



# 2010

## POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

### DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

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### PRESTEA/HUNI VALLEY DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK  
**DANIDA** | INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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## **PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Dr. Philomena Nyarko**  
**Government Statistician**

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AGI:	Association of Ghanaian Industries
AIDS:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASCII:	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
CBR:	Crude Birth Rate
CDR:	Crude death Rate
CEB:	Children Ever Born
CEDAW:	Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination
CERSCIS	Centre for remote and Geographical Information Systems
CHPS:	Community-based Health Planning Services
CIDA:	Canadian International Development Agency
CS:	Children Surviving
CWIQ:	Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire
DANIDA:	Danish International Development Agency
DCD:	District Coordinating Director
DCE:	District Chief Executive
DFID:	Department for International Development
DMTDP:	District Medium Term Development Plan
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
fCUBE:	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GDHS:	Ghana Demography Health Survey
GES:	Ghana Education Service
GFR:	General Fertility Rate
GPRTU:	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GPS:	Global Positioning System
GSS:	Ghana Statistical Service
GYEEDA:	Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency
HIV:	Human Immune Virus
ICT:	Information Communication Technology
ISCO:	International Standard Classification of Occupation
ISIC:	International Standard Classification of Industry
JHS:	Junior High School
JSS:	Junior Secondary School
MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals
MMDAs:	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies



MOFA:	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOTI:	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MP:	Member of Parliament
NCA:	National Communication Authority
NCTA:	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NDPC:	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs:	Non-governmental Organisations
NHIS:	National Health Insurance Scheme
OIC:	Opportunities Industrialisation Centres
PAS:	Population Analysis Spread sheet
PASEX:	Population Analysis System
PDA:	Portable Digital Device
PES:	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC:	Population and Housing Census
PHC:	Population and Housing Census
PHD:	Prestea Huni-Valley District
PHDA:	Prestea Huni-Valley District Assembly
PNDC:	Provisional National Defense Council
PPP:	Public-Private Partnerships
PWDs:	Persons With Disabilities
SADA:	Savannah Accelerated Development Authority
SAP:	Structural Adjustment Programme
SHC:	Senior High School
SHEP:	Self Help Electrification Project
SHS:	Senior High School
SMAM:	Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
TBAs:	Trained Birth Attendants/Traditional Birth Attendants
UN:	United Nations
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA:	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF:	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
W.C:	Water Closet
WHO:	World Health Organization

# **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

## **Introduction**

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

## **Population size, structure and composition**

The population of the Prestea Huni-Valley District (PHD), according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 159,304 representing 6.7 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 50.5 percent and females represent 49.5 percent. Sixty three percent of the population is rural. The District has a sex ratio of 102.1. The population of the District is youthful (15.2%) of the 0-4 age group, depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of the 70 plus years (1.0%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 78.8, the age dependency ratio for females is higher (79.2) than that of males (78.4)

## **Fertility, mortality and migration**

The Total Fertility Rate for the District 4.2, the General Fertility Rate is 125.7 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 30.7 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the District is 4 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for the age group 60 plus years representing more than 35 deaths per 1000 population while for the females, the highest death rate of 22 deaths per 1000 population is for the age group 70 plus years. Out of the total deaths in the region of 14,825, there had been 974 cases of deaths in the Prestea-Huni Valley District. Majority of migrants (70.1%) living in the District were born in another region while 29.9 percent were born elsewhere in the Western Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Upper East Region constitute 15.8 percent followed by those born outside Ghana with 15.1 percent.

## **Household Size, composition and structure**

The District has a household population of 154,528 with a total number of 38,295 households. The average household size in the District is 4 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 45.1 percent. Spouses form about 12.4 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 38.7 percent of the total number of households in the District.

## **Marital status**

Almost half (49.1) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 37.6 percent have never married, 3.7 percent are in consensual unions, 3.7 percent are widowed, 4.1 percent are divorced and 1.7 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, more than two thirds of females (66.0%) are married compared to a little over a quarter of the male population (45.1%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 50.8 percent while widowed

males account for only 9.7 percent. Among the married, 28.2 percent have no education while only 8.9 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than six out of every ten of the married population (63.2%) are employed, 39.6 percent are unemployed and 22.6 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (68.0%) are economically not active with 5.7 percent unemployed.

### **Nationality**

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the District is 95.8 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.6 percent and while the non-Ghanaian population in the District is 1.8 percent.

Proportion of the Christian population in the Prestea-Huni Valley District is about 87.8 percent. Among the Christian groups, the Pentecostals/ Charismatic constitute the majority (31.4%) followed by Islam (21.7%), Protestants (15.3%) and Catholics (13.1%).

### **Literacy and education**

Of the population 11 years and above, 78.4 percent are literate and 21.6 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (84.7%) than that of females (72.0%). Almost six out of ten people (57.4%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages.

With reference to school attendance, of the population aged 3 years and above, 18.9 percent has never attended school, 40.2 percent are currently attending and 40.9 percent have attended in the past.

### **Economic Activity Status**

More than seven out of ten (73.2%) of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 26.8 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 96.5 percent are employed while 3.5 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (44.7%), 31.5 percent perform household duties and 7.9 percent are disabled or too sick to work. More than six out of ten (62.3%) of the unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

### **Occupation**

Of the employed population, about 44.0 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 21 percent in Plant and machine operators and assemblers, 15.2 percent in service and sales, 9.8 percent in craft and related trade with only 4.4 percent engaged as managers, professionals and technicians.

### **Employment status and sector**

Of the population 15 years and older, 62.3 percent are self-employed without employees, 12.5 percent are contributing family workers, 3.4 percent are casual workers. Only 0.7 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, women constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the casual workers and employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the District, employing 89.1 percent of the population followed by the private formal with 7.5 percent.

## **Information Communication Technology**

Of the population 12 years and above, 44.9 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 52 percent as compared to 37.7 percent of females. About three percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the District. Only 1,692 households representing 4.4 percent of the total households in the District have desktop/laptop computers.

## **Disability**

About 4 percent (6,304) of the District's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population (4.0%) with disability is higher than male (3.9%). The types of disability in the District include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 52.8 percent followed by physical disability (24.6%). The disability trend is the same for both urban and rural localities with physical and sight disabilities remaining the predominant cases. About 66.8 percent of the economically active and employed have various forms of disability with sight disability accounting for the majority of 70.2 percent.

## **Agriculture**

A little over half of the population (52.%) of households in the District are engaged in agriculture. Crop farming is the main agricultural activity with more than nine out of ten (97.3%) households engaged in it. Those in livestock rearing account for (28.1%) and tree planting (0.3%). In the rural localities, almost 100 percent of the households (97.9%) are agricultural households and also 94.6 percent are in the urban localities. Poultry (chicken - 66.4%) is the dominant animal reared in the District.

## **Housing**

The housing stock of Prestea-Huni Valley District is 30,099 with 38,295 households. Households in the rural areas constitute 23,523 and the rest in the urban areas. The population per house in the District is 5.1 compared to 7 in the region.

### ***Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units***

More than two thirds (42.5%) of all dwelling units in the District are compound houses; 40.9 percent are separate houses and 8 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (57.9%) of the dwelling units in the District are owned by members of the household; 22.1 percent are owned by other private individuals; 11.2 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 4.6 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.8%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

### ***Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof***

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the District is Cement blocks/Concrete accounting for 48.8 percent of the households using the material. More than half (57.6%) of outer walls of building in rural localities are constructed with Mud bricks or Earth block or concrete. More than eight in ten (80.2%) floors are constructed with cement or concrete. Metal sheet is the main roofing material (78.9%) for dwelling units in the District.

### ***Room occupancy***

One room constitutes the highest percentage (52.2%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in dwelling units in the District. About 7.9 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

### ***Utilities and household facilities***

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the District are electricity (64.6%), flashlight/torch (23.2%) and kerosene lamp (10.5%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the District is wood (43.3%). The proportion for rural (61.1%) is higher than that of urban (15.0%). The four main sources of water in the District are borehole, river stream, public tap and pipe borne water. A little over a quarter of the households (25.1%) drink water from river or stream, while 21.3 percent drink water from Pipe-borne outside dwelling and 19.51percent from Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well.

The most common use toilet facility in the District is the public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) accounting for 58 percent followed by pit latrine (54.8%). Almost six percent of the households (5.7%) in the District have no toilet facility. More than a third of the household (31.0%) in the District also share separate bathrooms in the same house while 28.8 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use and 17.0 percent share open cubicle.

### ***Waste disposal***

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 62.4 percent. About thirteen percent of the households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for only two0percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (40.2 %) and thrown into gutter (26.4%) are the two most common methods used by households in the District.

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background**

The Government of Ghana has operated the decentralized system of development since 1988 with the Assemblies as the planning authority. The overall level of development and demographic structure of the country conceals differences between and within Regions, Districts, Municipalities, Urban and Rural localities. The Prestea Huni-Valley District is one of the administrative districts in the Western Region and is located at the south-western part of Ghana. It was carved out of the former Wassa West District in 2008 by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 1840. The administrative capital of the District is Bogoso.

In all of these, population and its characteristics are of primary importance because development is by people, for people and of people. An understanding of the population, its characteristics and dynamics, is therefore crucial for realistic development planning.

The objective of this report is to make available to the general public, the District Assembly and its various organs, analysis of the results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census and their full implication for policy and planning in the District. Issues discussed in this chapter include the physical features, political administration, social and cultural structure of the Prestea Huni-Valley District, concepts and definitions, methodology and organization of the report.

### **1.2 Physical features**

The physical features of the Prestea-Huni Valley is made up of natural environment namely climate, vegetation, relief and drainage, location and size, the social and cultural environment in which the people live. The physical features are therefore essential elements or factors affecting the socio-economic development of the District.

#### **1.2.1 Location and size**

The District has a land area of approximately 1,809 square km and this constitutes about 7 percent of the total land area of the region. It shares boundaries with Wassa Amenfi East and Wassa Amenfi Central Districts in the North, Wassa Amenfi West District to the West, Elembele District to the South West, Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipality to the South, Mpohor Wassa East District to the East and to the North East by Twifo- Ati Mokwa District in the Central Region.

#### **1.2.2 Relief and Drainage**

The land rises from about 240m to about 300m above sea level with the topography generally undulating with few scarps ranging between 150m and 300m above sea level. The district falls within the forest dissected plateau physiographic region. Precambrian rocks of Birimian underlie the forest dissected plateau. The Birimian rocks are regarded as the most important formations due to its mineral potentials and thus the existence of minerals like gold in the District (DMTDP 2010-2013).

There are several rivers and streams that flow through the District, notable among them are Ankobra, Huni, Oppon, Bogo, Peme, Subri, Bansa and Mansi. Major communities located

along these rivers derive their names from them; e.g Bogoso, from Bogo river, Huniso/Huniano/Huni-Valley from river Huni, Ankobra at Prestea from Ankobra river. The rivers also serve as a source of water for communities as well as for fishing.

### **1.2.3 Climate**

The District is located in the rain forest zone of Ghana and enjoys a wet equatorial climate. It has two rainfall patterns usually from March to July (major season) and from September to November (minor season). The District experiences high rainfall with a mean annual rainfall of 187.83mm. Temperatures are high all year round with significant daily and seasonal variations. The annual average temperatures range between 26°C and 30°C . Humidity varies from 75-80 percent in the wet season and 70-80 percent in the dry season.

The soil is deep, open and acidic in many places due to heavy leaching of base from the top soil because of high rainfall, humidity and temperatures. The acidity of the soil reduces the availability of phosphorus, calcium and magnesium (Ibid).

### **1.2.4 Vegetation**

The vegetation of the District is tropical rainforest, with the height of trees ranging between 15-40 metres high. The forest is full of climbers and lianas, which are able to reach into the upper tree layer. Economic trees include mahogany, wawa, odum, and sapele among others. Food crops like cassava, rice, maize and plantain are also grown.

The District's major forest reserve is the Bonsa Reserve (Aboso) with 160.58 square kilometres. There are other two reserves; Ben West (Huni-Valley) with 26.00 square kilometres and Nkontoben (Hun-Valley) with 49.98 square kilometres.

Activities of illegal mining and other illegal logging are posing a threat to the natural vegetation. Cocoa, oil palm, coffee, rubber, coconut and citrus are some of the major cash crops grown.

## **1.3 Political and Administration Structure**

Prestea Huni-Valley District (PHD) is a one-constituency District made up of 32 electoral areas, an urban council and 6 area councils with 32 unit committees. The seven urban/area councils are Prestea, Huni-Valley, Beppoh, Awudua, Bogoso, Bondaye and Aboso area councils. There are 47 Assembly members made up of 32 elected and 14 government appointees including the District Chief Executive (DCE) & the Member of Parliament MP who is an Ex-officio member.

The Assembly is presided over by a Presiding Member who is elected from among the Assembly members by at least, a two-thirds majority. The political and executive head of administration is the District Chief Executive (DCE). The Assembly performs its work through the Executive Committee which is the highest committee of the Assembly and a network of sub-committees. The executive committee is chaired by the DCE (Ahwoi, 2010).

**Figure 1.1: District Map of Prestea/Huni Valley**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS



## **1.4 Social Structure**

Social structure is the organized pattern of social relationships and social institutions that together constitute a society. This is the unique and stable arrangement by which institutions and human beings in a society interact and live together. It can be the way social norms shape the behaviour of the societal actors within the social system. A social structure is comprised of a society's domestic economy, social organization, kinship, and its political economy comprising the political institutions as well as social hierarchies

### **1.4.1 Ethnicity, language and chieftaincy**

The major ethnic group in the District is Akan consisting mainly of Wassa, Fantes, Ashantis and Nzemas. The Ewes, Kusasis and Dargartis constitute the minority. The major languages spoken in the District are Wassa, Fante and Twi.

The District is part of the Wassa Fiase Traditional Area having its seat at Benso in Tarkwa Nsuem Municipality. There are fourteen (14) Divisional Chiefs in the District, they are Apinto (Awudua), Himan, Beppoh, Kokoase, Tarkwa Bremang, Nsuta Mbease, Pieso, Huni-Valley, Ehyireso, Damang, Petepom, Enyinam, Bontoware, Nyametease. Chieftaincy succession follows the matrilineal system of inheritance. The chiefs are partners in development in the District offering resources for community projects.

### **1.4.2 Festivals and religion**

The major festivals celebrated in the District are Adumkese Festival at Awudua, Yam festival at Bogoso and Apafram festival celebrated by the people of Himan. All these festivals are celebrated in the month of November. These festivals provide a platform for reunion of the people and a forum for discussions on developmental projects. Majority of the people are Christian (80.8%) and a few practice the Islamic religion. There are also a few people with no religion or who practice traditional religion.

### **1.4.3 Social Infrastructure**

There are three (3) Senior High Schools (SHS) in the District. These are St. Augustine SHS at Bogoso, Huni-Valley SHS at Huni-Valley and Prestea Secondary Technical School at Prestea. Seventy-three (73) Junior High Schools comprising fifty-nine (59) public and fourteen (14) private and 123 Primary Schools comprising ninety-four (94) public and twenty-nine (21) private. Pre-schools (Crèche/Nursery/Kindergarten) numbering 117 with ninety-six (96) public and twenty-one (21) private.

Prestea Government Hospital is the only hospital in the District. There are also four (4) Health Centres, six (6) Community-Based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) Compound, five (5) private clinics and two (2) Maternity Homes.

## **1.5 Economy**

The economy of the District is mainly agrarian and it engages almost half of the population (45.2%). This shows that agriculture continues to be the backbone of the District economy. There are other economic activities outside the agricultural sector especially in mining. Major companies in the District are Aboso Goldfields, Golden Star Resources, Bogoso/ Prestea Ltd, Prestea Sankonfa Gold Ltd, New Century Mines (Prestea), Tarkwa Goldfields and Anglogold Ashanti Ltd.

### **1.5.1 Industries, Tourism and Trade**

Small scale industries such as agro processing and gold refineries are also located in many communities. Trade is also predominant in the District especially in the Bogoso market (every Saturday), Prestea market (every Friday) and Akotom market (every Thursday).

There are a few historical sites in the District which when fully developed can attract tourists and researchers from within and outside the country. Some of these sites are the Archaeological site of Fort Ruychaver in a small village called Gambia and the place where Sir Charles McCarthy was beheaded at Bonsaso near Wassa Nkran. The forest reserves, a small waterfall at Bondaye and Makuma (a pond at Awudua believed to have crocodiles residing in it) are all potential eco-tourist sites.

### **1.5.2 Trade and Finance**

The financial institutions that offer financial service to people are Ghana Commercial Bank (GCB), Amenfiman Rural Bank, 1<sup>st</sup> National Bank, Opportunity Savings and Loans Ltd and Fiaseman Rural Bank Ltd. There are other non-banking institutions like State Insurance Corporation and Savings & Loans Companies like GHAMFO, Multi Credit and Okyeso Nyame.

## **1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions**

### **1.6.1 Introduction**

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

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

### **1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities**

#### **Development of census project document and work plans**

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

#### **Census secretariat and committees**

A well-structured management and supervisory framework that outlines the responsibilities of the various stakeholders is essential for the effective implementation of a population and housing census. To implement the 2010 PHC, a National Census Secretariat was set up in January 2008 and comprised professional and technical staff of GSS as well as staff of other

Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) seconded to GSS. The Census Secretariat was primarily responsible for the day-to-day planning and implementation of the census activities. The Secretariat had seven units, namely; census administration, cartography, recruitment and training, publicity and education, field operations and logistics management, data processing, and data analysis and dissemination.

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

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

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

### **Selection of Census topics**

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

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

## **Census mapping**

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

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

## **Development of questionnaire and manuals**

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

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

## **Pre-tests and trial census**

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

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

A trial census which is a dress rehearsal of all the activities and procedures that are planned for the main census was carried out in October/November 2009. These included recruitment and training, distribution of census materials, administration of the questionnaire and other census forms, enumeration of the various categories of the population (household,

institutional and floating population), and data processing. The trial census was held in six selected Districts across the country namely; Saboba (Northern Region), Chereponi (Northern Region), Sene (Brong Ahafo Region), Bia (Western Region), Awutu Senya (Central Region), and Osu Klottey Sub-Metro (Greater Accra Region). A number of factors were considered in selecting the trial census Districts. These included: administrative boundary issues, ecological zone, and accessibility, enumeration of floating population/outdoor-sleepers, fast growing areas, institutional population, and enumeration areas with scattered settlements.

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

### **1.6.3 Census Enumeration**

#### **Method of enumeration and field work**

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

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

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

Enumeration of the household population started on Monday, 27<sup>th</sup> September, 2010. Enumerators visited houses, compounds and structures in their enumeration areas and started enumerating all households including visitors who spent the Census Night in the households.

Enumeration was carried out in the order in which houses/structures were listed and where the members of the household were absent, the enumerator left a call-back-card indicating when he/she would come back to enumerate the household. The enumeration process took off smoothly with enumerators poised on completing their assignments on schedule since many of them were teachers and had to return to school. However, many enumerators ran short of questionnaires after a few days' work.

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

#### **1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey**

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

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

#### **1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results**

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

## **1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions**

### **Introduction**

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

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

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

### **Region**

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

### **District**

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

### **Locality**

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

## **Population**

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

## **Household**

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

## **Head of Household**

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

## **Household and Non-household population**

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

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



## **Age**

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

## **Nationality**

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

## **Ethnicity**

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

## **Birthplace**

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

## **Duration of Residence**

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

## **Religion**

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

## **Marital Status**

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

## **Literacy**

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

## **Education**

### ***School Attendance***

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

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

### ***Level of Education***

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

### **Activity Status**

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

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

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

### **Occupation**

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

### **Industry**

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

## **Employment Status**

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

## **Employment Sector**

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

## **Disability**

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

## **Information Communication Technology (ICT)**

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

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

## **Fertility**

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

## **Mortality**

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

## **Agriculture**

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

## **Housing Conditions and Facilities**

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

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

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

### **1.7 Organization of the Report**

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

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

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

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

## CHAPTER TWO

### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

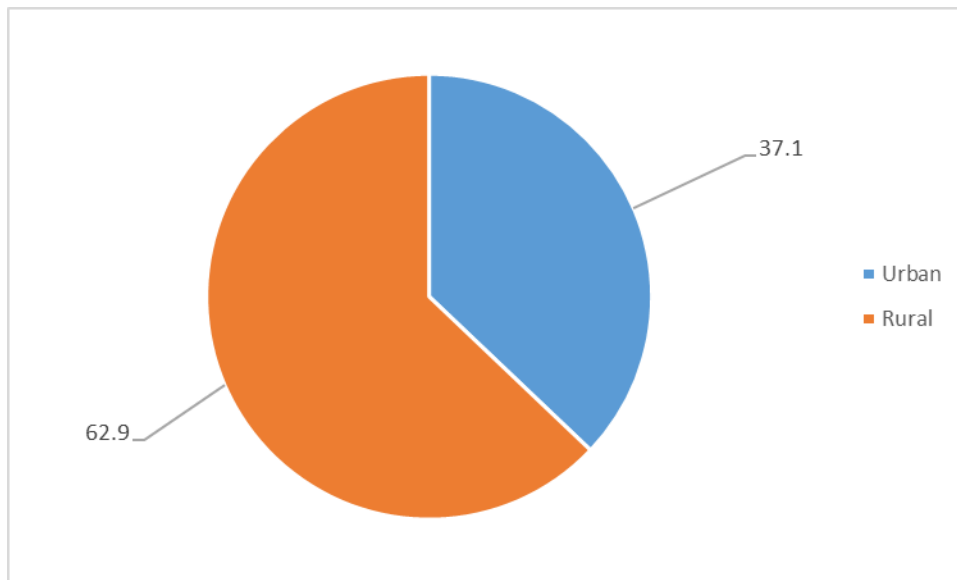
#### 2.1 Introduction

Population size, composition and age-sex structures are necessary in understanding the components of population variation, change and population projections. The population composition for example also determines the needs and wellbeing of the people. This chapter therefore analyses the size, composition and age-sex structure of the Prestea Huni-Valley District based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census. It also examines the components of population variation and change like fertility, mortality, and migration dynamics.

#### 2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 shows the population by age sex and type of locality of the Prestea Huni-Valley District (PHD). The 2010 Census recorded the PHD's population as 159,304 representing about 6.7 percent of the Western Region's population. The District has more males (50.5%) than females (49.5%). Figure 2.1 shows that, the population among urban and rural localities are 59,093 (37.1%) and 100,211 (62.5%) respectively. This shows that majority of the population in the Metropolis reside in the rural communities.

**Figure 2.1: Population by locality of residence**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 2.3 Age-Sex Structure, Sex Ratio and Population Pyramid

Age and sex structure of a population are vital characteristics of a population which influence many demographic issues. Understanding the age and sex structure of a population yields insights into the dynamics of the population composition and highlights on socio-economic challenges.

### 2.3.1 Age-Sex Structure

The Age–Sex structure can have considerable impacts on the population’s current and future social and economic situation. Table 2.1 captures the population by age and sex in the District. For both sexes, the most populous age group is 0-4 with a proportion of 15.2 percent of the total population. The age group with the lowest population is the 80-84 years with (0.4%).

The most populous age group for males is the group 0 - 4, with a proportion of 15.1 percent of the male population. The age group with the lowest population for males is the 85 years and older age group (0.3%). For females, the most populous age group is also the group 0 – 4 (15.1%) and the group with lowest population is 80-84 for male and female. It is observed that generally, the population across the age groups reduces as age increases which could be attributed to the effect of mortality.

The data shows that majority of the population in the District are concentrated in the young age group 0-19 years (50.8%). This situation is similar for males and females 51.1 percent 50.6 percent respectively. For those aged 60 years and older constitute only (1.6%) of the population with males and females accounting for (1.7%) and (1.4%) each.

The distribution of the population by type of locality (rural-urban) and sex ratio is presented in Table 2.1. The rural population of the District constitutes about 62.9 percent of the total population. The sex ratio for the District is 102.1 males per 100 females, showing excess males over females in the District. However, fewer males than females reside in urban locality.

**Table 2.1: Age Structure by sex**

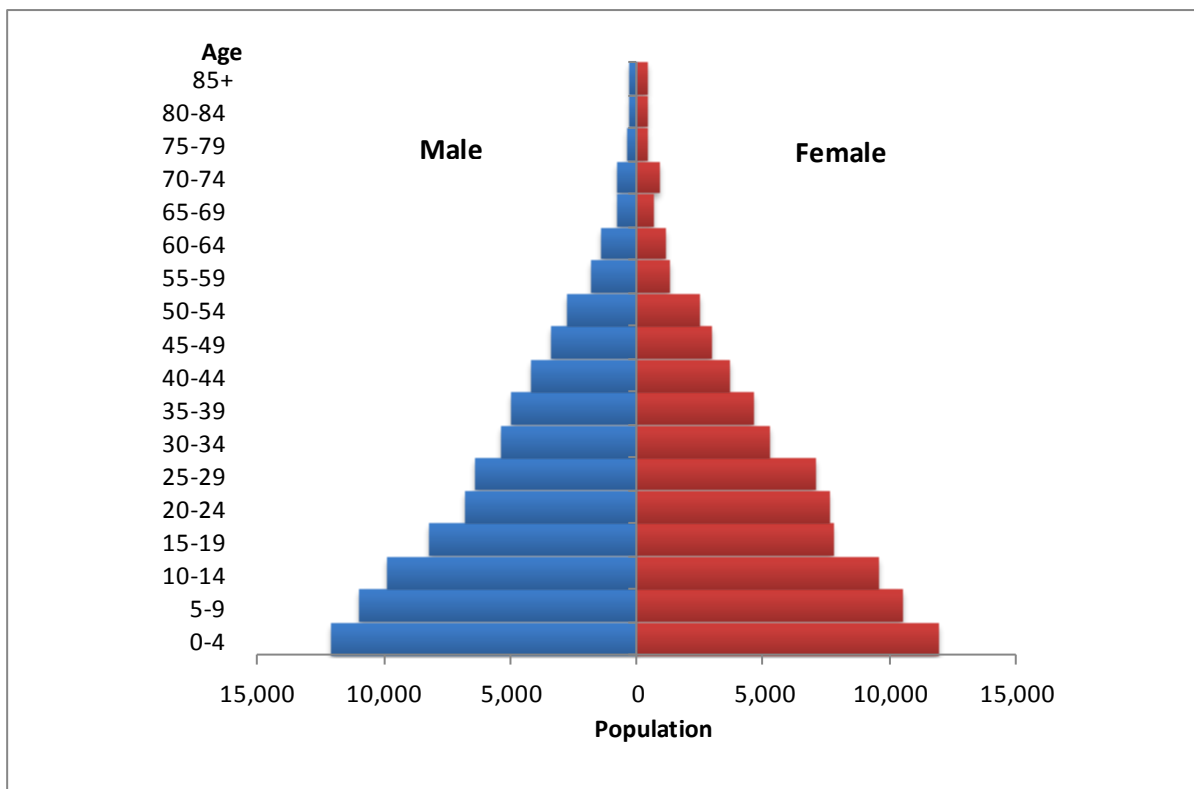
Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All Ages	159,304	100.0	80,493	100.0	78,811	100.0	102.1
0 - 4	24,003	15.2	12,038	15.0	11,965	15.1	100.6
5-9	21,487	13.5	10,962	13.6	10,525	13.4	104.2
10-14	19,475	12.1	9,879	12.3	9,596	12.2	102.9
15 - 19	15,980	10.0	8,184	10.2	7,796	9.9	105.0
20 - 24	14,401	9.0	6,747	8.4	7,654	9.7	88.1
25 - 29	13,474	8.5	6,408	8.0	7,066	9.0	90.7
30 - 34	10,606	6.7	5,358	6.7	5,248	6.7	102.1
35 - 39	9,604	6.0	4,957	6.2	4,647	5.9	106.7
40 - 44	7,864	4.9	4,189	5.2	3,675	4.7	114.0
45 - 49	6,304	4.0	3,355	4.2	2,949	3.7	113.8
50 - 54	5,232	3.3	2,742	3.4	2,490	3.2	110.1
55 - 59	3,128	2.0	1,802	2.2	1,326	1.7	135.9
60 - 64	2,505	1.6	1,369	1.7	1,136	1.4	120.5
65 - 69	1,407	0.9	733	0.9	674	0.9	108.8
70 - 74	1,657	1.0	795	1.0	862	1.1	92.2
75 - 79	786	0.5	392	0.5	394	0.5	99.5
80 - 84	655	0.4	266	0.3	389	0.5	68.4
85+	736	0.5	317	0.4	419	0.5	72.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 2.3.2 Population Pyramid

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age-sex composition of a population. Its shape is influenced by the levels of fertility, mortality, migration and coverage and content errors such as digit preference and exaggeration of age. The broadness of the base is determined by the level of fertility, while the shape is determined by mortality and to some extent migration. Figure 2.2 is a pyramid representing the structure of the total population by sex of the Prestea Huni-Valley District in 2010. The data shows that the District has a youthful population with the concentration in age group 0-4 years with a broad base and a narrow peak; this has been graphically represented as shown in Figure 2.1. The broad base denotes a youthful population, and the narrow apex, indicates fewer aged persons. Thus a higher proportion of younger population as displayed in the pyramid. . The percentage in higher ages reduces gradually in subsequent age groups with a small number of elderly and more females than males at advanced years

**Figure 2.2: Population Pyramid**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 2.3.3 Age Dependency Ratio

As shown in Table 2.2, the relationship between the populations aged 0-14 years and 65 years and above and the population aged 15-64 years constitute age dependency, measured per 100 population. The dependency ratio is calculated as population of those aged 0 -14 years and 65 years and older divided by the working population of persons aged 15 - 64 years. Dependent population is therefore those who rely on the working population for a living. That is, age groups 0-14 years (too young to work) and above 65 years (too old to work) and hence rely on the active age group 15-64 years for sustenance. The District has age dependency ratio of 78.8. The District's age dependency ratio of 78.8 means that every 100 persons in the working age group (15-64) has to take care of about 79 non-working-age persons. The dependency ratio seems to be higher (79.2) for females than males (78.4).

**Table 2.2: Age dependency ratio**

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Urban	Rural
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
All Ages	159,304	100.0	80,493	100.0	78,811	100.0	59,093	100,211
0-14	64,965	41.0	32,879	41.0	32,086	41.0	22,640	42,325
15-64	89,098	56.0	45,111	56.0	43,987	56.0	34,442	54,656
65+	5,241	3.0	2,503	3.0	2,738	3.0	2,011	3,230
Age-dependency ratio	78.8		78.4		79.2		71.6	83.3
Child dependency ratio	72.9		72.9		72.9		65.7	77.4
Old age dependency ratio	5.9		5.5		6.2		5.8	5.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are factors that influence population growth at a particular point in time. Data on these three components are critical for planning the overall socio-economic development of the District.

In this section, we examine 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.

### 2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility is the natural capability of producing offspring. As a measure, "fertility rate" is the number of children born per couple, person or population. Fertility differs from fecundity, which is defined as the *potential* or the physiological capacity of a woman, man or couple to reproduce (International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, 1982).

The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is defined as the number of births in a given year divided by the number of people in the population in the middle of that year. The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of births in a given year divided by the mid-year population of women in the age groups 15-49 times 1000. This analysis covered women between 15 and 49 years because women still have births after age 45. An age specific fertility rate (ASFR) is defined as the number of births to women of a given age group per 1,000 women in that age group. It is usually calculated for 5-year age groups from 15-19 years to 45-49 years.

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) which is widely used in the analysis is the average number of live births among 1,000 women exposed throughout their childbearing years (15-49 years) to the schedule of a given set of age specific fertility rates, assuming no women died during the childbearing years. In other words, it is the average number of children a woman will have given birth to by the end of her reproductive years if current fertility rate prevails.



Table 2.3 shows the Total Fertility Rate (TFR), General Fertility Rate (GFR) and Crude Birth Rate (CBR) for women age 15-49 years for the region and the District. The TFR is 4.2 births per woman. This means that a woman in the District would have on the average 4 children in her lifetime. This is higher than the regional average of 3.6 births per woman.

**Table 2.3: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district, Western Region**

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
<b>All Districts</b>	<b>2,376,021</b>	<b>602,769</b>	<b>63,769</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>105.8</b>	<b>26.8</b>
Jomoro	150,107	38,145	4,245	3.7	111.3	28.3
Ellembelle	87,501	22,148	2,381	3.6	107.5	27.2
Nzema East	60,828	15,155	1,734	3.7	114.4	28.5
Ahanta West	106,215	26,356	3,112	3.9	118.1	29.3
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	559,548	158,170	12,883	2.8	81.5	23.0
Shama	81,966	20,778	2,371	3.9	114.1	28.9
Wassa East	81,073	18,717	2,509	4.5	134.0	30.9
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	90,477	22,852	2,278	3.2	99.7	25.2
<b>Prestea/Huni Valley</b>	<b>159,304</b>	<b>39,035</b>	<b>4,898</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>125.5</b>	<b>30.7</b>
Wassa Amenfi East	83,478	19,368	2,481	4.4	128.1	29.7
Wassa Amenfi West	92,152	22,124	2,387	3.7	107.9	25.9
Aowin	117,886	28,511	3,253	3.9	114.1	27.6
Sefwi Akontombra	82,467	19,026	2,158	3.6	113.4	26.2
Sefwi Wiawso	139,200	34,406	3,668	3.7	106.6	26.4
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	123,272	30,844	2,919	3.2	94.6	23.7
Juabeso	58,435	14,521	1,792	4.2	123.4	30.7
Bia west	88,939	22,021	2,598	3.8	118.0	29.2
Mpohor	42,923	10,324	1,299	4.3	125.8	30.3
Wassa Amenfi Central	69,014	15,867	1,895	4.1	119.4	27.5
Suaman	20,529	5,141	482	3.2	93.8	23.5
Bodi	53,314	12,708	1,556	4.1	122.4	29.2
Bia East	27,393	6,552	870	4.2	132.8	31.8

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

\*\* Number of live births per 1,000 population

The data shows that the GFR for the District is 125.5, this is higher than the regional GFR of 105.8. The CBR of 30.7 births per 1000 population is again higher than the regional average of 26.8 births per 1000 population.

### Children ever born and Children surviving

Table 2.4 shows female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child. From Table 2.3, female population age 12 years and older is 52,311 and have given birth to 130,940 children with 113,841 surviving. The number of Children Ever Born (CEB) starts increasing from age 12 till age 39 years. From age 40 years CEB starts decreasing and very sharply after 50-54 year group. About thirteen out of

hundred children born in the District do not survive. The survival rate is slightly higher for females (87.5%) than males (86.4). The survival rate is least for children born to women aged 12-14 years where about four out of ten children born die

**Table 2.4: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child**

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	52,311	130,940	65,034	65,906	113,841	56,187	57,654
12-14	5,586	28	11	17	17	11	6
15-19	7,796	1,091	537	554	978	469	509
20-24	7,654	6,865	3,392	3,473	6,265	3,029	3,236
25-29	7,066	13,445	6,730	6,715	12,482	6,197	6,285
30-34	5,248	16,106	8,075	8,031	14,728	7,396	7,332
35-39	4,647	18,495	9,318	9,177	16,960	8,494	8,466
40-44	3,675	17,233	8,564	8,669	15,506	7,669	7,837
45-49	2,949	14,715	7,408	7,307	13,107	6,580	6,527
50-54	2,490	13,808	6,774	7,034	11,650	5,665	5,985
55-59	1,326	7,106	3,533	3,573	5,934	2,947	2,987
60+	3,874	22,048	10,692	11,356	16,214	7,730	8,484

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.4.2 Mortality

Data on mortality provide an indication of the health status of the population as well as measure of the living conditions of the people. It also provides information on the potential growth of the population in the future. Several interventions over the years, including enhancing access to quality health care services, improving food security and improving environmental conditions, among others have been done by government and development agencies to reduce the prevailing high levels of mortality. Mortality during the 2010 PHC took into consideration crude death rates and age specific death rate in the Prestea-Huni Valley District

Alternatively, mortality refers to the incidence of death or the number of deaths in a population. Mortality Rates are generally expressed as the number of deaths per 1000 individuals per year. Mortality data refers to all deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the census night. The report shows information on deaths in household due to accidents, violence, homicide and suicide.

Table 2.5 presents information on the total population, death in households and crude death rate in Prestea Huni-Valley. Crude death rate is the number of deaths per 1000 in a given year. The Table shows that, deaths occurred in 974 households in the District as compared to deaths occurring in 14,825 households in the region. The crude death rate is slightly lower in the District (6.1) than the rate for the region (6.2).

**Table 2.5: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate, by District**

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate (per 1000)
<b>All Districts</b>	<b>2,376,021</b>	<b>14,825</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Jomoro	150,107	1,452	9.7
Ellembelle	87,501	471	5.4
Nzema East	60,828	425	7
Ahanta West	106,215	683	6.4
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	559,548	2,721	4.9
Shama	81,966	590	7.2
Wassa East	81,073	926	11.4
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	90,477	351	3.9
<b>Prestea/Huni Valley</b>	<b>159,304</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Wassa Amenfi East	83,478	589	7.1
Wassa Amenfi West	92,152	530	5.8
Aowin	117,886	551	4.7
Sefwi Akontombra	82,467	316	3.8
Sefwi Wiawso	139,200	890	6.4
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	123,272	1,053	8.5
Juabeso	58,435	355	6.1
Bia west	88,939	595	6.7
Mpohor	42,923	390	9.1
Wassa Amenfi Central	69,014	375	5.4
Suaman	20,529	98	4.8
Bodi	53,314	364	6.8
Bia East	27,393	126	4.6

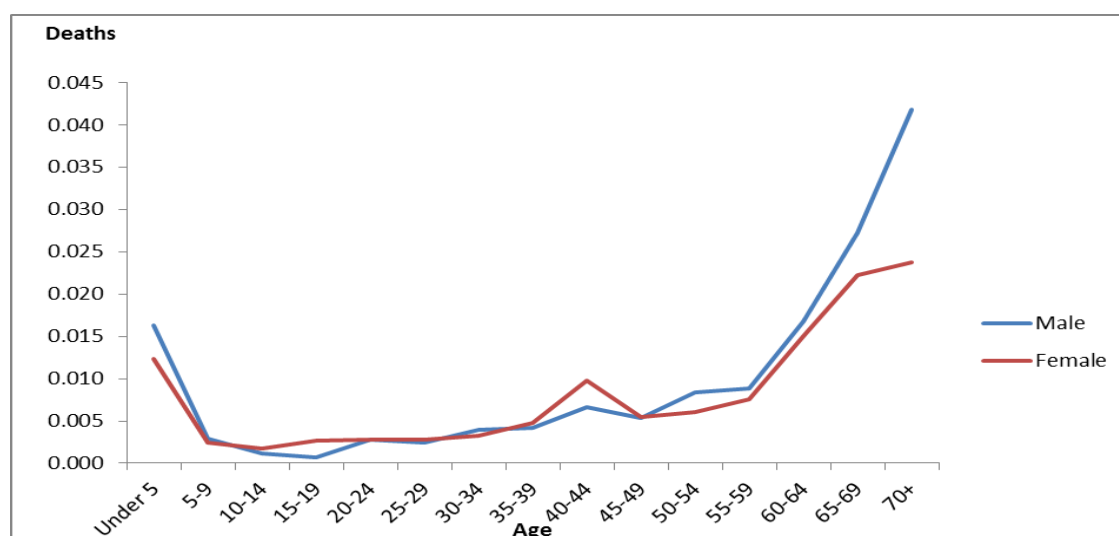
Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: \* Number of deaths per 1,000 population

### Age-Specific Death Rates (ASDRS)

Age-specific death rate by sex is the number of deaths per age group by male and female populations. Figure 2.3 shows age specific death rates for the District. The age specific death rates for both females and males decrease to the lowest level between ages 5 and 19 years and then rise with advancement in age. The male age-specific death rates are, however, higher than that of the females. Between the ages 20-39, death rate of females and males is generally the same, except between the age groups 35-49 and 45-49, where those of females are higher than the opposite occurs such that that of the males rises higher from 50 years onwards.

**Figure 2.3: Age specific death rates by sex**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### Distribution on Causes of Death

Table 2.6 shows the number of deaths in households. According to the table, 974 deaths were recorded in households for the last 12 months. While the region recorded low percentages of 13.4 percent deaths due to accidents/homicide/suicide or violence, the District recorded a higher percentage (16.9%) of death due to accidents/homicide/suicide/violence.

**Table 2.6: Cause of deaths in households**

REGION/DISTRICT	Total deaths	Death due to	
		Accident/ violence/ homicide /suicide	All other causes
<b>WESTERN</b>	<b>14,825</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>86.6</b>
Jomoro	1,452	12.5	87.5
Ellembelle	471	11.9	88.1
Nzema East	425	19.3	80.7
Ahanta West	683	12.0	88.0
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	2,721	14.0	86.0
Shama	590	12.5	87.5
Wassa East	926	6.8	93.2
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	351	10.8	89.2
<b>Prestea/Huni Valley</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>83.1</b>
Wassa Amenfi East	589	17.7	82.3
Wassa Amenfi West	531	11.7	88.3
Aowin	561	19.1	80.9
Sefwi Akontombra	316	13.3	86.7
Sefwi Wiawso	890	14.2	85.8
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	1,053	9.0	91.0
Juabeso	361	10.2	89.8
Bia west	595	22.4	77.6
Mpohor	390	11.3	88.7
Wassa Amenfi Central	374	9.4	90.6
Suaman	88	15.9	84.1
Bodi	358	11.7	88.3
Bia East	126	14.3	85.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 2.3.3 Migration

The birth place of a person has been defined as the locality of usual residence of the mother at the time of birth. Table 2.7 shows Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants. The Table shows that, about four persons out of ten in the District were born outside the Prestea Huni-Valley District (38.8%). It also depicts that three out of ten persons born outside the District are from other parts of the Western Region. This means that majority of them are from other Regions including a few from outside Ghana. In terms of numbers, the majority of them come from the Central Region, followed by those from Ashanti and finally those from the Eastern Region with the least coming from outside Ghana.

**Table 2.7: Birth place by duration of residence of migrants**

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	61,755	13.4	28	16.8	19.7	22
Born elsewhere in the region	18,437	15	28.9	16.5	18.9	20.6
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central	11,518	11.9	22.1	16	22.9	27.1
Greater Accra	1,903	14.6	26.8	17.6	18.6	22.5
Volta	3,588	12.2	23.2	16.9	23.7	24.1
Eastern	5,710	11.5	22.9	15.9	21.3	28.4
Ashanti	9,157	13.8	26.3	14.8	20.3	24.8
Brong Ahafo	2,201	13.6	32.9	21.6	16.1	15.8
Northern	2,736	11.5	38.4	22	15.8	12.4
Upper East	2,542	10.1	41.6	20	18.3	10
Upper west	2,778	15.8	40.5	18.5	11.6	13.6
Outside Ghana	1,185	15.1	36.1	17.8	16.5	14.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In terms of duration of residence, many of them have stayed in the District for less than one year whilst others have stayed for over 20 years. Majority of those who have stayed for over 20 years come from Eastern, Central and Ashanti Regions. For those who stayed for less than one year, majority of them come from the Upper West region. Again Upper West place second to the Upper East region for duration 1-4 years. Yet the Upper West region has the least percentage of those who have stayed between 10-19 years.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

Understanding the dynamics of households is fundamental to understanding the characteristics of units in social and economic planning. The size, composition, and structure of households are influenced by socio-economic, and demographic factors such as age at first marriage and birth, length of time spent in school, occupation, material or financial abilities, capabilities of parents and couples, fertility and mortality rates, and migration. The total size of the population and its characteristics are, therefore, largely a reflection of what pertains within households. Households constitute important units in planning and as such knowledge of household structure, composition, and headship provides an important statistical tool for social and economic planning. Analysis of households also provides the basis for a reasonable projection of the future size of population, and planning of housing needs and indirectly leads to the unraveling of the dynamics of household formation and disintegration.

The social characteristics considered in this chapter are household size, composition, headship and sex. Marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and educational level are also discussed. Data on the distribution of households is needed for planning social services in health, education and housing. Religious affiliations, nationality and literacy were also discussed in this chapter.

#### **3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure**

Household population provides important information to policy makers and planners with regard to resource allocation for social services such as shelter, health and education. A household normally consists of a head, with or without spouse, children, in-laws, parents, grandchildren, and other relatives

##### **3.2.1 Household size**

Household size refers to the total number of persons in a household irrespective of age, sex, or residential status. Household formation and distribution can form the basis for planning for economic and social services needed by the population. The demand for housing units, for instance, will have to be based on location and distribution of size of households. The distribution of households by urban-rural in each region also provides a useful information on how urbanized or 'ruralized' a region is becoming, for planning purposes

Table 3.1 shows household size by locality in Prestea Huni-Valley District. The total household population is 154,528 which is made up of 57,164 for urban locality and 97,364 for rural locality. The average household size for the District is 4.0 which is a little lower than regional average of 4.2. While the rural household size is 4.1, the urban household size is 3.9.

**Table 3.1: Household size by locality of residence**

Categories	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	2,307,395	154,528	57,164	97,364
Number of households	553,634	38,295	14,766	23,529
Average household size	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.2.2 Household Composition

Households may be composed of one or more of the following: the head of the household, a spouse, children, parents, siblings, grandchildren and other relatives or non-relatives. This may serve as the basic unit for demographic analysis. According to Table 3.1, the total number of household population is 154,528 in the Prestea Huni-Valley District. The total number of males in households is more than that of females by about 2.0 percent. Children constitute the highest proportion of 45.1 percent of household members in the District. The least in the household population composition is son/daughter in laws (0.3%). Male headed households is 27,544 representing 71.9 percent and female headed households is 10,751, representing 28.1 percent. This means male headed households are more than female headed households and this conform to the general pattern observed in the country.

**Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex**

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	154,528	100.0	78,014	100.0	76,514	100.0
Head	38,295	24.8	27,544	35.3	10,751	14.1
Spouse (wife/husband)	19,206	12.4	1,375	1.8	17,831	23.3
Child (son/daughter)	69,608	45.1	35,200	45.1	34,408	45.0
Parent/Parent in-law	832	0.5	135	0.2	697	0.9
Son/Daughter in-law	453	0.3	151	0.2	302	0.4
Grandchild	9,004	5.8	4,498	5.8	4,506	5.9
Brother/Sister	5,895	3.8	3,470	4.5	2,425	3.2
Step child	944	0.6	483	0.6	461	0.6
Adopted/Foster child	661	0.4	301	0.4	360	0.5
Other relative	7,421	4.8	3,463	4.4	3,958	5.2
Non-relative	2,209	1.4	1,394	1.8	815	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.2.3 Household Structure

Table 3.3 shows household population by structure and sex. Household structure presented in this section refers to the type of relationship among household members. Classification of households depends on whether it is a single person household, household that consists of

head and spouse only, nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and their children) or extended among other combinations. The households with head only, i.e. single person households constitute only 5.0 percent of the total number of households in the District with males dominating females. Households composed of the head and spouse constitutes only 12.4 percent of total households in the District. The results show that the nuclear household (comprising both parents and children) is the most prevalent type in the District representing 38.7 percent and the extended households in all their forms (head, spouse, children and relatives plus extended and non-relatives) constitute 19.6 percent of household structure. About one in five households in the District is a single parent household (single parent nuclear/single parent extended). A few percentages of people are living on their own. This is revealed by the low percentage of head only household. Households with head and spouse only are not a common feature of the household structure of the District.

**Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex**

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Head only	7,642	5.0	5,608	7.2	2,034	2.7
Head and a spouse only	3,868	2.5	1,941	2.5	1,927	2.5
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	59,779	38.7	30,748	39.4	29,031	37.9
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	30,308	19.6	14,943	19.2	15,365	20.1
Extended + non relatives	1,816	1.2	947	1.2	869	1.1
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	5,074	3.3	2,617	3.4	2,457	3.2
Single parent Nuclear	16,657	10.8	7,312	9.4	9,345	12.2
Single parent Extended	16,632	10.8	6,797	8.7	9,835	12.9
Single parent Extended + non relative	965	0.6	378	0.5	587	0.8
Head and other composition but no spouse	11,787	7.6	6,723	8.6	5,064	6.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3 Marital Status

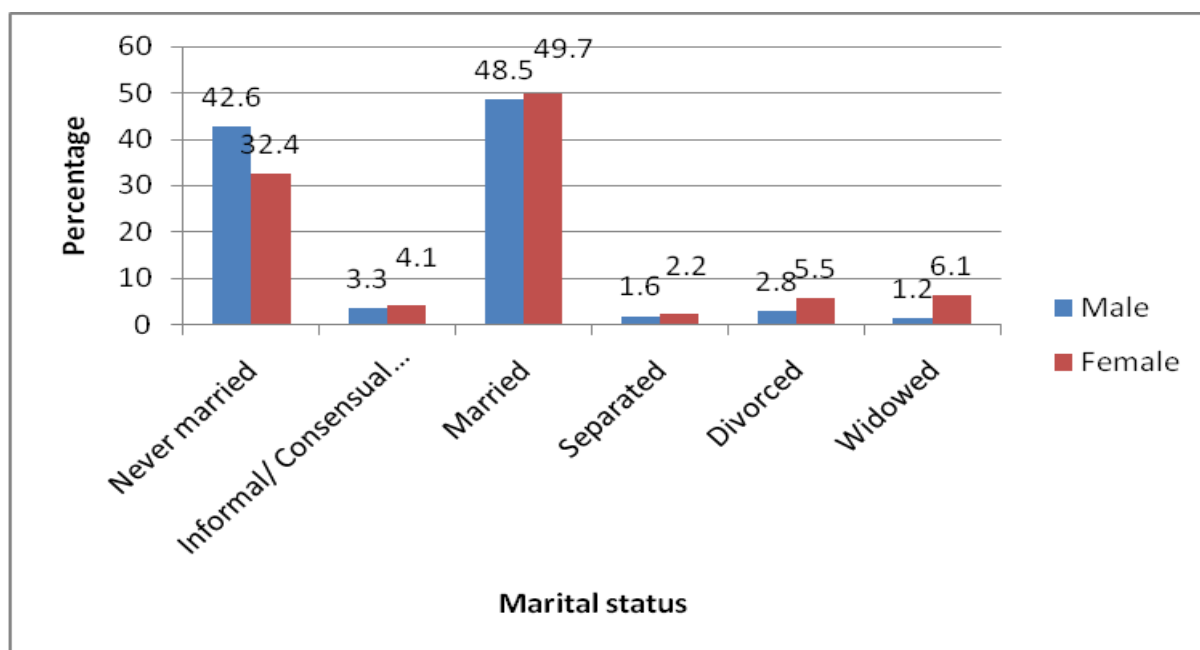
Marriage has demographic, economic, socio-cultural and health implications as it sets the context for reproductive activities such as legitimizing entry into sexual activities and childbirth (Braun, 2005). Marital status has implications for other demographic events such as family formation, migration demand for housing and residential-related services. Marriage in Ghana is based on legal contractual relations between a man and a woman. Three systems of marriage are formally acknowledged in Ghana. These are the Customary, Ordinance and the Islamic marriages (Fayorsey, 2003). These three systems are considered distinct and have specific implications and expectations. Ordinarily, Ordinance Marriage is often preceded by the performance of all the stipulated rites of a customary law marriage. There are also informal co-habiting unions with no legal binding. The 2010 PHC collected data on marital status for persons aged 12 years and older. The data are classified into 'never married', 'consensual union', 'married', 'separated', 'divorced' and 'widowed'.

#### 3.3.1 Marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex

Figure 3.1 shows marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex. Nearly half 49.7 percent of all females in the District are married as compared to 48.5 percent of the males. While about one third (32.4%) of the females in the District are unmarried, about two fifth (42.6%) of the males are not married.



**Figure 3.1: Marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex**



### 3.3.2 Marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and age-group

Table 3.4 shows that, persons 12 years and older by sex, age group and marital status are 105,631. The highest percentage of never married occurs at age 12-14 years. The highest proportion married is at 40-44 years and the highest proportion of divorced is at 55-59 years. Among those aged 12-14 years, 9.5 percent are married and there are more males (10.7%) than females (8.3%) married at this age group. A further 0.3 percent and 0.4 percent of males and females respectively in the 12-14 years age group are in consensual union.

There are variations in marital status between males and females. For instance, in age group 25-29 years, more than half of females (66.0%) are married compared with 45.1 percent for males. Furthermore, from age 40 the proportion of females married begins to decrease while the proportion widowed and divorced increases.

The highest percentage (7.2%) of consensual union occurs between ages 20 and 24 while males have the highest at age 25- 29 (7.2%) and females at 20-24 years (9.0%). The general pattern also shows that there are more widowed females than males. The difference could be attributed to women marrying older men and the fact that more males remarry than females at older ages.

Females are also more likely to be divorced or separated than males. The pattern also shows that the divorce and separation among males and females tends to increase with age and starts to decrease at about age 50 years.

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

Sex/ Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	105,631	100.0	37.6	3.7	49.1	1.9	4.1	3.7
12-14	11,292	100.0	90.1	0.4	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	15,980	100.0	85.8	2.2	10.9	0.6	0.3	0.2
20 - 24	14,401	100.0	57.9	7.2	31.9	1.5	1.2	0.4
25 - 29	13,474	100.0	31.4	7.1	56.1	2.2	2.7	0.6
30 - 34	10,606	100.0	14.1	5.2	72.5	2.6	4.3	1.2
35 - 39	9,604	100.0	7.0	4.0	79.7	2.8	5.0	1.6
40 - 44	7,864	100.0	4.2	2.5	79.8	2.7	7.3	3.5
45 - 49	6,304	100.0	3.2	2.4	78.3	2.8	8.4	4.9
50 - 54	5,232	100.0	2.5	1.5	75.6	2.7	9.7	8.0
55 - 59	3,128	100.0	1.8	1.2	71.2	2.9	11.9	11.0
60 - 64	2,505	100.0	3.2	1.5	63.6	2.9	11.1	17.8
65+	5,241	100.0	5.8	1.0	48.1	2.7	11.2	31.2
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,320</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>
12-14	5,706	100.0	89.0	0.3	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	8,184	100.0	90.2	0.7	8.5	0.3	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	6,747	100.0	76.8	5.0	16.7	0.8	0.5	0.2
25 - 29	6,408	100.0	44.5	7.2	45.1	1.6	1.3	0.3
30 - 34	5,358	100.0	20.3	6.0	68.2	2.3	2.6	0.5
35 - 39	4,957	100.0	9.6	4.3	79.5	2.9	3.2	0.6
40 - 44	4,189	100.0	5.6	2.7	82.8	2.6	4.9	1.4
45 - 49	3,355	100.0	3.8	2.8	82.7	2.5	5.8	2.4
50 - 54	2,742	100.0	2.8	2.0	84.2	2.3	6.5	2.2
55 - 59	1,802	100.0	2.2	1.4	83.1	1.8	8.0	3.4
60 - 64	1,369	100.0	3.7	1.4	78.7	2.5	8.7	5.0
65+	2,503	100.0	5.9	1.2	71.7	2.4	9.1	9.7
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,311</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.1</b>
12-14	5,586	100.0	91.3	0.4	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	7,796	100.0	81.1	3.8	13.4	0.9	0.5	0.2
20 - 24	7,654	100.0	41.2	9.0	45.3	2.1	1.8	0.6
25 - 29	7,066	100.0	19.4	7.0	66.0	2.8	3.9	0.9
30 - 34	5,248	100.0	7.7	4.4	76.9	3.0	6.1	1.9
35 - 39	4,647	100.0	4.2	3.6	80.0	2.8	6.8	2.7
40 - 44	3,675	100.0	2.6	2.2	76.4	2.9	10.0	5.9
45 - 49	2,949	100.0	2.4	1.9	73.2	3.2	11.4	7.8
50 - 54	2,490	100.0	2.2	0.9	66.2	3.2	13.2	14.3
55 - 59	1,326	100.0	1.2	0.8	55.0	4.4	17.3	21.3
60 - 64	1,136	100.0	2.7	1.6	45.2	3.3	14.0	33.1
65+	2,738	100.0	5.6	0.9	26.6	3.0	13.0	50.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3.3 Marital Status by sex and Level of Education

Table 3.5 shows the proportion of persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. From Table 3.5, about 64.2 percent have basic education and 22.1 percent have no education. A few in this same category have attained other types of educational levels. More than seven out of ten (72.5%) of those who are Never married were in basic school and less than 10.0 percent (8.9%) had no education.

Those who are married and have attained tertiary education are few (0.6%). The percentage is higher (1.0%) for married males than married females (0.2%) who have attained tertiary education. The proportion of persons 12 years and older who have basic education and are in informal/consensual union/living together is higher for males (70.4%) than for females (69.8%). The proportion of widowed is higher for females (64.9%) than males (32.7%).

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic	Secondary	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma	Tertiary
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	105,631	100.0	22.1	64.2	9.4	1.5	2.3	0.5
Never married	39,713	100.0	8.9	72.5	14.5	1.4	2.3	0.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,868	100.0	18.1	70.1	8.8	1.1	1.7	0.2
Married	51,820	100.0	28.2	60.2	6.6	1.7	2.6	0.6
Separated	2,002	100.0	30.9	57.0	7.4	2.1	2.1	0.4
Divorced	4,362	100.0	35.6	58.2	3.3	1.2	1.3	0.2
Widowed	3,866	100.0	59.3	36.5	1.9	0.9	1.2	0.0
<b>Male</b>								
Total	53,320	100.0	15.6	66.9	11.6	1.9	3.2	0.7
Never married	22,739	100.0	9.0	71.1	15.3	1.6	2.6	0.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,749	100.0	13.0	70.4	11.8	1.7	2.6	0.5
Married	25,841	100.0	20.3	63.5	9.0	2.2	3.9	1.0
Separated	828	100.0	23.2	60.0	11.0	2.7	2.3	0.8
Divorced	1,499	100.0	25.3	66.0	4.0	1.7	2.3	0.7
Widowed	664	100.0	32.7	56.2	5.4	2.4	3.2	0.2
<b>Female</b>								
Total	52,311	100.0	28.7	61.5	7.1	1.1	1.4	0.2
Never married	16,974	100.0	8.8	74.4	13.5	1.1	1.9	0.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,119	100.0	22.4	69.8	6.3	0.6	0.9	0.0
Married	25,979	100.0	36.1	57.0	4.3	1.2	1.3	0.2
Separated	1,174	100.0	36.4	54.9	4.9	1.7	2.0	0.1
Divorced	2,863	100.0	41.1	54.1	3.0	1.0	0.8	0.0
Widowed	3,202	100.0	64.9	32.4	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3.4 Marital Status and Economic Activity Status

Table 3.6 shows marital status by economic activity among the population aged 12 years and older in Prestea Huni-Valley District. Economic activity status is grouped into economically active (Employed and unemployed) and economically not active. Of those who have never married, about seven out of ten (68.0%) are economically not active. Thus a few of them are economically active (employed or unemployed). Only one in five (21.4%) of the never married are employed and 46.5 percent are unemployed.

Of those who are married, 63.2 percent and 39.6 percent respectively are employed or unemployed and 22.6 percent are economically not active. This means that most of the married persons are economically active compared with the other types of marital status.

About 3.9 percent the widowed are economically not active compared to 3.6 percent of the employed and 1.1 percent unemployed. Overall, a higher proportion of males than females of the never married group are in each of the activity status groups except in the divorced and widowed group where the female dominate.

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	105,631	100.0	67,842	100.0	2,391	100.0	35,398	100.0
Never married	39,713	37.6	14,544	21.4	1,113	46.6	24,056	68.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,868	3.7	2,948	4.4	172	7.2	748	2.1
Married	51,820	49.1	42,866	63.2	946	39.6	8,008	22.6
Separated	2,002	1.9	1,586	2.3	37	1.6	379	1.1
Divorced	4,362	4.1	3,428	5.1	96	4.0	838	2.4
Widowed	3,866	3.7	2,470	3.6	27	1.1	1,369	3.9
<b>Male</b>								
Total	53,320	100.0	36,138	100.0	1,131	100.0	16,051	100.0
Never married	22,739	42.7	9,577	26.5	675	59.7	12,487	77.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,749	3.3	1,571	4.4	38	3.4	140	0.9
Married	25,841	48.5	22,576	62.5	373	33.0	2,892	18.0
Separated	828	1.6	705	2.0	10	0.9	113	0.7
Divorced	1,499	2.8	1,236	3.4	28	2.5	235	1.5
Widowed	664	1.3	473	1.3	7	0.6	184	1.2
<b>Female</b>								
Total	52,311	100.0	31,704	100.0	1,260	100.0	19,347	100.0
Never married	16,974	32.5	4,967	15.7	438	34.8	11,569	59.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,119	4.1	1,377	4.3	134	10.6	608	3.1
Married	25,979	49.7	20,290	64.0	573	45.5	5,116	26.4
Separated	1,174	2.2	881	2.8	27	2.1	266	1.4
Divorced	2,863	5.5	2,192	6.9	68	5.4	603	3.1
Widowed	3,202	6.1	1,997	6.3	20	1.6	1,185	6.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.4 Nationality

Nationality was asked of every person in the country at the census night. Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth and by naturalization in the 2010 PHC. Table 3.7 shows the population by nationality and sex. Table 3.7 shows that Ghanaian by birth represents 95.8 percent. Dual nationality represented 1.7 percent with majority being female. This means that (Ghanaians by birth and by dual nationality) account for about 97.5 percent of the District population. ECOWAS nationals accounts for 1.0 percent of the population of the District. More males than females migrate into the District from outside. There are only about 0.3 percent of the population in the District from other nationals other than Africa.

**Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex**

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	159,304	100.0	80,493	100.0	78,811	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	152,679	95.8	77,104	95.8	75,575	95.9
Dual Nationality	2,786	1.7	1,336	1.7	1,450	1.8
Ghanaian by naturalization	954	0.6	491	0.6	463	0.6
ECOWAS	1,640	1.0	917	1.1	723	0.9
Africa other than ECOWAS	765	0.5	409	0.5	356	0.5
Other	480	0.3	236	0.3	244	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows the religion and sex distribution of the District. From Table 3.8, the largest religious denomination is the Pentecostal or the Charismatic with 31.4 percent, followed by Other Christians (18.7%), Protestants are third with 18.4 percent and the Catholics 12.3 percent. The least practiced religion is the traditionalist with 0.4 percent. The Protestants, Pentecostal/charismatic and Other Christians have more female followers than males. Catholics and those with no religion, Islam and traditionalist have more male adherents than females. It can then be seen that Christians (Catholic, Protestants, Pentecostal/Charismatic, Other Christians) form the majority (80.8%) in religious practice in the District as shown in the table 3.8 .

**Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex**

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	159,304	100.0	80,493	100.0	78,811	100.0
No Religion	11,157	7.0	7,511	9.3	3,646	4.6
Catholic	19,557	12.3	9,973	12.4	9,584	12.2
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	29,288	18.4	14,176	17.6	15,112	19.2
Pentecostal/Charismatic	50,057	31.4	24,009	29.8	26,048	33.1
Other Christians	29,813	18.7	14,490	18.0	15,323	19.4
Islam	17,567	11.0	9,355	11.6	8,212	10.4
Traditionalist	594	0.4	349	0.4	245	0.3
Other (Specify)	1,271	0.8	630	0.8	641	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

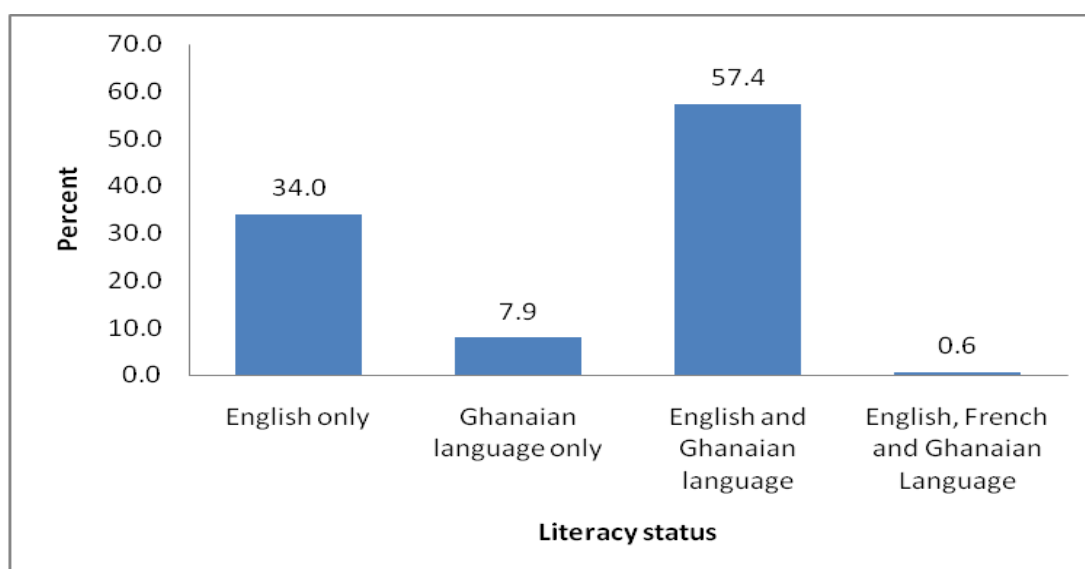
### 3.6 Literacy and Education

This section seeks to find out the literacy levels and educational attainment of all eligible persons captured by the 2010 Population and Housing Census in the District. Literacy is measured by ability to read and write a simple statement in any language with understanding for all persons 11 years and older

#### 3.6.1 Literacy

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write. In Ghana literacy is achieved mostly through formal education. Figure 3.2 depicts the proportion of literate population 11 years and older. A little over half (57.4%) of the persons 11 years and older are literate in English and Ghanaian language. The proportion of persons literate in English only is 34.0 percent.

**Figure 3.2: Literate population 11 years and older**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.9 shows the Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status. The Table shows that, more males than females are literate. Majority of the population 11 years and older are literates (85,463) compared with 23,514 who are none literate. Almost two third (57.4%) can read English and Ghanaian Language, while 34.0 percent can read English only. The rest can read and write the other languages. There is a higher proportion (35.6%) of females who are literate in English only than males (32.7%). Again females are more literate in Ghanaian language only than their male counterparts.

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

	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
<b>Both sexes</b>								
Total	23,514	85,463	100.0	34.0	7.9	57.4	0.3	0.3
11-14	562	14,076	100.0	44.7	5.3	49.6	0.1	0.3
15-19	1,141	14,839	100.0	34.6	4.4	60.3	0.3	0.5
20-24	2,333	12,068	100.0	33.2	6.6	59.5	0.4	0.3
25-29	2,886	10,588	100.0	33.3	8.7	57.2	0.5	0.2
30-34	2,668	7,938	100.0	33.8	10.7	55.0	0.3	0.3
35-39	2,675	6,929	100.0	32.5	11.4	55.4	0.4	0.3
40-44	2,345	5,519	100.0	29.4	11.2	58.9	0.3	0.2
45-49	2,004	4,300	100.0	28.1	10.4	60.9	0.1	0.4
50-54	1,699	3,533	100.0	26.9	11.0	61.5	0.2	0.4
55-59	992	2,136	100.0	25.8	8.8	64.3	0.4	0.6
60-64	1,053	1,452	100.0	22.7	10.8	65.8	0.5	0.2
65+	3,156	2,085	100.0	25.9	11.4	62.3	0.2	0.2

**Table 3.9: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status (cont'd)**

	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,402</b>	<b>46,638</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>
11-14	273	7,153	100.0	45.1	4.8	49.7	0.2	0.3
15-19	475	7,709	100.0	33.8	3.5	62.0	0.3	0.4
20-24	767	5,980	100.0	31.4	4.8	63.0	0.5	0.4
25-29	1,055	5,353	100.0	32.4	6.5	60.1	0.7	0.3
30-34	959	4,399	100.0	32.2	8.7	58.2	0.3	0.5
35-39	956	4,001	100.0	31.7	8.3	59.2	0.5	0.3
40-44	847	3,342	100.0	28.5	8.6	62.3	0.3	0.3
45-49	723	2,632	100.0	26.7	8.8	63.9	0.1	0.5
50-54	604	2,138	100.0	26.5	7.5	65.2	0.3	0.6
55-59	362	1,440	100.0	24.3	6.7	67.6	0.6	0.8
60-64	349	1,020	100.0	21.2	7.1	71.1	0.4	0.3
65+	1,032	1,471	100.0	23.2	9.0	67.4	0.1	0.3
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,112</b>	<b>38,825</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>
11-14	289	6,923	100.0	44.3	5.9	49.5	0.1	0.2
15-19	666	7,130	100.0	35.4	5.4	58.5	0.2	0.5
20-24	1,566	6,088	100.0	35.0	8.3	56.1	0.3	0.3
25-29	1,831	5,235	100.0	34.3	10.9	54.3	0.3	0.1
30-34	1,709	3,539	100.0	35.7	13.2	50.9	0.2	0.0
35-39	1,719	2,928	100.0	33.6	15.7	50.3	0.2	0.2
40-44	1,498	2,177	100.0	30.7	15.1	53.8	0.3	0.1
45-49	1,281	1,668	100.0	30.3	13.0	56.3	0.1	0.3
50-54	1,095	1,395	100.0	27.5	16.3	55.9	0.1	0.2
55-59	630	696	100.0	28.9	13.4	57.5	-	0.3
60-64	704	432	100.0	26.2	19.7	53.5	0.7	-
65+	2,124	614	100.0	32.2	17.3	50.2	0.3	-

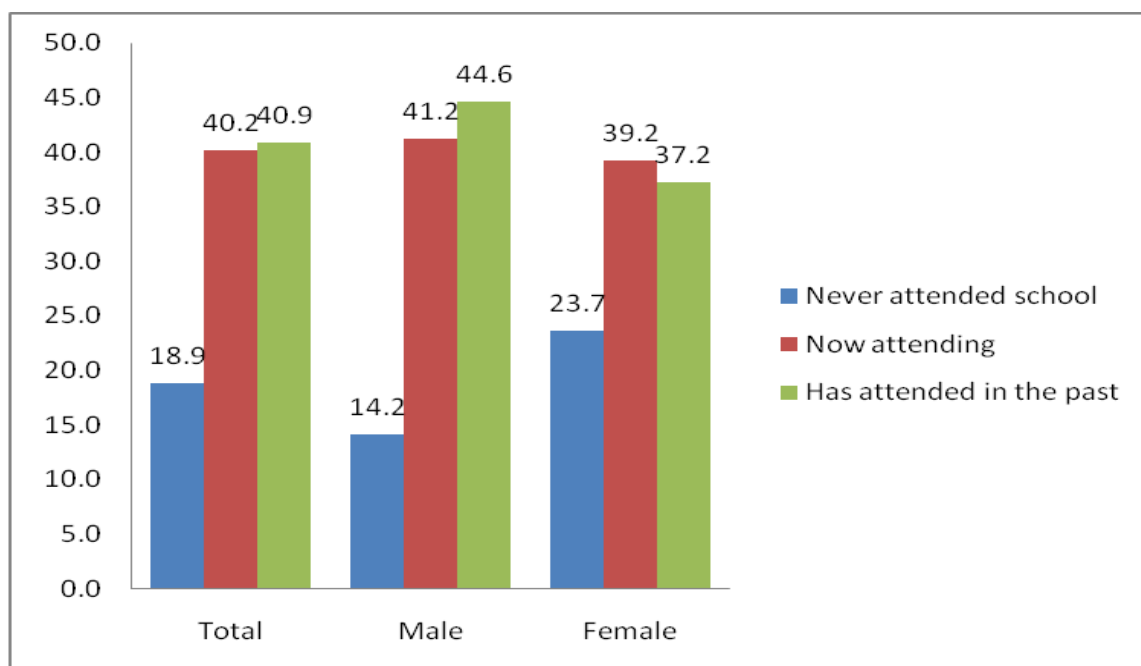
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.6.2 Education

Formal education enables people to acquire knowledge in a systematic and organized form. It is structured in order to achieve certain objective. The 2010 PHC provides data on school attendance and level of education for people 3 years and older.

Figure 3.3 indicates population 3 years and older who are currently attending school, had attended school in the past or had never attended school. There are more females (23.7%) who had never attended school than males (14.2%). The proportion who had attended school in the past is 44.6 percent for males and 37.2 percent for females. The proportion of currently attending school is a little higher for males (41.2%) than for females (39.2%).

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



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.6.3 Level of education and school attendance

Table 3.10 depicts Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. Full time education was asked of persons three years and older during the 2010 PHC. From Table 3.10, about 36.6 percent of the total population of the District is currently attending school while 37.2 percent of the District population attended school in the past. More than seven out of ten persons has either attended school in the past or is currently attending school.

More males than females are currently in school or had attended school in the past. The majority of those who are currently in school are in primary school (47.9 percent), followed by JHS/JSS (17.8 percent) and Kindergarten (16.1%). Majority of those who attended school in the past in the District completed Junior High School (JHS) or Junior Secondary School (JSS). There is none attending middle school and secondary because they are no longer in the Ghanaian education curricular. With the exception of Kindergarten and Nursery, most people in the District have attended the other categories in the past.



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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	58,289	100.0	30,198	100.0	28,091	100.0	59,301	100.0	32,662	100.0	26,639	100.0
Nursery	6,396	11.0	3,211	10.6	3,185	11.3	-	8.0	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	9,380	16.1	4,776	15.8	4,604	16.4	-	14.0	-	-	-	-
Primary	27,930	47.9	14,344	47.5	13,586	48.4	10,748	46.0	4,408	13.5	6,340	23.8
JSS/JHS	10,372	17.8	5,451	18.1	4,921	17.5	21,859	18.0	11,055	33.8	10,804	40.6
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,432	-	10,274	31.5	6,158	23.1
SSS/SHS	3,475	6.0	1,958	6.5	1,517	5.4	4,925	9.0	3,107	9.5	1,818	6.8
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,509	-	1,126	3.4	383	1.4
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	200	0.3	143	0.5	57	0.2	1,403	0.0	881	2.7	522	2.0
Post middle/ secondary certificate	142	0.2	74	0.2	68	0.2	768	1.0	482	1.5	286	1.1
Tertiary	394	0.7	241	0.8	153	0.5	1,657	4.0	1,329	4.1	328	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# **CHAPTER FOUR**

## **ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

### **4.1 Introduction**

The overall development of a country is based on the production of goods and services. Critical to the production process is the human capital of the country. Although all persons irrespective of age and sex consume goods and services produced, only a section of the total population produces them. This is the working population often referred to as the “employed”. The type of economic activity pursued is influenced by the nature of the economy and level of socio-economic development (Hull, 2009).

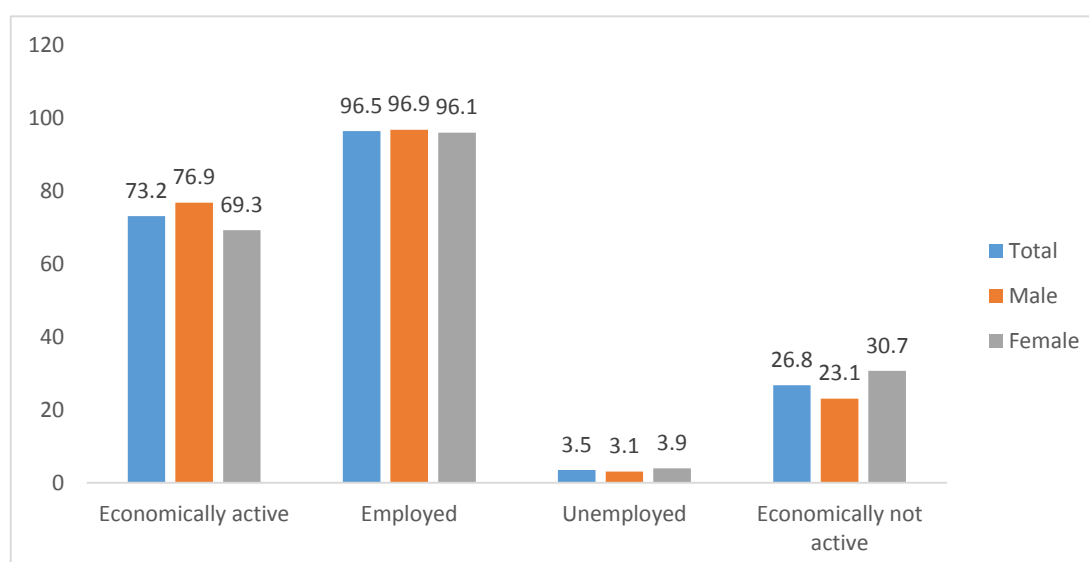
This chapter examines activity status, occupation, industry, employment status and employment sector of the District, as these are captured in the 2010 Population and Housing Census. Generally, the larger the employed population, the more wealth is created leading to the general well-being of the population. Over the years, a number of job opportunities have been created in the public and private sectors in a wide range of economic activities. Contributing to employment opportunities in any country or area are factors such as the structure of the population, proportion of the economically active population and the labour market.

### **4.2 Economic Activity Status**

Economic activity status refers to economically active and economically not active persons five years and older, enumerated in the District during the seven days prior to the census night. These persons included those who worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least one hour or economically not active who did not work, were not seeking for work seven days prior to the census night.

Figure 4.1 portrays the activity status of population 15 years and older by sex. It shows that the proportion of persons who are economically active is higher for males (76.9%) than for females (69.3%). However, the percentage is higher for females (30.7%) than for males (23.1%) in the economically not active category. For sex variation in employment status, the number of males employed is 35,497 (74.6%) higher than females, 31,129 (66.6%). The unemployed females accounted for 1,257 (2.7%) higher than males, 1,126 (2.4%). The not active population is relatively higher for age group 20-29 males and females because this age group is likely to be either students or apprentices. It is worth mentioning that most people who are 65 years and older are still employed in the District constituting 56.4 percent of the total population in this category. Of these, 0.4 percent are unemployed and 43.2 percent are economically not active.

**Figure 4.1: Percentage distribution of activity status of population 15 years and older**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 4.2.1 Population 15 years and older by Activity status

Tables 4.1 shows that, about three in four persons are economically active (73.2%). Of persons who are economically active, 96.5 percent are employed. Those who are employed either worked or did not work but had jobs to go back to. About six out of ten persons (62.3%) who are unemployed were seeking work for the first time and available. Almost half (44.7%) of those who are economically not active are in full time education and 31.5 percent did home duties.

From Table 4.1 there are more males (63.3%) than females (61.4%) who are seeking work for the first time and are available for work. More females (40.3%) than males (20.0%) who are not economically active do household chores.

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	94,339	100.0	47,614	100.0	46,725	100.0
<b>Economically active</b>	<b>69,009</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>36,623</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>32,386</b>	<b>69.3</b>
<b>Employed</b>	<b>66,626</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>35,497</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>31,129</b>	<b>96.1</b>
Worked	62,874	94.4	33,773	95.1	29,101	93.5
Did not work but had job to go back to	3,562	5.3	1,647	4.6	1,915	6.2
Did voluntary work without pay	190	0.3	77	0.2	113	0.4
<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>2,383</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Worked before, seeking work and available	898	37.7	413	36.7	485	38.6
Seeking work for the first time and available	1,485	62.3	713	63.3	772	61.4
<b>Economically not active</b>	<b>25,330</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>10,991</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>14,339</b>	<b>30.7</b>
Did home duties (household chore)	7,967	31.5	2,195	20.0	5,772	40.3
Full time education	11,335	44.7	6,217	56.6	5,118	35.7
Pensioner/Retired	481	1.9	364	3.3	117	0.8
Disabled/Sick	1,258	5.0	512	4.7	746	5.2
Too old/young	2,013	7.9	628	5.7	1,385	9.7
Other	2,276	9.0	1,075	9.8	1,201	8.4

#### 4.2.2 Economic activity status of persons 15 years and older by age groups

Table 4.2 depicts the Population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status. From Table 4.2, those who are employed (66,626) are more than those who are unemployed (2,383) and those who are economically not active (25,330). From the table, 25-29 age groups recorded the highest employment (16.1%), while 20-24 years age group recorded the highest for the unemployed (16.1%) and 15-19 had the highest for the economically not active (45.8%).

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

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>94,339</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>66,626</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>2,383</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>25,330</b>	<b>26.8</b>
15-19	15,980	100.0	4,038	25.3	346	2.2	11,596	72.6
20-24	14,401	100.0	8,997	62.5	737	5.1	4,667	32.4
25-29	13,474	100.0	10,721	79.6	573	4.3	2,180	16.2
30-34	10,606	100.0	9,181	86.6	226	2.1	1,199	11.3
35-39	9,604	100.0	8,557	89.1	141	1.5	906	9.4
40-44	7,864	100.0	7,203	91.6	87	1.1	574	7.3
45-49	6,304	100.0	5,706	90.5	70	1.1	528	8.4
50-54	5,232	100.0	4,683	89.5	63	1.2	486	9.3
55-59	3,128	100.0	2,700	86.3	31	1.0	397	12.7
60-64	2,505	100.0	1,885	75.2	88	3.5	532	21.2
65+	5,241	100.0	2,955	56.4	21	0.4	2,265	43.2
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,614</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35,497</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>10,991</b>	<b>23.1</b>
15-19	8,184	100.0	2,170	26.5	150	1.8	5,864	71.7
20-24	6,747	100.0	4,400	65.2	311	4.6	2,036	30.2
25-29	6,408	100.0	5,454	85.1	263	4.1	691	10.8
30-34	5,358	100.0	4,898	91.4	113	2.1	347	6.5
35-39	4,957	100.0	4,645	93.7	69	1.4	243	4.9
40-44	4,189	100.0	3,908	93.3	57	1.4	224	5.3
45-49	3,355	100.0	3,138	93.5	40	1.2	177	5.3
50-54	2,742	100.0	2,533	92.4	43	1.6	166	6.1
55-59	1,802	100.0	1,634	90.7	17	0.9	151	8.4
60-64	1,369	100.0	1,085	79.3	53	3.9	231	16.9
65+	2,503	100.0	1,632	65.2	10	0.4	861	34.4
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,725</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>31,129</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>14,339</b>	<b>30.7</b>
15-19	7,796	100.0	1,868	24.0	196	2.5	5,732	73.5
20-24	7,654	100.0	4,597	60.1	426	5.6	2,631	34.4
25-29	7,066	100.0	5,267	74.5	310	4.4	1,489	21.1
30-34	5,248	100.0	4,283	81.6	113	2.2	852	16.2
35-39	4,647	100.0	3,912	84.2	72	1.5	663	14.3
40-44	3,675	100.0	3,295	89.7	30	0.8	350	9.5
45-49	2,949	100.0	2,568	87.1	30	1.0	351	11.9
50-54	2,490	100.0	2,150	86.3	20	0.8	320	12.9
55-59	1,326	100.0	1,066	80.4	14	1.1	246	18.6
60-64	1,136	100.0	800	70.4	35	3.1	301	26.5
65+	2,738	100.0	1,323	48.3	11	0.4	1,404	51.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

### 4.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work the person is engaged in at the establishment where the person works. Table 4.3 depicts employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex. From the Table, most persons 15 years and older engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (44.0%), followed by plant and machine operators and assemblers with 21.0 percent and service and sales workers (15.2%).

**Table 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex**

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	66,626	100.0	35,497	100.0	31,129	100.0
Managers	896	1.3	290	0.8	606	1.9
Professionals	1,700	2.6	1,001	2.8	699	2.2
Technicians and associate professionals	546	0.8	430	1.2	116	0.4
Clerical support workers	331	0.5	227	0.6	104	0.3
Service and sales workers	10,101	15.2	1,699	4.8	8,402	27.0
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	29,343	44.0	15,869	44.7	13,474	43.3
Craft and related trades workers	6,540	9.8	3,373	9.5	3,167	10.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	13,982	21.0	11,914	33.6	2,068	6.6
Elementary occupations	3,157	4.7	664	1.9	2,493	8.0
Other occupations	30	0.0	30	0.1	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

For the sex distribution, agriculture, forestry and fishing in the District offer employment opportunities to majority of males (44.7%) compared with females (43.3%). The second highest occupation for men is plant and machine operators and assemblers which engage 33.6 percent of males higher than 6.6 percent for females.

### 4.4 Industry

Industry refers to the type of product produced or services rendered at the respondent's workplace. Information was collected only on the main product produced or service rendered in the establishment during the reference period. Table 4.4 shows the employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. From the Table, Agriculture, forestry and fishing, constitute the largest industry employing about two out of five persons of the workforce aged 15 years and above (44.1%) in the District. Other major industries offering employment are mining and quarrying (18.2 %), wholesale and retail trading including repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles (13.6 %) and manufacturing (7.3%). The presence of gold deposits in the area could be responsible for mining and quarrying recording the second highest percentages in industry in the District. For the sexes, majority of employed males are into agriculture, forestry and fishing (45.2%), followed by mining and quarrying (28.5%). Next is wholesaling, retail and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles 6.0 percent. For females, the majority (42.9%) are into agriculture, followed by wholesale and retail trading (22.2%) and mining and quarrying (6.6%).

**Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by Industry and sex**

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	66,626	100.0	35,497	100.0	31,129	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	29,398	44.1	16,043	45.2	13,355	42.9
Mining and quarrying	12,156	18.2	10,107	28.5	2,049	6.6
Manufacturing	4,855	7.3	1,750	4.9	3,105	10.0
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	71	0.1	65	0.2	6	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	73	0.1	25	0.1	48	0.2
Construction	1,007	1.5	979	2.8	28	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9,061	13.6	2,146	6.0	6,915	22.2
Transportation and storage	1,426	2.1	1,400	3.9	26	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	3,383	5.1	325	0.9	3,058	9.8
Information and communication	50	0.1	45	0.1	5	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	125	0.2	74	0.2	51	0.2
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	118	0.2	92	0.3	26	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	508	0.8	473	1.3	35	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	351	0.5	297	0.8	54	0.2
Education	1,421	2.1	772	2.2	649	2.1
Human health and social work activities	235	0.4	104	0.3	131	0.4
Arts entertainment and recreation	143	0.2	133	0.4	10	0.0
Other service activities	2,089	3.1	587	1.7	1,502	4.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	156	0.2	80	0.2	76	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

Industries such as construction and security are dominated by males whilst service and related industries are dominated by females. There are no extraterritorial organizations and bodies in the District. Similarly, there is no person employed in real estate activities. Information and communication industry is also low with 0.1 percent this could be due to fact that only few of such exist in the District.

## 4.5 Employment Status

Table 4.5 presents population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. The employment status data presented in the Table shows that, the major employment status is self-employed without employees constituting 62.3 percent. The corresponding proportion for females is 67.0 percent compare to males 58.2 percent, confirming the usual observation that females are more likely to be self-employed without employees than males in the country (Ghana Statistical service, 2005). The self-employed with employees accounts for 3.1 percent of employment in the District. The proportion of males who are self-employed with employees was 3.7 percent while that of females is 2.4 percent.

**Table 4.5: Population 15 years and older by employment status and sex**

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	66,626	100.0	35,497	100.0	31,129	100.0
Employee	10,553	15.8	8,292	23.4	2,261	7.3
Self-employed without employee(s)	41,496	62.3	20,651	58.2	20,845	67.0
Self-employed with employee(s)	2,060	3.1	1,307	3.7	753	2.4
Casual worker	2,242	3.4	1,609	4.5	633	2.0
Contributing family worker	8,330	12.5	2,850	8.0	5,480	17.6
Apprentice	1,344	2.0	486	1.4	858	2.8
Domestic employee (House-help)	486	0.7	242	0.7	244	0.8
Other	115	0.2	60	0.2	55	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

The proportion of employed persons who are employees in the District is 15.8 percent. Relatively large proportions of males (23.4%) are employees compared to females (7.3%). There are more apprentices in the District and figures also show there are more female than male apprentices. Contributing family workers is 12.5 percent but it is higher for female family workers (17.6%) compared to males (8.0%).

## 4.6 Employment Sector

Table 4.6 shows employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex. Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. Table 4.6 shows that the private informal sector is the largest employer in the District with 89.1 percent. The proportion of females working in the private informal sector is 95.4 percent while that of males is 83.6 percent. It shows the dominance of females in the private informal sector.

**Table 4.6: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex**

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Total	66,626	100.0	35,497	100.0	31,129	100.0
Public (Government)	1,939	2.9	1,336	3.8	603	1.9
Private Formal	4,991	7.5	4,255	12.0	736	2.4
Private Informal	59,383	89.1	29,681	83.6	29,702	95.4
Semi-Public/Parastatal	36	0.1	33	0.1	3	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	269	0.4	186	0.5	83	0.3
Other International Organisations	8	0.0	6	0.0	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

This could also mean that majority of women have low levels of educational and professional training, since the informal sectors do not require high levels of formal education.

Among the workforce 7.5 percent is employed in the private formal sector and more males (12.0%) than females (2.4%). The public sector, covering Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies, employed 2.9 percent of the total employed population in 2010. The proportions of males and females employed in the public sector are 3.8 percent and 1.9 percent respectively in the District. Because of the absence of international organizations in the District (Table 4.6), only 8 out of the 66,626 were engaged in this sector.

Thus majority of the population 15 years and older work in the private sector (Private informal and formal sectors). A few are in the other sectors like the public sector.



# CHAPTER FIVE

## INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

### 5.1 Introduction

The chapter discusses ownership of mobile phones and use of internet facilities by persons aged 12 years and above in the Prestea Huni-Valley District. The use of mobile phones and internet facilities are considered by sex and locality of residence. Ownership of desktop/laptop computers and the presence of a fixed telephone line are also considered at the household level.

### 5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Owning and using a mobile phone is affected by different factors including accessibility to network. Majority of the District's population live in the rural areas, and considering the fact that network service would not be easily accessible; the use of the mobile phone will be low. Other factors like the level of education and economic ability could also limit the use of the mobile phone.

Table 5.1 shows the population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership and sex in the District. The data shows that 44.9 percent of all persons aged 12 years and older own mobile phones. The data again shows more males (52.0%) than females (37.7%) own mobile phones.

**Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership and sex**

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	105,631	100.0	47,452	44.9
Male	53,320	100.0	27,739	52.0
Female	52,311	100.0	19,713	37.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

### 5.3 Use of Internet

Table 5.2 shows the Population 12 years and older by internet facility usage and Sex. From the table, 3.3 percent of persons 12 years and older use internet facilities. The data shows that of those who use the internet, 4.7 percent and 2.0 percent are males and females respectively. This shows a clear variation of internet usage among males and females.

**Table 5.2: Population 12 years and older by internet facility usage and sex**

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Number of Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	105,631	100.0	3,513	3.30
Male	53,320	100.0	2,488	4.70
Female	52,311	100.0	1,025	2.00

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

## 5.4 Household ownership of Desktop or Laptop computer

From the 2010 PHC, 4.4 percent of households in the District have access to a desktop or laptop computer (Table 5.3). This therefore means that the use of the computer is not common in most households. It is clear therefore that the usage of desktop or laptop computer is skewed towards the male headed households than females headed households.

**Table 5.3: Households having desktop/laptop computers, by sex of household head**

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	38,295	100.0	1,692	4.4
Male	27,544	100.0	1,403	5.1
Female	10,751	100.0	289	2.7

## CHAPTER SIX

### DISABILITY

#### 6.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the Population with Disabilities (PWDs) as recorded by the 2010 PHC data for Prestea Huni-Valley District. It describes PWDs with respect to disability type, locality of residence, activity status, education and literacy.

#### 6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows the population by type of locality, disability type and sex. Out of a population of 159,304, those with disability are 6,305. This means about four out of hundred persons in the District have one form of disability or another. Females with disabilities are slightly higher (4.0%) than males (3.9%).

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>						
Total	159,304	100.0	80,493	100.0	78,811	100.0
No disability	152,999	96.0	77,343	96.1	75,656	96.0
<b>With a disability</b>	<b>6,305</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3,150</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3,155</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Sight	3,332	52.8	1,642	52.1	1,690	53.6
Hearing	918	14.6	423	13.4	495	15.7
Speech	818	13.0	456	14.5	362	11.5
Physical	1,551	24.6	738	23.4	813	25.8
Intellectual	800	12.7	400	12.7	400	12.7
Emotional	686	10.9	322	10.2	364	11.5
Other	458	7.3	240	7.6	218	6.9
<b>Urban</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,093</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29,185</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29,908</b>	<b>100.0</b>
No disability	57,286	96.9	28,321	97.0	28,965	96.8
With a disability	1,807	3.1	864	3.0	943	3.2
Sight	962	53.2	461	53.4	501	53.1
Hearing	274	15.2	125	14.5	149	15.8
Speech	266	14.7	149	17.2	117	12.4
Physical	527	29.2	244	28.2	283	30.0
Intellectual	201	11.1	96	11.1	105	11.1
Emotional	237	13.1	114	13.2	123	13.0
Other	140	7.7	76	8.8	64	6.8
<b>Rural</b>						
Total	100,211	100.0	51,308	100.0	48,903	100.0
No disability	95,713	95.5	49,022	95.5	46,691	95.5
With a disability	4,498	4.5	2,286	4.5	2,212	4.5
Sight	2,370	52.7	1,181	51.7	1,189	53.8
Hearing	644	14.3	298	13.0	346	15.6
Speech	552	12.3	307	13.4	245	11.1
Physical	1,024	22.8	494	21.6	530	24.0
Intellectual	599	13.3	304	13.3	295	13.3
Emotional	449	10.0	208	9.1	241	10.9
Other	318	7.1	164	7.2	154	7.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### **6.3 Type of Disability**

Table 6.1 shows the population by disability type and sex. The major type of disability in the District relates to sight with 52.8 percent, followed by physical disability with 24.6 percent. Among the types of disability that have been mentioned there are people who have Other Types of disability (7.3%)

Intellect as a type of disability is common to both males and females with the proportion to both sexes being 12.7 percent. Females are more inclined to emotional distress than males and this is proven by the data since the proportion of females with emotional distress (11.5%) is higher than males (10.2%).

### **6.4 Disability by locality.**

Table 6.2 shows the population by type of locality, disability type and sex. In the rural areas more than four out of hundred persons have disabilities (4.5%) while in the urban areas about three out of hundred persons have disabilities (3.1%). The major type of disability in both urban and rural localities is sight. However whilst the proportion of the PWDs in the urban areas with sight disability is 53.2 percent, that of the rural area is 52.7 percent.

Besides sight, physical disability is common in both localities (urban-rural). More females have sight or are physically disabled than males in urban areas. The same pattern is observed in rural areas.

### **6.5 Disability and Economic Activity**

Table 6.2 shows the number of persons 15 years and older with disability, economic activity status and sex. Whilst the percentage of PWDs to those without disability is 5.5 percent, the percentage of PWD that is employed is 5.2 percent and unemployed is 3.0 percent. This shows that there is a gap between the proportions of PWDs and non-PWDs that are economically active. The percentage of PWDs who are not economically active is 6.6 percent which is higher than the percentage of PWDs who are economically active. Males who are disabled but are employed represent 5.3 percent of disabled male population whilst 5.2 percent of disabled females are employed. Both males and females with sight disability but who are employed constitute 3.1 percent of other types of disability.

There are more females (7.0%) with disability than males (6.0%) who are not economically active. With the exception of intellect and other forms of disability, the variation associated with the types of disability of persons in relation to their economic status is shown in figure 6.3. The proportion of persons who have sight disability but who are economically active is higher (4.4%) than those who are not economically active (3.3%).

**Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability, economic activity and sex**

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>94,339</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>66,626</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>2,383</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>25,330</b>	<b>26.8</b>
No disability	89,120	100.0	63,138	70.8	2,312	2.6	23,670	26.6
<b>With a disability</b>	<b>5,219</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,488</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1,660</b>	<b>31.8</b>
Sight	2,947	100.0	2,068	70.2	32	1.1	847	28.7
Hearing	672	100.0	418	62.2	7	1.0	247	36.8
Speech	578	100.0	369	63.8	6	1.0	203	35.1
Physical	1,327	100.0	709	53.4	12	0.9	606	45.7
Intellectual	558	100.0	351	62.9	7	1.3	200	35.8
Emotional	533	100.0	323	60.6	11	2.1	199	37.3
Other	345	100.0	209	60.6	4	1.2	132	38.3
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,614</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35,497</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>10,991</b>	<b>23.1</b>
No disability	45,038	100.0	33,620	74.6	1,088	2.4	10,330	22.9
<b>With a disability</b>	<b>2,576</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,877</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>25.7</b>
Sight	1,438	100.0	1,100	76.5	20	1.4	318	22.1
Hearing	311	100.0	214	68.8	4	1.3	93	29.9
Speech	326	100.0	238	73.0	3	0.9	85	26.1
Physical	615	100.0	373	60.7	7	1.1	235	38.2
Intellectual	281	100.0	193	68.7	3	1.1	85	30.2
Emotional	247	100.0	170	68.8	2	0.8	75	30.4
Other	172	100.0	112	65.1	2	1.2	58	33.7
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,725</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>31,129</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>14,339</b>	<b>30.7</b>
No disability	44,082	100.0	29,518	67.0	1,224	2.8	13,340	30.3
<b>With a disability</b>	<b>2,643</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,611</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>37.8</b>
Sight	1,509	100.0	968	64.1	12	0.8	529	35.1
Hearing	361	100.0	204	56.5	3	0.8	154	42.7
Speech	252	100.0	131	52.0	3	1.2	118	46.8
Physical	712	100.0	336	47.2	5	0.7	371	52.1
Intellectual	277	100.0	158	57.0	4	1.4	115	41.5
Emotional	286	100.0	153	53.5	9	3.1	124	43.4
Other	173	100.0	97	56.1	2	1.2	74	42.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Speech as a form of disability does not prevent people from working since the proportion representing the economically active (0.9%) is higher than those who are not economically active. Physical disability has been proven to be a challenge to persons in relation to their economic status. Persons who are physically challenged are often not economically active as their proportion of 2.4 percent is higher than those who are economically active (1.6%).

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

#### 7.1 Introduction

The 2010 PHC collected for the first time data on agricultural activity in Ghana (PHC 2010 analytical report). The Prestea Huni-Valley which is regarded as an agrarian District with more than half of the population engaged in agricultural activities. This chapter discusses households in agriculture by size of household and type of locality as well as the various types of farming.

#### 7.2 Households in Agriculture

The 2010 PHC defines an agricultural household as one in which at least one person in the household is engaged in any type of farming activity, namely crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming. Households engaged in agriculture account for 52.0 percent of the total number of households in the District. Table 7.1 shows the number of households in agricultural activities and locality.

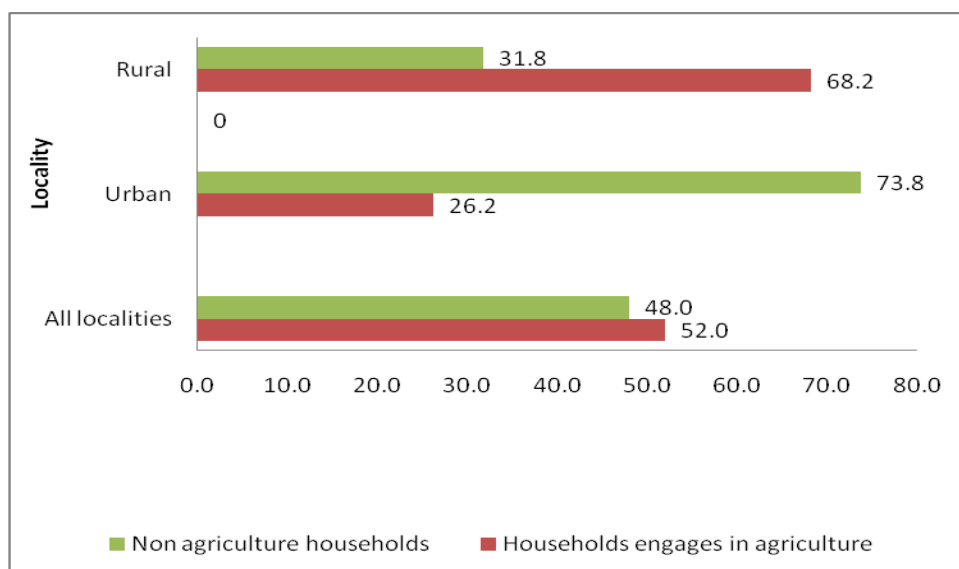
**Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality**

Agricultural Activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	38,295	100.0	14,766	100.0	23,529	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	19,904	52.0	3,866	26.2	16,038	68.2
Crop Farming	19,365	97.3	3,657	94.6	15,708	97.9
Tree Planting	62	0.3	22	0.6	40	0.2
Livestock Rearing	5,596	28.1	658	17.0	4,938	30.8
Fish Farming	176	0.9	27	0.7	149	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

There is a wide variation among localities in the proportions engaged in Agricultural activity. Whilst in the rural localities 68.2 percent of households are engaged in agricultural activities, only 26.2 percent of households in the urban communities are into agriculture.

**Figure 7.1: Agriculture and non-agricultural households**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 7.3 Type of Farming Activities

The four types of farming considered under the 2010 PHC are crop, tree, livestock and fish farming. From table 7.1, over nine in ten households (97.3%) are engaged in crop farming and 28.1 percent in livestock rearing. Fish farming and tree planting are relatively low in the District with proportions below 0.9% and 0.3% respectively. The locality variation in respect of the type of farming activity is clear in the census data. As expected the proportion of households engaged in crop farming is higher in the rural localities (97.9%) than in the urban localities (94.6%). Although tree planting is rare in the District, it is mostly done by urban dwellers (0.6%).

### 7.4 Types of Livestock, Numbers and Keepers

Generally, out of 171,701 livestock reared in Prestea Huni-Valley, the common ones are Chicken (66.3%), goat (12.2%) and fish farming (9.3%). Table 7.2 depicts the distribution of livestock's and keepers. There are 8,021 livestock keepers in the District and the average animal per keeper is 21. There are 16,016 fishes with 85 keepers in the District with the average being 188. There are 19 farmers who rear 370 ostriches in the District and each farmer keeps an average of 19 ostriches.

**Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers**

Livestock/keepers	Animals		Keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number of Animals	Percent	Number of keepers	Percent	
Total	171,701	100.0	8,021	100.0	21
Beehives	185	0.1	15	0.2	12
Cattle	1,483	0.9	44	0.5	34
Chicken	113,979	66.4	4,602	57.4	25
Dove	600	0.3	28	0.3	21
Duck	1,986	1.2	136	1.7	15
Goat	21,069	12.3	1,802	22.5	12
Grass-cutter	217	0.1	18	0.2	12
Guinea fowl	939	0.5	83	1.0	11
Ostrich	370	0.2	19	0.2	19
Pig	1,024	0.6	118	1.5	9
Rabbit	111	0.1	13	0.2	9
Sheep	12,697	7.4	933	11.6	14
Silk worm	356	0.2	19	0.2	19
Snail	120	0.1	5	0.1	24
Turkey	110	0.1	10	0.1	11
Other	387	0.2	86	1.1	5
Fish farming	16,016	9.3	85	1.1	188
Inland fishing	16	0.0	2	0.0	8
Marine fishing	36	0.0	3	0.0	12

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



# CHAPTER EIGHT

## HOUSING CONDITIONS

### 8.1 Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census is the second national census that collected comprehensive data on housing. It provided an official count of all structures (permanent and temporary) within the nation. Among the issues in this chapter to be discussed are, the number of occupied dwelling units, the types of dwelling and the main materials used in house construction, occupancy status, methods of waste disposal, utilities and household facilities. The information serves as a basis for planning housing and human settlement programmes. It is also used in formulating policies, evaluating and monitoring of housing conditions and housing needs of the population within the context of the Millennium Development Goal Seven (MDG7).

### 8.2 Housing stock

The housing stock of Prestea Huni-Valley District is presented in Table 8.1. According to the 2010 PHC there are 38,295 households in 30,099 houses in the District. This gives an average household size of 4.0 households per house. The Average household size of rural communities is (4.1) higher than the urban Average household size of (3.9). The total household population of the District is 154,528. The District is largely rural, with the rural household population of 62.9 percent of the total population.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,376,021	159,304	59,093	100,211
Total household population	24,076,327	2,307,395	154,528	57,164	97,364
Number of houses	3,392,745	380,104	30,099	8,705	21,394
Number of households	5,467,054	553,634	38,295	14,766	23,529
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.1
Population per house*	7.1	6.1	5.1	6.6	4.6
Average household size	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The population per house in urban communities is (6.6) higher than that of the population per house in rural communities (4.6), the District (5.1) and the region (6.1). Rural housing stock is (71.0%) more than twice the urban housing stock (28.9%). This may be due to the ease of acquiring land and building a house in the rural communities.

### 8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

The type of dwelling refers to housing type while holding and tenancy arrangement deals with condition of occupancy.

#### 8.3.1 Ownership status

The number of households who own houses in the district is 38,295 which is 7 percent of the number of households who own houses in the region. Among the various categories of

ownership status, the proportion of male headed households owning houses (71.9%) is higher than female headed households owning houses in the District (28.0%). Houses owned by a household member constitute about 58 percent of the total number of houses in the District and is followed by houses owned by other private individual (22.2%). Table 8.2 clearly depicts information on ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality.

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	553,634	38,295	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	313,579	22,159	57.9	58.7	55.7	42.4	67.6
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	5,093	315	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9
Relative not a household member	851,630	71,742	4,278	11.2	9.7	15.0	13.0	10.0
Other private individual	1,439,021	123,401	8,514	22.2	22.1	22.7	34.4	14.6
Private employer	83,610	15,343	765	2.0	2.3	1.2	1.4	2.4
Other private agency	21,123	2,689	425	1.1	1.1	1.0	2.0	0.5
Public/Government ownership	118,804	19,307	1,767	4.6	5.0	3.5	5.8	3.9
Other	24,000	2,480	72	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The population owning houses in the rural areas (61.4%) is higher than the urban population (38.5%) owning houses. In respect of houses owned by other private individuals, majority of the population in urban centers of the District occupy houses which belong to other people than in the rural communities of the District. The figures are given as (59.7%) and (40.2%) respectively.

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

Table 8.3 shows that on the whole compound house is the most common type of dwelling unit in the District accounting for (42.5%) of all dwelling units. It is mostly occupied in urban centers (54.4%) of the District than the rural centers (35.0%). Female headed households occupy more compound houses (46.9%) than male headed household (40.7%). Separate house dwelling units also represent (40.9%) of all dwelling units making it the second common type of dwelling unit. Unlike the compound house, separate houses are more occupied in the rural communities (50.0%) than in the urban communities (26.5%) and it is more common among male headed households (42.1%) than female headed households (38.0%). Although flat/apartment is not a common dwelling unit, the percentage is higher in the urban localities (8.8%) than in the rural localities (2.3%). The proportion of huts is higher in rural localities (4.4%) than in urban localities (0.2%) while the proportion of improvised homes (containers and kiosks) was higher in urban localities (0.5%).

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	553,634	38,295	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	185,809	15,677	40.9	42.1	38.0	26.5	50.0
Semi-detached house	391,548	48,683	3,082	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.9	7.5
Flat/Apartment	256,355	33,980	1,849	4.8	5.1	4.2	8.8	2.3
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	259,471	16,258	42.5	40.7	46.9	54.4	35.0
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	13,962	916	2.4	2.7	1.6	0.1	3.8
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,158	153	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6
Tent	10,343	1,120	73	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	3,707	107	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,743	117	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Uncompleted building	66,624	2,049	27	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	9,846	952	36	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.4 Construction Materials

This section looks at the type of materials that are used in constructing houses in the Prestea-Huni Valley District. There are two main construction materials for outer walls in the Metropolis; they are cement or concrete and Mud brick/earth. Other materials such as stone, metal sheets, bamboo raffia are hardly used in the construction of outer walls. The areas that were looked at are the outer wall, floor and roof.

### 8.4.1 Main construction material for outer wall

Table 8.4 outlines the type of materials used for the construction of outer walls in the District. Overall, cement blocks/concrete (48.8%) and Mud brick/Earth (43.9%) are the two main materials used for the construction of outer walls in the District. Although cement is the commonest material used for the construction of outer walls, it is more widely used in the urban areas (72.9%) compared to the rural areas (34.8%). On the other hand, the use of Mud brick/ Earth for outer wall is more common in rural areas (57.6%) than the urban areas (20.3%). The use of bamboo, Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia and other materials for construction in the District is rare with each proportion less than one percent.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	594,292	43,177	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	241,414	18,936	43.9	20.3	57.6
Wood	200,594	19,221	1,347	3.1	2.3	3.6
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	3,170	387	0.9	1.2	0.7
Stone	11,330	835	41	0.1	0.1	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,273	253	0.6	0.8	0.4
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	297,909	21,072	48.8	72.9	34.8
Land Crete	104,270	9,463	627	1.5	1.6	1.3
Bamboo	8,206	1,957	164	0.4	0.4	0.4
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	11,618	207	0.5	0.0	0.7
Other	39,206	3,432	143	0.3	0.3	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 8.4.2 Main Construction material for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality

Type of materials used for the floor of a house affects its appearance, quality and health status of a house and the usage of particular material for floors may be due to the economic conditions of the household. As shown in Table 8.5, floors that are largely made of cement or concrete account for 80.2 percent whilst earth or mud represent 16.9 percent.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	553,634	38,295	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	77,859	6,458	16.9	5.4	24.0
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	450,286	30,720	80.2	90.7	73.6
Stone	32,817	2,432	245	0.6	1.0	0.4
Burnt brick	6,537	569	33	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	2,848	108	0.3	0.5	0.2
Vinyl tiles	57,032	4,158	161	0.4	0.6	0.3
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	6,608	401	1.0	1.2	1.0
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	7,055	88	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other	15,567	1,819	81	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Burnt brick is the least material used for floor in the District (0.1%) and its proportional use in both localities (urban-rural) is the same. A fraction of households that still use stone as floor material account for 0.6 percent of the total materials use for floor and is common in the urban centers (1.0%) than in the rural communities (0.4%).

### 8.4.3 Main Construction material for roof of dwelling unit by type of locality

Table 8.6 presents the distribution of main materials used for roofing in the District. The materials include metal sheet, bamboo, wood, roofing tiles and so on. Metal sheet is the main roofing material accounting for 78.9 percent of all the roofing materials and is largely used in the urban communities (83.9%) than the rural communities (76.0%).

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	594,292	43,177	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,795	327	0.8	0.2	1.1
Wood	45,547	4,333	343	0.8	0.7	0.9
Metal sheet	4,152,259	375,579	34,076	78.9	83.9	76.0
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	90,669	834	1.9	2.1	1.8
Cement/Concrete	141,072	35,736	2,052	4.8	11.0	1.1
Roofing tile	31,456	2,538	43	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	32,363	3,203	7.4	0.8	11.3
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	43,836	2,044	4.7	0.7	7.1
Other	35,935	4,443	255	0.6	0.6	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The second highest roofing material is Bamboo accounting for (7.4%) followed by cement/concrete (4.8%). However the use of bamboo is more common in the rural localities (11.3%) than the urban localities (0.8%). Roofing of houses in the d with mud/Earth bricks, wood, roofing tiles and other materials is not common in the District with each proportion recording figures below one percent.

### 8.5 Room Occupancy

The relationship between the number of rooms and the number of persons give the space available per person. Table 8.7 shows household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling units in the District. Single-room households accounted for 52.2 percent of the total number of rooms available for dwelling.

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

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	38,295	100.0	52.2	25.4	10.9	5.5	2.5	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.7
1	7,642	100.0	77.4	13.8	4.1	2.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.4
2	5,347	100.0	65.2	22.0	6.2	3.0	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.6
3	5,407	100.0	60.0	24.4	8.2	3.1	1.9	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.6
4	5,252	100.0	53.4	28.0	10.0	4.8	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.5
5	4,720	100.0	44.9	31.6	12.5	5.9	2.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.6
6	3,520	100.0	35.3	33.0	16.3	8.5	3.4	1.5	1.1	0.5	0.6
7	2,443	100.0	26.2	35.7	19.1	10.6	3.8	2.4	0.9	0.4	0.9
8	1,666	100.0	19.7	36.5	21.3	9.8	5.7	3.8	1.6	0.7	0.8
9	887	100.0	12.9	31.6	23.7	14.4	7.8	4.4	1.6	1.4	2.4
10+	1,411	100.0	7.9	21.3	25.1	15.8	11.8	8.9	2.7	3.0	3.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In households with four persons, 53.4 percent occupy single room whiles 28.0 percent occupies 2 rooms with a fraction of (0.3%) and (0.5%) occupying eight and nine rooms respectively. This indicates that there is a high level of room congestion in the District.

## 8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

The source of lighting a household uses is one of the indicators of quality of life. As society improves the sources of lighting shifts from use of low quality sources such as firewood to more efficient ones such as electricity.

### 8.6.1 Dwelling facilities: Source of lighting

Table 8.8 shows the main source of lighting in dwelling units and by type of locality. Three main sources of lighting in households are identified: electricity (64.6%), flashlight (23.2%) and Kerosene lamp (10.5%).

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	553,634	38,295	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	360,079	24,737	64.6	92.6	47.0
Electricity(private generator)	36,142	4,931	292	0.8	0.5	0.9
Kerosene lamp	971,807	67,662	4,004	10.5	2.6	15.4
Gas lamp	9,378	915	51	0.1	0.1	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	928	142	0.4	0.1	0.5
Candle	41,214	2,085	98	0.3	0.3	0.2
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	114,514	8,888	23.2	3.6	35.5
Firewood	13,241	1,055	36	0.1	0.1	0.1
Crop residue	4,623	315	19	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	11,739	1,150	28	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Urban dwelling units use more electricity (92.6%) than rural dwelling units (47.0%). The usage of gas lamp and firewood as the main source of lighting in both localities (urban-rural) is 0.1 percent each. Interestingly, the usage of solar energy is predominant in the rural dwelling units (0.5%) compared with (0.1%) in the urban dwelling units.

### 8.6.2 Source of energy for cooking

Table 8.9 displays the source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households. The three main sources of energy for cooking are firewood (43.3%), charcoal (38.5%) and gas (9.2%). Firewood (61.1%) remains the main source of cooking fuel in rural localities. On the other hand, only 15.0 percent of urban dwellers use wood. The use of gas as a source of energy for cooking is more common in the urban localities (16.2%) compared with rural localities (4.7%).

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

Source of cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Main source of cooking fuel for household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	38,295	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	29,196	2,769	7.2	9.3	5.9
Wood	2,197,083	267,976	16,586	43.3	15.0	61.1
Gas	996,518	82,912	3,504	9.2	16.2	4.7
Electricity	29,794	3,314	361	0.9	1.2	0.8
Kerosene	29,868	2,413	161	0.4	0.5	0.3
Charcoal	1,844,290	164,627	14,742	38.5	57.3	26.7
Crop residue	45,292	1,864	113	0.3	0.1	0.4
Saw dust	8,000	597	34	0.1	0.1	0.1
Animal waste	2,332	211	19	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	7,759	524	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Cooking space used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	38,295	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	38,816	3,496	9.1	10.9	8.0
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	258,116	16,022	41.8	31.0	48.7
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	43,983	2,457	6.4	6.4	6.5
Enclosure without roof	117,614	6,279	367	1.0	0.7	1.1
Structure with roof but without walls (Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	349,832	26,140	1,389	3.6	2.4	4.4
Verandah	74,525	3,685	127	0.3	0.5	0.2
Open space in compound	1,173,946	115,053	11,219	29.3	40.9	22.0
Other	1,115,464	60,015	3,011	7.9	6.5	8.7
Other	21,007	1,547	207	0.5	0.8	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Households using electricity as cooking energy represent 0.9 percent and as expected proportion of households that use electricity as cooking energy is higher in urban (1.2%) localities than in rural localities (0.8%).

### **8.6.3 Dwelling facilities: Cooking space**

In 2010 PHC, 41.8 percent dwelling units in the District had a space for cooking that is separate for exclusive use of households, and this was the highest. The proportion of households that use the verandah as cooking space constitutes 29.3 percent. As presented in Table 8.9, the proportion of dwelling units in rural areas with separate rooms for cooking is 48.7 percent compared with 31.0 percent in urban localities. However, a higher proportion of dwelling units in urban localities cook on the veranda (40.9%) compared with rural localities (22.0%). In both rural and urban localities less than seven percent of households share a separate room as cooking space with other households.

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

Water sources are often classified as ‘improved’ or ‘unimproved’. Sources considered as improved are piped water into homes, public standpipe, borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, and rainwater collection; unimproved sources are unprotected wells and springs, vendors, and tanker-trucks (WHO and UNICEF, 2000). The source of water of dwelling units for drinking and other domestic purposes in the District is presented in Table 8.10.

### **8.7.1 Main Source of water for drinking**

The main source of drinking water in Prestea Huni-Valley District according to the 2010 PHC is River/Stream accounting for 25.1 percent of all the other sources of drinking water. More than one in five (21.3%) of households in dwelling units in the District rely on pipe borne water outside dwelling as the main source of drinking water. Table 8.10 also depicts communities 12.8 percent resort to the use of sachet water as the main source of drinking water while the percentage of households who use sachet water in rural communities accounted for 4.6 percent.

### **8.7.2 Main source of water for other domestic use**

Using information in Table 8.10, the use of water for other domestic purposes is similar to drinking water with stream/river accounting for 26.1 percent and pipe-borne water outside dwelling recording 20.6 percent of all the sources of water used for other domestic use in the District. The usage of harvested rain water, protected spring, unprotected spring and other water sources for domestic purposes is rare in the District since the proportional use of the above-mentioned sources recorded less than one percent. The wide variations in main source of drinking water between urban and rural localities. Pipe borne water is the main source of drinking water in urban localities accounting for 42.1 percent, a figure that is above the rural proportion (14.7%) whilst river/stream is the main source in rural communities (36.9%) as against 6.4 percent for the urban areas.



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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Main source of drinking water for household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	38,295	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	58,258	1,524	4.0	7.2	2.0
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	108,321	8,138	21.3	34.9	12.7
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	90,198	4,083	10.7	19.2	5.3
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	100,915	7,299	19.1	7.0	26.6
Protected well	321,091	39,026	2,708	7.1	9.3	5.7
Rain water	39,438	707	56	0.1	0.1	0.2
Protected spring	19,345	1,857	234	0.6	1.0	0.4
Bottled water	20,261	1,734	125	0.3	0.4	0.3
Satchet water	490,283	30,053	2,981	7.8	12.8	4.6
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	3,328	292	0.8	0.3	1.0
Unprotected well	112,567	22,976	592	1.5	0.5	2.2
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,850	62	0.2	0.1	0.2
River/Stream	502,804	90,453	9,631	25.1	6.4	36.9
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	3,517	551	1.4	0.8	1.8
Other	3,972	441	19	0.0	0.0	0.1
<b>Main source of water for other domestic use of household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	38,295	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	61,523	1,660	4.3	7.7	2.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	100,763	7,870	20.6	34.1	12.0
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	85,182	4,172	10.9	19.6	5.4
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	104,503	7,695	20.1	10.6	26.0
Protected well	465,775	61,075	4,179	10.9	15.5	8.1
Rain water	39,916	1,171	137	0.4	0.3	0.4
Protected spring	18,854	1,860	204	0.5	0.8	0.3
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	3,467	449	1.2	0.4	1.7
Unprotected well	152,055	30,543	1,024	2.7	2.8	2.6
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,885	84	0.2	0.2	0.2
River/Stream	588,590	96,641	10,000	26.1	7.0	38.1
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	3,644	640	1.7	0.7	2.3
Other	10,302	1,377	181	0.5	0.4	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

Toilet and bathing are an important facilities needed in household. An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition of the unit and is an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of a household. The distribution of both toilets and bathing facilities are captured in Table 8.11

### 8.8.1 Toilet facilities for household by locality

Table 8.11 shows information on type of toilet and bathing facilities used by households by type of locality. The use of public toilets in the District is higher in urban localities (69.4%)

than rural localities (45.6%). Urban households use W.C toilet facility (8.4%) more than rural communities (3.1%).

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Toilet facility used by household</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,467,054</b>	<b>553,634</b>	<b>38,295</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	65,781	2,182	5.7	2.3	7.8
W.C.	839,611	74,100	1,960	5.1	8.4	3.1
Pit latrine	1,040,883	166,530	11,040	28.8	13.0	38.8
KVIP	572,824	34,822	1,794	4.7	5.4	4.2
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,263	247	0.6	1.1	0.3
Public toilet	1,893,291	207,221	20,973	54.8	69.4	45.6
Other	23,385	2,917	99	0.3	0.3	0.2
<b>Bathing facility used by household</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,467,054</b>	<b>553,634</b>	<b>38,295</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	172,397	11,041	28.8	22.1	33.1
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	184,496	11,882	31.0	37.6	26.9
Private open cubicle	381,979	29,430	2,114	5.5	4.0	6.5
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	81,605	6,522	17.0	25.1	12.0
Public bath house	140,501	12,880	1,047	2.7	2.0	3.2
Bathroom in another house	187,337	32,531	3,107	8.1	5.7	9.6
Open space around house	372,556	34,738	2,198	5.7	3.0	7.5
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	4,159	326	0.9	0.3	1.2
Other	16,276	1,398	58	0.2	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The Table shows that, the two main toilet facilities used by households are Public toilet (WC/KVIP/etc) accounting for 54.8 percent and Pit latrine (28.8%). A sizeable percentage of households have no toilet facilities (5.7%), hence use bushes/ beaches and fields as their places of convenience. At the locality level, more households (7.8%) in rural areas have no toilet facilities and resort to the use of the bush, beach or open fields, than urban households (2.3%).

### 8.8.2 Bathing Facilities

Table 8.11 shows also information on bathing facilities of household. The proportion of dwelling units with bathroom shared with other non-household members is 31.0 percent. Households with exclusive bathrooms account for 28.8 percent. As shown in Table 8.11, the proportion of dwelling units that has a bathroom for exclusive use is higher in rural (33.1%) than urban (22.1%) localities. On the other hand, 37.6 percent of urban dwelling units share a separate bathroom in the same house compared with 26.9 percent in rural dwelling units. Furthermore, 25.1 percent of households in urban localities share open cubicle bathrooms compared with 12.0 percent in rural localities.

## 8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Proper Waste disposal is important to every household and this section deals with method of waste, both solid and liquid disposal in Prestea-Huni Valley District

### 8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

One of the most obstinate challenges of both urban and rural areas in Ghana is non-usage of modern and hygienic solid waste disposal systems, of which Prestea Huni- Valley is no exemption. Table 8.12 shows the most widely used means of disposing solid waste (refuse). Almost two in three households (62.4%) dump solid waste in public or open spaces. The urban and rural proportions recorded (58.0%) and (65.2) respectively. About fourteen percent (14.8%) of households have their solid waste disposal dump in containers and it is common practice among the urban dwellers (31.4%) than rural dwellers (4.4%).

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Solid waste</b>						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	38,295	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	45,630	657	1.7	1.9	1.6
Burned by household	584,820	32,348	1,246	3.3	2.2	3.9
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	116,994	5,674	14.8	31.4	4.4
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	280,109	23,902	62.4	58.0	65.2
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	53,725	4,979	13.0	3.7	18.8
Buried by household	182,615	19,641	1,457	3.8	2.3	4.8
Other	53,805	5,187	380	1.0	0.4	1.4
<b>Liquid waste</b>						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	38,295	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	14,000	494	1.3	1.0	1.5
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	60,735	3,093	8.1	13.6	4.6
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,486	609	1.6	1.6	1.6
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	131,104	8,473	22.1	18.3	24.5
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	119,736	10,114	26.4	45.3	14.6
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	211,768	15,392	40.2	20.0	52.9
Other	38,294	4,805	120	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.9.2 Liquid waste disposal

The proportion of dwelling units where liquid waste is thrown onto the compound is 40.2 percent followed by 26.4 percent representing the proportion of households who throw liquid waste in gutters. In rural localities there are two main methods of liquid waste disposal i.e, throwing waste onto compounds and throwing waste onto the street/ outside the house. More than half of rural households (52.9%) disposed of liquid waste onto their compounds and 24.5 percent throw water into streets or open spaces outside the house. In urban areas 20 percent of households throw water inside the compound whilst 52.9 percent of rural households throw their liquid waste inside the compound. Although the use of sewerage system as a means of disposing liquid waste is not common in the District (1.3%) rural households (1.5%) use it more than urban households (1.0%)

## **CHAPTER NINE**

### **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **9.1 Summary of Findings**

##### **9.1.1 Population size and Distribution**

The District has a population of 159,304 constituting 6.7 percent of the population of Western Region and is the second largest District in the region. The male and female populations are 50.5 percent and 49.5 percent respectively. Most of people live in the rural areas and this constitutes 62.9 percent. The age structure shows a relatively large proportion of children (40.8%) and a small proportion of older people 65 years and older (3.3%).

About 71.2 percent of all households in the District are headed by males. Children form the majority (45.1%) of household members. The nuclear household (38.7%) is the most common household structure in the District. Extended households constitute 20.8 percent of all households.

##### **9.1.2 Fertility, Mortality and Migration**

The total fertility rate for the District is 4.22 per woman, GFR is 125.5 and CBR is 30.7. In all, the District has higher rates than the region. The under-five mortality rate for the District is 16 deaths per 1000 males and 12 deaths per 1000 females. Using deaths that occurred in household in the last 12 months, the District recorded (16.9%) of deaths due to accidents/homicide/suicide/violence, higher than the Country (11.6%) and the Region (13.4%). Of the total migrants, 15.0 percent are intra-Districts migrants (other Districts in western region), the rest are from other parts of Ghana and outside Ghana. Ghanaians by birth and dual nationality constitute 97.5 percent of the population of the District. Of the population aged 12 years and older about 49.1 percent are Married, 37.6 percent are Never married, while 4.1 percent are Divorced. The others are either separated, widowed or living in consensual unions.

##### **9.1.3 Literacy and Education**

The population aged 3 years and older that is currently attending school or attended school in the past is 58,289 and 59,301 respectively. This means that about 36.6 percent of the total population of the District was currently attending school whilst 37.2 percent of the District population attended school in the past. Many more males are currently in school or have attended school in the past than females. Majority of the population is literate (85,463) compared with none literate (23,514). About 57.4 percent can read English and Ghanaian Language only, 34.0 percent can read English only and the rest can read and write the other types of languages.

##### **9.1.4 Economic characteristics**

About seven out of ten persons are economically active (73.2%) whilst 26.8 percent are economically not active. More than ninety-six percent of persons who are economically active are employed. The proportion of males who are economically active is higher than the proportion of females in the same category. However, females are also more than males in the not economically active category.

### **9.1.5 Agricultural Activities**

More than two out of five persons 15 years and older are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (44.0%). This is followed by plant and machine operators and assemblers with 21.0 percent, and service and sales workers (15.2%). Major employment status is self-employed without employees constituting 62.3 percent. The corresponding proportion for females is 67.0 percent and for males 58.2 percent, confirming the usual observation that females are more likely to be self-employed without employees than males in the country. The informal sector is the largest employer in the District with 89.1 percent. The proportion of employed females working in the private informal sector in the 2010 PHC was 95.4 percent while that of males was 83.6 percent. Thus, irrespective of sex, the private informal sector is the dominant employer of the workforce.

Households engaged in agriculture account for 52.0 percent of the total number of households in the District. About 97.3 percent of households are engaged in crop farming and 28.1 percent in livestock rearing. Fish farming (aqua-culture) and tree planting are relatively low in the District with their proportions being 0.9 percent and 0.3 percent respectively. The proportion of households engaged in crop farming is higher in the rural localities (97.9%) than in the urban localities (94.6%).

### **9.1.6 Information and Communication technology**

The District has 44.9 percent of people aged 12 years and older owning mobile phones. The data by sex shows more males than females owning mobile phones in the District. About 3.3 percent of persons 12 years and older use internet facilities. This could be due to several reasons like inadequate access to internet facilities and economic ability of the people. Less than one percent of households in the District have fixed telephone lines. Male headed households have more fixed lines than female headed households. About 4.4 percent of households in the District have access to a desktop or lap top computer. This therefore means that the use of the computer in the District is low.

### **9.1.7 Disability**

About four out of hundred persons in the District have one form of disability or the other. The major type of disability in the District relates to sight, 52.8 percent, followed by physical disability, 24.6 percent. Females with sight problems are more than males with sight problems. Whilst the percentage of PWDs to those without disability is 5.5 percent, the percentage of PWD that is employed is 5.2 percent and unemployed is 3.0 percent. This shows that there is a gap between the proportions of PWDs and non-PWDs that are economically active. The percentage of PWDs who are not economically active is 6.6 percent which is higher than the percentage of non-PWDs in the category.

### **9.1.8 Housing Conditions**

There are 38,295 households in 30,099 houses in the District. This gives an average household size of 4.0 households per house. Overall, cement blocks/concrete (48.8%) and Mud brick/Earth (43.9%) are the two main materials used for the construction of outer walls whilst metal sheet is the main roofing material accounting for 78.9 percent of all the roofing materials. Three main sources of lighting in households are electricity (main) (64.6%), flashlight (23.2%) and Kerosene lamp (10.5%). Firewood (61.1%) remains the main source of cooking fuel in rural localities. The use of gas as a source of energy for cooking is predominant in the urban localities (16.2%) as compared to its use in the rural localities (4.7%). The two main toilet facilities used by households are Public toilet (WC/KVIP/etc)

accounting for 54.8 percent and Pit latrine (28.8%). A sizeable percentage of households have no toilet facilities (5.7%), hence use bushes/ beaches and fields as their places of convenience. Indiscriminate dumping of waste is a common practice among the rural dwellers (18.8%). In contrast routine house-to-house collection of solid waste in the District also accounted for (1.7%) and is predominant among the urban localities (1.6%).

## **9.2 Conclusion**

The Prestea Huni-Valley District has a large proportion of youthful population. Prestea-Huni Valley highly rural with 63 percent of the total population lives in rural areas. The District therefore has a higher fertility rate than the region and the rural population is higher than the urban population. Age dependency ratio is lower (79.2) in males than in females (83.3). The proportion of deaths by accidents/homicide/suicide in the District (16.9%) is quite high. Steps need to be taken to curb its incidence. The proportion of those who are unemployed but married is 39.6 percent. Majority of the people living in the Metropolis (95.8%) are Ghanaians by birth. On religious affiliation, traditionalists are in the minority (0.4%). The proportion of those literate in English and French (0.6%) is not commendable, more so, as Ghana is surrounded by Francophone countries. Cote D'Ivoire, a French speaking country, is not far from Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis.

Agriculture still drives the District economy of Prestea- Huni Valley. Most of the people in employment in the District are women and are self-employed without employees. Majority of people in the District can read at least one language though many are currently attending school or attended school in past. Males dominate females when it comes to literacy or educational levels. The use of computers and the internet is very low in the District especially with the female population. Sight problems are the major form of disability in the District. There are more houses in the rural areas than in urban areas in the District.

## **9.3 Policy Implications**

The formulation and implementation of development policies are often driven by data. The Metropolis specific demographic and socioeconomic information from the 2010 Population and Housing Census could inform the goals and objectives of policies, targets to be achieved, and strategies adopted for achieving such targets

The composition and structure of the population shows a relatively young population, which has the potential for further growth. The results have implications for the planning of social services, particularly education and health. It is therefore recommended that the integration of population variables into regional development planning should be considered a priority

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.

The causes of sight and physical disabilities and under five mortality may be due to poor environmental conditions and there is the need to improve environmental conditions, intensify immunization and sanitation campaigns. The provision of portable water to all communities and promoting proper and safe disposal of liquid and solid waste can also help in reducing the burden of diseases. Very few households own a computer; this is reflected in the low usage of internet. The Government's policy of distributing free computers/laptops to schools should cover all localities. Also, Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE) should be re-enforced. Parents should be encouraged to send their female children to school.

An expansion in technical and vocational education will also help absorb those who drop out of school and equip them with skills needed to set up businesses or join the job market. The economy of the District is largely linked to agricultural production. Farmers need to be encouraged to use improved high yielding crop varieties to improve yield. Roads should be constructed to facilitate carting of farm produce to market centers to reduce post-harvest losses and increase incomes for farmers. Steps must be taken to provide the infrastructure, start-up capital and the expertise needed for the establishment of small businesses by fresh entrants into the labour market. Women in small scale businesses should be encouraged to form groups to access capital from financial institutions.

Civil society organizations (CBOs) and Department of Social Welfare/Community Development, Chiefs and family heads are encouraged to make the family union stable, to reduce the incidence of single parenting with all its social and economic consequences.

Agriculture should be made attractive by ensuring increased incomes for persons engaged in the industry. 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 overcrowding, 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 diseases.

The public must be sensitized about the need to use public dumps and gutters for solid and liquid waste disposals respectively, to help curb the spread of cholera and other diseases. 93.1 percent of the population uses electricity as their main source of lighting. More people need to get connected to pipe-borne water, looking at the percentages of the population (31.4% for drinking water and 33.3% for other domestic uses) that use pipe borne water. If this is done, there may be reduction in contracting certain diseases through use of contaminated water. The most common type of toilet facility is public toilet (43.9%). This is not healthy. The metropolitan authorities must enforce house owners to construct toilets in their homes. This section of conclusion is full of recommendations.

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## APPENDICES

**Table A1: Household composition by type of locality**

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
<b>Total</b>	154,528	100.0	57,164	100.0	97,364	100.0
Head only	7,642	4.9	3,245	5.7	4,397	4.5
Household with head and a spouse only	3,868	2.5	1,298	2.3	2,570	2.6
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	16,657	10.8	7,003	12.3	9,654	9.9
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	59,779	38.7	20,113	35.2	39,666	40.7
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	30,308	19.6	10,094	17.7	20,214	20.8
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,816	1.2	813	1.4	1,003	1.0
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	5,074	3.3	1,823	3.2	3,251	3.3
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	16,632	10.8	7,076	12.4	9,556	9.8
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	965	0.6	498	0.9	467	0.5
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	11,787	7.6	5,201	9.1	6,586	6.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A2: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged**

Households/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	38,295	154,528	78,014	76,514	38,689	21,280	17,409
Households engaged in agricultural activities	19,904	91,941	46,995	44,946	38,689	21,280	17,409
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	19,386	89,692	45,883	43,809	37,526	20,694	16,832
Households engaged in crop farming	19,365	89,577	45,831	43,746	37,488	20,679	16,809
Households engaged in tree growing	62	295	155	140	117	57	60
Agro forestry (tree planting)	62	295	155	140	117	57	60
Alligator pepper	18	84	36	48	63	24	39
Apples	50	251	122	129	125	60	65
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	27	132	74	58	42	28	14
Avocado	20	97	49	48	30	19	11
Banana	157	752	406	346	357	216	141
Beans	102	529	268	261	241	134	107
Black pepper	16	79	38	41	27	17	10
Black berries	3	28	12	16	8	3	5
Cabbage	15	84	47	37	28	20	8
Carrot	129	570	295	275	241	128	113
Cashew	47	208	97	111	101	44	57
Cassava	9,552	45,179	22,933	22,246	18,929	9,983	8,946
Citronella	33	155	68	87	70	37	33
Citrus	95	396	199	197	174	99	75
Cloves	7	35	16	19	16	9	7
Cocoa	14,288	67,101	34,671	32,430	27,833	15,681	12,152
Coconut	326	1,449	731	718	614	343	271
Cocoyam	1,077	5,216	2,735	2,481	2,436	1,319	1,117
Cocoyam / Taro (kooko)	83	421	232	189	175	99	76
Coffee	6	30	17	13	19	13	6
Cola	27	126	80	46	65	38	27
Cotton	3	13	5	8	6	3	3
Cucumber	3	17	7	10	7	3	4
Egg plant	10	83	41	42	36	18	18
Garden eggs	299	1,484	765	719	670	346	324
Ginger	26	149	79	70	64	31	33
Groundnut	30	143	78	65	69	41	28
Guava	4	23	12	11	7	4	3
Lemon grass	2	8	6	2	8	6	2
Lettuce	6	51	14	37	24	10	14
Maize	747	3,770	2,015	1,755	1,607	945	662
Mango	8	50	26	24	28	14	14
Melon (agusi)	3	18	8	10	10	4	6

**Table A2: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged**

Households/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Millet	8	20	15	5	9	8	1
Oil palm	5,349	26,231	13,392	12,839	11,189	6,140	5,049
Okro	366	1,897	968	929	864	463	401
Onion	33	187	86	101	80	38	42
Pawpaw	27	134	67	67	48	26	22
Peas	25	152	87	65	77	40	37
Pepper	816	4,021	2,087	1,934	1,933	989	944
Pineapple	273	1,271	664	607	540	329	211
Plantain	6,328	30,141	15,417	14,724	12,877	6,873	6,004
Potatoes	19	109	53	56	39	20	19
Rice	61	350	190	160	146	90	56
Rubber	90	429	213	216	194	97	97
Shea tree	2	12	8	4	4	2	2
Sorghum	1	2	2	0	2	2	0
Spinach	1	3	1	2	2	1	1
Sugarcane	112	500	240	260	267	144	123
Sweet pepper	2	26	13	13	3	2	1
Sweet potatoes	2	4	4	0	2	2	0
Tobacco	9	48	20	28	26	9	17
Tomatoes	503	2,534	1,336	1,198	1,173	605	568
Water melon	12	58	26	32	35	19	16
Yam	383	1,796	966	830	829	469	360
Other (specify)	138	671	355	316	303	162	141
Sweet pepper	1,163	6,550	3,368	3,182	2,642	1,527	1,115
Sweet potatoes	5,707	37,981	19,266	18,715	16,859	9,004	7,855
Tiger nut	3,587	22,637	10,993	11,644	8,787	4,322	4,465
Tobacco	2,822	18,315	9,158	9,157	7,470	3,984	3,486
Tomatoes	90,380	494,022	246,610	247,412	204,172	106,730	97,442
Water melon	7,320	49,983	25,364	24,619	19,499	11,183	8,316
Yam	394,591	2,611,717	1,316,946	1,294,771	981,443	541,986	439,457

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			Households	Houses
		Both Sexes	Male	Female		
1	Prestea	26,927	13,223	13,704	6,515	3,455
2	Aboso	12,667	6,267	6,400	3,349	1,782
3	Huni Valley	7,382	3,665	3,717	2,010	1,180
4	Bogoso	6,625	3,326	3,299	1,608	1,329
5	Damang	5,492	2,704	2,788	1,284	959
6	Bondai	4,994	2,486	2,508	1,274	855
7	Himan	4,929	2,304	2,625	1,334	757
8	Kookoase	4,516	2,263	2,253	1,006	687
9	Bompieso	3,212	1,628	1,584	746	481
10	Amoanda	2,807	1,355	1,452	679	471
11	Dumasi	2,776	1,452	1,324	676	552
12	Awudua	2,531	1,199	1,332	523	457
13	Insu/Peterline	2,379	1,236	1,143	619	495
14	Wassa Nkran	1,980	981	999	453	455
15	Atwereboanda	1,896	967	929	471	368
16	Huniso	1,794	880	914	429	361
17	Fanti Mines	1,651	821	830	306	279
18	Beppoh	1,575	777	798	386	318
19	Tarkwa Bremang	1,489	762	727	337	313
20	Nipa Hia Mboa	1,487	763	724	301	408

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/N	Community Name	All ages	Age group															
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Prestea	26,927	3,541	3,221	3,208	3,107	2,815	2,528	1,808	1,634	1,317	1,054	874	530	403	223	279	385
2	Aboso	12,667	1,625	1,471	1,545	1,327	1,278	1,189	967	739	654	505	397	289	205	129	138	209
3	Huni Valley	7,382	1,129	955	937	754	607	644	551	443	355	241	233	133	112	73	105	110
4	Bogoso	6,625	1,013	865	819	673	566	552	436	419	331	284	192	144	119	59	77	76
5	Damang	5,492	814	788	709	555	489	503	396	373	289	182	115	70	61	36	39	73
6	Bondai	4,994	736	674	578	573	534	473	306	284	225	151	158	81	65	38	62	56
7	Himan	4,929	768	669	569	495	460	424	335	291	196	193	147	89	68	54	57	114
8	Kookoase	4,516	636	668	589	532	420	399	300	292	216	138	124	60	45	20	40	37
9	Bompieso	3,212	533	436	586	314	247	259	207	192	153	127	89	59	53	20	33	52
10	Amoanda	2,807	451	411	337	254	198	220	210	225	143	86	73	57	53	27	27	35
11	Dumasi	2,776	408	401	362	273	247	271	247	168	139	122	70	32	26	10	16	17
12	Awudua	2,531	382	357	516	231	144	154	122	99	111	88	79	59	49	45	38	57
13	Insu/Peterline	2,379	372	309	302	198	158	165	141	160	127	102	109	67	56	28	42	43
14	Wassa Nkran	1,980	359	278	199	168	174	162	119	118	90	96	78	39	36	23	16	25
15	Atwereboanda	1,896	330	266	212	195	126	131	131	120	87	81	82	38	29	19	21	28
16	Huniso	1,794	327	254	213	155	139	141	116	98	93	79	58	34	21	21	21	24
17	Fanti Mines	1,651	190	207	271	222	122	104	75	95	129	93	69	38	13	13	7	3
18	Beppoh	1,575	219	205	205	196	148	143	112	91	72	57	50	29	16	9	9	14
19	Tarkwa Bremang	1,489	239	228	196	135	152	131	76	76	60	50	43	24	33	4	15	27
20	Nipa Hia Mboa	1,487	264	276	175	114	115	109	89	92	83	58	48	23	9	13	7	12

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