfi West	Aowin/ Suaman	Sefwi Akon- tombra	Sefwi Wiawso	Sefwi Bibiani- Ahwiaso Bekwai	Juabeso	Bia
Number	21,713	38,295	18,620	34,469	30,658	17,592	30,074	27,961	23,639	25,778
All localities										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	3.1	1.7	0.8	3.8	7.7	3.6	4.6	4.3	4.4	2.6
Burned by household	4.3	3.3	6.7	5.1	6.8	1.7	4.0	3.5	2.6	2.6
Public dump (container)	7.6	14.8	14.9	8.3	6.4	2.8	8.4	11.4	7.3	12.4
Public dump (open space)	69.8	62.4	54.3	65.0	50.1	59.6	71.0	70.6	67.3	58.1
Dumped indiscriminately	8.9	13.0	18.5	13.2	21.2	27.2	8.2	5.9	16.3	16.4
Buried by household	5.8	3.8	4.0	3.9	6.5	4.6	3.2	3.9	1.8	5.0
Other	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	2.9
Urban										
Total	29.4	38.6	7.6	30.5	16.2	9.1	38.6	30.2	9.6	18.8
Collected	1.2	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.2	1.2	1.7	0.1	0.7
Burned by household	1.8	0.9	0.6	1.7	0.3	0.2	1.4	1.4	0.1	0.9
Public dump (container)	3.5	12.1	5.3	7.1	4.8	1.5	6.3	6.4	3.2	8.3
Public dump (open space)	19.7	22.4	1.1	17.9	9.0	6.5	28.0	19.0	5.7	8.3
Dumped indiscriminately	1.8	1.4	0.3	1.9	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.3
Buried by household	1.3	0.9	0.2	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.3
Other	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Rural										
Total	70.6	61.4	92.4	69.5	83.8	90.9	61.4	69.8	90.4	81.2
Collected	1.9	1.0	0.8	2.7	7.3	3.3	3.4	2.6	4.3	1.9
Burned by household	2.5	2.4	6.1	3.4	6.4	1.5	2.5	2.1	2.5	1.7
Public dump (container)	4.1	2.7	9.6	1.1	1.6	1.3	2.1	5.0	4.1	4.1
Public dump (open space)	50.1	40.0	53.2	47.0	41.2	53.1	42.9	51.6	61.7	49.8
Dumped indiscriminately	7.1	11.6	18.2	11.3	20.6	27.0	7.2	5.0	16.1	16.1
Buried by household	4.5	2.9	3.9	3.4	5.4	4.2	2.7	3.2	1.5	4.7
Other	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 12.20: Method of liquid waste disposal by household by district and type of locality

Liquid waste disposal	2000	2010	Jomoro	Ellembelle	Nzema East Municipal	Ahanta West	Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	Shama	Mpohor-Wassa East
Number	409,282	553,634	34,502	18,682	13,509	26,095	142,560	19,291	30,196
All localities									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	3.2	2.5	1.5	0.8	4.1	0.6	5.1	2.0	1.1
Through drainage system into a gutter	**	11.0	2.9	2.3	3.5	4.5	29.2	8.3	2.2
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	**	2.1	2.8	3.7	2.2	2.1	2.9	2.2	2.0
Thrown onto the street/outside	34.6	23.7	49.5	34.4	30.5	24.9	7.7	24.3	22.9
Thrown into gutter	23.7	21.6	9.0	9.1	18.0	19.3	41.3	30.0	18.0
Thrown onto compound	36.6	38.3	33.2	49.1	41.0	45.3	13.3	30.1	52.5
Other	2.0	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.6	3.4	0.6	3.1	1.2
Urban									
Total		45.0	37.9	20.9	37.0	29.3	96.1	55.7	15.4
Through the sewerage system		1.7	1.2	0.1	3.5	0.3	5.0	1.8	0.1
Through drainage system into a gutter		9.2	1.5	0.9	3.1	2.9	28.9	5.1	0.8
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)		1.2	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.0	2.9	1.9	0.2
Thrown onto the street/outside		6.8	17.1	6.9	5.4	4.5	6.8	8.5	3.1
Thrown into gutter		16.0	7.0	3.2	15.0	11.4	40.0	21.4	6.1
Thrown onto compound		9.7	10.0	8.6	8.4	8.9	12.1	14.0	5.3
Other		0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	3.0	0.0
Rural									
Total		55.0	62.1	79.1	63.0	70.7	3.9	44.3	84.6
Through the sewerage system		0.8	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.1
Through drainage system into a gutter		1.8	1.4	1.4	0.4	1.7	0.3	3.2	1.4
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)		0.9	1.8	2.5	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.4	1.9
Thrown onto the street/outside		16.9	32.4	27.5	25.1	20.4	0.8	15.8	19.8
Thrown into gutter		5.6	2.0	5.9	3.0	7.9	1.4	8.7	12.0
Thrown onto compound		28.6	23.2	40.6	32.7	36.4	1.2	16.1	47.2
Other		0.5	1.0	0.5	0.3	3.0	0.0	0.1	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 12.20: Method of liquid waste disposal by household by district and type of locality (Cont'd)

Liquid waste disposal	Tarkwa Nsuaem Muni- cipal	Prestea/ Huni Valley	Wassa Amenfi East	Wassa Amenfi West	Aowin/ Suaman	Sefwi Akon- tombrá	Sefwi Wiawso	Sefwi Bibiani- Ahwiaso Bekwai	Juabeso	Bia
Number	21,713	38,295	18,620	34,469	30,658	17,592	30,074	27,961	23,639	25,778
All localities										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	3.1	1.3	0.6	2.1	1.4	0.7	2.5	2.0	2.9	0.4
Through drainage system into a gutter	7.4	8.1	3.8	6.7	3.6	2.5	7.2	6.4	2.0	0.6
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	1.2	1.6	0.6	2.4	2.3	0.4	1.9	1.0	0.6	1.1
Thrown onto the street/outside	22.9	22.1	28.4	19.6	25.0	32.7	28.4	43.8	32.9	26.9
Thrown into gutter	21.9	26.4	19.4	10.9	11.7	8.4	12.0	9.8	9.1	6.0
Thrown onto compound	43.2	40.2	46.4	57.8	54.9	55.4	46.7	36.8	52.2	64.4
Other	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.7
Urban										
Total	29.4	38.6	7.6	30.5	16.2	9.1	38.6	30.2	9.6	18.8
Through the sewerage system	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Through drainage system into a gutter	3.1	5.3	0.5	4.9	1.7	0.2	3.4	1.5	0.5	0.2
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Thrown onto the street/outside	7.4	7.0	1.9	3.9	2.7	3.3	9.2	13.5	3.5	5.3
Thrown into gutter	6.5	17.4	3.1	5.4	5.9	2.5	8.4	5.3	3.2	1.6
Thrown onto compound	10.7	7.7	1.9	15.1	5.1	3.0	15.0	9.4	2.4	11.5
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural										
Total	70.6	61.4	92.4	69.5	83.8	90.9	61.4	69.8	90.4	81.2
Through the sewerage system	2.1	0.9	0.5	1.8	0.8	0.6	1.5	1.8	2.8	0.4
Through drainage system into a gutter	4.3	2.8	3.3	1.8	1.9	2.3	3.8	4.8	1.5	0.4
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.7	2.1	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.9
Thrown onto the street/outside	15.5	15.1	26.6	15.7	22.2	29.5	19.1	30.3	29.5	21.6
Thrown into gutter	15.4	9.0	16.3	5.5	5.9	5.8	3.6	4.6	6.0	4.4
Thrown onto compound	32.5	32.5	44.4	42.7	49.8	52.4	31.7	27.4	49.8	52.9
Other	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

SUMMARY FINDINGS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

13.1 Summary of Findings

13.1.1 Population Size, Composition and Age-Sex Structure

The enumerated population of the region is 2,376,021 with an inter censal growth rate of 2.0 percent which is below the national average of 2.5 percent; and a population density of 99.3 persons per sq. km.

The population is unevenly spread among the Districts. Nearly a quarter (23.5%) is in the Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis and about one-fifth in the three districts of Wassa Amenfi West (6.8%), Prestea HUni Valley (6.7%) and Jomoro (6.3%). Nzema East Municipal has the lowest share of 2.6 percent.

The Region is 42.4 percent urban. However, Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis is 96.1 percent while Shama district is 56.2 percent urban. All other Districts have urban proportions below the Regional figure with Sefwi Akontombra (8.8%) and Wassa Amenfi East (6.9%) having the lowest proportions of less than 10 percent urban.

The population of the region is almost equally divided between the sexes with females exceeding males by 473, thus giving a sex-ratio of 100.0. All coastal Districts have sex ratios lower than 100.0, indicating an excess of females over males in these Districts. With the exception of Sefwi Bibiani-Ahiawso Bekwai all the remaining Districts have sex ratios of over 100.0 indicative of male in-migration for employment in these districts.

The population of the Region has a youthful age structure, with a dependency ratio of 74.8 percent. Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis (58.2%) and Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal (69.7%) are the only Districts with dependency ratios below the Regional figure 74.8 percent.

13.1.2 Household Size, Structure and Composition

There are 553,635 households in the Region. Single person households constitute 18.2 percent, while the largest recorded household size of 10 and more persons constitutes 4.3 percent. Small households (2 – 4 persons) are the most common (42%) followed by medium (5 -7 persons) households (28.7%) and large (8 or more person) households (11.2%). The average household size is about four persons. The distribution by District does not differ much from the Regional pattern.

About 69 percent of all households in the Region are headed by males, with more male heads (72.8%) in rural than urban (63.8%) areas.

Household Heads account for 24 percent of members while spouses are just over 10.0 percent. There are large differences in percentage of household members who are spouses of household head. Similar variations also exist by type of locality although the differences are not large. Children form the bulk (over 40 percent) of household members in the Region. In urban areas, there is a higher proportion of children (20.5%) in female headed households

than in male headed households (15.8%). However, in rural areas, male headed households have a higher proportion of children (28.5%) than female headed households (21.4%).

Grandchildren constitute about 7.0 percent of household members. The proportion of grandchildren in female headed households is about three times the number in male headed households. Other relatives constitute less than 6.0 percent, siblings less than 4.0 percent and non-relatives less than 2.0 percent. Female headed households are twice as likely to have their parents-in-law as part of the household than male headed households.

The nuclear household (41.6%) is the most common household structure in the region. Extended households constitute 22 percent of all households. One third of all households in the region are single parent household. Urban areas have a higher proportion (37.5%) of such households than rural areas (30.8%). Double parent nuclear household is the most common structure in all districts. The coastal districts have smaller percentages of such households than the other districts.

13.1.3 Marital Characteristics

Forty-one percent of the population 12 years and older have never married, 45.3 percent are married, 3.9 percent are in an informal/consensual union, 5.9 percent are separated/divorced and 3.8 percent are widowed. The proportion of females who have never married is lower than that of males. Females are more likely to be married, in an informal/consensual union, divorced and widow than men. Higher proportions of rural dwellers (49.1%) aged 12 years and older are married as compared to their urban counterparts (40.6%); but the proportions who have never married is higher (45.8%) in urban than in rural (37.1%) areas.

Marriage rates are high among all religious groups ranging from 43.1 percent (Catholics) to 51.6 percent (Traditionalists). Informal/consensual much is lowest among Moslems (2.6%) and highest (7.0%) among persons who do not practice any religion. Traditionalists have the highest separation, divorce and widowhood rates.

The incidence of marriage is high (over 70.0%) among persons with middle school, secondary and post graduate qualifications. Informal/consensual union is lowest (1.8%) among persons with post graduate education. The proportion widowed is highest (10.0%) among the uneducated.

Employed persons reported the highest incidences of marriage, separation, divorce and widowhood. Generally, there is not much variation in the proportions of persons of different marital status across districts. The few exceptions are the high proportion of persons in informal/consensual unions in Nzema East (8.9%) and Bia (8.6%); the low proportion in informal/consensual union in Sefwi Wiawso (1.6%); the higher proportions (over 50%) of married persons in Aowin Suaman, Sefwi Akontombra and Juabeso; and the relatively high widowhood rates (5% and above) in Shama, Ahanta West and Ellembelle.

13.1.4 Information Communication Technology

The Region has 750,227 persons 12 years and older (46.4%) having mobile phones, with differences by sex (males 52.7% and females 40.2%); type of locality (urban dwellers 59.9% and rural residents 35.6%) and level of education (proportions increase with level). Differentials by age group and economic activity status also exist but to a lesser degree. Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis has the highest ownership rate of 67.3 percent. For the remaining Districts Nzema East (32.1%) has the lowest and Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal (51.5%) the highest after the Metropolis.

Use of internet in the Region is by only 6.4 percent of the population 12 years and older, with differences in favour of males. At the District level, the proportion of females using the internet is about half that of males. Internet use by type of locality exhibits more marked differences, with the rate in urban areas (11.9%) being more than six times the rate in rural areas (1.9%). Internet use reaches a peak of 12.6 percent among 20 – 24 year olds and declines thereafter; but increases gradually by level of education reaching a peak of 65.0 percent for persons with university and higher education. Internet use is highest (17.7%) in Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis, followed by Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal (7.4%) and Shama (4.3%). Sefwi Akontombra has the lowest internet use (0.8%) of less than one percent.

Only 6.5 percent of all households in the region own a computer. Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis has the highest ownership rate of 16.0 percent, followed by Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal with 7.0 percent. All the remaining Districts reported ownership rates far below the regional average with Sefwi Akontombra having the lowest rate of 1.4 percent.

About 79.0 percent of the 11,574 fixed lines in the region serve the Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis alone with the remaining 21.0 percent serving all the other Districts. Even though there has been a 10 percent decline in fixed line service over the past decade, this service is now available in all Districts, unlike 2000 where only half of the Districts had fixed line service.

13.1.5 Education and Literacy

About one in five of the population six years and older (1,978,794) have never attended school. This proportion shows large variations by district from a low of less than 10 percent in Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis (9.6%) to a high of over 30 percent in Aowin/Suaman (33.9%) and Sefwi Akontombra (30.3%). There are also wide differentials by sex with the proportion for females sometimes more than twice that of males as in Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis.

Current school attendance stands at 734,532 persons who are six years or older. The majority of these (54.1%) are in primary school. JHS/ accounts for 22.1 percent and SHS constitute 10.3 percent. Post- secondary student are 3.3 percent, vocational/technical/commercial and degree/higher each contributes less than one percent. Pre-primary education which was introduced less than a decade ago accounts for 8.7 percent. The pattern of enrolment across districts is similar to the regional pattern. The proportion of females in primary school exceeds that of males at the region as well as in all districts; however at the JHS level males have higher proportion in school at the region and in all districts except Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis and Shama. At the SHS levels also, males dominate in all districts except Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis. Beyond SHS level males dominate in all districts.

Past school attendance is considered for persons 15 years and older who number 960,561 in the region. One in three of these persons have never attended school. Primary school graduates constitute 10.7 percent, JSS/JHS/Middle school graduates 40.7 percent, SSS/SHS/secondary graduates 9.2 percent, vocational/technical/commercial graduates 2.4 percent, post-secondary diploma/certificate graduates 4.4 percent and degree or higher graduates 1.7 percent. These percentages show large differences by sex in favour of males.

Literacy rate for the Region (76.4%) is above the national average (74.1%). Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis has the highest literacy rate (89.5%) while Aowin-Suaman recorded the lowest rate (68.8%).

13.1.6 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Three measures of fertility are employed. The crude birth rate (CBR), general fertility rate (GFR) and the total fertility rate (TFR). The total fertility rate for the region is 5.09 per woman. Sekondi-Takoradi Metro recorded the lowest rates (CBR 23.3, GFR 81.5, TFR 2.44), while Mpohor-Wassa East had the highest (CBR 31.02, GFR 131.1, TFR 4.19) on all three indicators of fertility in the region.

The infant mortality rate and the under-five mortality rate for the Region are 55 and 82 per 1000 respectively. The infant mortality rate ranged between 43 and 64 per 1000. Apart from Aowin/Suaman, the other districts with low infant mortality rates were all in the hilly northern parts of the Region. Four districts in the south-eastern part of the Region have IMRs of over 60 per 1000. Childhood mortality is between 62 and 98 per 1000. Districts located at the northern part of the region recorded lower childhood mortality rates. These results are unexpected and may be due to differences in the quality of reporting and coverage.

Using the place of birth classification, the majority (63.1%) of the enumerated population of the Region are non-migrant, 12.0 percent are intra-regional in-migrants, 23.6 percent Inter-Regional in-migrants and only 1.2 percent are immigrants. Females tend to move shorter distances while males move further away from home. For non-migrants the percentage by duration of residence increases with increasing duration of residence. The reverse is true for Inter-Regional and intra-regional migrants. Ghanaians by birth constitute 95.5 percent of the population of the region. This is higher than the national figure of 93.7 percent. Cross classification of Region of birth by district of enumeration shows that about 25 percent of enumerated persons are migrants. Ellembelle and Ahanta West have the lowest proportion of (less than 10 percent) migrants while Bia, Sefwi Akontombra and Aowin/Suaman have the highest proportion of (over 30 percent) migrants.

13.1.7 Economic Characteristics

There are 2,042,645 persons five years and older of whom 52.4 percent are economically active. Working children (economically active persons 5 – 14 years old) constitute 4.6 percent of the economically active population of the Region.

Of the 1,449,507 persons 15 years and older, 70.4 percent are economically active. Across Districts, economic activity rates range from 58.9 percent (in Ellembelle) to 83.8 percent in Juabeso. Apart from Sekondi-Takoradi, the economic activity rates are slightly higher for males.

One in 25 persons, 15 years and older is unemployed. Four districts recorded values above the Regional figure. Sekondi-Takoradi has the highest unemployment rate of 7 percent. About 82 percent of the unemployed in the Region are first time job seekers; this is also true across Districts. One in three persons 15 years and older in the Region is not economically active because they are engaged as students, homemakers and too old/young to work.

Agricultural, forestry and fishery workers are the biggest occupational group (over 70%) in four Districts. Service and sales workers are second largest group in the Region. Females dominate the service and sales workers while males dominate plant and machine operators and assemblers, technicians and associate professionals, and professional groups.

Agriculture is the largest industry in the region and accounts for the highest proportion of employed persons in all Districts except Sekondi-Takoradi. The distributive trades and repair

of motor vehicles and motor cycles is the second largest industry in the Region and in 13 Districts.

The self-employed (without employees) are the biggest (59.3%) in terms of employment status. The more urbanized parts of the Region have a higher proportion of employees than the less urbanized areas. Females dominate the self-employed and contributing worker, while males dominate the employee category.

The private informal sector accounts for over 80.0 percent in all Districts except Sekondi-Takoradi and Tarkwa Nsuaem where the private formal sector is important contributing 15.3 and 16.7 percent respectively.

13.1.8 Disability

There are 66,016 persons with disability in the region representing 2.8 percent of the population. Bia has the lowest (1.0%) and Mpohor-Wassa East has the highest (5.3%) proportion of PWD. In nine Districts the highest proportion of PWD are 65 years and older, while in seven Districts the highest proportion of such persons are aged 0 – 14 years. All coastal Districts have a higher proportion of males with disability than females. For the entire Region, about 40 percent of PWD are married, 26 percent have never married, 14 percent are widowed and 10 percent are divorced. The distribution of PWD by marital status in the Districts follows this Regional pattern. The differential by type of locality is not marked. Sight and physical disabilities are the two most common in all districts in the Region.

13.1.9 Agricultural Activity

About 50 percent of all households in the region are engaged in agriculture. However, there are large differences in the proportion of households engaged in agriculture among the Districts. The more urbanized Districts have lower percentages of households engaged in agriculture than the less urbanized ones.

Over 70 percent of all persons engaged in agriculture are from rural areas with the exception of Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis. Crop farming (95.1%) and livestock rearing (40.5%) are the most important agricultural activities in all Districts with a high proportion of households engaging in these activities.

The leading crops by number of farms are cocoa (37.9%), cassava (23.1%), plantain (15.5%) and oil palm (6.9%). The total number of farms in the Region is 614,106. Mono-cropping is practised on 47.5 percent of the farms, mixed cropping (32.2%) and inter cropping (20.3%).

Chicken constitutes 64.0 percent of the 2,690,756 livestock in the Region. Fish from fish farming (10.0%), goat (9.2%) and sheep (8.2%) all contribute significant numbers to the livestock. Apart from dove, grass cutter and turkey which are held in nearly equal proportions in rural and urban areas, over 60 percent of all other livestock are held in rural areas.

13.1.10 Housing Conditions

The housing stock of the Region is 380,104 with 1.6 households per house; and 7.3 persons per house. The average household size is 4.4. Of the 594, 292 dwelling units in the Region, the compound house (44.4%) is the most common followed by separate house (35.4%). This pattern is replicated in all Districts; however, in urban areas the compound house is the most common type of dwelling unit in all Districts. The majority (56.6%) of dwelling units are owned by a household member; while 22.3 percent are owned by private individuals. The

former type of ownership is more common in rural (38.5%) than in urban (18.1%) areas while the latter is more common in urban (15.9%) than in rural (6.3%) areas. Almost half of all dwelling units are owner occupied with the rate reaching close to 70 percent in Sefwi Akontombra. Owner occupier rates are lower in urban than in rural areas.

Nearly half (48%) of all households in the region occupy one room. With an average household size of 4.4 persons in the region this suggests that about four persons per room in about half of all households. More than 58.0 percent of households have one sleeping room. This is indicative of overcrowding.

Cement/concrete blocks (50.1%) and mud bricks/earth (40.6%) are the most popular materials for construction of outer walls of dwelling units. Cement floors (80%) are also the most common in all districts. Metal sheets (63.2%) are the main materials for roof.

Electricity (65.0%), torch (20.7%) and kerosene (12.2%) together provide 97.9 percent of the lighting needs of the country. Wood, charcoal and gas provided 93.1 percent of the cooking fuel for the region. For every 100 dwelling units in urban areas the numbers using these fuels are 16, 28 and 48 respectively. The figures for rural areas are 75, 4.5 and 15 respectively. Separate room for exclusive use of household (46.6%), veranda (20.8%) and open space in compound (10.8%) are the leading cooking spaces reported in the region. Rural areas reported higher proportions with separate room for exclusive use of household than urban areas.

Pipe-borne water is the main source of drinking water for nearly half (46.4%) of all households in the region. The pipe-borne water is either outside the dwelling (19.6%), from a public tap/stand pipe (16.3%) or inside the dwelling (10.5%). Other important sources are borehole/pump/tube well (18.2%), river/stream (16.3%) and protected well (7.0%). There are wide variations in sources of drinking water by districts. The major sources of water for other domestic use are the same as for drinking water but with varying proportions.

Shared separate bathroom in the same house (33.3%) and own bathroom for exclusive use (31.1%) are the main types. In rural areas, own bathroom for exclusive use is more common. Public toilet (37.4%) and pit latrine (30.1%), WC (13.4%) and bush/beach/field (11.9%) are the main toilet facilities used in the Region. Public toilet is the most common in urban areas while pit latrine is the most common in rural areas.

Over 80 percent of households dump their solid waste in an open space, container or indiscriminately. Rubbish is collected in only 8.2 percent of households. The rest are either burned or buried. Most households (84.0%) throw their liquid waste onto the compound, street or into a gutter. Only 11.0 percent of households dispose of liquid waste through the drainage system into a gutter.

13.2 Policy Recommendations

Religious Organizations, social institutions such as Department of Social Welfare, Chiefs and family heads are encouraged to do all in their power to make the family union stable, to reduce the incidence of single parenting with all its social and economic consequences.

Very few households own a computer; this is reflected in low use of the internet. Government policy of distributing free computers to school children should be extended to all Districts in the region. Women should be economically empowered to increase their ownership of mobile phones and hence the benefits associated with its use.

The government policy of free compulsory universal basic education (FCUBE) should be enforced in the Region and in all Districts to reduce the proportions who have never attended school. Measures should also be put in place to retain girls in the school system beyond the primary level. Retention of girls in school would improve and enhance them economically, and this could help reduce or possibly eliminate the high proportions in informal/consensual unions.

The fertility rate in the Region does not permit women to achieve their full potential as many years are spent in child bearing and child care. Infant and under-five mortality rates are proxy indicators of living standards and development. High levels of mortality indicators as found in the Region are due to poor environmental conditions; and pointers to the need to improve environmental conditions in the Districts.

The high proportion of working children is indicative of economic deprivation and the need for additional income for the household. Empowering men and women financially would enable them increase incomes from their livelihoods and hence reduce the need for their under-age children to be economically active.

The fact that over 80 percent of the unemployed are first time job seekers reveals the unavailability of jobs for fresh entrants into the labour market. Steps must be taken to provide the infrastructure, start-up capital and other factors needed for the establishment of small businesses by fresh entrants to the labour market.

The causes of the sight and physical disabilities may be due to poor environmental conditions and lack of immunization of children during the relevant ages. District assemblies should intensify their immunization and sanitation campaigns to reach all persons in the desired ages.

Agriculture should be made attractive by ensuring increased incomes for persons engaged in the sector. Provision of roads that can be used throughout the year to facilitate evacuation of farm produce to market centres would reduce post-harvest losses and increase incomes for farmers. Increased incomes from the sector would also make it an attractive option for new entrants into the labour market, and thus reduce the unemployment rate.

Environmental and housing conditions can be improved by increasing the housing stock to eliminate over-crowding, provision of portable water to all communities (rural and urban) can help eliminate water borne diseases, proper and safe disposal of liquid and solid waste can also help in reducing the burden of disease.

The Region has abundant natural resources which can be exploited and developed to provide jobs for the enemployed. Oil and gas exploration in the Region raises hope, expectations and promises, but the potential oil and gas wealth is also associated with a myriad of challenges which must be addressed in a comprehensive framework. These must be community oriented policies and broad national concerns and legislations.

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APPENDIX

Table A1: Population by region, district, age and sex, 2010

	2010		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
All Regions	24,658,823	12,024,845	12,633,978
WESTERN			
All ages	2,376,021	1,187,774	1,188,247
0 - 4 years	333,376	170,133	163,243
5 - 9 years	306,005	155,228	150,777
10 - 14 years	287,133	145,176	141,957
15 - 19 years	251,304	127,632	123,672
20 - 24 years	229,255	110,460	118,795
25 - 29 years	200,276	94,918	105,358
30 - 34 years	160,964	79,265	81,699
35 - 39 years	142,132	70,438	71,694
40 - 44 years	116,622	59,435	57,187
45 - 49 years	91,973	47,609	44,364
50 - 54 years	78,627	39,729	38,898
55 - 59 years	47,899	26,127	21,772
60 - 64 years	40,538	21,097	19,441
65 - 69 years	24,682	12,294	12,388
70 - 74 years	27,179	12,206	14,973
75 - 79 years	14,643	6,846	7,797
80 - 84 years	11,394	4,411	6,983
85 - 89 years	6,384	2,632	3,752
90 - 94 years	3,794	1,437	2,357
95+ years	1,841	701	1,140

Table A2: Population by district, age and sex

	Both sexes	Male	Female
All Regions	24,658,823	12,024,845	12,633,978
WESTERN			
All ages	2,376,021	1,187,774	1,188,247
0 - 4 years	333,376	170,133	163,243
5 - 9 years	306,005	155,228	150,777
10 - 14 years	287,133	145,176	141,957
15 - 19 years	251,304	127,632	123,672
20 - 24 years	229,255	110,460	118,795
25 - 29 years	200,276	94,918	105,358
30 - 34 years	160,964	79,265	81,699
35 - 39 years	142,132	70,438	71,694
40 - 44 years	116,622	59,435	57,187
45 - 49 years	91,973	47,609	44,364
50 - 54 years	78,627	39,729	38,898
55 - 59 years	47,899	26,127	21,772
60 - 64 years	40,538	21,097	19,441
65 - 69 years	24,682	12,294	12,388
70 - 74 years	27,179	12,206	14,973
75 - 79 years	14,643	6,846	7,797
80 - 84 years	11,394	4,411	6,983
85 - 89 years	6,384	2,632	3,752
90 - 94 years	3,794	1,437	2,357
95+ years	1,841	701	1,140

	Both sexes	Male	Female
JOMORO			
All ages	150,107	73,561	76,546
0 - 4 years	21,684	11,143	10,541
5 - 9 years	20,124	10,251	9,873
10 - 14 years	18,238	9,317	8,921
15 - 19 years	16,341	8,146	8,195
20 - 24 years	13,438	6,441	6,997
25 - 29 years	12,253	5,685	6,568
30 - 34 years	10,031	4,804	5,227
35 - 39 years	8,943	4,285	4,658
40 - 44 years	7,025	3,353	3,672
45 - 49 years	5,599	2,771	2,828
50 - 54 years	4,709	2,212	2,497
55 - 59 years	2,652	1,400	1,252
60 - 64 years	2,476	1,153	1,323
65 - 69 years	1,585	763	822
70 - 74 years	2,183	818	1,365
75 - 79 years	1,103	467	636
80 - 84 years	900	286	614
85 - 89 years	436	157	279
90 - 94 years	252	71	181
95+ years	135	38	97

	Both sexes	Male	Female
ELLEMELLE			
All ages	87,501	42,317	45,184
0 - 4 years	11,904	6,014	5,890
5 - 9 years	11,574	5,864	5,710
10 - 14 years	10,987	5,519	5,468
15 - 19 years	10,146	5,190	4,956
20 - 24 years	8,192	3,851	4,341
25 - 29 years	6,910	3,133	3,777
30 - 34 years	5,432	2,627	2,805
35 - 39 years	4,925	2,308	2,617
40 - 44 years	4,006	1,937	2,069
45 - 49 years	3,091	1,508	1,583
50 - 54 years	2,849	1,279	1,570
55 - 59 years	1,612	755	857
60 - 64 years	1,567	713	854
65 - 69 years	1,028	424	604
70 - 74 years	1,371	509	862
75 - 79 years	702	271	431
80 - 84 years	628	213	415
85 - 89 years	302	117	185
90 - 94 years	190	52	138
95+ years	85	33	52

	Both sexes	Male	Female
<i>NZEMA EAST</i>			
All ages	60,828	29,947	30,881
0 - 4 years	8,864	4,530	4,334
5 - 9 years	8,429	4,246	4,183
10 - 14 years	7,667	4,026	3,641
15 - 19 years	6,654	3,423	3,231
20 - 24 years	5,339	2,491	2,848
25 - 29 years	4,765	2,237	2,528
30 - 34 years	3,882	1,837	2,045
35 - 39 years	3,449	1,675	1,774
40 - 44 years	2,978	1,424	1,554
45 - 49 years	2,364	1,189	1,175
50 - 54 years	1,981	934	1,047
55 - 59 years	1,068	545	523
60 - 64 years	1,095	510	585
65 - 69 years	563	232	331
70 - 74 years	744	292	452
75 - 79 years	390	155	235
80 - 84 years	292	81	211
85 - 89 years	148	62	86
90 - 94 years	113	38	75
95+ years	43	20	23

	Both sexes	Male	Female
<i>AHANTA WEST</i>			
All ages	106,215	50,999	55,216
0 - 4 years	16,060	8,122	7,938
5 - 9 years	14,777	7,445	7,332
10 - 14 years	13,177	6,590	6,587
15 - 19 years	11,086	5,692	5,394
20 - 24 years	9,173	4,136	5,037
25 - 29 years	8,233	3,580	4,653
30 - 34 years	6,494	3,070	3,424
35 - 39 years	6,003	2,829	3,174
40 - 44 years	4,876	2,256	2,620
45 - 49 years	3,980	1,926	2,054
50 - 54 years	3,464	1,568	1,896
55 - 59 years	2,160	1,083	1,077
60 - 64 years	2,051	940	1,111
65 - 69 years	1,261	546	715
70 - 74 years	1,403	544	859
75 - 79 years	779	284	495
80 - 84 years	637	175	462
85 - 89 years	321	124	197
90 - 94 years	198	66	132
95+ years	82	23	59

	Both sexes	Male	Female
SEKONDI TAKORADI METROPOLIS			
All ages	559,548	273,436	286,112
0 - 4 years	64,387	33,002	31,385
5 - 9 years	57,462	28,887	28,575
10 - 14 years	60,825	29,171	31,654
15 - 19 years	60,712	29,352	31,360
20 - 24 years	65,394	32,674	32,720
25 - 29 years	51,915	25,202	26,713
30 - 34 years	41,399	19,974	21,425
35 - 39 years	35,686	17,021	18,665
40 - 44 years	29,988	14,573	15,415
45 - 49 years	23,406	11,534	11,872
50 - 54 years	20,037	9,527	10,510
55 - 59 years	14,054	7,132	6,922
60 - 64 years	11,071	5,412	5,659
65 - 69 years	7,471	3,501	3,970
70 - 74 years	6,456	2,835	3,621
75 - 79 years	3,894	1,698	2,196
80 - 84 years	2,585	997	1,588
85 - 89 years	1,636	551	1,085
90 - 94 years	771	255	516
95+ years	399	138	261

	Both sexes	Male	Female
KWESIMINTSIM			
All ages	232,617	113,726	118,891
0 - 4 years	27,089	13,906	13,183
5 - 9 years	24,088	12,224	11,864
10 - 14 years	25,155	11,992	13,163
15 - 19 years	25,147	12,021	13,126
20 - 24 years	28,588	14,614	13,974
25 - 29 years	21,948	10,287	11,661
30 - 34 years	17,815	8,479	9,336
35 - 39 years	14,828	7,019	7,809
40 - 44 years	12,214	5,885	6,329
45 - 49 years	9,277	4,616	4,661
50 - 54 years	7,842	3,682	4,160
55 - 59 years	5,524	2,844	2,680
60 - 64 years	4,307	2,148	2,159
65 - 69 years	3,097	1,477	1,620
70 - 74 years	2,436	1,133	1,303
75 - 79 years	1,406	667	739
80 - 84 years	922	394	528
85 - 89 years	561	190	371
90 - 94 years	224	96	128
95+ years	149	52	97

	Both sexes	Male	Female
TAKORADI			
All ages	97,352	48,470	48,882
0 - 4 years	9,774	5,018	4,756
5 - 9 years	8,470	4,184	4,286
10 - 14 years	9,676	4,530	5,146
15 - 19 years	10,719	5,205	5,514
20 - 24 years	12,121	6,154	5,967
25 - 29 years	9,990	5,330	4,660
30 - 34 years	7,329	3,819	3,510
35 - 39 years	6,229	3,053	3,176
40 - 44 years	5,534	2,756	2,778
45 - 49 years	4,515	2,228	2,287
50 - 54 years	3,939	1,850	2,089
55 - 59 years	2,833	1,467	1,366
60 - 64 years	2,083	1,043	1,040
65 - 69 years	1,305	647	658
70 - 74 years	1,183	517	666
75 - 79 years	722	302	420
80 - 84 years	437	184	253
85 - 89 years	290	121	169
90 - 94 years	147	41	106
95+ years	56	21	35

	Both sexes	Male	Female
SEKONDI			
All ages	70,361	33,828	36,533
0 - 4 years	7,452	3,890	3,562
5 - 9 years	7,022	3,550	3,472
10 - 14 years	7,367	3,556	3,811
15 - 19 years	7,562	3,642	3,920
20 - 24 years	7,324	3,528	3,796
25 - 29 years	6,353	3,149	3,204
30 - 34 years	5,203	2,464	2,739
35 - 39 years	4,443	2,045	2,398
40 - 44 years	3,914	1,813	2,101
45 - 49 years	3,293	1,599	1,694
50 - 54 years	2,726	1,275	1,451
55 - 59 years	2,007	948	1,059
60 - 64 years	1,748	793	955
65 - 69 years	1,176	522	654
70 - 74 years	1,056	449	607
75 - 79 years	755	307	448
80 - 84 years	436	151	285
85 - 89 years	295	79	216
90 - 94 years	160	48	112
95+ years	69	20	49

	Both sexes	Male	Female
ESSIKADU-KETAN			
All ages	159,218	77,412	81,806
0 - 4 years	20,072	10,188	9,884
5 - 9 years	17,882	8,929	8,953
10 - 14 years	18,627	9,093	9,534
15 - 19 years	17,284	8,484	8,800
20 - 24 years	17,361	8,378	8,983
25 - 29 years	13,624	6,436	7,188
30 - 34 years	11,052	5,212	5,840
35 - 39 years	10,186	4,904	5,282
40 - 44 years	8,326	4,119	4,207
45 - 49 years	6,321	3,091	3,230
50 - 54 years	5,530	2,720	2,810
55 - 59 years	3,690	1,873	1,817
60 - 64 years	2,933	1,428	1,505
65 - 69 years	1,893	855	1,038
70 - 74 years	1,781	736	1,045
75 - 79 years	1,011	422	589
80 - 84 years	790	268	522
85 - 89 years	490	161	329
90 - 94 years	240	70	170
95+ years	125	45	80

	Both sexes	Male	Female
SHAMA			
All ages	81,966	38,704	43,262
0 - 4 years	11,739	5,975	5,764
5 - 9 years	11,143	5,583	5,560
10 - 14 years	10,887	5,554	5,333
15 - 19 years	9,169	4,484	4,685
20 - 24 years	7,051	3,246	3,805
25 - 29 years	5,745	2,467	3,278
30 - 34 years	4,796	2,123	2,673
35 - 39 years	4,333	1,916	2,417
40 - 44 years	3,863	1,706	2,157
45 - 49 years	3,135	1,372	1,763
50 - 54 years	2,917	1,308	1,609
55 - 59 years	1,736	842	894
60 - 64 years	1,578	694	884
65 - 69 years	1,101	479	622
70 - 74 years	1,038	389	649
75 - 79 years	676	242	434
80 - 84 years	526	171	355
85 - 89 years	299	90	209
90 - 94 years	156	47	109
95+ years	78	16	62

	Both sexes	Male	Female
<i>MPOHOR-WASSA EAST</i>			
All ages	123,996	62,470	61,526
0 - 4 years	19,106	9,651	9,455
5 - 9 years	17,219	8,838	8,381
10 - 14 years	15,467	8,271	7,196
15 - 19 years	12,178	6,407	5,771
20 - 24 years	9,769	4,617	5,152
25 - 29 years	9,166	4,288	4,878
30 - 34 years	7,753	3,817	3,936
35 - 39 years	7,341	3,564	3,777
40 - 44 years	6,231	3,129	3,102
45 - 49 years	4,974	2,549	2,425
50 - 54 years	4,677	2,285	2,392
55 - 59 years	2,771	1,496	1,275
60 - 64 years	2,432	1,249	1,183
65 - 69 years	1,350	701	649
70 - 74 years	1,632	774	858
75 - 79 years	716	361	355
80 - 84 years	614	228	386
85 - 89 years	294	127	167
90 - 94 years	216	85	131
95+ years	90	33	57

	Both sexes	Male	Female
<i>TARKWA NSUAEM MUNICIPAL</i>			
All ages	90,477	46,662	43,815
0 - 4 years	13,124	6,841	6,283
5 - 9 years	11,106	5,491	5,615
10 - 14 years	10,234	5,115	5,119
15 - 19 years	9,271	4,762	4,509
20 - 24 years	9,301	4,706	4,595
25 - 29 years	8,336	4,121	4,215
30 - 34 years	6,534	3,447	3,087
35 - 39 years	5,711	3,025	2,686
40 - 44 years	4,729	2,613	2,116
45 - 49 years	3,691	2,047	1,644
50 - 54 years	2,879	1,613	1,266
55 - 59 years	1,577	908	669
60 - 64 years	1,285	687	598
65 - 69 years	733	404	329
70 - 74 years	870	375	495
75 - 79 years	416	197	219
80 - 84 years	325	152	173
85 - 89 years	191	89	102
90 - 94 years	104	43	61
95+ years	60	26	34

	Both sexes	Male	Female
<i>PRESTEA/HUNI VALLEY</i>			
All ages	159,304	80,493	78,811
0 - 4 years	24,003	12,038	11,965
5 - 9 years	21,487	10,962	10,525
10 - 14 years	19,475	9,879	9,596
15 - 19 years	15,980	8,184	7,796
20 - 24 years	14,401	6,747	7,654
25 - 29 years	13,474	6,408	7,066
30 - 34 years	10,606	5,358	5,248
35 - 39 years	9,604	4,957	4,647
40 - 44 years	7,864	4,189	3,675
45 - 49 years	6,304	3,355	2,949
50 - 54 years	5,232	2,742	2,490
55 - 59 years	3,128	1,802	1,326
60 - 64 years	2,505	1,369	1,136
65 - 69 years	1,407	733	674
70 - 74 years	1,657	795	862
75 - 79 years	786	392	394
80 - 84 years	655	266	389
85 - 89 years	419	184	235
90 - 94 years	213	95	118
95+ years	104	38	66

	Both sexes	Male	Female
<i>WASSA AMENFI EAST</i>			
All ages	83,478	42,896	40,582
0 - 4 years	12,728	6,458	6,270
5 - 9 years	11,559	5,978	5,581
10 - 14 years	10,768	5,679	5,089
15 - 19 years	8,526	4,422	4,104
20 - 24 years	7,329	3,562	3,767
25 - 29 years	6,570	3,223	3,347
30 - 34 years	5,368	2,739	2,629
35 - 39 years	4,692	2,434	2,258
40 - 44 years	3,797	1,985	1,812
45 - 49 years	3,059	1,608	1,451
50 - 54 years	2,806	1,485	1,321
55 - 59 years	1,661	926	735
60 - 64 years	1,489	823	666
65 - 69 years	835	452	383
70 - 74 years	1,009	505	504
75 - 79 years	526	277	249
80 - 84 years	410	178	232
85 - 89 years	186	88	98
90 - 94 years	118	53	65
95+ years	42	21	21

	Both sexes	Male	Female
WASSA AMENFI WEST			
All ages	161,166	83,227	77,939
0 - 4 years	24,289	12,546	11,743
5 - 9 years	22,390	11,586	10,804
10 - 14 years	20,873	10,665	10,208
15 - 19 years	17,031	9,118	7,913
20 - 24 years	14,252	6,954	7,298
25 - 29 years	12,813	6,098	6,715
30 - 34 years	10,524	5,162	5,362
35 - 39 years	9,221	4,777	4,444
40 - 44 years	7,664	4,144	3,520
45 - 49 years	6,063	3,324	2,739
50 - 54 years	5,133	2,769	2,364
55 - 59 years	3,143	1,868	1,275
60 - 64 years	2,560	1,518	1,042
65 - 69 years	1,414	765	649
70 - 74 years	1,520	784	736
75 - 79 years	873	498	375
80 - 84 years	689	309	380
85 - 89 years	370	194	176
90 - 94 years	234	95	139
95+ years	110	53	57

	Both sexes	Male	Female
AOWIN/SUAMAN			
All ages	138,415	71,908	66,507
0 - 4 years	20,453	10,493	9,960
5 - 9 years	19,015	9,632	9,383
10 - 14 years	16,794	8,640	8,154
15 - 19 years	13,971	7,426	6,545
20 - 24 years	12,792	6,218	6,574
25 - 29 years	11,982	5,700	6,282
30 - 34 years	9,751	5,081	4,670
35 - 39 years	8,579	4,459	4,120
40 - 44 years	6,956	3,795	3,161
45 - 49 years	5,322	3,022	2,300
50 - 54 years	4,354	2,529	1,825
55 - 59 years	2,416	1,485	931
60 - 64 years	1,932	1,197	735
65 - 69 years	1,134	696	438
70 - 74 years	1,134	584	550
75 - 79 years	702	393	309
80 - 84 years	474	216	258
85 - 89 years	319	173	146
90 - 94 years	219	113	106
95+ years	116	56	60

	Both sexes	Male	Female
SEFWIAKONTOMBRA			
All ages	82,467	43,603	38,864
0 - 4 years	13,038	6,706	6,332
5 - 9 years	11,700	6,036	5,664
10 - 14 years	10,340	5,478	4,862
15 - 19 years	7,915	4,327	3,588
20 - 24 years	7,087	3,432	3,655
25 - 29 years	6,796	3,340	3,456
30 - 34 years	5,744	2,933	2,811
35 - 39 years	5,187	2,734	2,453
40 - 44 years	4,044	2,314	1,730
45 - 49 years	3,196	1,863	1,333
50 - 54 years	2,597	1,550	1,047
55 - 59 years	1,360	915	445
60 - 64 years	1,180	712	468
65 - 69 years	618	372	246
70 - 74 years	741	390	351
75 - 79 years	354	220	134
80 - 84 years	233	109	124
85 - 89 years	171	94	77
90 - 94 years	99	44	55
95+ years	67	34	33

	Both sexes	Male	Female
SEFWI WIAWSO			
All ages	139,200	69,753	69,447
0 - 4 years	19,513	9,921	9,592
5 - 9 years	19,395	9,792	9,603
10 - 14 years	18,425	9,417	9,008
15 - 19 years	15,461	7,944	7,517
20 - 24 years	12,532	5,734	6,798
25 - 29 years	10,842	4,971	5,871
30 - 34 years	9,041	4,375	4,666
35 - 39 years	8,154	4,106	4,048
40 - 44 years	6,556	3,440	3,116
45 - 49 years	4,965	2,575	2,390
50 - 54 years	4,333	2,296	2,037
55 - 59 years	2,665	1,542	1,123
60 - 64 years	2,136	1,178	958
65 - 69 years	1,286	660	626
70 - 74 years	1,648	775	873
75 - 79 years	897	460	437
80 - 84 years	654	283	371
85 - 89 years	350	160	190
90 - 94 years	221	74	147
95+ years	126	50	76

	Both sexes	Male	Female
SEFWI BIBIANI-AHWIASO BEKWAI			
All ages	123,272	60,855	62,417
0 - 4 years	16,999	8,565	8,434
5 - 9 years	16,410	8,291	8,119
10 - 14 years	15,715	7,854	7,861
15 - 19 years	14,114	7,190	6,924
20 - 24 years	11,574	5,451	6,123
25 - 29 years	9,758	4,433	5,325
30 - 34 years	7,908	3,878	4,030
35 - 39 years	6,829	3,342	3,487
40 - 44 years	5,694	2,943	2,751
45 - 49 years	4,583	2,379	2,204
50 - 54 years	3,830	1,856	1,974
55 - 59 years	2,234	1,219	1,015
60 - 64 years	2,128	1,101	1,027
65 - 69 years	1,176	562	614
70 - 74 years	1,723	733	990
75 - 79 years	847	401	446
80 - 84 years	861	341	520
85 - 89 years	477	166	311
90 - 94 years	288	115	173
95+ years	124	35	89

	Both sexes	Male	Female
JUABESO			
All ages	111,749	56,853	54,896
0 - 4 years	17,325	8,800	8,525
5 - 9 years	15,846	8,033	7,813
10 - 14 years	13,412	6,793	6,619
15 - 19 years	11,198	5,700	5,498
20 - 24 years	10,490	5,028	5,462
25 - 29 years	10,006	4,786	5,220
30 - 34 years	7,763	3,989	3,774
35 - 39 years	6,626	3,406	3,220
40 - 44 years	4,884	2,609	2,275
45 - 49 years	3,961	2,181	1,780
50 - 54 years	3,404	1,809	1,595
55 - 59 years	1,815	1,065	750
60 - 64 years	1,552	913	639
65 - 69 years	875	503	372
70 - 74 years	1,110	567	543
75 - 79 years	488	249	239
80 - 84 years	500	198	302
85 - 89 years	228	121	107
90 - 94 years	192	75	117
95+ years	74	28	46

	Both sexes	Male	Female
<i>BIA</i>			
All ages	116,332	60,090	56,242
0 - 4 years	18,160	9,328	8,832
5 - 9 years	16,369	8,313	8,056
10 - 14 years	13,849	7,208	6,641
15 - 19 years	11,551	5,865	5,686
20 - 24 years	11,141	5,172	5,969
25 - 29 years	10,712	5,246	5,466
30 - 34 years	7,938	4,051	3,887
35 - 39 years	6,849	3,600	3,249
40 - 44 years	5,467	3,025	2,442
45 - 49 years	4,280	2,406	1,874
50 - 54 years	3,425	1,967	1,458
55 - 59 years	1,847	1,144	703
60 - 64 years	1,501	928	573
65 - 69 years	845	501	344
70 - 74 years	940	537	403
75 - 79 years	494	281	213
80 - 84 years	411	208	203
85 - 89 years	237	135	102
90 - 94 years	210	116	94
95+ years	106	59	47

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census, Ghana Statistical Service

Table A3: Population by district, sex and broad age groups

	Total			
	All ages	0-14	15-64	65+
All Regions	24,658,823	9,450,398	14,040,893	1,167,532
WESTERN	2,376,021	926,514	1,359,590	89,917
Jomoro	150,107	60,046	83,467	6,594
Ellembelle	87,501	34,465	48,730	4,306
Nzema East	60,828	24,960	33,575	2,293
Ahanta West	106,215	44,014	57,520	4,681
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	559,548	182,674	353,662	23,212
<i>Kwesimintsim</i>	<i>232,617</i>	<i>76,332</i>	<i>147,490</i>	<i>8,795</i>
<i>Takoradi</i>	<i>97,352</i>	<i>27,920</i>	<i>65,292</i>	<i>4,140</i>
<i>Sekondi</i>	<i>70,361</i>	<i>21,841</i>	<i>44,573</i>	<i>3,947</i>
<i>Essikadu-Ketan</i>	<i>159,218</i>	<i>56,581</i>	<i>96,307</i>	<i>6,330</i>
Shama	81,966	33,769	44,323	3,874
Mpohor-Wassa East	123,996	51,792	67,292	4,912
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	90,477	34,464	53,314	2,699
Prestea/Huni Valley	159,304	64,965	89,098	5,241
Wassa Amenfi East	83,478	35,055	45,297	3,126
Wassa Amenfi West	161,166	67,552	88,404	5,210
Aowin/Suaman	138,415	56,262	78,055	4,098
Sefwi Akontombra	82,467	35,078	45,106	2,283
Sefwi Wiawso	139,200	57,333	76,685	5,182
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	123,272	49,124	68,652	5,496
Juabeso	111,749	46,583	61,699	3,467
Bia	116,332	48,378	64,711	3,243

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census, Ghana Statistical Service