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Acronyms

CAPs	Community Action Plans
CCP	Cocoa Communities Project
CLMS	Child Labour Monitoring System
CMES	Comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy
DBMR	Direct Beneficiaries Monitoring Report
DSA	Daily Subsistence Allowance
GCLMS	Ghana Child Labour Monitoring System
GCLS	Ghana Child Labour Survey
IA	Implementing Agency
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMES	Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy
IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
ISSER	Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research
MDAs	Ministries Departments and Agencies
MESW	Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare
NPA	National Plan of Action
NPECLC	National Programme for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cocoa
SIMPOC	Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour
UN	United Nations
USD	United States Dollar
USDOL	United States Department of Labour
WFCL	Worst Forms of Child Labour

Executive summary

Background

The ILO-IPEC is implementing two projects in selected cocoa producing communities in Ghana for which a baseline survey was required. The first project, a United States Department of Labour (USDOL) funded Project, named "*Towards child labour free cocoa growing communities through an integrated area based approach in Ghana*" also referred to as the "Cocoa Communities Project (CCP)" is an element of the Framework to intensify action required to make progress towards eliminating child labour in cocoa production. The project which has been operational since December, 31st 2010 and launched in April 2011 will run for forty-four (44) months (December 2010-August 2014).

The Cocoa Communities Project focuses on addressing the WFCL in the cocoa/agriculture sector, using community-driven and an integrated area-based approach to ensure that:

- children do not simply shift from one hazardous sector or occupation to another;
- vulnerable families and communities are empowered to address their livelihood and economic deficits (one of the root causes of child labour); and
- there is consensus at the community, district and national levels to garner the ownership for long-term change.

The Cocoa Communities Project (CCP) is built around five inter-related and mutually enforcing components. These are:

- sensitisation and community action plans;
- access to relevant quality education;
- enhanced sustainable livelihoods for vulnerable households and cocoa communities;
- deployment of an appropriate Child Labour Monitoring System (CLMS) framework;
- building the technical and institutional capacity of ILO constituents and partner organizations.

The aim of this project is to support, encourage, enable and accelerate the implementation of existing government policies and programmes, accompanied by capacity building for tripartite constituents, other key government institutions and local communities. Cocoa growing communities would be empowered to build local democracy and representation through stimulating cocoa farmers and their families and rural workers to initiate and advocate for an end to child labour as well as other community-level changes that they desire. The strategy would further support the establishment and functioning of lasting child protection systems in cocoa growing communities, in line with national legislation and policy.

The project is being implemented in forty (40) communities in four cocoa-growing districts across three regions of Ghana. However for the purposes of an impact evaluation, baseline information was collected in an additional 24 communities, which would serve as the control group (see Annex I for list of communities).

The baseline survey

The task of the baseline survey was to assess child labour in agriculture in Ghana, focusing particularly on cocoa, and with the aim to provide information that will contribute to the prevention and elimination in Ghana. The survey collected data on households with children aged 5-17 years in order to support the formulation of district and national policies and programs on combating the WFCL; and specifically, assist in shaping the Ghana Child Labour Monitoring System (GCLMS) with referral services (i.e. direct actions) targeted at children in or at high risk of the WFCL and their families.

The objectives of the baseline survey are:

- to identify potential project beneficiary children and their families;
- to provide selected contextual information related to them, including a detailed profile of characteristics; and
- to provide estimates of the magnitude of the child labour phenomenon in cocoa and other agriculture related activities, as well as other forms of child labour.

Methodology and survey organisation

The household survey was preceded by a household listing exercise in each of the four districts. The rationale was to obtain a list of eligible households. That is, households with children aged between 5 and 17 years.

The survey utilized standardized study instruments comprising of household questionnaire, community questionnaire and a school questionnaire. The household questionnaire was administered to all households with children aged 5-17 years in the four cocoa producing districts. The household questionnaire consisted of a section with general questions on characteristics of households and a roster section with more specific questions regarding the members of each household and a thematic section on the following: agriculture, labour, education, health, and opinion on child labour. The household questionnaire is attached as Annex II.

The community questionnaire was administered to either the chief or assemblyman in each of the 64 base communities in the four districts and it obtained information on demographic characteristics, economy and infrastructure, educational facilities, health resources, agricultural activities, and prevention of child labour. The school questionnaire was administered to the head teacher of the school in the community. It sought information on school infrastructure and services, school enrolment, performance of pupils and teacher numbers. In addition to the collection of information by use of questionnaires, GPS equipment was utilised in recording the geographical positions of all households interviewed. Trained Research Assistants were deployed in teams of five members with each

team working under a supervisor and vigorous monitoring visits by the survey team ensured data collection was efficient and followed set standards and procedures.

Data entry programmes were designed for each of the questionnaires as well as the household listing form. Each questionnaire was double entered in CSPro and the two files compared for inconsistencies and rectification of errors. Through this, data entry errors were reduced to the barest minimum. Upon completion of the data entry, the clean data files in CSPro were exported to STATA for further validation checks, cleaning, recoding and tabulation.

Demographic characteristics of households

The household survey collected information on a total of 7,384 households comprising of 42,202 individuals. Age patterns appear to be similar in the four districts and the data indicate that a total of 47 per cent of the household members of all four districts together are aged 5-19 years indicating a youthful population. In Birim South this segment of the population constitutes almost 48 per cent while in Wassa-Amenfi West and Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira, and SuhumKraboa-Caoltar they are 47 per cent and 46 per cent respectively. The number of children aged 5-17 years alone was about 43 per cent of the population of the 4 districts. Children aged 5-14 years constitute 35 per cent of the population whiles 15-17 year-olds make up the remaining 8 per cent. There is little variation in the distribution of the population among the two age groups across the four districts. However, males constitute more than half the population in the age groups all four districts.

The proportion of males on average is about 1 percentage point higher than females except in Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar where the reverse is the case. Populations of the four districts are largely stationary as 96 per cent of household members have lived in the community continuously for the past two years.

About seventy per cent of the population in the four districts are indigenes while the remaining 30 per cent are migrants. Close to 63 per cent of household members in all four districts are Akans. About 65 per cent of children aged 5-17 years are living with their biological parents (mother and father) and generally the younger the child, the more likely the child would live with both parents. More children lived with their mother only than with their father only. About 14 per cent of children lived with neither biological parent. The main reasons for not living with a biological parent in all four districts are that the parent lives or work outside the District, the parent is deceased, or the parent divorced or separated.

Education

More than 80 per cent of household members in all four districts have ever been to school with Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar having the highest level of close to 91 per cent. Ninety 92 per cent of male household members have ever been to school compared to 83 per cent of females.

Of the about 9 per cent of household members aged 5 years or older who have never attended school, on the average 42 per cent are due to parents refusal to send them to school, but this figure is 3 percentage points higher for Wassa-Amenfi West and Twifo-Heman-Lower Denkyira Districts. Twenty per cent cited “family problems” even though this

is relatively lower in Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar, whiles another tenth attributed it to the cost of education or the lack of money. There are some differences between males and females regarding reasons for never attending school. Higher proportion of females attributed it to parents' refusal and family problems while a higher proportion of males cited cost or lack of money. Current education attainment in the four Districts indicate that on average about 70 per cent have completed either primary or JHS education while 15 per cent have completed SHS education except in Twifo-Heman-Lower Denkyira and Birim South where only 12 per cent have completed SHS. Whereas more females complete primary and JHS than males, they fall behind the males at the SHS level and beyond.

Current school attendance for persons aged 5-25 years indicates that enrolments rates are quite high as not less than 83 per cent are currently in school in all 4 districts. There are large differentials in terms of age however. Ninety six per cent of children aged 5-17 years are currently in school while for those aged 18-25 years only about 45 per cent are currently in school. Thus a highly significant proportion of targeted children are in school. For those currently not attending school, the major reasons for those aged 5-17-apart from the 32 per cent who have reportedly completed school (numbering 47)-are that they are not interested (20 per cent), too expensive/lack of money (12 per cent), pregnancy[1] (10 per cent), family problems (5 per cent) and needed to work (5 per cent). There are some variations in the reasons cited across districts. Gender wise and for females, apart from having completed school (26 per cent), pregnancy (18 per cent) is the most cited reasons for not currently in school followed by not interested (17 per cent).Similarly for males, school completion is the topmost reason (38 per cent), followed by not interested (24 per cent) and too expensive/lack of money (10 per cent).

Over the past one year, only about 3 per cent of persons aged 5-25 years have had any vocational or apprenticeship training. There are marked age differences in receipt of vocational or apprenticeship training however. Less than one per cent of children aged 5-14 years received vocational or apprenticeship training whiles the corresponding figure for children aged 15-17 years is 2 per cent. For young adults aged 18-25 years however about 10 per cent participated in vocational or apprenticeship training during the past one year.

Health

Information was collected on the general health conditions of the household members within the last 12 months preceding the survey. This includes their perception of their present general health conditions, the ability to perform basic tasks such as walking for five kilometres, and illness or injury episodes.

Households perceive themselves as having remarkably good health as 90 per cent of them rated their health as very good or good. Perception of good health decreases with older age but not much difference is noted between male and female. Over 70 per cent of members of households in all four Districts can walk five kilometres easily but less than half of those aged 60 years or above can do so. More males can walk the distance than females.

Between 40 and 55 per cent of household members in all four Districts have suffered from one injury/illness or another and older persons and women are more likely to

[1] This represents girls solely.

have suffered an illness or injury. Occurrence is least among Children aged 5-17 even though it can still be said to be high at 44 per cent. Almost half of females suffered an injury or illness within the period.

Occurrence of specific injuries is particularly very negligible among the households but even rarer among children aged 5-17 years. Just about 1 per cent of such children suffered from injuries from falling and about 3 per cent got injured from knives and other sharp instruments with majority of the knife-related injuries coming from Twifo-Heman-Lower Denkyira.

Malaria seems to be the most dominant illness suffered by households in the Districts and this affected one-third of households cutting across age and gender at virtually the same prevalence levels. Other illness that affected between 5 and 7 per cent of children aged 5-17 years are gastro intestinal diarrhoea and skin problem and allergies.

Labour

The Labour module collected information on the various housekeeping and economic activities undertaken by household members aged 5 years and over in the 7 days preceding the survey, the past one year and opinions on various issues relating to child labour. For children aged 5-17 years an assessment is made regarding the hazards and risks associated with the activities they engage in.

Housekeeping activities

Over 70 per cent of household members are engaged in one form of housekeeping activity or another on a regular basis in all the four Districts but over 88 per cent of females are involved compared to 59 per cent of males.

Higher proportions of children aged 5-17 years are involved in housekeeping activities on a regular basis compared to adults 18 years and older; about ninety per cent of children aged 15-17 and 80 per cent of those aged 5-14 years but relatively more females perform these tasks than males. On average, children aged 5-17 years tend to spend less time on housekeeping activities compared with their relatively older counterparts even though a greater proportion of children than adults are engaged in these activities.

Economic activities

Information on economic activities include proportion of household members who engaged in various economic activities, either outside the household or within the household or operated a business owned by themselves or by the household over the past 12 months and over the past 7 days.

In all four Districts less than 20 per cent of household members aged 5 years or older worked for payment in cash or in kind outside the household over a 12-month period preceding the survey, and about half that number in each District did so in the 7 days before the survey. Engagement in activities in household owned land or livestock or fishing was quite high (not less than 70 per cent) in the 12 months before the survey, and also relatively high (between 54 and 66 per cent) in the 7 days before the survey. A little less than a quarter

worked on their own or household business in the past 12 months and between 16 and 23 per cent did so in the last 7 days before the survey. There is a 4-6 percentage points difference between males and females with regards to levels of involvement in activities on household owned land or livestock/fishing. Also more males than females worked for payment in cash/kind outside the household, whiles more females engaged in their own or household business over the two reference periods.

A focus on children reveals that both male and female children aged 5-17 years engaged in one form of economic activity or another over the past 7 days and over the past 12 months but relatively they tend to work more on household land or with household livestock compared to older adults in the household. For instance while 77 per cent and 74 per cent respectively of all male and female household members aged 5 years and above worked on household land or with household livestock over the past 12 months, 84 per cent of males and 78 per cent of females aged 15-17 years did the same type of work over the past 12 months. The situation is the same over the shorter time horizon of the past 7 days. On the other hand a higher proportion of older adults in the household tend to do work for payment in cash or in kind or operate self-businesses or family-owned businesses compared to children aged 5-17 years. The inference to be drawn here is that while children engage in various economics activities, majority of them tend to work on household land or tend household livestock. Overall higher proportions of older children (15-17 years) engaged in each of the three activities across all districts compared to those aged 5-14 years. This implies that compared to children aged 15-17 years, children aged 5-14 years are less likely to be engaged in child labour in the four districts.

Type of industry, employment and remuneration

In total, over 70 per cent of household members in three Districts engaged in cocoa agriculture in the 7 days preceding the survey but half of these did so in Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar where non-cocoa agriculture was undertaken by 35 per cent of households. More males (72 per cent) were involved in cocoa cultivation than females (62 per cent) whiles females slightly outnumbered males in non-cocoa agricultural activities. Similarly there were more females in wholesale and retailing activities than males. More than two-thirds of children aged 5-17 years engaged in cocoa agriculture as their main occupation whiles about 20 per cent engaged in non-cocoa agricultural activities.

The employment status of household members in the four Districts shows that on the average more than half of household members worked as unpaid family workers with Twifo-Heman-Lower Denkyira having as high as 64 per cent. Thirty-six (36) per cent have “own account worker” employment status and just about 7 per cent worked as employees. In terms gender, a higher proportion of females are unpaid family workers than males. For the status of “own account worker” and “employee” status, the proportion of females involved is higher than males in Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar and Birim South, and the reverse is the case in Wassa-Amenfi West and Twifo-Heman-Lower Denkyira. As regards age, over 90 per cent of respondents in the age bracket of 5-17 years have engaged in unpaid family work in the past 7 days in the four districts.

On average, children aged 5-14 years and 5-17 years spend 15 and 17 hours per week respectively on all activities. Older adults spent about twice this amount of time on all

activities. On cocoa agriculture children aged 5-14 years spend on average 15 hours per week whiles 15-17 years old spend on average 19 hours per week. Other activities that children spend their time on as main occupation are construction, manufacturing, construction, mining and quarrying, etc.

The proportion of respondents (68 per cent) who do not receive remuneration in cash or in kind for their main occupation outweighs those who receive (32 per cent) such remuneration in the four Districts. In Wassa-Amenfi West 84 per cent do not receive remuneration compared to Twifo-Heman-Lower Denkyira (66 per cent) Birim South (61 per cent) and Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar (49 per cent).Of children aged 5-17 years, just 7 per cent of them receive remuneration in their main activity and more male household members (34 per cent) than females (30 per cent) receive cash or in kind remuneration.

The average income earned per month in main occupation or economic activities in all four Districts is GHC146 ($79).The average cash income is highest in Wassa-Amenfi West (GHC270) and lowest in Birim South (GHC99).Household members aged group 5-14 years earn on average GHC44.3 ($24) per month compared to GHC53.8 ($29) for the age bracket 15-17 years. As regards gender, males receive higher average cash remuneration (GHC160) per month than females (GHC87).The approximate value of in kind earnings per month for household members' main occupation represent a fifth of total cash earnings per month in all the four Districts, and this is fairly consistent across, age groups and gender.

Working conditions of children

On the average less than 5 per cent of children undertake their main economic activity within the period 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. in the four districts. This percentage level cuts across, gender and age but in Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar the figures goes up to 9 per cent.

The use of long and sharp cutlass was the most prominent tool used by 50 per cent of children in cocoa agriculture, and 45 per cent of them non-cocoa agriculture activities. Other hazardous items children work with in cocoa activities but by very low proportions of these children include knapsack sprayer (3.9 per cent), agro-chemicals (3.7 per cent) and fire explosives (1.3 per cent).

Carrying heavy loads seems to be the most prominent condition children aged 5-17 years' experience in their activity. In all activities 41 per cent of children carried heavy load and this goes up to 43 per cent in cocoa agriculture activities. Between 9 and 13 per cent of the children are exposed to extreme temperatures and dust and fumes or gas in all activities as well as cocoa agriculture.

Children are exposed to all kinds of hazards resulting from the demands of their economic activities. For instance 42 per cent of children are exposed to the hazards of breaking cocoa pods with breaking knives, and a third of them are exposed to the same hazard in all activities. A quarter of them face the hazard of harvesting cocoa pods with harvesting hook in cocoa agriculture and a fifth of them in all activities. Between 11 and 15 per cent of them are exposed to the hazard of working in the vicinity of a farm during pesticide spraying and clearing forest and felling trees in both cocoa work and all activities.

On the average 45 per cent of children aged 5-17 use basic footwear and other protective clothing when engaging in their economic activity. Birim South has the highest (53 per cent) use of protective clothing whiles Wassa-Amenfi West had the lowest level of use (32 per cent). More males use protective clothing than females.

The only notable injury suffered by children aged 5-17 years was that from knives and other sharp objects and this involved about 7 per cent of them in cocoa agriculture and 6 per cent in all activities. Illnesses experienced by the children as a result of their economic activity were back muscle pain, skin problems and allergies, and lung problems resulting from exposure to breathing smoke or dust or chemicals.

Opinion on child labour

Respondents showed a strong aversion ranging from 75 per cent to 96 per cent towards 5 pro-child labour statements. Conversely they are more inclined towards statement that connotes the elimination of forms of child labour and promotes child welfare and development in all districts. For instance as high as 96 per cent accept the statement that education is a key issue for personal success in life. Furthermore 90 per cent believe that small children should use their time to play or learn instead of working.

Household agriculture

Virtually all households in the four districts undertook an agricultural activity (98 per cent) over the last 12 months, and indeed cultivated land either owned rented or borrowed (99 per cent). The dominance of agricultural activity can be situated in the fact that the Districts are all farming Districts.

In all four districts between 60 and 77 per cent of households cultivated between 2 and 4 plots. All together close to half of all households owned the land they cultivated while close to 40 per cent acquired their plot on share-cropped tenure. The rest of plots were either family land, rented or borrowed.

In three out of four districts cocoa is the single most dominant crop cultivated by half of households on all plots. However in Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar cassava is the leading crop that is cultivated on all plots. Other significant crops cultivated in all districts and on all plots are cassava and plantain.

The sale of cocoa by households is universal in all households in all four districts. Other harvested crops sold include cassava, plantain, oil palm, cocoyam, etc.

The mean value of all crops sold by typical household in all four districts is GH¢890 ($484) but Wassa-Amenfi West had the highest sale of GH¢1235 ($671) and the least (GH¢434 = $236) was in Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar. By far cocoa was the crop that fetched households the highest income averaging GH¢1316 ($715) for all districts. The highest household income from cocoa was recorded in Wassa-Amenfi West and the least was in Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar.

Hens (chicken) are by far the most popular animal owned or raised by households as between 65 and 75 per cent of households owned or raised hens (chicken) in all the

Districts since 1st January. Other notable animals owned by households are roosters, goats, sheep, dogs and cats.

Household assets

Across the Districts, three types of dwelling are very popular, rooms in compound/house, separate house/bungalow and semi-detached unit. Close to 60 per cent of households live in rooms in compound houses, followed by 26 per cent who live in separate houses/bungalows.

Majority (90 per cent) of households have between 1 and 3 rooms that are used exclusively for sleeping, but up to 43 per cent of households in all Districts have only one room exclusively for sleeping. Mud/brick is the most dominant material used for outer walls of houses in all districts followed by cement blocks and mud/brick with cement plastering. Majority houses are roofed with corrugated iron sheets and the floor material is largely made of cement or concrete.

Access to electricity is quite low as about 65 per cent of households in the four districts do not have access to electricity in their dwelling. There are variations across districts however. Wassa-Amenfi West district has the highest percentage of households with access to working electricity (53 per cent), followed by Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar District (40 per cent) and Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (20 per cent). Birim South has the least (17 per cent) of household with electricity. In Twifo-Heman-Lower Denkyira and Birim South the main source of drinking water for over 70 per cent of households is borehole or hand dug well. In Wassa-Amenfi and Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar the main source of drinking water is river or stream. The predominant type of toilet facility used by households is the traditional pit latrine (76 per cent), and this is used relatively more by households in Twifo-Heman-Lower-Denkyira (90 per cent).

Ownership of 16 identified household utility assets appears to be moderate among households but a bed with mattress (78 per cent), mobile phone (75 per cent), radio (79 per cent) and knapsack sprayer (56 per cent) are the leading assets that three quarters of households own. Majority of these assets are in working order.

Conclusion and recommendations

The findings from the survey suggests the need for policies and strategies by key stakeholders to stem the tide of children of school going age who presently find themselves outside the classroom, working on farmlands and in other economic activities. Most of these children are exposed to harsh conditions of work in their quest to eke out a living.

A decentralized public education programme should be initiated by government and other stakeholders through the various district assemblies in conjunction with the traditional authorities to explain the benefits of educating their children to the local folks. Without serious efforts, these communities will not be meeting the MDG goal of universal basic education.

The findings of the survey point to the situation where more females complete primary and JHS than males then fall behind at the SHS level and beyond. This situation also

calls for intensified education schemes (in the mass media, radio and television) to reorient the thinking of parents about the need to encourage and support both male and female to acquire formal education to meet the MDG on gender equality.

The survey found that children aged 5-17 years worked for payment in cash or in kind outside the household over a 12 month period preceding the survey. They also worked mostly on household owned farm lands (cocoa cultivation) as well as in non-cocoa agricultural activities such as construction, manufacturing, construction, mining and quarrying, etc. They spend 15-17 hours per week on all activities. In all four districts, 68 per cent of respondents do not receive remuneration in cash or in kind for their main occupation as against the 32 per cent who receive such remuneration. A quarter of them face the hazard of harvesting cocoa pods with harvesting hook in cocoa agriculture and a fifth of them in all activities. Between 11 and 15 per cent of them are exposed to the hazard of working in the vicinity of a farm during pesticide spraying and clearing forest and felling trees in both cocoa work and all activities.

One way to deal with the problem of child labour is to educate adult members of households in these communities on the ills as well as legal consequences of child labour because aspects of child labour are a criminal act in Ghana. Education could be done in close partnership with traditional rulers of these communities. The law enforcement and allied agencies (Police Service, Department of Social Welfare, etc.) should also look into these cases of child labour and prosecute the culprits to serve as deterrent to others. The districts offices of the Department of Social Welfare with assistance from government and other interested stakeholders (NGOs) can help provide some vocational training for the victims of child labour in these areas to make life better for them.

1. Background and justification

1.1 Introduction

This report presents the organization and findings from the baseline survey of 64 Cocoa Community Project (CCP) communities. It gives a background to the phenomenon of child labour, the objectives of the report, the organization of the survey and a report on the findings from the survey.

Child labour remains a global challenge to development and the attainment of very important goals. Global partners have expressed worry about the trends of decrease in child labour over the last four years (3 per cent), compared to the 10 per cent decline between 2000 and 2004. Sadly, even though the two most recent ILO Global Reports (2004 and 2008) recorded a global decrease in the incidence, Africa witnessed a worsening situation with the number of children (5-14 years) in employment increasing from 48 million in 2000 to 49.3 million in 2004 and to 52.2 million in 2008. About 26 million of such children are in activities classified as hazardous work prohibited for children below 17 years.

In Ghana, the 2003 Ghana Child Labour Survey (GCLS 2003), estimates 2.47 million, nearly 40 per cent of a population of 6.36 million children aged 5 – 17 years to be economically active, 1.27 million in child labour and more than 242,000 children engaged in activities classified as hazardous child labour, in line with the ILO Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour. Over 1 million of these child labourers were younger than 13 years with the largest proportion (57 per cent) of the child labourers recorded in the agriculture sector.

The Report on Weighted Data on Cocoa Labour Survey in Ghana (Scale-Up Study, 2007/2008) by the National Program for the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cocoa (NPECLC) released in August 2009, recorded nearly a quarter of children (23.3 per cent), out of estimated number of 1,846,126 children engaged in at least one hazardous activity in all economic activities in cocoa growing regions in Ghana. The number of children who are involved in hazardous cocoa-specific activities was estimated at 186,307, representing 10.1 per cent.

The cocoa industry plays a crucial role in the economy of Ghana. Ghana was the leading producer of the crop from 1910 until 1979, contributing up to 40 per cent of the total world cocoa supply and production expanding to a peak of 311,000 tonnes in 1936 and to 600,000 tonnes in 1964/65. As at 2010/11 production had reached 1,024,600 tonnes. Cocoa cultivation is an important source of livelihood for thousands of households in Ghana, employing over 800,000 small farm families which constitute about 60 per cent of the national agricultural labour force. Cocoa farming is not just seen as an economic activity but also a means of handing down moral and cultural values to generations. This therefore holds implications for the source and supply of labour in the sub-sector.

The recent reports of the use of the worst forms of child labour (WFCL) in the production of cocoa in West Africa resulted in the "Harkin-Engel Protocol",[2] which puts

[2] Following the reported cases of child labour in cocoa production, two congressmen of the United States Congress, Senator Tom Harkin and Representative Elliot Engel championed a strategy dubbed

obligations and commitments on Governments and other cocoa sector players towards eliminating child labour and related obnoxious practices from cocoa production in the Sub-region.

The Government of Ghana has over the years, recognized the elimination of the WFCL as crucial to the achievement of very important national and international goals, including those related to extreme poverty, educational for all and human rights in general. This is evidenced in the ratification of ILO Convention No. 182 on the WFCL in June 2000 and ILO Convention No. 138 on Minimum Age of Employment in 2011; and the implementation of series of interventions with the technical support of the ILO-IPEC to deal with the problem. This has resulted in the development of policies and legislation, institutional reforms and the withdrawal of several children from the WFCL in various sectors of the economy, including cocoa.

This commitment was re-affirmed when Ghana developed its National Plan of Action (NPA) for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Ghana (2009-2015) as a comprehensive approach tailored to deal with the child labour problem in a more holistic manner. The Government, through the Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare (MESW), has since 2006 been implementing the National Programme for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cocoa (NPECLC 2006-2011), as a component of the NPA to address the WFCL in the cocoa sub-sector. A decade of the implementation of the "Harkin-Engel Protocol" witnessed the signing of a "Framework of Action" to eliminate the WFCL in the cocoa industry on September, 13th 2010 by the United States Department for Labor (USDOL), for renewed commitment and greater coordination of efforts on the ground.

1.2 The Cocoa Communities Project (CCP) and its objectives

The ILO-IPEC is implementing two projects in selected cocoa producing communities in Ghana for which a baseline survey was required. The first project, a United States Department of Labour (USDOL) funded Project, named "*Towards child labour free cocoa growing communities through an integrated area based approach in Ghana*" also referred to as the "Cocoa Communities Project (CCP)" is an element of the Framework to intensify action required to make progress towards eliminating child labour in cocoa production. The project which has been operational since December, 31st 2010 and launched in April 2011 will run for forty-four (44) months (December 2010-August 2014).

The Cocoa Communities Project focuses on addressing the WFCL in the cocoa/agriculture sector, using community-driven and an integrated area-based approach to ensure that:

- children do not simply shift from one hazardous sector or occupation to another;
- vulnerable families and communities are empowered to address their livelihood and economic deficits (one of the root causes of child labour); and

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the "Harkin-Engel Protocol" an agreement to eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) as described in the ILO Convention No. 182 from cocoa and chocolate sector. Major stakeholder representatives signed the agreement in September 2001.

- there is consensus at the community, district and national levels to garner the ownership for long-term change.

The Cocoa Communities Project (CCP) is built around five inter-related and mutually enforcing components. These are:

- **Sensitisation and Community Action Plans**— To secure ownership of the Project, communities will be engaged to assess the causes of child labour, to identify safer and more efficient production practices and support them to switch to safer production processes. The results of this process will be the development of forty (40) Community Action Plans in all the target communities to combat child labour and its causes, as well as community decisions regarding poverty reduction, education, infrastructure and most adequate technology to be adopted in the interest of limiting exposure to hazards for cocoa farmers and their families, including children.

- **Access to relevant quality education —** Communities will be supported to improve access, quality and the management of education; as well as improve enrolment and reduce drop outs in target communities through a mix of interventions, including appropriate complementary or alternative opportunities for boys and girls who are out of school.

- **Enhanced sustainable livelihoods for vulnerable households and cocoa communities**— Target communities will be supported to improve cocoa productivity and vulnerable households motivated to venture into additional livelihood opportunities available, including other agriculture production, food processing and marketing and entrepreneur training. Beneficiaries will be encouraged to cultivate the habit of savings and linked to micro-finance institutions for the expansion of their businesses.

- **Deployment of an appropriate Child Labour Monitoring System (CLMS) framework**— The Project will provide for the review of the pilot GCLMS being implemented by the MESW to establish a simple, cost-effective and sustainable GCLMS at the national, district and target communities to measure progress towards the elimination of child labour.

- **Building the technical and institutional capacity of ILO constituents and partner organizations**—Enhancing the capacity of Key government institutions, including cocoa and agriculture extension services to expand on its coverage to target communities and labour inspections as well as Workers' and Employers' Organisations to improve social dialogue at all levels.

The project therefore aims to support, encourage, enable and accelerate the implementation of existing government policies and programmes, accompanied by capacity building for tripartite constituents, other key government institutions and local communities. Cocoa growing communities would be empowered to build local democracy and representation through stimulating cocoa farmers and their families and rural workers to initiate and advocate for an end to child labour as well as other community-level changes

that they desire. The strategy would further support the establishment and functioning of lasting child protection systems in cocoa growing communities, in line with national legislation and policy.

This project emphasizes on the development of a Comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation System (CMES) –including an impact evaluation component-with the following purposes:

a) **A consistent use of project's theory of change** — The CMES allows integrating different dimensions of project cycle management into a comprehensive scheme: It brings together the strategic and operational planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of interventions through a consistent use of the project's theory of change.

b) **Increased credibility and accountability** — The CMES aims to generate credible evidence on interventions' results, using appropriate and complementary methodologies, including statistically robust approaches.

c) **Focus on usefulness of M&E** — The CMES uses projects as a catalyst for learning what works and what not. It tries to increase the knowledge on state of the art interventions and to identify how, why and under which favourable circumstances/context certain interventions work best. Likewise it serves to demonstrate the contribution to higher level outcomes – e. g. the outcome of Member States' actions regarding CL.

d) **Capacity building** — The CMES may be used to build national capacity on monitoring and evaluation so that national agencies may strengthen their capacity to collect information on CL and at the same time mainstream child labour indicators within their M&E systems.

e) **Improved knowledge base** — The CMES will provide the basis for documenting in greater detail evidence-based model interventions. This information can help promote the up-scaling and replication of those interventions where there is evidence of positive impact. It may provide support to a particular livelihood approach and help demonstrate linkages between interventions.

The project is being implemented in forty (40) communities in four cocoa-growing districts across three regions of Ghana. However for the purposes of an impact evaluation, baseline information was collected in an additional 24 communities, which would serve as the control group (see Annex I for list of communities).

Table 1.1: Project areas[3]

Region	District(s)
Western	Wassa-Amenfi West
Central	Twifo-Hemang Lower Denkyira
Eastern	Birim South and Suhum Kraboa Coaltar

The second project titled "Combating Child Labour in Cocoa Growing Communities in Ghana" also referred to as the Public Private Partnership (PPP) project will be implemented in three (3) communities in the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira in the Central Region in parallel to the CCP project, and has been operational since February, 28th 2011.A separate baseline survey report has been prepared for the PPP communities.

1.3 The baseline survey and its objectives

This baseline survey assesses child labour in agriculture in Ghana, focusing particularly on cocoa, and with the aim to provide information that will contribute to its prevention and elimination in Ghana. In particular the survey will collect data in order to support the formulation of district and national policies and programs on combating the WFCL; and specifically, assist in shaping the Ghana Child Labour Monitoring System (GCLMS) with referral services (i.e. direct actions) targeted at children in or at high risk of the WFCL and their families.

The general objectives of the beneficiary baseline survey are:

- to identify potential project beneficiary children and their families;
- to provide selected contextual information related to them, including a detailed profile of characteristics; and
- provide estimates of the magnitude of the child labour phenomenon in cocoa and other agriculture related activities, as well as other forms of child labour.

The specific objectives of the study are:

- to carry out a literature review on the labour force involved, including the use of child labour in the targeted communities and districts, with particular focus on cocoa and other agriculture related activities;
- to assess and rank communities that constitute "child labour pockets" (areas with the highest concentration of target population), and the economic and social support resources/services available to families and working children;
- in the selected "child labour pockets", to identify child labourers and their non-working siblings;

[3] List of communities attached to the Annex.

- to elaborate a profile of project beneficiaries-child labourers and their families-in the selected areas, including detailed contextual information, information on their residential characteristics, economic background and educational level; a detailed description of the kinds of work the children perform, and the conditions under which children are engaged and workplace environment; the hazards to children's health at the workplace; the rates and patterns of remuneration; the process of recruitment of child workers; the relationship among work and school and work and skills training; and the children's hopes and future prospects, among others;

- to assess access to education, health care, and other state-provided social services for working children, and identify the relationship between work and existing alternatives;

- to identify gender discrepancies with regard to child labour (i.e. different activities performed by boys and girls, performance of household chores, social and cultural norms regarding the role of girls versus boys, etc.);

- to place child labour in the general socio-economic context at the level of community and region (community, district, regional and national);

- to provide to the extent possible, estimates of the magnitude of the child labour phenomenon in cocoa, other agriculture related activities and other economic sectors.

2. Methodology and survey organisation

2.1 Introduction

This section outlines the methods and organisational procedures adopted in implementing the baseline survey in 64 project comminities. These include customization of instruments, recruitment and training of interviewers and supervisors and pretesting of instruments. The others are reconnaissance visits to the study districts, review and finalisation of instruments, household listing, and main household, community and school interviews.The rest are field monitoring, data entry and verification and data management and analysis.

2.2 Study instruments

Standardized study instruments-the Household Questionnaire, the Community Questionaire and School Questionnaire were provided by the ILO. These were intensely reviewed, updated and customized with inputs from ILO staff to make them both functional and to suit local conditions.In addition to the questionnaires, a listing form was designed to capture all eligible household members in the 64 study communities.Copies of the listing form and the survey questionnaires are provided in Annex II.

Once the instruments were finalized an interviewer's manual that served as a reference during thefieldwork was designed to provide understanding and to guide the interviewers and supervisors. It explained the background to the study, key concepts in the project as well as fieldwork procedures and detailed instructions of the individual sections of the questionnaires and the rationale for the questions as well as how to handle them during the interviewing sessions.A list of codes which were to be used for the interviews was provided in the manual.

2.3 Training/pretesting of study instruments

Training of interviewers and supervisors and pretesting of study instruments was undertaken. Resource personnel for the training included ILO-IPEC staff and the ISSER research team members. The key objectives of the training and pretesting included:

- to provide an overview of the CMES and the CCP project including its objectives;
- to define and explain key concepts in child labour;
- to introduce fieldworkers to the Questionnaires and Manual;
- to describe and explain the sample eligibility criteria for the selection of households;
- to impart to fieldworkers the techniques of interviewing and field procedures;
- to provide field assistants and supervisors with hands on knowledge of the questionnaires through practical training exercises and field pretesting.

2.4 Reconnaissance visits to study districts

Reconnaissance visits to the study districts was one of the key pre-fieldwork activities organised to provide the Research team members with knowledge of the study communities before the data collection started. Reconnaissance visits by the Research team took place in July 2012 to all the study districts and some communities especially the base communities.The main purpose of the reconnaissance visits was to create the enabling conditions for the fieldwork.

2.5 Listing of households

In order to identify eligible households for the survey, a household listing exercise was undertaken in all the 64 CCP communities. A sample of the listing form is given in Annex II. Information was obtained on all households living in all the communities. Information was also collected on the household sizes and whether or not the household had a child aged between 5-17 years.

2.6 Main fieldwork and monitoring

Household, school and community interviews, including the use of GPS for recording the geographical positions of households was undertaken in all 64 communities from 26th August to 30th September, 2012.Research assistants were deployed in teams of five (5) members with each comprising of four (4) interviewers working under a supervisor. The research team at ISSER carried out two field monitoring visits to ensure that the quality of the survey was not compromised.

2.7 Data management

The data entry programmes for the questionnaires were designed in CSPro with all the necessary skips and logical checks to ensure that quality data was entered. In all, four data entry programmes were designed: one each for the listing forms, household questionnaire, school questionnaire and the community questionnaire. Each questionnaire was doubly entered and then the two files compared for inconsistencies in order to reduce data entry errors to the barest minimum.

Data entry began as soon as the first batch of completed questionnaires was received from the field. The objective was to run the data entry concurrently with the fieldwork so as to be able to give real time feedback to the fieldworkers about data quality and critical areas to pay more attention to, and also ensure that the data entry was completed as early as possible following the completion of the fieldwork.

Upon completion of the data entry, the clean data files in CSPro were exported to STATA for further validation checks, cleaning, recoding and tabulation. In all 7,384 household questionnaires, 88[4] Community questionnaires and 79[5]School questionnaires were captured.

[4] While there are 64 communities in all, some of the communities have sub-communities questionnaires were administered in these sub-communities as well, For example, in Wassa Amenfi West district a community named Amoaku has three sub-communities, namely, Tanokrom, Amoaku

(i. e. Amoaku is a sub-community of itself) and KramoAkurase. Hence the total number of questionnaires administered being greater than 64.

[5] The same explanation holds here but in addition, some communities have more than one school, hence the number of administered questionnaires exceeding 64.

3. Demographic characteristics

3.1 Introduction

The Cocoa Community Project Baseline Survey (CCPBS) 2012 covered four districts located in three regions, namely, Wassa-Amenfi West (Western region), Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira (Central region), and Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar and Birim South districts (Eastern region).The survey instrument has a section on household members, which was used to identify the usual members of households and demographic data such as age, gender and ethnic group collected on them. The survey collected information on a total of 7,384 households comprising of 42,202 individuals. This section describes the demographic characteristics of the surveyed households.

3.2 Age and sex composition of households

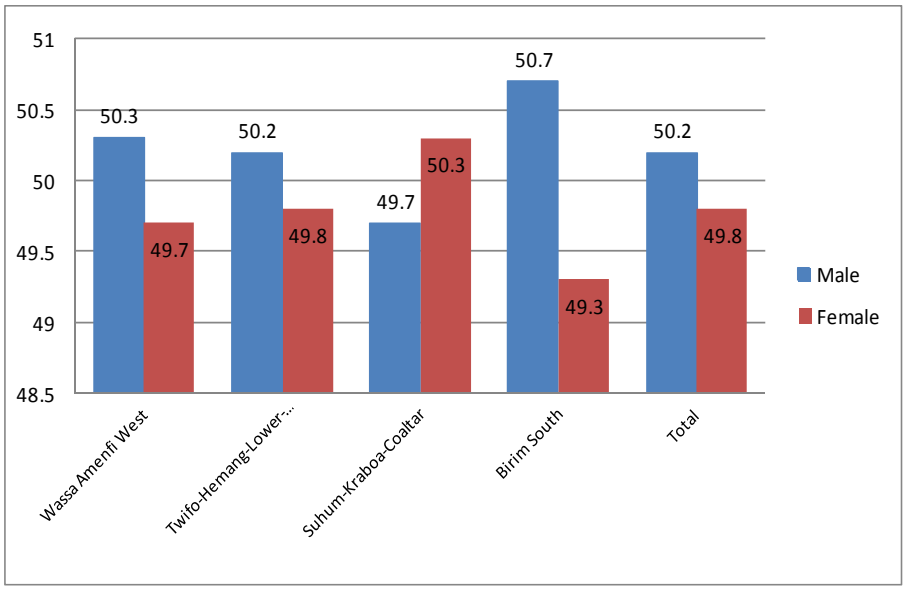
Table 3.1 presents the distribution of household members by age groups from the four districts. Results show that household members in the four districts are predominantly youthful, with persons aged 24 years and below accounting for more than 66 per cent of household members. The 5-9 years age group constitutes the highest percentage of household members across all the four districts. Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar district has the highest (18.9 per cent) of household members in this age group and Birim South (17.7 per cent) the lowest. Persons aged 65 years and above constitute just about 3 per cent of household members. Beyond the 0-4 years age group, the proportion of household members decreases with age group.

Table 3.1: Age composition of household members (percentage)

Age group	Wassa-Amenfi West	Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira	Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar	Birim South	Total
0-4	13.7	13.0	11.7	12.6	12.9
5-9	17.9	17.7	18.9	17.7	18.0
10-14	16.3	16.4	16.3	17.5	16.6
15-19	12.3	13.3	11.1	12.5	12.3
20-24	6.8	6.4	5.3	6.1	6.3
25-29	5.7	4.9	4.9	4.2	5.1
30-34	5.7	4.7	5.0	4.6	5.1
35-39	5.6	5.7	6.1	5.3	5.7
40-44	4.5	4.6	5.3	5.2	4.8
45-49	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.3	3.8
50-54	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.7	3.2
55-59	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.9
60-64	1.2	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.5
65+	2.0	3.2	4.2	2.4	2.9

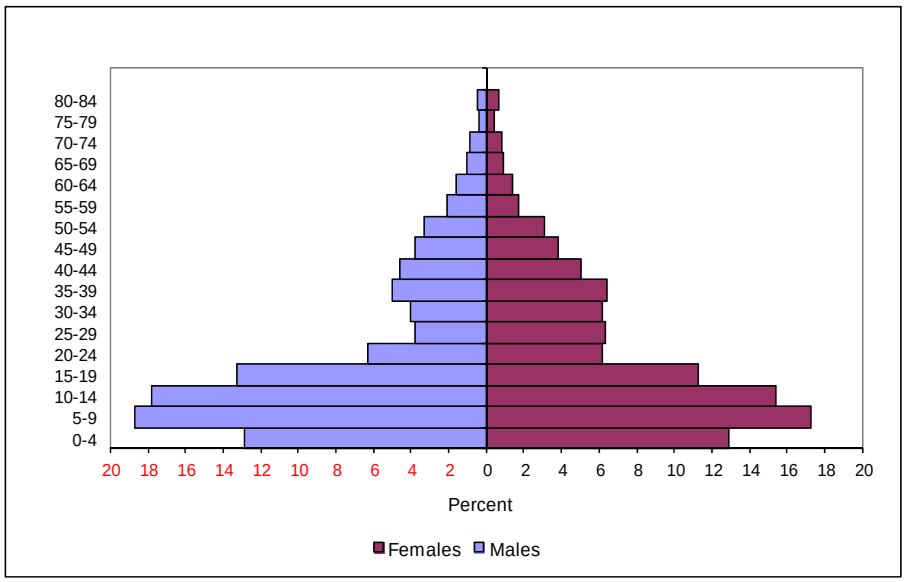
In terms of gender, household composition in the districts slightly favours males as shown on Figure 3.1. Males comprise of 50.2 per cent while females make up 49.8 per cent. The only exception is Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar district where the proportion of female (50.3 per cent) outweighs the proportion of males (49.7 per cent).

Figure 3.1: Gender composition of households (percentage)



The age distribution of the surveyed households in the four districts is also represented in a population pyramid in Figure 3.2. It is observed from Figure 3.2 that the proportion of males aged 5-24 years and 50-74 years is higher than the proportion of females in these same age groups. On the other hand, the proportion of females in the 25-49 age group outweighs the proportion of males. Generally, except for the 0-4 and 25-34 age-groups, the proportion of both males and females decreases with age group. For the working class, the proportion of total population in the various age groups largely declines progressively. The age groups 5-9 years and 75-79 years recorded the highest and the lowest proportions of household members respectively for both males and females.

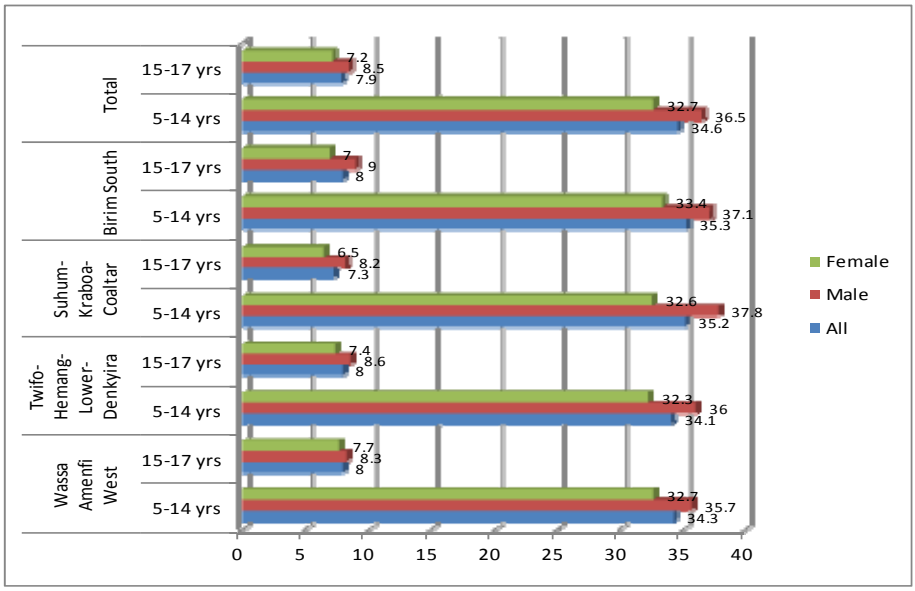
Figure 3.2: Age distribution of the population of households (percentage)



The number of children aged 5-17 years was 17,911 representing 42.5 per cent of total household members captured by the survey in the 64 communities in the 4 districts.

Figure 3.3 presents the distribution of children for the age groups 5-14 and 15-17 years for the four districts. On average, children aged 5-14 years constitute 35 per cent of the population of the four districts whiles 15-17 year-olds make up about 8 per cent. There is little variation in the distribution of the population among the two age groups across the districts. For the two age groups, there are relatively more males than females across all four districts.

Figure 3.3: Distribution of household members 5-17 years old by gender(percentage)



3.3 Other household characteristics

Household heads constitute about 18 per cent of household members (Table 3.2) with the Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar district having the highest proportion of 19.3 per cent and Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira recording the lowest of 16.6 per cent. Majority of the household members surveyed, on average, are related to the household head as a son or daughter (54.3 per cent) compared to 13.2 per cent and 9.2 per cent for Spouse/partner (13.2 per cent) and grandson/daughter (9.2 per cent) as shown in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Relationship to head of household (percentage)

Relationship	Wassa-Amenfi West	Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira	Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar	Birim South	Total
Household head	17.3	16.6	19.3	17.3	17.5
Spouse/partner	14.0	12.3	12.7	13.4	13.2
Son/daughter	56.4	55.3	49.3	55.1	54.3
Son/daughter-in-law	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.4
Grandson/daughter	6.2	9.9	12.6	9.9	9.2
Father/mother	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4
Father/mother-in-law	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Brother/sister	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.8
Nephew/niece	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.7

Other relative	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2
Other	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0

The survey results also show that on average the overwhelming majority of 96 per cent of members lived in the household continuously for the past two years. Only 4 per cent did not (Figure 3.4).However, the highest percentage of members who did not live continuously in the household was recorded in Wassa-Amenfi West district (5.2 per cent) with Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira district recording the lowest (3.3 per cent).

The percentage of household members who are natives of the surveyed communities in the four districts is 70 per cent and those who are not indigenes constitute the remaining 30 per cent as shown in Figure 3.5. However, Wassa-Amenfi West district has the highest percentage of household members who are natives (77.1 per cent) while Birim South district has the lowest (58.4 per cent).This indicates that there are a lot of non-native household members (41.6 per cent) in Birim South district than in any of the other four districts, an indication of a higher migrant community in Birim South.

Figure 3.4: Members who lived in the household for the past 2 years (percentage)

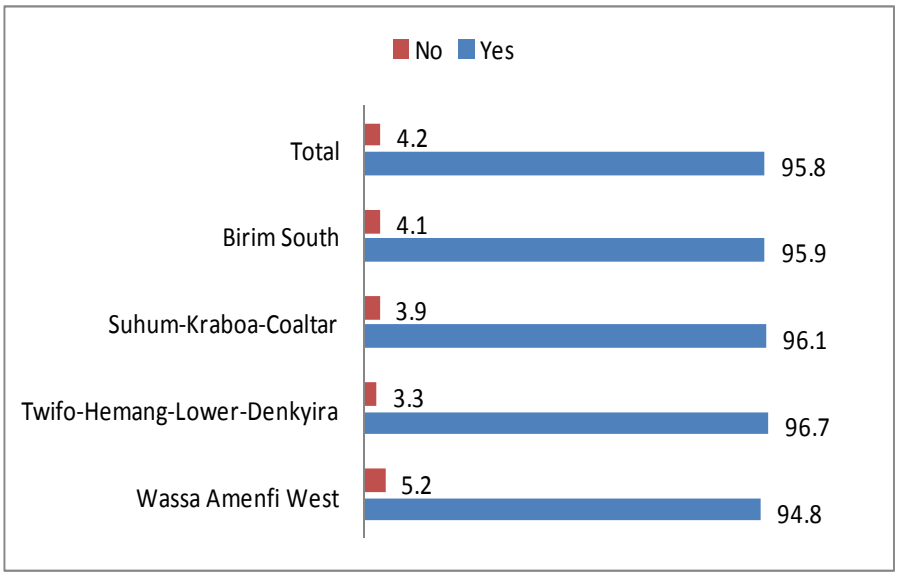
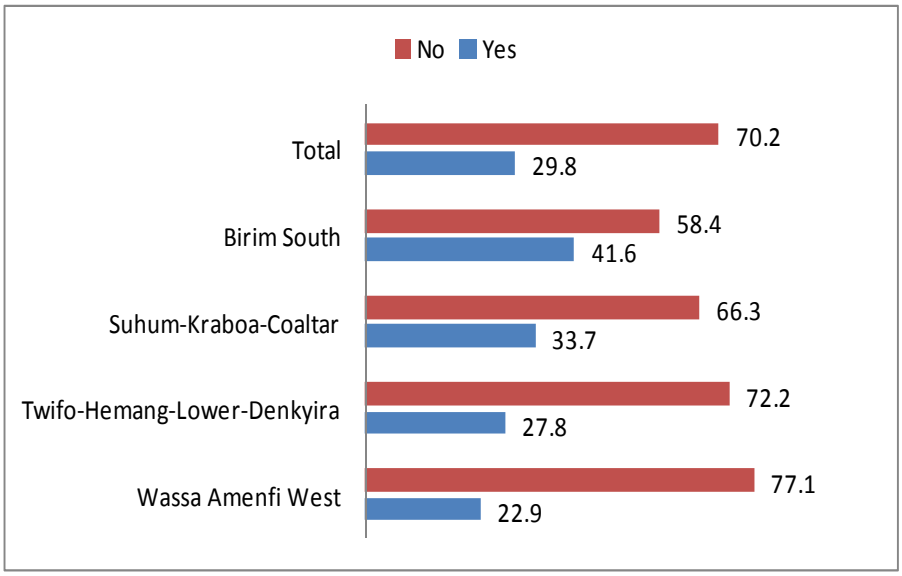


Figure 3.5: Household members who are natives of the community (percentage)



Regarding ethnic background of the household members, about 63 per cent are Akans. Ewes and Ga-Dangbes make up about 15 per cent and 13 per cent respectively, with less than 10 per cent of household members constituting other ethnic groups like Guan, Mole-Dagbani, Grussi, Mande and Gurma among others. This shows that an overwhelming majority of household members in the four districts are Akan, Ewe and Ga-Dangbe in that order. The highest percentage of Akans is recorded in the Birim South (77.1 per cent) and Wassa-Amenfi West (71.4 per cent) districts.

Table 3.3: Ethnic composition of household members(percentage)

Ethnic group	Wassa-Amenfi West	Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira	Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar	Birim South	Total
Akan	71.4	58.0	42.8	77.1	62.8
Ewe	6.7	32.1	11.9	7.2	14.7
Ga-Dangme	2.0	6.9	37.2	13.3	12.8
Guan	0.3	1.4	4.7	0.9	1.7
Mole-Dagbani	10.4	0.3	0.8	0.4	3.9
Grussi	2.8	0.3	0.5	0.3	1.2
Other	6.3	0.8	1.9	0.8	2.9

Table 3.4 shows that nearly two-thirds of children aged zero to 17 years are living with both biological parents (mother and father).With regard to the four districts, the proportion of household members living with both biological parents is least in Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar district (58 per cent).The same proportion of males and females are living with their biological parents. Living with both biological parents decreases with age. When it has to be only one biological parent, then a higher proportion of children live with their biological mother than biological father. The proportion of all children living with their biological mother is four times the percentage living with their biological father. There is less variation in living with biological mother across districts, genders and age groups than there is in living with biological father. About 13 per cent of children neither live with their biological mother nor biological father. This

proportion is highest in Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar, generally increases with age but fairly even between genders (Table 3.4)

Table 3.4: Who child lives with (percentage)

	Child living with both parents	Child living with father but no mother	Child living with mother but no father	Child living with neither parent	Total
District					
Wassa-Amenfi West	68.1	4.5	15.2	12.2	100.0
Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira	65.1	3.8	18.1	13.0	100.0
Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar	58.4	5.2	19.3	17.2	100.0
Birim South	65.8	4.1	17.6	12.4	100.0
Gender					
Male	64.9	4.8	17.2	13.1	100.0
Female	64.9	3.9	17.3	13.9	100.0
Age group					
0-4 years	73.1	1.7	18.5	6.6	100.0
5-9 years	66.2	4.3	16.6	13.0	100.0
10-14 year	60.6	5.3	16.4	17.8	100.0
15-17 years	57.3	7.2	18.6	16.9	100.0
Total	64.9	4.4	17.3	13.5	100.0

Of children neither living with biological mother nor biological father, the highest percentage of these persons (46.2 per cent and 42.9 per cent respectively) are not living with their biological mother or not living with their biological father because they live or work outside of the community in a different district (Table 3.5).Closely related, a similar 25.5 per cent and 24.2 per cent are neither living with their biological mother nor father because they live or work outside of the community though in the same district as shown in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5: Reason why biological mother or father does not live in the household (percentage)

Reason	Wassa-Amenfi West		Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira		Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar		Birim South		Total	
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father
Divorced/separated	13.8	11.3	11.8	12.7	13.5	11.8	11.7	13.1	12.9	12.1
Deceased	11.2	14.5	13.8	19.6	12.6	15.6	15.0	14.6	12.8	16.2
Living/working outside of community (in same district)	29.3	28.8	24.7	20.9	23.1	23.2	22.9	22.6	25.5	24.2
Living/working outside of community (elsewhere)	43.2	41.3	46.8	41.9	48.1	45.5	48.1	44.0	46.2	42.9
Sick/paralyzed/ bedridden elsewhere	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4

Whereabouts not known	0.2	2.6	0.4	2.5	0.1	1.8	0.3	2.4	0.2	2.4
Living in the same community but different household	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.5
Other	1.9	0.8	1.9	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.4	1.7	1.3

Divorce/separation is another reason for children not living with both biological parents. Thirteen per cent of children are not living with their biological mother because of divorce/separation while another 12 per cent are not living with their biological father for the same reason. Among the districts, divorce or separation is relatively more important in making a household member not live with his/her biological mother in Wassa-Amenfi West than in any other district, while it is relatively more important in Birim South in the case of not living with biological father.

4 .Education

4. Introduction

This section presents the results of the education module of the survey. Information was obtained on the past educational attainment of household members aged five years and above, and the current school attendance of household members aged between five and twenty-five years.

4.2 Past school attendance and achievement of members of households

Past school attendance were almost similar in levels in all the four districts for persons aged five years and above as presented in Figure 4.1. More than 80 per cent of members of households in all districts have ever been to school with Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar having the highest level of close to 91 per cent. In regard to gender differentials, 92 per cent of male household members have ever been to school as compared to 83 per cent of females. The data also shows that younger members of the households have higher school attendance. For instance, 92 per cent of household members aged 5-17 years have ever been to school compared to 83 per cent and 50 per cent of those aged 18-59 years and those aged 60 years and above respectively.

Figure 4.1: Formal school attendance status of household members (percentage)

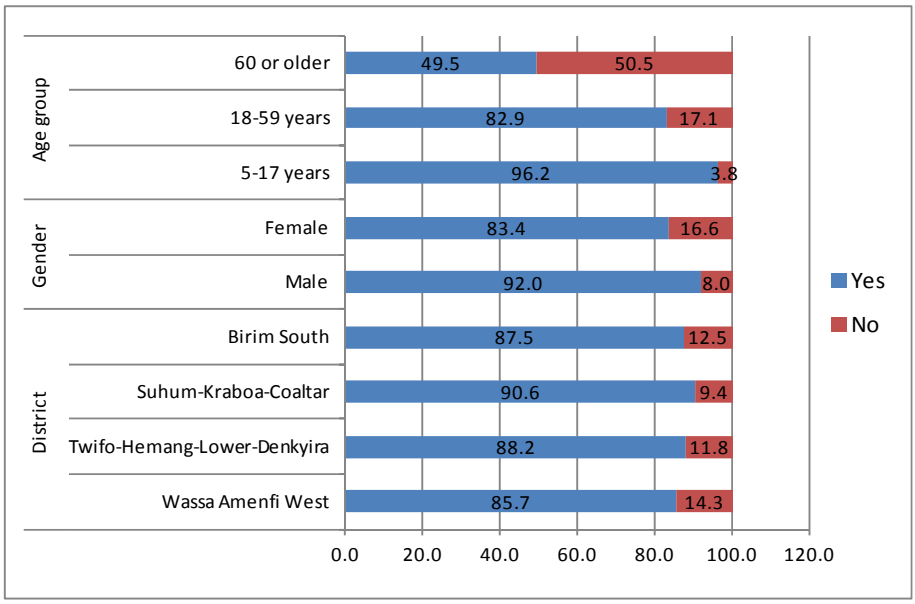


Table 4.1 outlines the several reasons provided by households in regard to why some household members in the Districts never attended school. The major reason cited by household members for not attending a formal school was that parents did not allow them to. More than 40 per cent of household members cited parents not allowing them to go to school in all the districts except Birim South where 36 per cent indicated that parents did not allow them to go to school. The second and third major reasons were attributed to unspecified family problems (18-24 per cent) and cost or lack of money (8-14 per cent) in the four districts. It can be noted also that in all 3.4 per cent of household members never

attended school because they needed to work while 5 per cent never attended school because they were not interested. About 6 per cent intimated that they were too young to attend school. Physical disability does not seem to be a very significant cause for not attending school in the districts, accounting for less than 1 per cent of the reasons.

Table 4.1: Reasons why never attended formal school by district (percentage)

	Wassa-Amenfi West	Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira	Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar	Birim South	Total
Needed to work	4.3	3.7	1.0	3.4	3.4
Family problems	21.2	23.1	18.4	23.9	21.7
Too expensive/lack of money	11.6	6.7	14.0	8.4	10.1
Illness	0.9	2.4	2.9	2.0	1.8
Parents do not allow going to school	44.2	45.5	41.0	35.7	42.4
Too young to attend school	4.4	6.8	7.3	6.0	5.8
No local school available	0.4	1.3	1.0	3.4	1.3
Not interested	5.3	4.4	4.9	5.2	5.0
Work at home/house chores	1.3	1.8	4.5	6.0	2.8
Missed too many school days	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.8
School is too far away	2.4	1.9	0.8	1.6	1.9
Physically challenged/disabled/require special school	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.8
Other	1.8	1.7	2.9	3.0	2.1

When the data is structured by gender and age we observe quite similar reasons outlined above as explaining why some members of household never attended school. However more females (45 per cent) than males (38 per cent) did not go to school because parents did not allow them (Figure 4.2).Similarly, a higher proportion of females (24 per cent) were prevented from attending formal school than males (17 per cent) due to family problems. On a reverse side more males (12 per cent) did not go to school due to lack of money than females (9 per cent). Similarly 5 per cent of males did not go school because they needed to work as compared to 2 per cent females. In terms of age, however, being too young to attend school (36 per cent), lack of money (18 per cent) and school being too far away (11 per cent) are the dominant reasons for persons aged 5-17 years never having attended school (Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.2: Reasons why never attended formal school by gender(percentage)

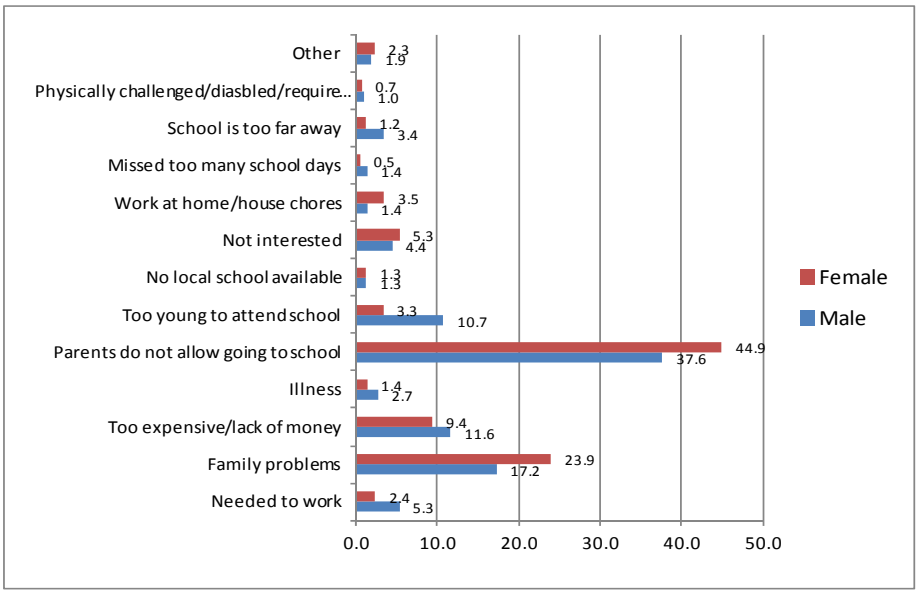
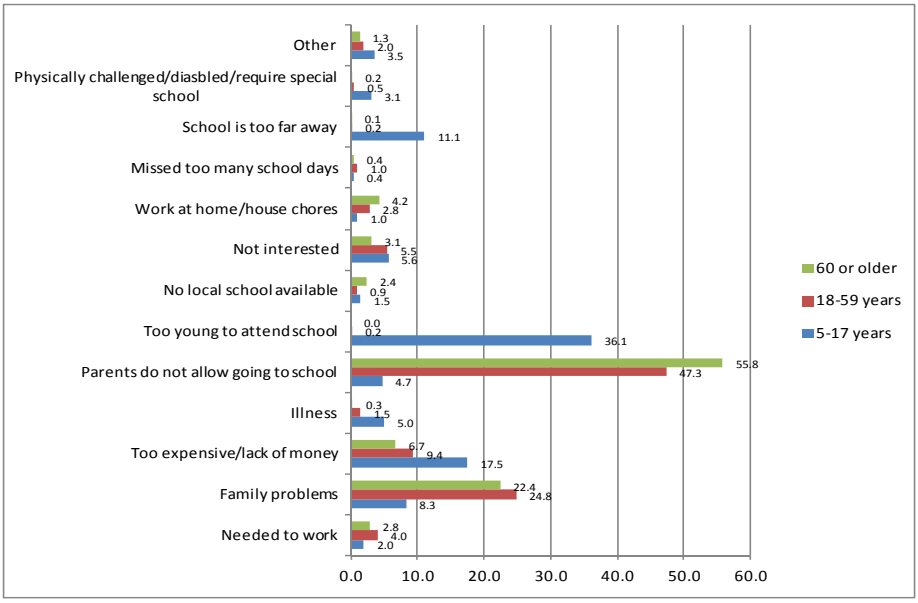


Figure 4.3: Reasons why never attended formal school by age (percentage)



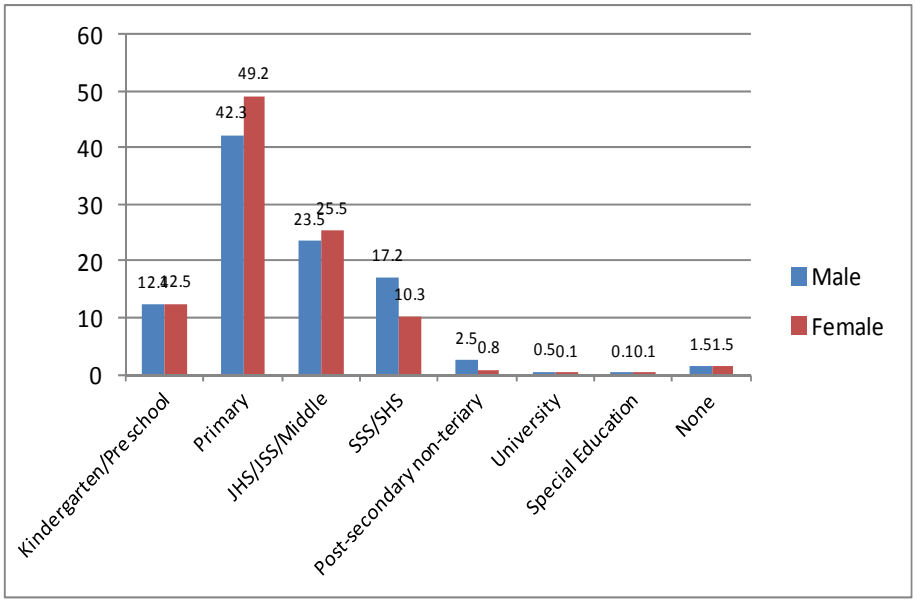
Educational attainment of household members shows similar pattern in all the four districts (Table 4.2). Close to half of household members have only primary education. In Wassa-Amenfi West and Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira districts a quarter of household members have completed JHS or Middle School but in Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar and Birim South 23 per cent and 21 per cent respectively have completed JHS or middle school. Twelve to 15 per cent of household members have completed Senior High School in all the four districts. About 2 per cent did not complete any grade/level, with Birim South coming out worst (4 per cent). Post-secondary education is very low in all the districts while university education is negligible.

Table 4.2: Highest education level/grade completed by district (percentage)

	Wassa-Amenfi West	Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira	Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar	Birim South	Total
Kindergarten/Pre school	12.2	13.3	13.0	11.0	12.5
Primary	44.3	44.6	45.6	49.6	45.6
JHS/JSS/Middle	25.1	26.9	23.1	21.2	24.4
SSS/SHS	15.0	12.4	15.5	12.3	13.9
Post-secondary non-teriary	2.1	1.1	1.7	1.9	1.7
University	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
Special education	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
None	0.9	1.2	0.8	3.9	1.5

Some differences are noted in the educational attainment between males and females. At the primary level educational attainment is virtually the same for males and females as both have a completion rate of a little over 12 per cent (Figure 4.4). However 26 per cent of females completed JHS/Middle School compared to 24 per cent of males. It is noted that less number of females are able to progress to the Senior High School compared to their male counterparts. The data as indicated in Figure 4.4 shows that 10 per cent of females completed SHS against 17 per cent of males. The same trend is observed for those completed post-secondary education which shows a completion rate of close to 1 per cent of females and almost 3 per cent for males.

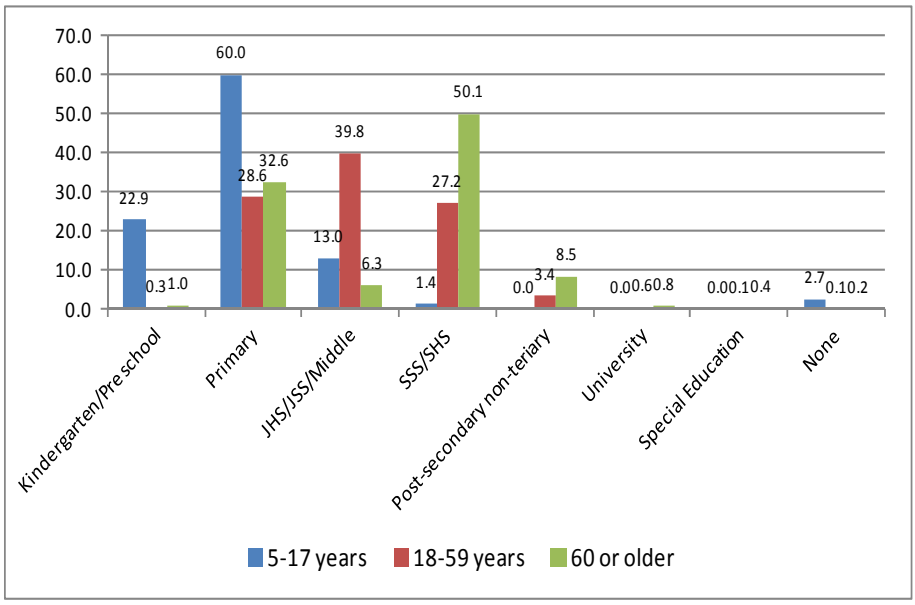
Figure 4.4: Highest education level/grade completed by gender(percentage)



With regard to age of household members and educational level completed (Figure 4.5), the data showed that 23 per cent of children aged 5-17 years have completed kindergarten, 60 per cent have completed primary school and 13 per cent have completed Junior High School. Among those aged 18-59, completion rates are 29 per cent primary school, 40 per cent JHS and 27 SHS. For those aged 60 years and above, half of them have completed SHS whiles about a third of them have completed primary school. Only small

proportions of those aged 60 years and above have completed middle school (6 per cent) and post-secondary education (9 per cent).

Figure 4.5: Highest education level/grade completed by age(percentage)



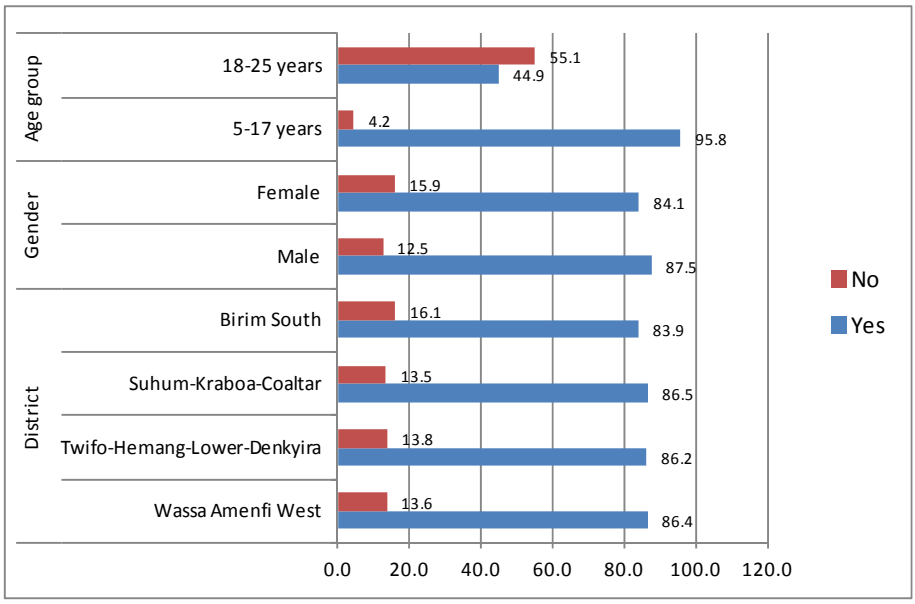
4.3 Current school attendance

Information was collected on persons aged 5-25 years in regard to their current school attendance and reasons obtained for currently not attending school. The data presentation is structured by district, gender and age in regard to those aged 5-17 and 18-25.

Figure 4.6 shows that more than 86 per cent of household members aged 5-25 years are currently enrolled in school in Wassa-Amemfi-West, Twifo-Hemang-Lower Denkyira and Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar districts. In Birim South district it is slightly lower than 84 per cent. There is no big difference in current school attendance between males and females. Male current enrolments in school in all the districts stand at almost 88 per cent while that of females stand at 84 per cent.

In terms of age groups, as high as 96 per cent of children aged 5-17 years are currently in school as compared to 45 per cent of those aged 18-25 years. With regard to those aged 5-17 years this appreciably high attendance rate gives a positive picture of school attendance for young children in the districts.

Figure 4.6: Current school attendance by district, gender and age(percentage)



For those that should be in school but are not currently attending school, the key reasons provided were same across all the districts (see Table 4.3).The leading reason as reported by about 32 per cent was that they had completed school, with another 20 per cent indicating that they were not interest in school. This is followed by about 12 per cent who were not in school because cost of schooling was high or that there was no money to pay cost. Interestingly 5 per cent were not in school for the reason that they needed to work, and a similar percentage due to unspecified family problems.

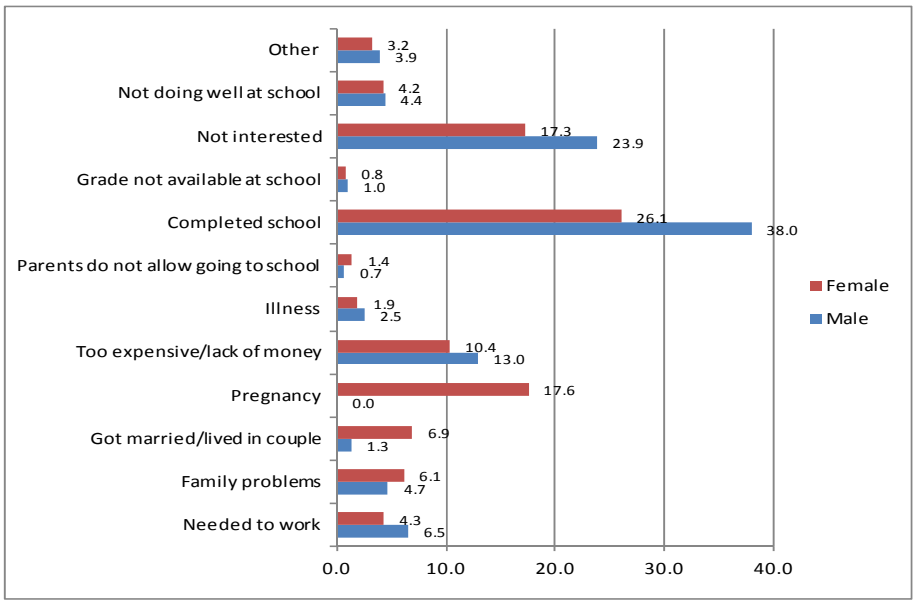
Table 4.3: Reason for not currently attending school by district (percentage)

	Wassa-Amenfi West	Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira	Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar	Birim South	Total
Needed to work	6.3	5.4	4.5	4.4	5.3
Family problems	6.7	3.0	7.2	4.9	5.4
Got married/lived in couple	4.5	6.2	1.2	4.2	4.3
Pregnancy	7.5	12.9	8.9	9.2	9.6
Too expensive/lack of money	11.6	11.1	12.7	11.0	11.6
Illness	1.5	4.0	2.3	0.8	2.2
Parents do not allow going to school	0.8	0.6	2.6	0.3	1.0
Completed school	33.6	35.6	23.6	31.4	31.7
Grade not available at school	1.6	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.9
Not interested	17.7	13.5	28.3	25.8	20.3
Not doing well at school	4.3	4.1	3.7	5.1	4.3
Other	3.8	3.1	4.4	2.1	3.5

The reasons for not being in school provided on those who should have currently been in school are also noted to be virtually the same for both males and females even though the proportions are slightly different (see Figure 4.7). Majority of males and females however indicated having completed school. Close to 7 per cent of males were not in school

because they needed to work as compared to 4 per cent of females who were not in school for the same reason. Also while 24 per cent of males were not in school because they were not interested, 17 per cent of their counterparts were out of school for that reason. Similarly there were more males (13 per cent) out of school due to cost or lack of money than there were females (10 per cent). On the reverse trend more females (6 per cent) were out of school due to family problems than their male (5 per cent) counterparts. Strikingly however, about 18 per cent of females that should be in school were not due to pregnancy.

Figure 4.7: Reason for not currently attending school by gender (percentage)



Generally the reasons cited above for not currently being in school are observed to be similar when the data is disaggregated by age, that is, for children aged 5-14 years and 15-17 years and young adults aged 18-25 as shown in Figure 4.8. However of striking interest is that of children aged 5-14 who are currently not in school, for which about 41 per cent of them indicated that they were not interested in going to school. Also about 40 per cent of children aged 15-17 years indicated that they had completed school. For the majority of these children, it can only be primary or at best be junior high school. This seems plausibly given that in Figure 4.5, sixty per cent of children between 5 and 17 years intimated primary as the highest level completed.

Information was collect on vocational or apprenticeship training during the past one year for household members aged 5-25 years. Figure 4.9 shows that vocational or apprenticeship training enrolment was generally low in all the districts and among both males and females ranging between 2 and 3 per cent. However there are marked age differences in participation in vocational or apprenticeship training. The proportion of children aged 5-17 years who had vocational or apprenticeship training is very low. For children aged 5-14 years, only 0.4 per cent participated in vocational or apprenticeship training over the past one year, whiles the corresponding figure for children aged 15-17 years is 2 per cent. For young adults aged 18-25 however about 10 per cent participated in vocational or apprenticeship training during the past one year.

Figure 4.8: Reason for not currently attending school by age (percentage)

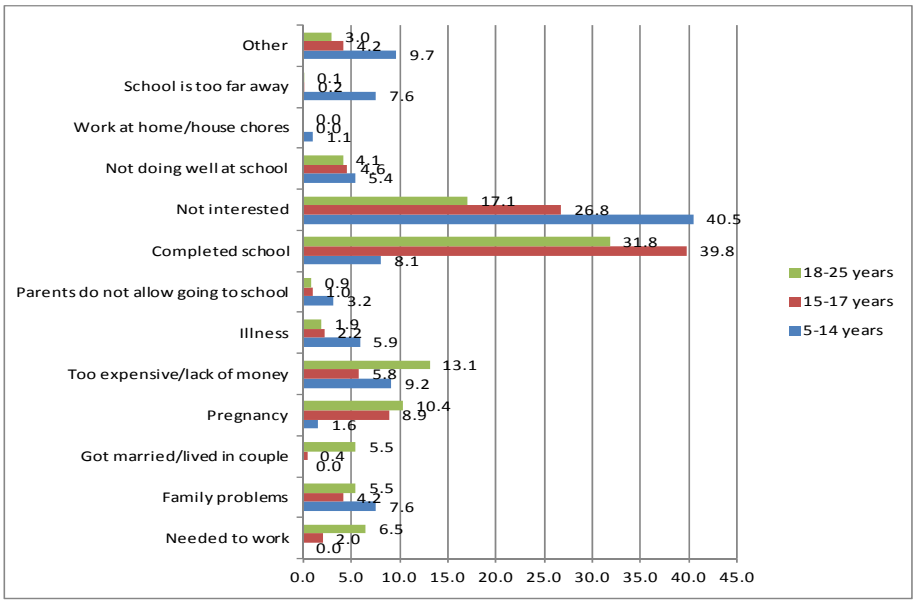
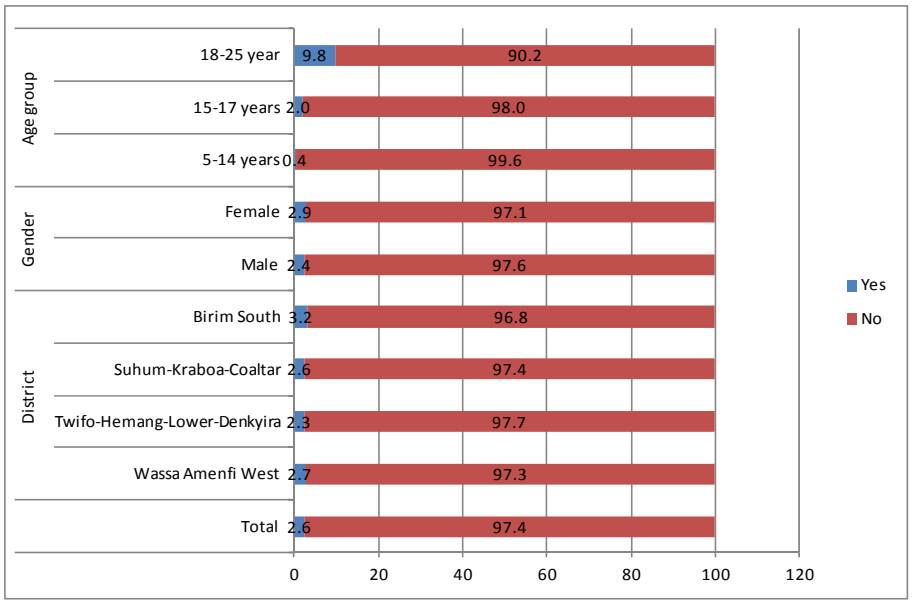


Figure 4.9: Vocational training in past one year by district, gender and age (percentage)



5. Health

5.1 Introduction

This section presents information on the general health conditions of household members as perceived by the respondent of the household. The survey sought to know the general health conditions of the household members within in the preceding 12 months. It asked questions on their perception of their present general health conditions; the ability to perform basic tasks such as walking for five kilometres; and whether they have suffered from any illness or injury in the past 12 months. It also went further to understand the type of the illness or injury that they suffered during the period.

5.2 General health condition

Respondents were asked to rate the present general health conditions of the members of the household on a scale of five (very good, good, fair, poor and not very good).The health of over 60 per cent of the household members in every one of the four districts were said to be very good (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: Perception of general health condition (percentage)

	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Total
District						
Wassa-Amenfi West	63.6	28.2	5.8	1.9	0.4	100.0
Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira	61.0	29.3	7.1	2.3	0.3	100.0
Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar	66.1	23.3	7.1	2.9	0.6	100.0
Birim South	69.4	25.1	3.8	1.6	0.1	100.0
Age group						
5-17 years	70.4	25.6	3.1	0.8	0.2	100.0
18-59 years	61.8	28.2	7.2	2.4	0.4	100.0
60 or older	31.7	26.9	24.5	13.9	3.0	100.0
Gender						
Male	66.4	26.2	5.2	1.8	0.4	100.0
Female	62.5	27.6	7.0	2.5	0.4	100.0

In the Birim South District 69 per cent of household members were perceived to be in good health while in the Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira district the proportion was 61 per cent. On average of 2 per cent of the household members' general health condition was perceived as being poor and less than 1 per cent of household members' health in all the districts were perceived as being very poor.

As expected children (5-17 years age group) seem to enjoy better health conditions than the other age groups. The health of about ninety six per cent of children aged 5-17 years was rated as very good or good, with the health of an additional 3 per cent being rated as fair. Only small proportions of the children in the households health were mentioned as poor (0.8 per cent) or very poor (0.2 per cent).Those who are over 60 year old seem to be grappling with old age illnesses thus they rated their health condition as poor (13.9 per cent)

or very poor (3 per cent).Males of all age groups seem to enjoy slightly higher health conditions than their female counterparts (Table 5.1).

Furthermore the survey sought to find out about the ability of the individual members of the household could walk a five kilometres distance. The responses were rated (easily, with difficulty, not at all).The responses are presented in Table 5.2.

In all the districts, between 75 per cent (Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar) and 88 per cent (Birim South) of household members reported they could easily walk a distance of five kilometres. But whereas 12 per cent of the household members in the Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira district could not walk the distance, only 5 per cent are unable to do so in the Birim South district and for the Wassa-Amenfi West and Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar, the proportion is 9 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. In the case of children (5-17 year olds), 13 per cent could not walk five kilometres. However this is understandable because parents would rarely allow minors such as 5 year olds to walk such distance. That close to 4 per cent of the 18-59 year olds cannot make such a distance actually points to a worrying deteriorating health condition. Similarly the 29 per cent of the over 60 year olds responded that they cannot walk a five-kilometre distance is equally worrying even though some could be much older.

Table 5.2: Ability to walk five kilometres (percentage)

	Easily	With difficulty	Not at all	Total
District				
Wassa-Amenfi West	81.0	10.2	8.8	100.0
Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira	75.5	12.2	12.3	100.0
Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar	75.3	14.3	10.4	100.0
Birim South	88.1	7.4	4.5	100.0
Age group				
5-17 years	74.4	13.0	12.6	100.0
18-59 years	88.5	7.7	3.8	100.0
60 or older	47.3	24.2	28.5	100.0
Gender				
Male	82.2	9.4	8.3	100.0
Female	76.8	12.8	10.4	100.0

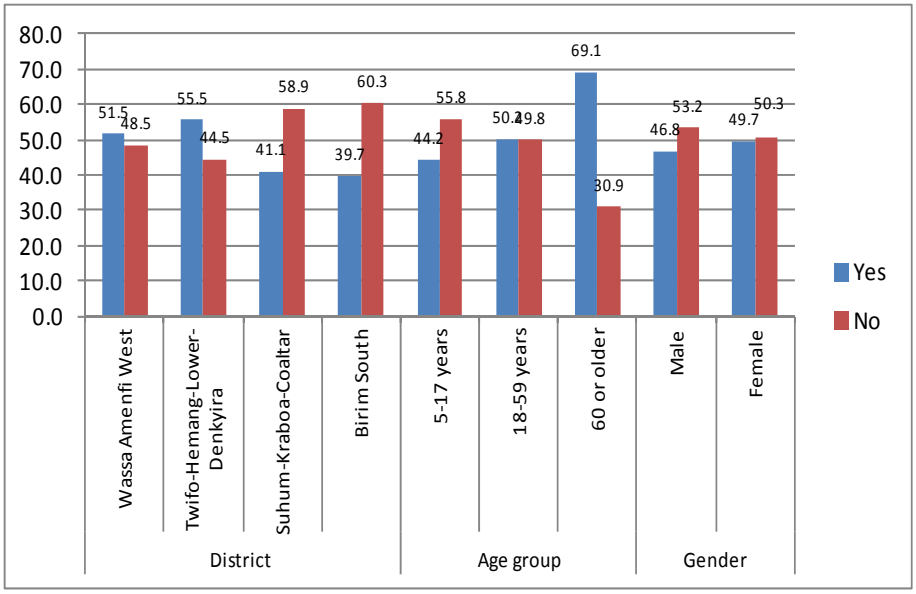
On the other hand males are more able to perform such tasks than females. Eighty two per cent of them could easily walk the distance, and 8 per cent cannot. In the case of females, 77 per cent could walk the distance easily and 10 per cent cannot walk that distance. This again points to a lower heath status for women than for men.

5.3 Illness or injury in the past 12 months

Figure 5.1 presents responses on members of the household that suffered from any injury or illness in 12 months preceding the interviews. The proportion of the members of the household who had suffered any illness or injury was 52 per cent for Wassa-Amenfi West, 56 per cent for Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira, 41 per cent for Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar, and 40 per cent for Birim South 39.7 per cent. The data indicates that among the various age

groups, the school going age group (i.e. the 5-17) are least likely to be indisposed from injury or illness (44.2 per cent).Among the 18-59 year group the proportion was 50 per cent, but it however went up among the 60 years or older group (69.1 per cent) who are predisposed to illnesses and injuries due to their advanced age. Forty seven per cent of males and 50 per cent of females suffered from some form of illness or injury over the 12 month period.

Figure 5.1: Illness or injury in the past 12 months (percentage)



5.4 Type of illness suffered in the past 12 months

Besides injuries, the survey asked about the illness the members of households interviewed had suffered over the past 12 months. Fever/malaria tops as the most common illness (Table 5.3).On average at least 30 per cent of household members had suffered from fever/malaria over the past 12 month, with Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira ranking highest among all the districts across age groups and genders, followed by Wassa-Amenfi West. Forty one per cent and 39 per cent of children aged 5-17 years in Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira and Wassa-Amenfi West respectively suffered from fever/malaria in the past 12 months. Higher percentage of females (33 per cent) than males (30 per cent) also suffered fever/malaria in the past 12 month, and again the percentages are much higher in Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira and Wassa-Amenfi West.

Children are also prone to gastro intestinal/diarrhoea illnesses (Table 5.3).Although the incidences of such illnesses were not as high as that of fevers/malaria, it nevertheless presents a grim picture. The proportions of children who suffered these illnesses in the districts were 6.9 per cent and for the 17-59 year group 8.2 per cent as well as the 60 year olds 6.4 per cent.

Table 5.3: Illness in past 12 months by district, gender and age (percentage)

	Wassa-Amenfi West	Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira	Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar	Birim South	Total
Fever/Malaria					

Age group					
5-17 years	38.5	40.8	28	26.9	34.8
18-59 years	36.6	39.6	27.5	27.1	33.8
60 or older	23.2	34.4	24.6	21.9	26.4
Gender					
Male	33.4	36	24.6	24.3	30.6
Female	35.6	39.1	27.6	26	33.1
Gastro intestinal diarrhoea					
Age group					
5-17 years	4.8	12.9	4.6	4.5	6.9
18-59 years	7.1	14.3	4	6	8.2
60 or older	4.7	11.9	3	6.4	6.4
Gender					
Male	5.5	12.7	3.7	4.2	6.8
Female	5.6	12.7	4.3	5.8	7.2
Skin problems/allergies					
Age group					
5-17 years	4.4	8.2	2.6	5.6	5.3
18-59 years	4.1	6.9	1.4	3.7	4.2
60 or older	1.7	4.1	1.6	2.9	2.5
Gender					
Male	4.1	6.9	1.8	4.4	4.4
Female	3.6	6.9	1.9	4.2	4.2
Illnesses from exposure to breathing smoke, dust or chemicals (lung problems)					
Age group					
5-17 years	1.4	1.1	0.4	1.8	1.2
18-59 years	3.1	2	0.6	1.9	2.1
60 or older	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.9
Gender					
Male	2.2	1.5	0.4	1.4	1.5
Female	1.9	1.4	0.6	1.8	1.5
Illnesses from exposure to chemicals					
Age group					
5-17 years	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
18-59 years	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.5
60 or older	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.4
Gender					
Male	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.5
Female	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1
Back/muscle pain					
Age group					
5-17 years	1.8	2.3	0.4	0.6	1.4
18-59 years	13.4	16.7	5.6	14.1	12.8
60 or older	13.8	21.0	12.1	17.8	15.9
Gender					
Male	7.7	9.2	3.2	6.7	6.9
Female	7.3	10.4	4.1	8.3	7.6

Table 5.3 also shows that children suffered from a high incidence of skin problems (5.3 per cent) than their adult counterparts of 18-59 years (4.2 per cent) and 60 years and older (2.5 per cent).The highest incidence of skin problems and allergies among children occurred in the Twifo-Heman-Lower-Denkyira District (8.2 per cent) followed by the Birim South District (5.8 per cent), Wassa-Amenfi West District (4.4 per cent) and lastly Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar District (2.6 per cent).There is however not much difference in the incidence of skin problems/allergies between male (4.4 per cent) and females (4.2 per cent).

Children who suffered illnesses from exposure to breathing smoke, dust or chemicals (lung problems) were about half that of the 18-59 year olds. These exposures could occur both on the farm and outside the farm. Many children do not have protective gears to cover themselves when engaging in activities that expose them to such dangers hence they suffer illnesses. Chemicals have both short term and long term effect on human beings and therefore children should be protected from coming into contacts with them. Table 5.4 affirms that truly children are also at a disadvantage when exposed to these chemicals. The highest occurrence of illnesses from such chemical exposures among children (0.2 per cent) as well as the other age groups occurred in the Twifo Heman-Lower-Denkyira District, whilst in the Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar recorded no illnesses from such exposure for children and the 60 year plus group. Males (0.5 per cent) were five times more exposed to chemical exposure illnesses than female (0.1 per cent).

Back/muscle pain occur mostly in the older people who perform some physically demanding activities and much older people due to old age illnesses. On the other hand children who have to work also expose themselves to these illnesses. They sometimes walk long distances and perform tasks that are beyond their capabilities resulting in these illnesses. Table 5.4 illustrates that in spite of the fact that these illnesses are associated with the older people; children nevertheless are also susceptible to them. Any interventions to arrest these illnesses should therefore not be confined to adults only but children as well.

5.5 Types of injury suffered in the past 12 months

Household members were also asked about the various kinds of injuries they might have suffered during the past 12 months. The results are summarized in Table 5.4.

More injuries from falling (broken bones) occurred in the older age group of 60 years or older (2 per cent).Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira district recorded the highest proportion of 3 per cent as opposed to just fewer than 2 per cent in Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar district. More males (1.6 per cent) than females (0.9 per cent) were injured from falling. Among all the age groups, children suffered less from falling (broken bones) with a total district portion of 1.1 per cent. This was made of Wassa-Amenfi West (1.3 per cent), Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (1.2 per cent) Suhum Kraboa Coaltar (0.7 per cent) and Birim South (1.1).

Injury from over exertion was low for children in all the districts averaging 0.6 per cent. The proportion was highest in 1.9 per cent in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (1.9 per cent).None occurred in Wassa-Amenfi West. Over exertion could come through a myriad of activities and working conditions and it is important that children are made not to go

through arduous tasks and also in an environment that are prone to affect them in any way. For the 18-59 years group the proportion was 1.3 per cent and 0.9 per cent for those above 60 years. There was no difference in the male/female distribution. The district averaged was 0.9 per cent. The highest incidence of injury from overexertion was found among the working group with a total of 1.3 per cent.

Table 5.4: Injuries in past 12 months by district, gender and age (percentage)

	Wassa-Amenfi West	Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira	Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar	Birim South	Total
Injury from falling (broken bones)					
Age group					
5-17 years	1.3	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.1
18-59 years	1.9	1.8	0.6	1.3	1.5
60 or older	2.1	2.8	1.5	1.6	2.1
Gender					
Male	2.0	2.0	0.7	1.4	1.6
Female	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9
Injury from over-exertion					
Age group					
5-17 years	0.0	1.9	0.4	0.1	0.6
18-59 years	0.4	3.4	0.4	0.9	1.3
60 or older	0.3	2.0	0.6	0.6	0.9
Gender					
Male	0.2	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.9
Female	0.2	2.7	0.3	0.4	0.9
Injury from machine tools					
Age group					
5-17 years	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2
18-59 years	0.8	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.8
60 or older	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4
Gender					
Male	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.7
Female	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Injury from knives and other sharp objects					
Age group					
5-17 years	2.8	6.9	1.3	1.2	3.3
18-59 years	6.3	9.1	1.6	2.0	5.3
60 or older	2.7	6.3	1.1	1.2	3.0
Gender					
Male	5.0	8.5	2.0	2.1	4.8
Female	3.3	6.4	0.6	0.8	3.1
Injury from physical abuse					
Age group					
5-17 years	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
18-59 years	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
60 or older	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

Gender					
Male	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Female	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Injury from crime and violence					
Age group					
5-17 years	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
18-59 years	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
60 or older	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender					
Male	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Female	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Burning injury					
Age group					
5-17 years	0.3	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.6
18-59 years	0.3	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.6
60 or older	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
Gender					
Male	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Female	0.4	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.7

Less than 1 per cent of the household members reportedly suffered injuries from machine and tools. The adult working population (0.8 per cent) is more vulnerable to these injuries because they normally work with these tools and machines. The proportion of such injuries are however very high in the Twifo-Hemang-Lower Denkyira District (1.4 per cent) followed by Wassa-Amenfi West (0.8 per cent), Birim South (0.6 per cent) and Suhum Kraboa Coaltar (0.4 per cent).Although children comparatively suffered less from these injuries (0.2 per cent), it is still a matter of grave concern if children are made to operate tools and machines meant for adult population because of the inherent dangers in using or operating such tools and machines. More males (0.7 per cent) than females (0.2 per cent) are likely to suffer from injuries due to machines and tools than men.

Table 5.4 also presents data on injuries from knives and other sharp objects and shows that it is the most common type of injury suffered by households. At least 3 per cent of household members had suffered this type of injury in the past 12 months, with the 18-59 year group being worse off. The proportion suffering injuries from knives and other sharp objects is highest in Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira across all age groups. For instance, about 7 per cent of children aged 5-17 years in Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira suffered injuries from knives and other sharp objects. This calls for measures to safeguard children from such injuries. Again on the farms children's activities should be supervised by an adult to ensure their safety.

For the remaining injury types, namely, injuries from physical abuse, crime and violence, and burning, apart from Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira where about 2 per cent of household members, particularly children aged 5-17 years suffered injury from burns, less than 1 per cent of household members in the districts suffered from these injuries.

6. Labour

6.1 Introduction

This section presents results on the labour module of the survey instrument, in which households were asked questions about the various housekeeping and economic activities its members undertake. It asks respondents about the types of activities, time spent on the main activities, the remuneration received either in cash or in-kind. The module also focuses specifically on children aged 5 to 17 years and asks questions about children's work and time spent for both economic and non-economic activities. It also elicits responses regarding the hazards and risks associated with the activities they engage in as well as any injuries or illnesses suffered as a result of these activities. The objective is to ascertain the extent to which these activities expose children to the worst forms of child labour. The section also summarizes responses of households regarding their opinion on various issues relating to child labour.

6.2 Engagement in housekeeping activities on regular basis

Members of the households in the four districts aged 5 years and older were asked whether or not they had engaged in any housekeeping activities or household chores in their own home on regular basis over the past seven days prior to the survey. The analyses of the responses in the affirmative are presented in Table 6.1. Table 6.1 shows that the proportion of household members who engaged in housekeeping activities or household chores over the past seven days prior to the survey in the four districts is about 74 per cent. All the four districts are quite evenly matched in this respect, with only Birim South district lagging behind slightly on 69 per cent.

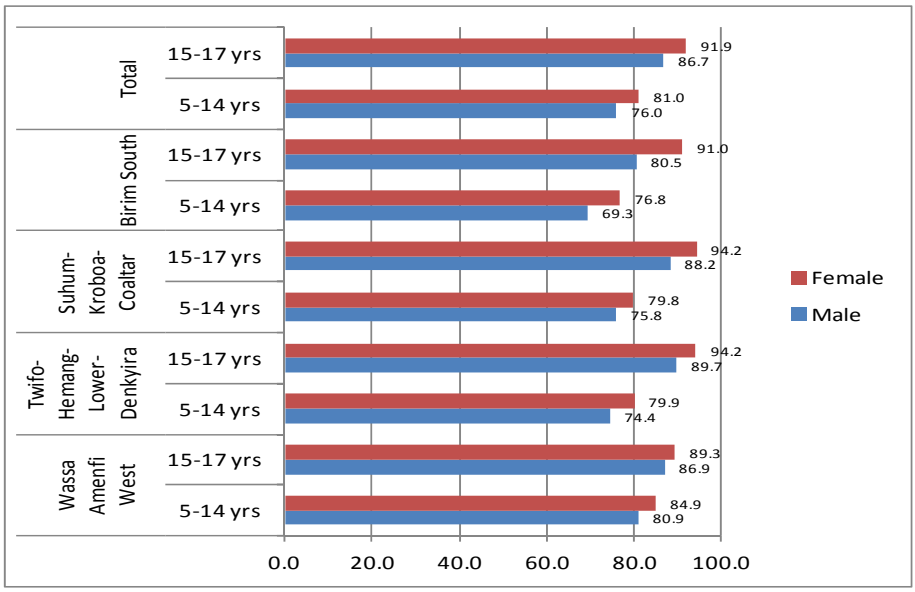
Table 6.1: Housekeeping activities on regular basis by district and age group (percentage)

	Wassa-Amenfi West	Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira	Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar	Birim South	Total
5-14 years	82.8	77.0	77.7	72.8	78.4
15-17 years	88.1	91.8	90.9	85.0	89.1
18-44 years	74.3	75.3	74.0	69.4	73.7
45-59 years	58.8	61.0	60.7	53.3	58.7
60 years and above	41.8	45.9	41.2	40.2	42.5
Total	76.3	74.5	73.2	69.0	73.8

In terms of age, close to 80 per cent of respondents between the age bracket of 5-14 years engaged in housekeeping activities or household chores while about 90 per cent of respondents between 15-17 years also did some household chores or housekeeping work in their own home in all the four districts. Again, all the four districts are quite evenly matched in this respect, with only Birim South lagging behind the other three districts slightly (Table 6.1). Progressively, lower proportions of household members older than 17 years engaged in housekeeping activities and chores in each of the districts. Clearly then, a higher proportion of children aged 5-17 years tend to engage in housekeeping activities and/or household chores in all the four districts compared to older adults. On gender basis, and expectedly the

proportion of females who did housekeeping or house chores over the past seven days is higher (91.9 per cent) than males (86.7 per cent) as shown in Figure 6.1, and this ranking is consistent across all four districts. This outcome reflects cultural beliefs that household chores are predominantly the preserve of women.

Figure 6.1: Housekeeping activities on regular basis by district and gender (percentage)

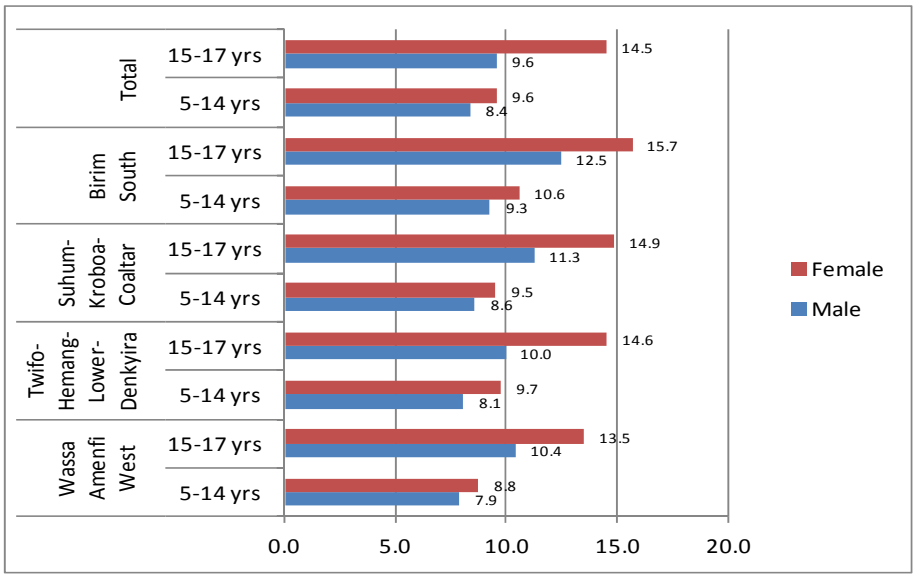


The mean time spent on housekeeping activities or household chores by household members over the past seven days prior to the survey is 13 hours per week (Table 6.2).The mean time spent on these activities is highest in Birim South (14 hours per week) and lowest in Wassa-Amenfi West (12 hours per week).On average, children aged 5-17 years tend to spend less time (8.9-12.6 hours per week) on housekeeping activities compared with their relatively older counterparts(15.2-17.1 hours per week) even though a greater proportion of children than adults are engaged in these activities.

Table 6.2: Mean time spent on housekeeping and chores over past 7 days by district (hrs)

	Wassa-Amenfi West	Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira	Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar	Birim South	Total
5-14 years	8.3	8.9	9.0	9.9	8.9
15-17 years	11.9	12.2	13.0	14.0	12.6
18-44 years	15.5	16.8	17.9	17.8	16.9
45-59 years	16.0	17.0	18.3	17.3	17.1
60 years and above	12.1	12.5	17.8	18.6	15.2
Total	12.0	12.9	13.7	14.0	13.0

Figure 6.2: Mean time spent on housekeeping and chores over past 7 days by gender (hrs)



Gender wise, Figure 6.2 shows that females in the 5-14 years and 15-17 years age brackets spend more time on housekeeping and chores than their male counterparts across all four districts.

6.3 Economic activity in past 12 months and past 7 days

Table 6.3 presents results on proportion of household members who engaged in various economic activities, either outside the household or worked on household land or livestock or operated a business owned by themselves or by the household over the past 12 months and over the past 7 days.

Table 6.3: Activities over past 12 months and past 7 days by district and age(percentage)

	Worked for payment in cash or kind outside household		Worked household owned land or livestock or fished		Worked in own business or household business	
	Past 12 months	Past 7 days	Past 12 months	Past 7 days	Past 12 months	Past 7 days
District						
Wassa-Amenfi West	13.9	8.9	74.7	59.7	21.0	16.4
Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira	19.3	11.4	81.3	67.1	23.0	17.4
Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar	11.8	8.4	67.5	54.0	27.5	22.6
Birim South	13.5	7.3	79.0	67.5	20.0	15.7
Age group						
5-14 years	3.3	1.6	59.3	43.8	8.7	6.6
15-17 years	11.8	7.0	81.4	64.5	13.5	10.2
18-44 years	26.9	17.1	86.3	73.3	35.8	28.5
45-59 years	21.4	13.9	94.0	85.9	38.7	31.2
60 years and over	11.1	7.5	80.1	68.4	24.2	18.7

Table 6.3 shows that a greater proportion of household members in the four districts have engaged in one economic activity or the other over the past 12 months compared to the last 7 days. However the past 12 months, however, the majority of household members worked on household land or with household owned livestock or fished. This proportion is highest for Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira (81.3 per cent), followed by Birim South (79.0 per cent), Wassa-Amenfi West (74.7 per cent) and Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar (67.5 per cent).Less than 20 per cent of household members performed any activities outside the household for which they were paid in cash or kind during the past 12 months in Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira. This percentage is much lower in the three remaining districts. With regard to working in own-business or household-owned business over the past 12 months, Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar tops with about 23 per cent. The remaining three districts are quite evenly matched in this respect. The fact that a significantly higher proportion of household members worked on household land or with household owned livestock or fished over the past 12 months should not be surprising given that these are mainly farming communities.

The dominance of working household land or livestock over the past 12 months is also reflected among the various age groups. At least 60 per cent and more of children aged 5-17 years had worked on household land or with household livestock, with those in the 15-17 age brackets recording some 21 percentage points higher. Only persons aged 18-59 years surpassed the younger age brackets. Working in own business or household business seems to be more popular with persons aged 18-59 years and over the past 12 months. In terms of worked done for payment in cash or in kind outside the household, only slightly above 3 per cent of household members aged between 5 and 14 years engaged in this activity over the past 12 months while about 12 per cent in the 15-17 years age bracket did some paid work over the same period.

In terms of gender, the dominance of working on household owned land or with household livestock is again quite evident. However males dominate females in working on household owned land or with household livestock and activities done for cash or in kind outside the household.

Figure 6.3a shows that a slightly higher proportion of males (77.4 per cent) than females (73.8 per cent) worked on household land or with household livestock over the last 12 months, with the same trend obtaining over the past 7 days (Figure 6.3b).Also, 19 per cent of males performed activities for which they were paid in cash or in kind as against 11 per cent for females during the past 12 months (Figure 6.3a), but the gap is narrower over the past 7 days (Figure 6.3b).In own-business or household-owned business, however, females edge out males by some 12 percentage points both over the last 12 months and over the past 7 days.

Figure 6.3a: Activities of household members 5 years and older over past 12 months by gender (percentage)

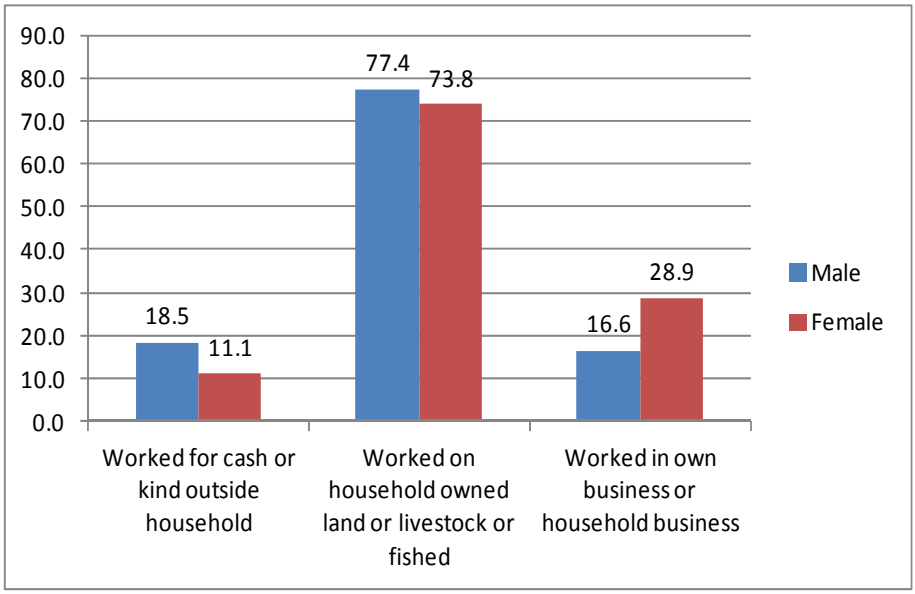
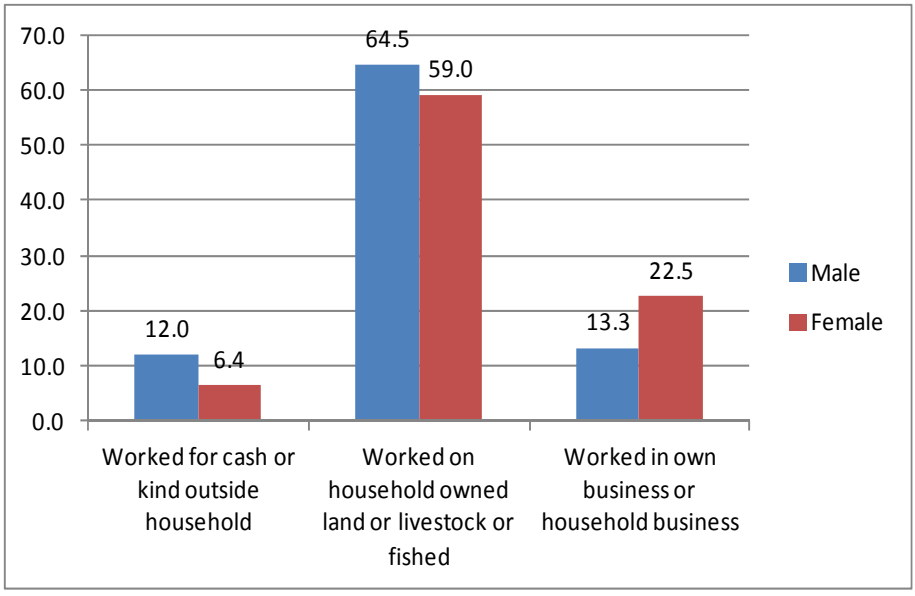


Figure 6.3b: Activities of household members 5 years and older over past 7 days by gender (percentage)



A focus on children reveals that both male and female children aged 5-17 years engaged in one form of economic activity or another over the past 7 days and over the past 12 months but relatively they tend to work more on household land or with household livestock compared older adults in the household. For instance while 77 per cent and 74 per cent respectively of all male and female household members aged 5 years and above worked on household land or with household livestock over the past 12 months (Figure 6.3a), 84 per cent of males and 78 per cent of females aged 15-17 years did the same type of work over the past 12 months (Figure 6.3c).The situation is the same over the shorter time horizon of the past 7 days (compare Figures 6.3b and 6.3d).On the other hand a higher proportion of older adults in the household tend to do work for payment in cash or in kind or

operate self-businesses or family-owned businesses compared to children aged 5-17 years. For instance in Figure 6.3a, 17 per cent and 29 per cent respectively of all male and female household members aged 5 years and above worked in own-business or household-owned business while only 10 per cent and 18 per cent of males and females respectively aged 15-17 years did this same kind of work over the past 12 months (Figure 6.3g).Similarly, the same trend obtains for the shorter time horizon of the past 7 days (compare Figures 6.3b and 6.3h).The inference to be drawn here is that while children engage in various economics activities, majority of them tend to work on household land or tend household livestock.

Figure 6.3c: Work on household land or with livestock over past 12 months by age group and gender (percentage)

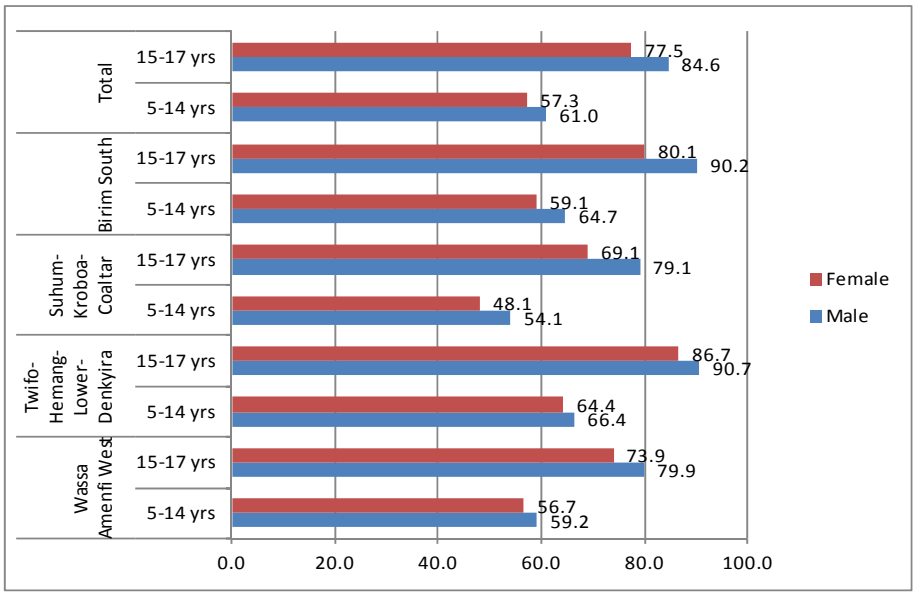
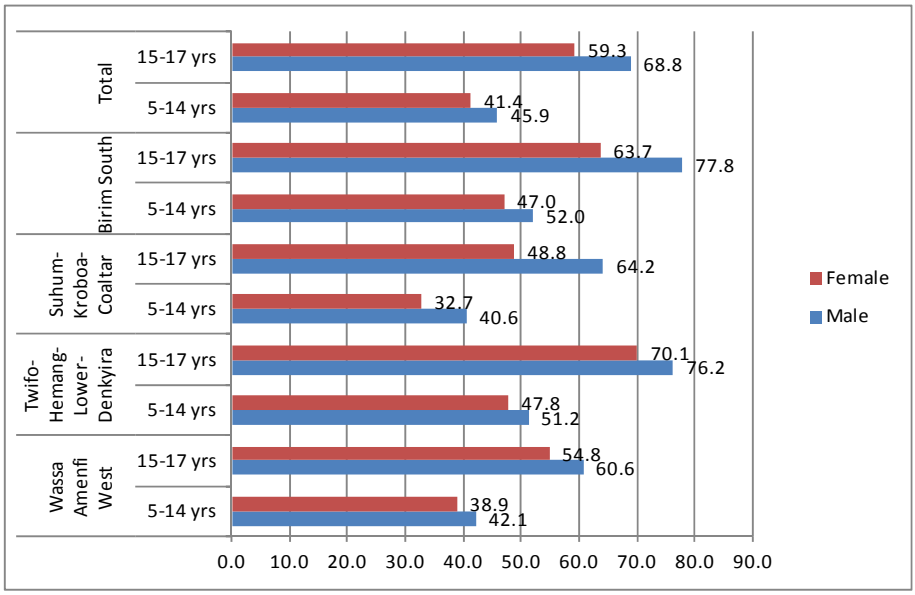


Figure 6.3d: Work on household land or with livestock over past 7 days by age group and gender (percentage)

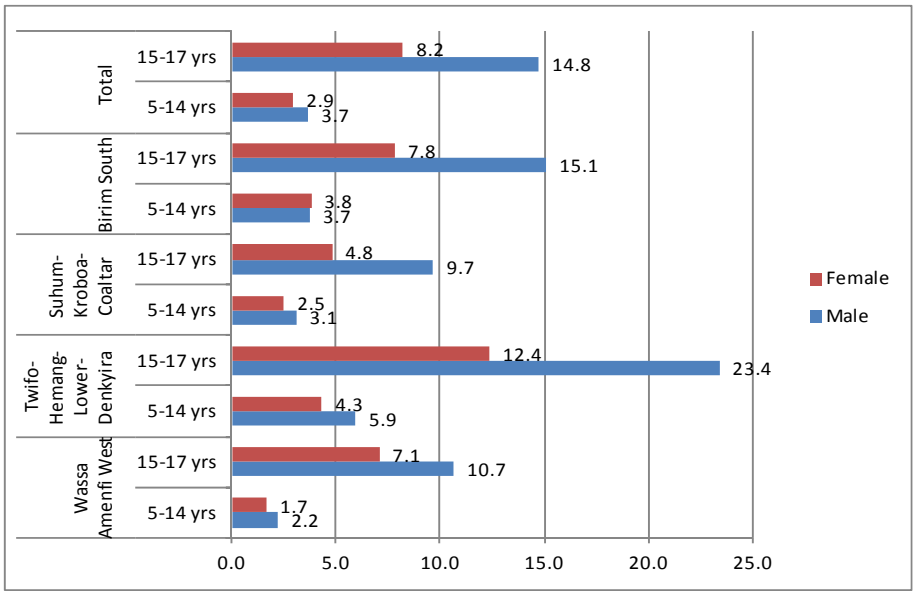


Compared to the past 7 days (Figures 6.3d, 6.3f and 6.3h), a higher percentage of children aged 5-17 years performed some form of economic activity over the longer time horizon of the past 12 months, be it for payment in cash or kind or working on household land or own/household business (Figures 6.3c, 6.3e and 6.3g).For instance, while 46 per cent and 41 per cent of boys and girls respectively aged 5-14 years worked on household land or with household livestock during the 7 days preceding the survey in all four districts (Figure 6.3d), the respective percentages of boys and girls aged 5-14 years worked did this kind of work over the past 12 months was 61 per cent and 57 per cent (Figure 6.3c).

The same trend obtains for those aged 15-17 years (see Figures 6.3c and 6.3d).As is the case over the past 12 months (Figures 6.3c and Figure 6.3e), relatively more male children aged 5-14 years and 15-17 years did work for payment in cash or kind and/or on household land or with household livestock over the past 7 days (Figures 6.3d and Figure 6.3f) compared to their female counterparts. The reverse is the case with working on own business or family-owned business over the past 12 months (Figure 6.3g) and past 7 days (Figure 6.3h).Here female children tend to dominate.

Generally higher proportions of older children (15-17 years) engaged in each of the three activities across all districts compared to those aged 5-14 years (see Figures 6.3c-h).It can therefore be concluded that children aged 5-14 years are less likely than 15-17 year olds to be engaged in child labour in the four districts.

Figure 6.3e: Work for payment in cash or kind outside household over past 12 months by age group and gender (percentage)



Over the past 7 days, Birim South has the highest percentage of males (78 per cent) aged 15-17 years who worked on household land whiles Twifo Heman Lower Denkyira has the highest percentage of females (70 per cent).For children aged 5-14 years, the ranking is also the same; Birim South has the highest percentage for males (52 per cent) whiles Twifo Heman Lower Denkyira has the highest percentage for females (48 per cent) (see Figure 6.3d).While males tend to dominate females in terms of working for payment in cash or in kind and/or working on household land or with household livestock, females have the urge

when it comes to working in own business or household owned business except children aged 5-14 years in Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar (Figure 6.3h).In all four districts, 13 per cent of females aged 15-17 years worked in own business or household owned business over the last 7 days whiles only 7 per cent of males did same. For those aged 5-14 years however, females (7.4 per cent) edge out males (6 per cent) only marginally. District wise, females in Wassa-Amenfi West come out tops for both 5-14 and 15-17 years age groups in terms of the proportion of children who engaged in own-business or household owned business over the past 7 days (Figure 6.3h).

Figure 6.3f: Work for payment in cash or kind outside household over past 7 days by age group and gender (percentage)

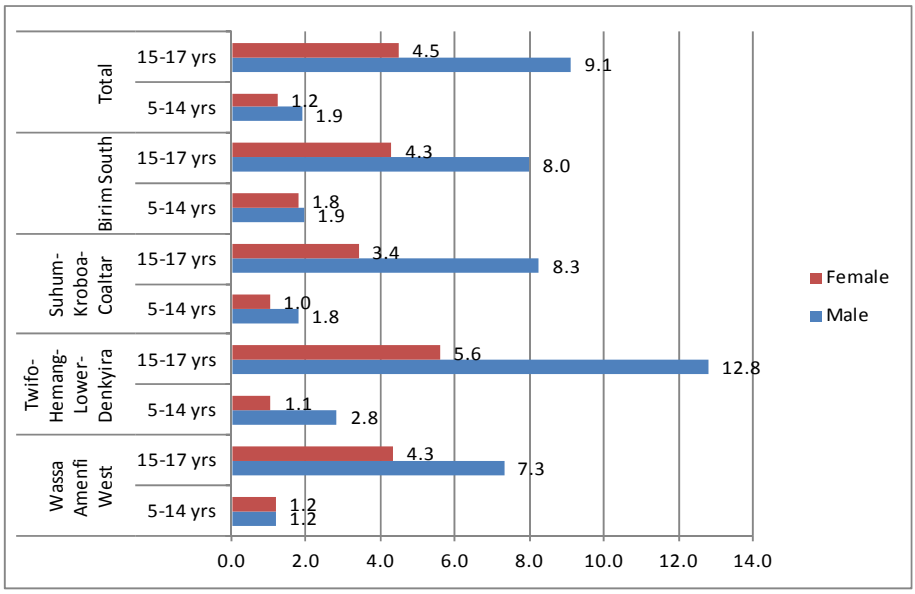


Figure 6.3g: Work in own business or household business over past 12 months by age group and gender (percentage)

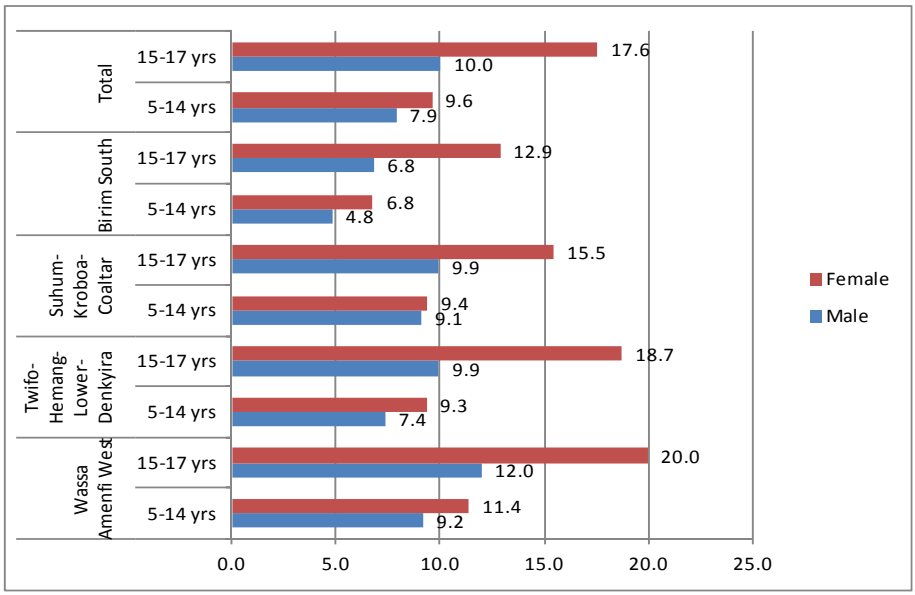
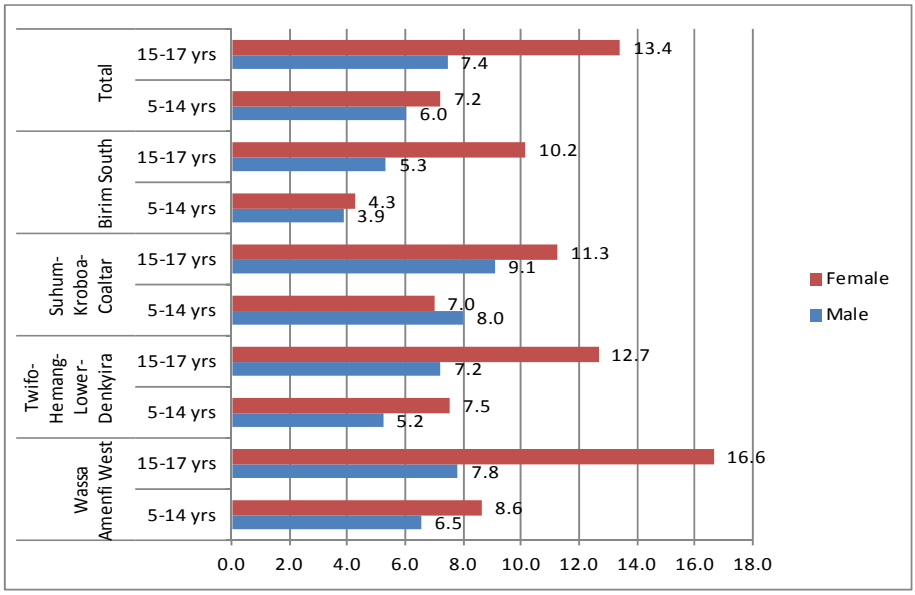


Figure 6.3h: Work in own business or household business over past 7 days by age group and gender (percentage)



6.4 Type of industry, employment status and remuneration

Respondents in the survey were asked about the type of industry in which they did their main economic activity, their employment status, time spent of the main activity and remuneration received.

Table 6.4 shows the proportions of respondents that engaged in various economic activities as their main occupation during the past 7 days prior to the survey in the four districts. The results indicate that cocoa cultivation is by far the most important main occupation of household members in the four districts, as nearly 70 per cent of household members aged 5 years and above engaged in cocoa agriculture. The proportion of household members engaged in cocoa agriculture in Wassa-Amenfi West (78 per cent), Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira (72 per cent) and Birim South (73 per cent) is higher than the average for the four districts. The only aberration is Suhum-Kroboa-Coaltar, where less than 40 per cent of household members engaged in cocoa agriculture as their main occupation during the past 7 days.

The shortfall in cocoa agriculture in Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar is made up for in non-cocoa agriculture cultivation where it recorded the highest proportion of respondents (35 per cent), followed by Birim South (16.5 per cent) and Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira (16 per cent).Non-cocoa cultivation is quite minimal in Wassa-Amenfi West (4.3 per cent).The proportion of household members engaging in activities other than cocoa-and non-cocoa agriculture in the four districts is less than 3 per cent in most cases except wholesale, retail and repairs recording 11 per cent, 6 per cent and 5 per cent in Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar, Wassa-Amenfi West and Birim South, respectively. Thus Table 6.4 reveals that the main occupation of households in the four districts is agriculture, especially cocoa cultivation.

Table 6.4: Industry of main occupation in past 7 days by district (percentage)

	Wassa-Amenfi West	Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira	Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar	Birim South	Total
Agriculture, cocoa	77.7	72.0	37.4	72.9	67.1
Agriculture, non-cocoa	4.3	16.3	35.0	16.5	16.1
Hunting, forestry	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.5
Fishing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mining and quarrying	2.8	1.1	0.3	0.4	1.4
Manufacturing	2.3	0.9	2.6	0.2	1.6
Electricity, gas, water supply	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.5
Wholesale, retail, repairs	5.7	2.4	11.0	4.5	5.6
Hotels and restaurants	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.3
Transport, storage, comm.	0.4	0.3	1.5	0.5	0.6
Financial intermediation	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Real estate, renting, business services	2.4	0.0	2.2	0.1	1.3
Public admin. and defence	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Education	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.6
Health and social work	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other com., social and personal services.	1.1	1.6	2.8	0.6	1.5
Private household prod. Activities	1.2	3.1	2.4	1.4	2.0
Other	0.1	0.5	1.3	1.1	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 6.4 presents industry of main occupation over past 7 days by gender. Again the dominance of cocoa cultivation is evident. A higher proportion of males (72 per cent) than females (62 per cent) are engaged in cocoa agriculture, while the reverse is true for non-cocoa agriculture, though only marginally. Females also dominate males in wholesale, retail and repairs. Males and females appear to be evenly matched in the other activities, although only a negligible proportion of household members in the four districts engage in them as their main occupation.

Figure 6.5 presents industry of main occupation over past 7 days by age group. Again the dominance of cocoa cultivation is evident. What is striking however is that a higher proportion of children aged 5-17 years reported cocoa agriculture as their main economic activity compared to the older age groups. The same is true of non-cocoa agriculture. A higher proportion of children aged 15-17 years engage in cocoa cultivation as their main occupation compared to those children aged 5-14 years, but the reverse is true for non-cocoa agriculture.

Figure 6.4: Industry of main occupation in past 7 days by gender (percentage)

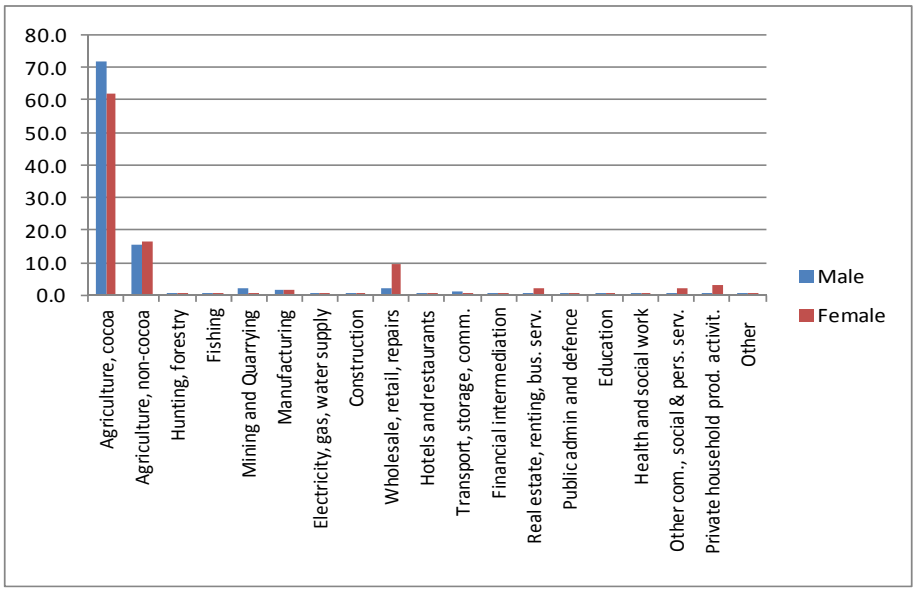


Figure 6.5: Industry of main occupation in past 7 days by age group (percentage)

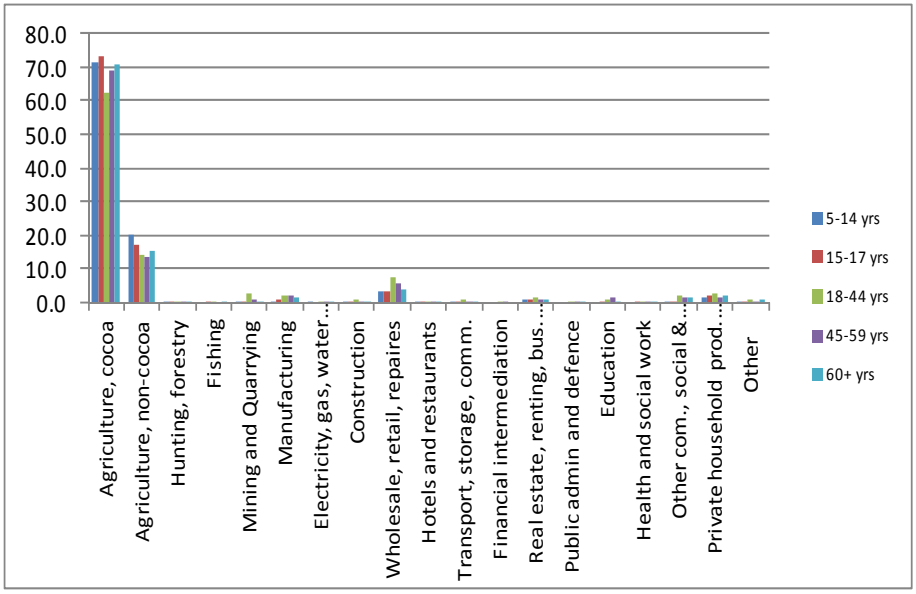
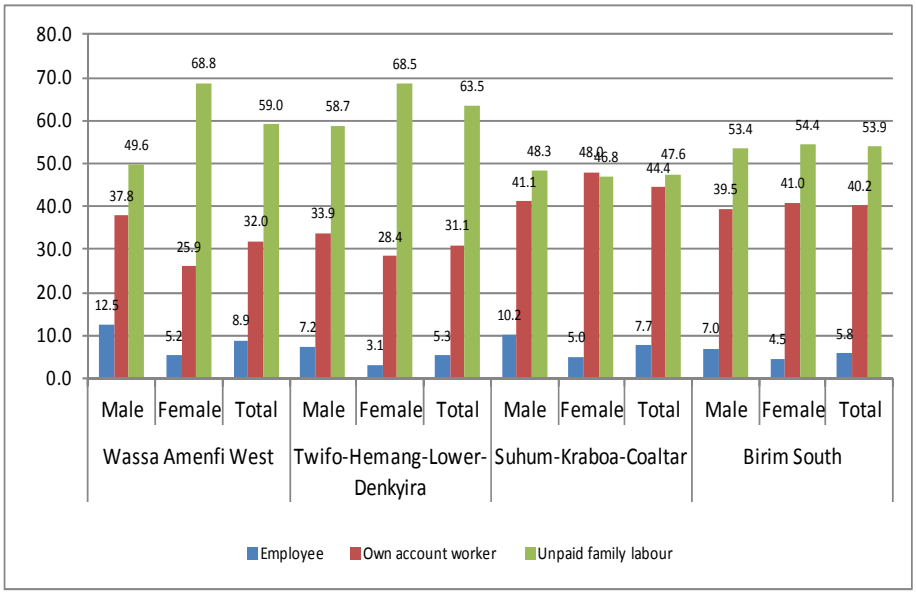


Figure 6.6 shows the employment status of respondents in the four districts by gender. More than half of household members worked over the past 7 days as unpaid family labour in all four districts, with Twifo-Hemang-Denkyira (63.5 per cent) recording the highest proportion of respondents engaged as unpaid family labourers. This is followed by own account workers, with about 36 per cent of household members having this status on average. Working as an employee is the least used option for household members, with an average of about 7 per cent of household members having this status, but this is relatively higher among males in Wassa-Amenfi West (12.5 per cent) and Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar (10.2 per cent).

Figure 6.6: Employment status in main occupation in past 7 days by district and gender (percentage)



The proportion of females working as unpaid family worker exceeds that of males across the districts except in Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar where males (48.3 per cent) edge out females (46.8 per cent) only slightly. In own-account work, a higher proportion of females than males have this status in Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar and Birim South. The reverse is the case in Wassa-Amenfi West and Twifo-Hemang-Denkyira.

In order to tease out more clearly the employment status of children in their main occupations, emphasis is placed on the 5-14 years and 15-17 years age groups. Table 6.5 shows the employment status of household members in this age range in the four districts by gender.

Table 6.5: Employment status in main occupation in past 7 days by age and gender (percentage)

		5-14 years			15-17 year		
		Employee	Own account worker	Unpaid family worker	Employee	Own account worker	Unpaid family worker
Wassa-Amenfi West	Male	1.9	1.1	97.0	8.1	2.0	89.9
	Female	1.6	1.3	97.0	3.5	6.7	89.8
Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira	Male	1.8	1.7	96.5	3.4	1.8	94.8
	Female	0.9	0.9	98.2	1.7	2.0	96.3
Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar	Male	2.9	3.0	94.1	7.8	3.3	88.6
	Female	2.7	3.5	93.8	3.2	4.5	92.4
Birim South	Male	1.1	1.9	97.0	2.2	2.6	94.8
	Female	0.7	1.0	98.3	3.6	4.7	91.7
Total	Male	1.9	1.8	96.3	5.4	2.3	92.1
	Female	1.4	1.5	97.1	2.9	4.6	92.6

Table 6.5 reveals that over 90 per cent of children aged 5-17 years' work as unpaid family workers across the four districts and across the sexes. This situation is more prevalent among those aged between 5 and 14 years (96.3 per cent of male respondents and 97.1 per cent of female respondents) compared to those aged 15-17 years (92.1 per cent of male respondents and 92.6 per cent of female respondents).Thus the main status of children aged between 5 and 17 years in the four districts is unpaid family worker.

Table 6.6 provides information on the average time spent on the main occupation by household members in the past 7 days. Table 6.6 shows that on average, children aged 5-17 years spend less time on all activities than their older counterparts, and this is also true of cocoa and non-cocoa agriculture. On average, children aged 5-14 years spent about 15 hours on their main occupations is the last 7 days, while those aged 15-17 years worked a bit longer, spending a total of 19.3 hours on average. Children aged 15-17 years also worked longer hours than those aged 5-14 years in both cocoa and non-cocoa agriculture. Other activities that children spend their time on as main occupation are mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, community, social and personal services, and private household productive activities.

Figure 6.7 shows the proportions of respondents who receive and do not receive remuneration in cash or in kind for their main occupation by district. About a third of household members indicated that they do receive remuneration in cash or in kind for their main economic activity. Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar district recorded the highest in terms of the proportion of household members receiving remuneration, with more than half household members indicating so. Wassa-Amenfi West is the least accounting for less than 16 per cent.

Table 6.6: Mean time spent in main occupation in past 7 days by age group (hrs)

Industry/business activity	5-14 years	15-17 years	18-44 years	45-59 years	60+ years	Total
Agriculture, cocoa	15.2	18.9	28.8	32.5	29.1	24.5
Agriculture, non-cocoa	13.8	17.8	27.8	29.8	28.0	22.2
Hunting, forestry	9.5	18.0	33.9	34.9	41.0	25.3
Fishing	0.0	70.0	5.5	0.0	48.0	32.3
Mining and quarrying	24.0	51.3	48.7	54.9	4.0	48.6
Manufacturing	19.3	45.3	42.6	43.1	33.4	40.0
Electricity, gas, water supply	14.0	0.0	48.3	25.0	70.0	44.9
Construction	35.0	20.0	37.8	29.4	47.5	36.9
Wholesale, retail, repairs	15.4	26.5	38.1	37.8	37.8	33.9
Hotels and restaurants	10.3	7.8	33.2	28.9	17.0	27.9
Transport, storage, communications	17.3	15.5	54.1	44.1	61.0	51.6
Financial intermediation	0.0	0.0	29.2	44.0	0.0	35.1
Real estate, renting, business activities	7.8	25.8	28.4	21.6	17.0	24.3
Public administration and defence	0.0	0.0	38.4	47.7	18.5	42.2
Education	0.0	28.0	33.4	35.5	24.3	33.3
Health and social work	0.0	0.0	34.6	40.9	36.5	36.5
Other community, social and personal services.	20.1	20.8	39.8	38.1	43.5	38.3

Private household prod. Activities	15.9	24.7	37.4	36.7	38.1	32.0
Total	14.9	19.3	31.0	33.0	29.9	25.8

In terms of gender, Figure 6.8 shows that a higher proportion of males (33.6 per cent) receive remuneration in cash or in kind than females (30.2 per cent).Higher age groups reported higher proportions of respondents receiving remuneration. For instance, whiles at least 43 per cent of household members aged 18 years and older reported that they receive remuneration for their main occupation, only 5.4 per cent and 8.7 per cent household members aged 5-14 years and 15-17 years respectively reported being paid for work done. This may be read as an indication of the exploitation of children.

Figure 6.7: Receipt of remuneration in main occupation in past 7 days by district (percentage)

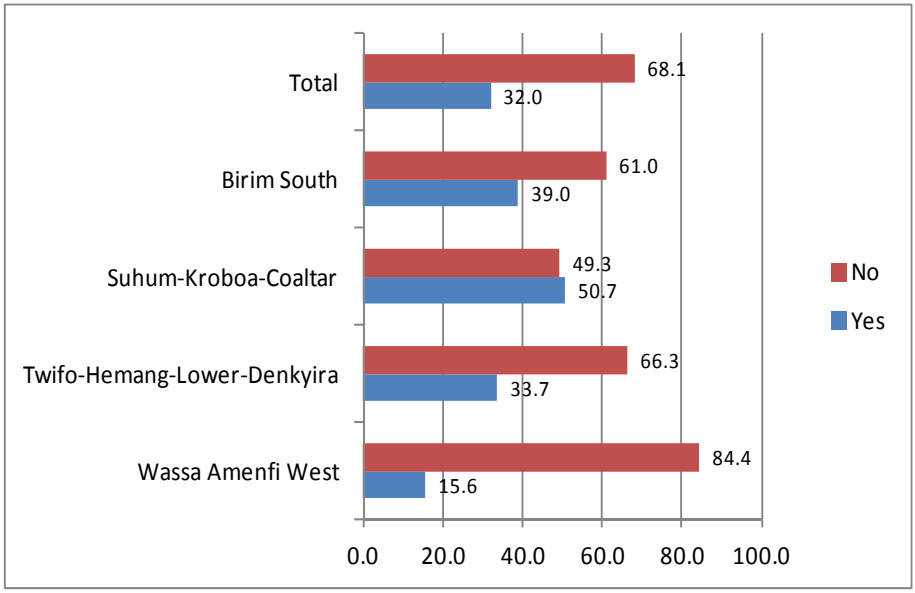
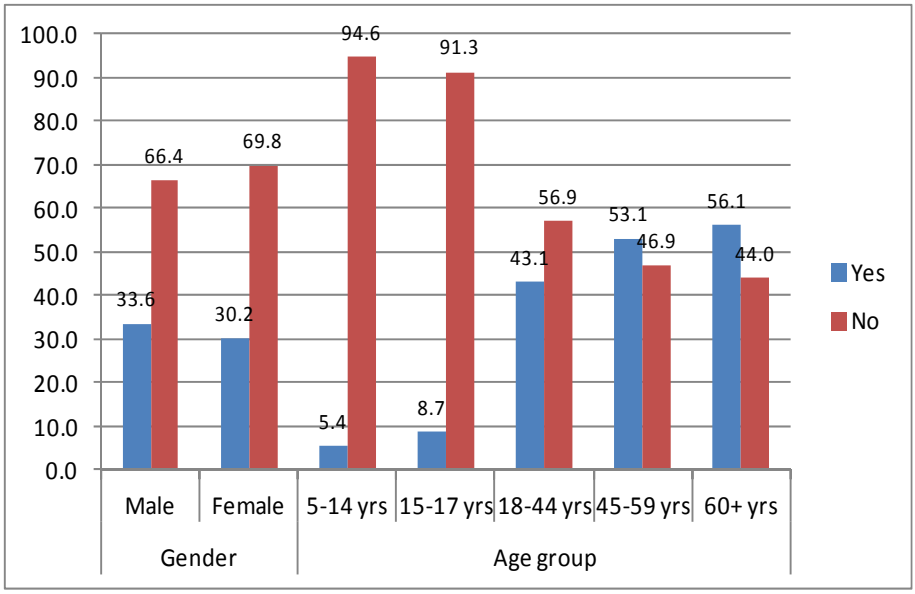


Figure 6.8: Receipt of remuneration in main occupation in past 7 days by gender and age (percentage)



Figures 6.9 and 6.10 show the average remuneration received by respondents in cash or in kind for work by district, gender and age group. Figure 6.9 reveals that the amounts received in cash are higher than the value of in-kind payments, and this is consistent across districts. On average, household members receive GH¢145.6 in cash per month and in-kind payments per month work out to an average of GH¢67.2. Households in Wassa-Amenfi West district reported both the highest average remuneration of GH¢270.0 in cash and in-kind payment of GH¢95.3 per month, followed by Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira district with GH¢141.7 cash remuneration and Suhum-Kroboa-Coaltar with GH¢115.2 cash remuneration per month. Households in Birim South reported mean cash remuneration of less than GH¢100.0. In terms of in-kind receipts, Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira, Suhum-Kroboa-Coaltar and Birim South are all quite matched.

With regards to gender, females reported an average cash remuneration of GH¢100.2 per month, whiles males reported a cash amount of GH¢184.2 per month, a figure that is more than 80 per cent higher. Females reported a higher in-kind remuneration (GH¢69.8 per month) than males (GH¢65.0) but this difference is only marginal. There are also significant differences between household members aged 5-17 years and those who are 18 years or older when it comes to cash and in-kind remuneration in main economic activity. It is observed from Figure 6.10 that across the age groups, respondents below 18 years reported the least remuneration in cash and in kind per month. Those in the age bracket of 5-14 years reported averages of GH¢30.4 in cash and GH¢16.6 in kind per month for work done whiles those in the 15-17 years age bracket reported averages of GH¢101.8 in cash and GH¢22.0 in kind per month. On the other hand, the least cash and in-kind remuneration received in main occupation for household members above 18 years is GH¢135.3 and GH¢68.1 respectively.

Figure 6.9: Mean remuneration in main occupation in past 7 days by district (GH¢)

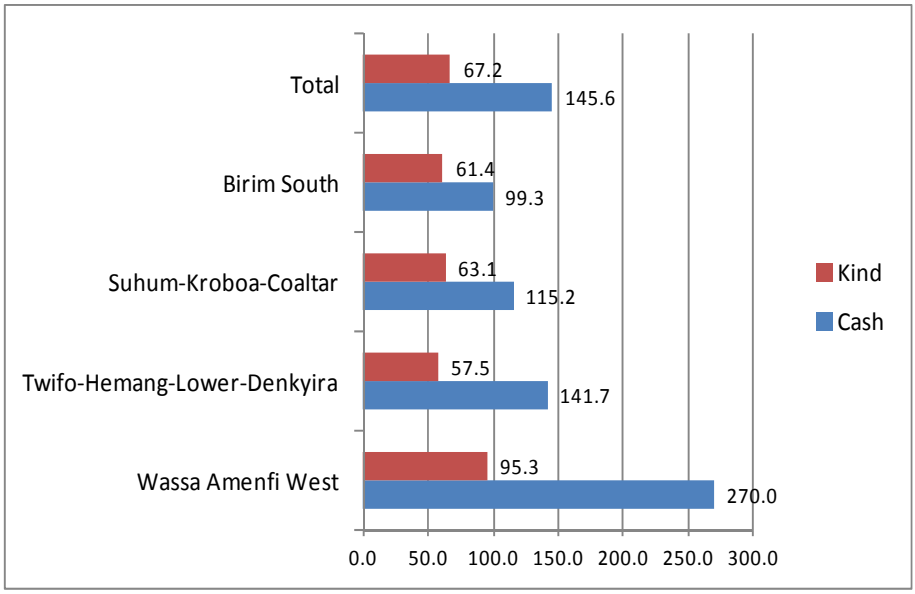
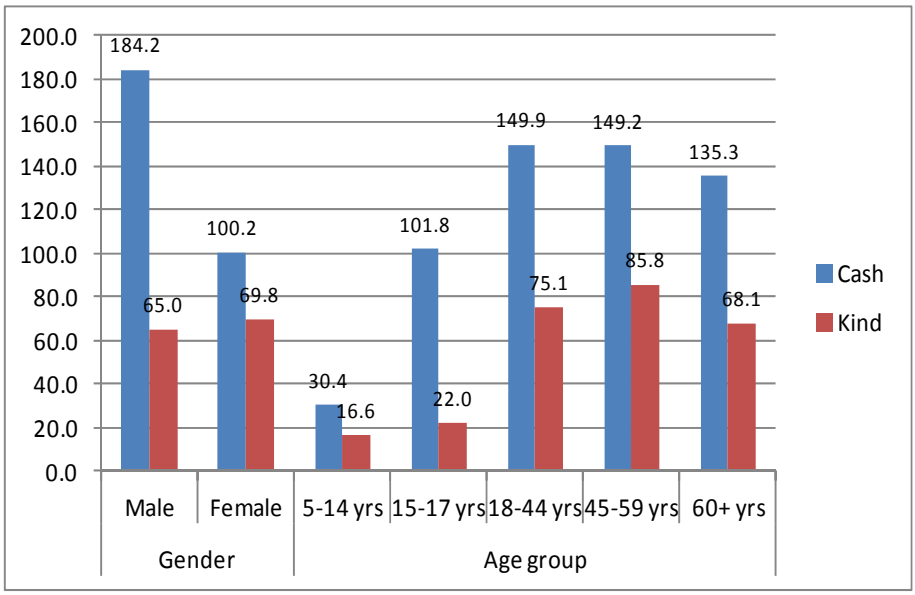


Figure 6.10: Mean remuneration in main occupation in past 7 days by gender and age (GH¢)



6.5 Working conditions of children

In order to ascertain the nature of the conditions under which children aged 5-17 work, the kinds of risks they face, the kinds of dangerous chemical, implements and equipment they work with and the kinds of injuries they often sustain through work, a number of questions regarding the working conditions were posed to these children.

Figures 6.11 and 6.12 show the proportion of respondents aged 5-17 whose main activity include work from 8 PM to 6 AM by district, gender and age group. In all, less than 5 per cent of children aged 5-17 years reportedly worked between 8 PM and 6 AM, with Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar recording the highest proportion of respondents (9.2 per cent), followed by Wassa-Amenfi West (4.8 per cent).In terms of gender a slightly higher proportion of female respondents (4.5 per cent) than males (4.2 per cent) worked between 8 PM and 6 AM. For children aged less than 18 years, those within the 15-17 years age group reported higher proportions of respondents (5.7 per cent) who worked between 8 PM and 6 AM than those in the 5-14 years age group (3.8 per cent).

Figure 6.11: Work from 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. by district (percentage)

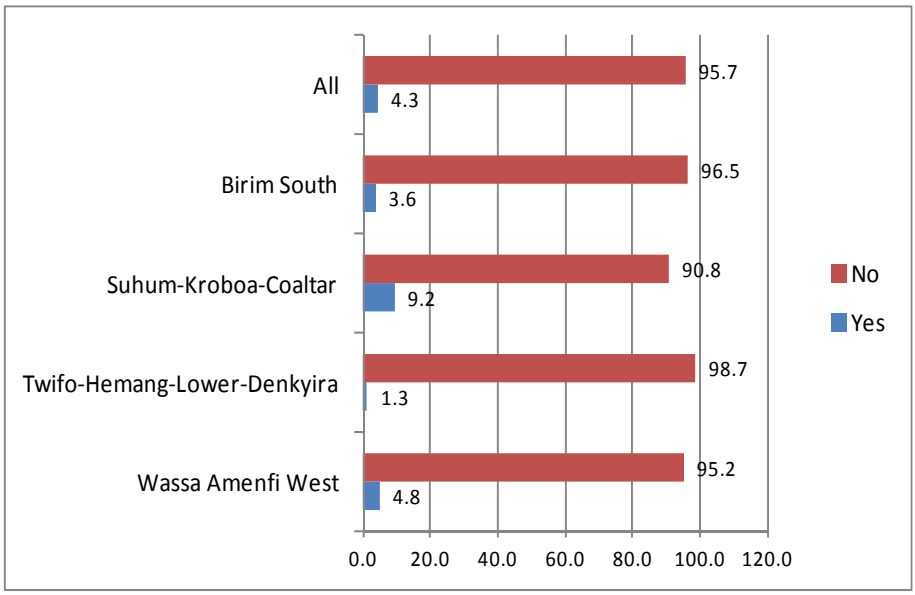


Figure 6.12: Work from 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. by gender and age group (percentage)

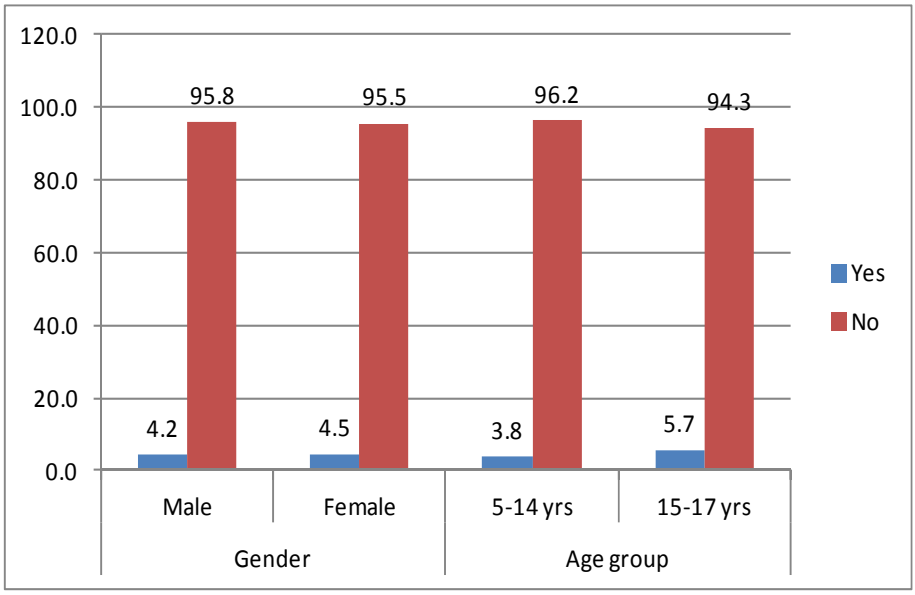


Figure 6.13 shows the proportions of respondents aged 5-17 years who work with various tools and chemicals which are likely to pose certain hazards. The highest proportion of respondents reported having used long and sharp cutlass for all activities (44.6 per cent) and particularly for cocoa activities (50.3 per cent).This is followed by knapsack sprayer with 3.2 per cent for all activities and 3.9 per cent for cocoa (agriculture).Also, 3.7 per cent of respondents use agrochemicals for cocoa (agriculture) activities. For the remaining tools, only very small percentage of children reported using them for work.

Figure 6.13: Use of dangerous tools and chemicals for work (percentage)

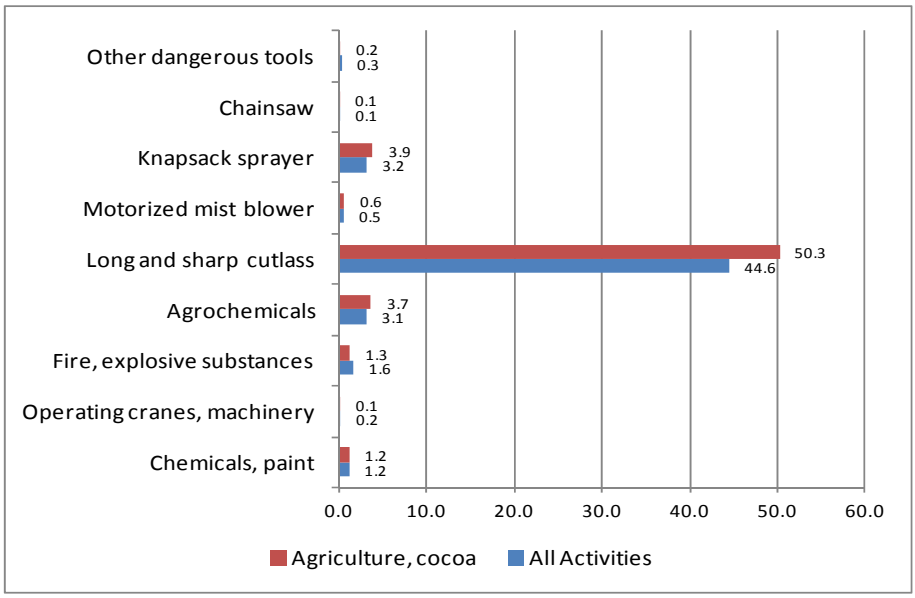


Figure 6.14: Exposure to dangerous or hazardous work environment (percentage)

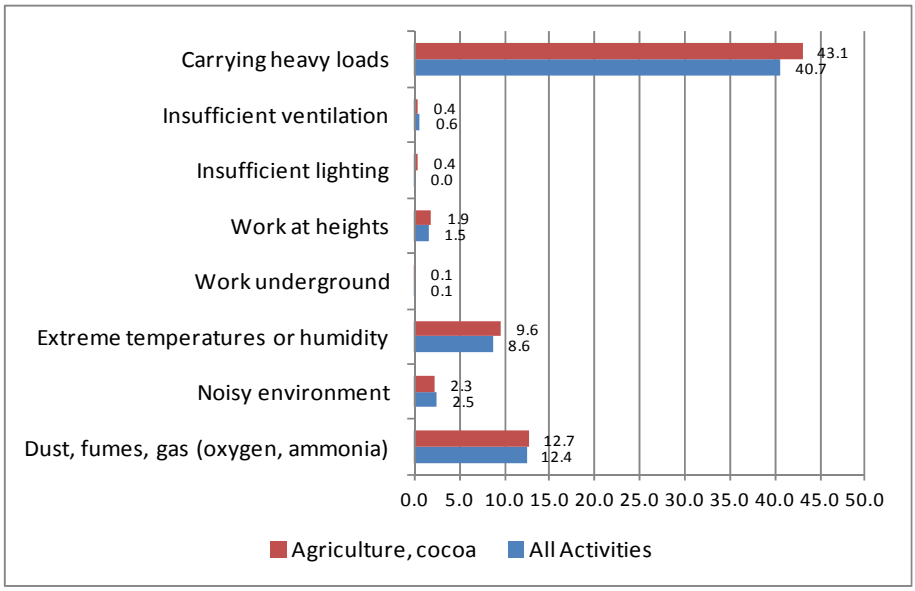


Figure 6.14 reports the proportions of respondents aged 5-17 years who experience certain hazardous or dangerous conditions in their work environment. For all activities, about 41 per cent of respondents reported having to carry heavy loads while 43 per cent of respondents engaged in cocoa (agriculture) related activities reported the same condition. Also, 12.4 per cent of respondents are exposed to dust, fumes, gas (oxygen, ammonia) for all activities and 12.7 per cent respondents reported same for those engaged in cocoa (agriculture) related activities. Quite a significant proportion of respondents also reported their exposure to extreme temperature or humidity in their field of work (8.6 per cent for all activities and 9.6 per cent for cocoa related activities).A very small proportion (0.4 per cent) reported insufficient lighting and ventilation in cocoa (agriculture) activities.

Figure 6.15 shows the proportion of respondents that engage in certain agricultural activities or worked under conditions deemed to be dangerous or hazardous to children. It is evident from the figure that 42.3 per cent of respondents break cocoa pods with breaking knives, and 26.2 per cent harvest cocoa with harvesting hook in cocoa (agriculture) activities. Also, for cocoa (agriculture) activities, 15.3 per cent of respondents reported clearing forest or felling trees whiles 11.2 per cent reported working in the vicinity of farm during pesticide spraying and 3.7 per cent reported burning bush. Thus quite a significant proportion of respondents aged 5-17 years do engage in activities that expose them to certain risks or dangers.

Figure 6.15: Agricultural activities performed in job (percentage)

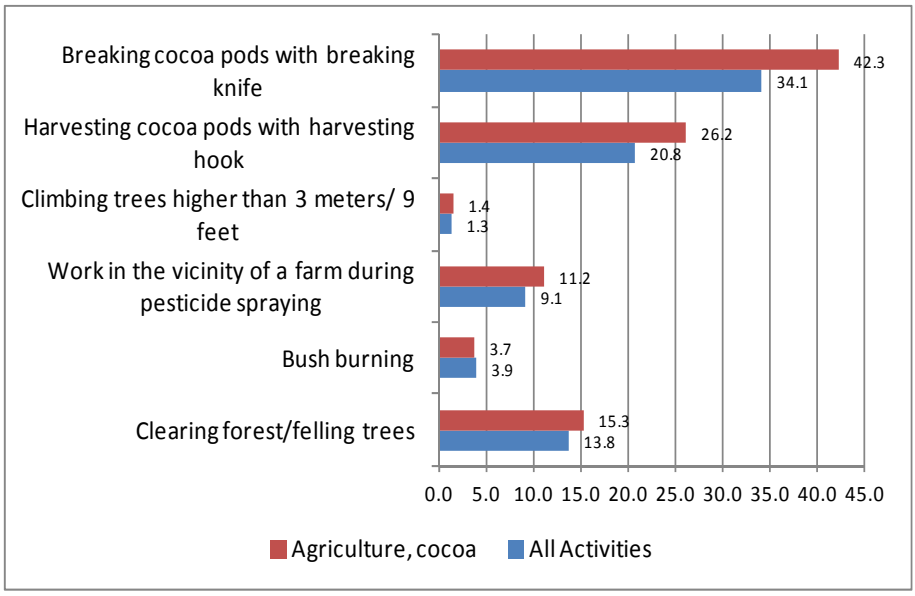


Figure 6.16 presents the proportion of respondents who use protective clothing when engaged in hazardous activities classified by districts. Figure 6.16 indicates that 43.1 per cent of total respondents reported using protective clothes while the remaining 56.9 per cent do not use protective clothing. Birim South recorded the highest proportion of those who use protective clothing (50.3 per cent), followed by Twifo-Hemang-Lower Denkyira (44 per cent).Use of protective clothing in terms of gender shows that males recorded a higher proportion of respondents using protective clothing (46.5 per cent) compared to females (38.6 per cent) as indicated in Figure 6.17. With regards to age groups, those between 15 and 17 years recorded a higher proportion of respondents (48.3 per cent) using protective clothing than those in the 5-14 years age bracket (41.3 per cent).

Figure 6.16: Use of basic foot and other protective clothing by district (percentage)

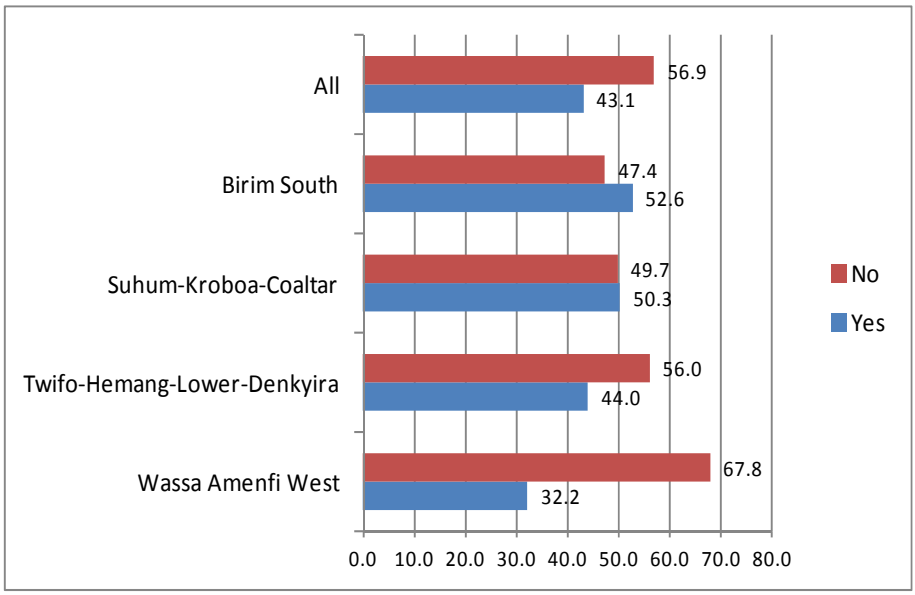


Figure 6.17: Use of basic foot and other protective clothing by gender and age (percentage)

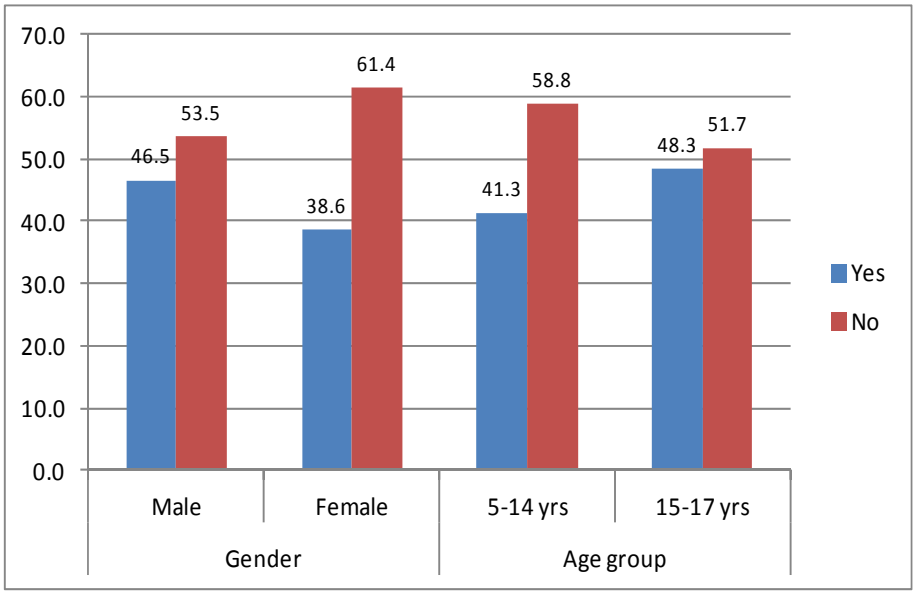


Figure 6.18 presents results on the proportion of children aged 5-17 years who experienced certain injuries associated with their activity or jobs over the past 12 months. Injury from knives and other sharp objects topped the list, recording 6.1 per cent and 6.5 per cent of respondents for all activities and cocoa (agriculture) sector respectively. This is followed by injury from over-exertion with 2 per cent of respondents for all activities and 2.1 per cent of respondents for cocoa (agriculture) activities indicating this. The type of injury least reported is that from crime or violence (Figure 6.18).

Figure 6.18: Injuries over past 12 months due to activity (percentage)

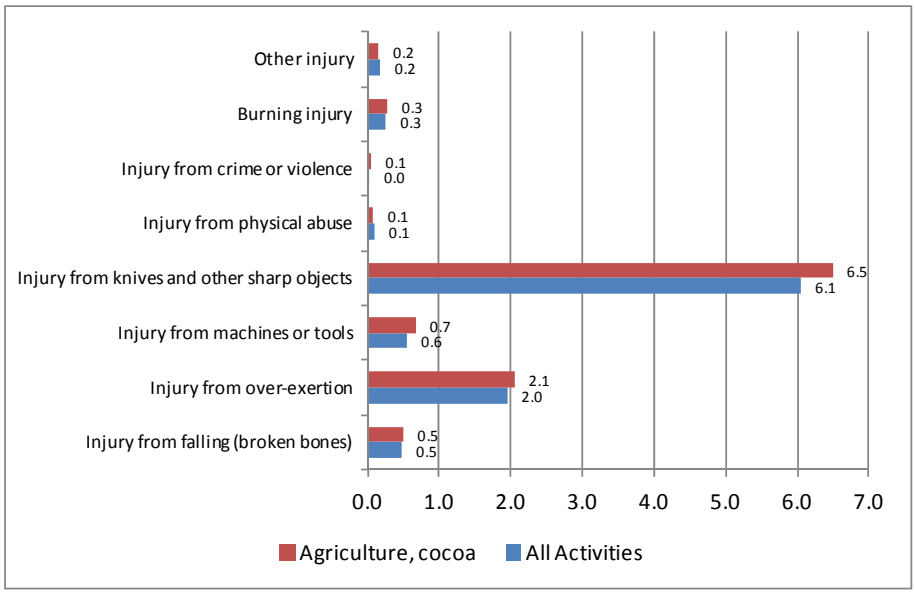
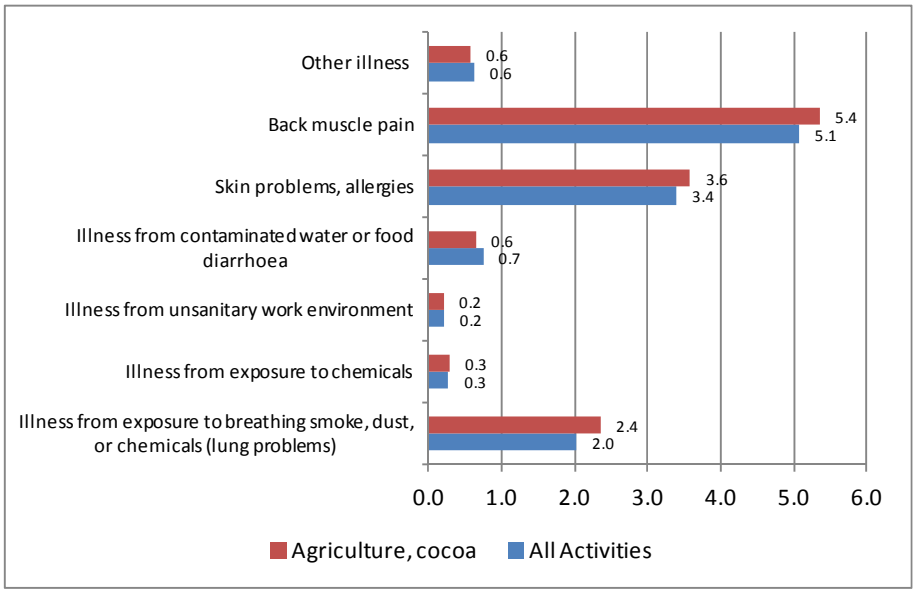


Figure 6.19: Illness over past 12 months due to activity (percentage)



The proportion of children aged 5-17 years who reported certain illnesses as a result of their work is presented in Figure 6.19. Among the various illnesses associated with their various works, the highest proportion of respondents reported back muscle pain (5.1 per cent and 5.4 per cent for all activities and cocoa activities respectively), followed by illness from exposure to breathing smoke, dust, or chemicals (lung problems) which recorded 2.4 per cent for cocoa (agriculture) activities. The least reported illness is that from insanitary work environment reported by 0.2 per cent for all activities and cocoa (agriculture) activities.

6.6 Opinion on child labour

This section discusses the opinions of households on children engaged in economic activities. From Table 6.7, majority (85 per cent) of households are of the opinion that children who work often sacrifice their learning opportunities and their future. About 15 per cent of households, on the other hand, are of the opinion that child labour is good because it helps children learn work skills for adult life. Almost 90 per cent of households in Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira view child labour as amounting to sacrificing the learning opportunities and future of children.

Table 6.7: Opinion on child labour by district (percentage)

	Wassa-Amenfi West	Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira	Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar	Birim South	Total
Opinion 1					
a) Child labour is good because it helps children learn work skills for adult life	17.2	11.1	13.4	18	14.9
b) Children who work often sacrifice their learning opportunities and their future	82.8	88.9	86.6	82	85.1
Opinion 2					
a) Child labour is good for small children's development	10.3	5.1	9.9	15.6	9.8
b) Small children should use their free time to play or learn, instead of working	89.7	94.9	90.1	84.4	90.2
Opinion 3					
a) Children who work are stronger and healthier than those who do not	20.4	15.6	20.9	24.8	20.1
b) Child labour is hazardous, no child should be exposed to labour risks	79.6	84.4	79.1	75.2	79.9
Opinion 4					
a) Child labour is needed because of family poverty	20	17.6	14.7	20.6	18.2
b) Child labour is unacceptable and should be avoided	80	82.4	85.3	79.4	81.8
Opinion 5					
a) Children do not need to go to school to be later successful in life	3.8	3.7	8.5	7.4	5.5
b) Education is a key issue for personal success in life	96.2	96.3	91.5	92.6	94.5

About 90 per cent of all households are of the opinion that small children should use their free time to play or learn, instead of working (Table 6.7).A lower proportion (84 per cent) of households in Birim South are however of this view. About 10 per cent of households on the other hand are of the opinion that child labour is good for small children's development.

Table 6.7 also portrays that majority (80 per cent) of households are of the opinion that child labour is hazardous and that no child should be exposed to labour risks. The remainder of households however is of the opinion that children who work are stronger and

healthier than those who do not, with a slightly higher per cent in Birim South sharing this view.

In Table 6.7, 18 per cent of the households are of the view that child labour is needed because of family poverty; whiles 82 per cent allude to the position that child labour is unacceptable and should be avoided. Relatively more households (85 per cent) in Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar hold the latter view.

On the issue of education being key for personal future success, about 95 per cent of all households hold this view, whiles only 5 per cent favour the opinion that children do not need to go to school to be later successful in life.

7. Household agriculture

7.1 Introduction

Agriculture is the mainstay of Ghana's economy. The agricultural sector contributes significantly to the GDP of the economy, is a major source of food supply for the population, and provides employment largely for rural people.

This section provides information on household agricultural activities in the four districts. It discusses agricultural activities over the past 12 months, including the raising of animals, plots farmed by the households, the sizes and the ownership status of the plots. The section also covers output of various agricultural products, sales, and processing. Finally ownership of various animals and which household member is responsible for keeping the animals is discussed.

7.2 Agricultural activities in the past 12 months

Table 7.1 shows the proportion of households in the four districts that engaged in any form of agriculture, including the raising of animals over the last 12 months. It is evident from Table 7.1 that almost all households in the four districts undertook an agricultural activity, including the raising of animals over the last 12 months. Birim South District recorded the highest percentage of 99.6 per cent while Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar recorded the lowest of 94.4 per cent. On average however, about 98 per cent of all households undertook agricultural activity, implying that households in these districts are highly agricultural.

Table 7.1: Household agricultural activities over last 12 months (percentage)

	Conducted any agricultural activities over last 12 months	Cultivated land owned, rented or borrowed over past 12 months
Wassa-Amenfi West	97.3	99.2
Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira	98.8	99.0
Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar	94.4	96.3
Birim South	99.6	99.7
Total	97.6	98.7

The survey also sought from households whether or not they had cultivated land they either own, rented or borrowed for agriculture in the past 12 months. The results are also presented in Table 7.1. The evidence in Table 7.1 shows that close to a hundred per cent of households cultivated land they own, rented or borrowed over the past 12 months. Birim South District recorded the highest proportion of households with 99.7 per cent.

The number of plots cultivated by households in the three communities ranges from one to 12 as depicted by Table 7.2. The majority of households cultivated between 1 and 6 plots, with over 90 per cent of households claiming so. In exception of Birim South District, the highest proportion of households cultivated 2 plots across the districts. Table 7.2 also shows that the maximum number of plots cultivated by a given household is 12, and this is accounted for solely by households in Wassa-Amenfi West.

Table 7.2: Number of plots cultivated by households by district (percentage)

Number of plots	Wassa-Amenfi West	Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira	Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar	Birim South	Total
1	8.2	17.4	20.4	10.1	12.9
2	23.2	31.0	40.2	29.2	29.1
3	14.3	26.3	26.2	29.6	22.1
4	23.6	12.2	8.8	16.8	17.1
5	6.8	4.1	1.8	4.4	4.8
6	12.8	4.7	1.5	4.7	7.4
7	3.9	1.5	0.3	1.8	2.3
8	3.5	1.7	0.9	2.9	2.5
9	2.8	0.5	0.0	0.6	1.3
10	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
11	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
12	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 7.3 shows the distribution of households according to various modes of acquisition of cultivated land across the four districts. Own land (inherited/gift/bought) and sharecropping land are the most important forms of land ownership in the three communities, both accounting for more than 85 per cent of cultivated land. Table 7.3 indicates that 46.8 per cent of total households cultivate land that they own (inherited/gift/bought), followed by sharecropped land accounting for 38.5 per cent of total households. About 8 per cent of households cultivated family land, while a little over 4 per cent rented or leased land. Cultivating a forest reserve is the least option used, accounting for a paltry 0.1 per cent, and it is adopted exclusively by households in Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar. In the Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira and Wassa-Amenfi West districts, a higher proportion of households use lands that they own (inherited/gift/bought), recording 59.5 per cent and 44.1 per cent respectively. On the other hand, relatively higher proportions of households cultivate land on sharecropping basis in Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar and Birim South districts, recording 45.1 per cent and 47.5 per cent respectively. Use of family land for cultivation is relatively higher among households in Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar (12.1 per cent) while households in Birim South make relatively more use of rented/leased land (7.7 per cent).

Table 7.3: Mode of acquisition of cultivated land by district(percentage)

Number of plots	Own (inherited/ gift/bought)	Family own	Rented/lease	Borrowed	Share-cropped	Forest reserved	Total
Wassa-Amenfi West	59.5	6.1	1.3	2.2	30.9	0.0	100.0
Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira	44.1	8.8	5.7	2.0	39.4	0.0	100.0
Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar	34.6	12.1	5.3	2.9	45.1	0.1	100.0
Birim South	34.3	6.8	7.7	3.7	47.5	0.0	100.0
Total	46.8	7.9	4.2	2.6	38.5	0.0	100.0

7.3 Planted, harvested and sold crops

Table 7.4 shows the distribution of major crops cultivated on plots by households in the four districts. Four crops, namely, cocoa, cassava, plantain and maize, dominate the plots cultivated by households in the four districts. Together they account for about 88 per cent of all cultivated plots. It is evident from the table that cocoa (41.4 per cent) accounted for the highest proportion of plots cultivated by to households in all the four districts, followed by cassava (21.2 per cent), plantain (15.7 per cent) and maize (8.6 per cent).This means that cocoa is the major crop cultivated by farmers in the four districts, followed by cassava and plantain.

Cocoa, in Wassa-Amenfi West (52.6 per cent), accounts for a highest proportion of all plots cultivated across districts. Birim South is in second place (45.5 per cent), followed by Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira (36.9 per cent), and then Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar (21.1 per cent).On the other hand, cassava cultivation is relatively more popular in Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar and Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira, accounting for 27.5 per cent and 22.5 per cent of all plots, respectively, compared to Wassa-Amenfi West (18.8 per cent) and Birim South (18.1 per cent).

Table 7.4 also shows the distribution of major crops cultivated on the first three plots by households in the four districts. Again, the dominance of the four crops, cocoa, cassava, plantain and maize, is evident and their respective rankings on the first three plots cultivated is fairly consistent with what obtains for all the plots cultivated except for maize in Wassa-Amenfi West district. In Oil palm and cocoyam and yam cultivation make use of larger proportions of household plots compared to maize in Wassa-Amenfi West.

Table 7.4: Most important crops cultivated on plots by district (percentage)

	Wassa-Amenfi West	Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira	Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar	Birim South	Total
All plots					
Cassava	18.8	22.5	27.5	18.1	21.2
Cocoa	52.6	36.9	21.1	45.5	41.4
Plantain	15.8	15.4	18.1	13.2	15.7
Maize	1.6	12.2	17.4	8.8	8.6
Oil palm	2.9	4.3	3.0	4.4	3.5
Yam	1.9	1.0	1.1	0.6	1.3
Cocoyam	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.0	2.3
Others	4.2	5.5	9.0	7.4	6.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Plot No. 1					
Cassava	18.1	23.9	26.9	18.0	21.8
Cocoa	53.8	34.3	23.0	51.1	40.7
Plantain	16.1	16.3	17.3	12.8	15.9
Maize	1.7	13.9	17.6	7.0	9.7
Oil palm	2.8	3.3	2.6	3.4	3.0
Yam	1.9	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.2
Cocoyam	2.0	2.3	2.7	1.8	2.2

Others	3.6	5.2	8.8	5.4	5.5
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Plot No. 2					
Cassava	21.2	21.9	29.5	18.6	22.4
Cocoa	52.5	37.3	16.5	42.5	40.1
Plantain	15.0	15.1	20.2	14.1	15.8
Maize	1.3	11.9	17.6	9.8	8.6
Oil palm	2.5	4.4	3.6	5.9	3.8
Yam	1.7	1.3	0.8	0.3	1.2
Cocoyam	2.0	2.2	2.4	1.3	2.0
Others	3.8	5.9	9.4	7.5	6.1
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Plot No. 3					
Cassava	20.6	20.6	27.7	18.0	20.9
Cocoa	46.2	41.2	20.5	39.0	40.2
Plantain	17.9	12.8	17.2	14.3	15.8
Maize	1.8	9.5	14.4	11.9	7.4
Oil palm	4.0	6.6	3.0	3.7	4.4
Yam	2.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.5
Cocoyam	2.3	2.5	4.4	3.6	2.9
Others	4.9	5.8	11.9	8.5	6.9
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In Table 7.5 is presented the proportion of households who sold harvested crops or traded them for other goods or services. From the table, the highest proportion of total households (98 per cent) sold cocoa, followed by oil palm (72.7 per cent) and cassava (50.4 per cent).Wassa-Amenfi West District recorded the highest proportion of households (99.4 per cent) that sold cocoa, followed by Suhum-Kroboa-Coaltar District with 98.8 per cent. It can therefore be inferred from the table that cocoa and oil palm are the major cash crops in the four districts. The least sold crop is yam (17.3 per cent) and this percentage is lower in Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira and Wassa-Amenfi West than in Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar and Birim South.

Table 7.5: Harvested crops sold or exchanged for other goods over the last 12 months (percentage)

	Wassa-Amenfi West	Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira	Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar	Birim South	Total
Cassava	39.8	40.0	67.6	67.9	50.4
Cocoa	99.4	94.0	98.9	97.8	98.0
Plantain	43.2	55.8	81.2	75.4	58.0
Maize	27.3	21.6	49.2	59.1	38.5
Cocoyam	19.0	22.6	64.4	42.6	34.1
Yam	15.7	14.3	23.1	29.4	17.3
Oil palm	61.1	72.5	71.4	87.3	72.7
All crops	72.6	63.2	73.1	83.4	72.5

Table 7.6 shows the mean value of unprocessed crops sold in the four districts. The table reveals that cocoa leads all the major crops across the four districts by recording a mean total value of GH¢1, 315.8, followed by oil palm (GH¢407.4) and plantain (GH¢250.8).Cocoa yam fetches the lowest mean income from the sale of unprocessed crops. Wassa-Amenfi West District recorded the highest mean value of cocoa sold (GH¢1,571.5), followed by Birim South District (GH¢1,169.9).In general, holding other factors constant, there seems to be quite some positive correlation between the proportion of crops sold (Table 7.5) and the mean income earned form sales (Table 7.6).In sum, Table 7.6 indicates that households in the four districts earn the greater share of their farm (crop) income from cocoa and oil palm.

Table 7.6: Mean total value of unprocessed crop sales by district (GH¢)

	Wassa-Amenfi West	Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira	Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar	Birim South	Total
Cassava	1571.5	947.5	898.4	1169.9	1315.8
Cocoa	170.0	138.7	189.0	162.3	169.8
Plantain	254.1	147.5	317.9	235.3	250.8
Maize	245.1	156.1	175.1	147.1	167.0
Cocoyam	83.2	71.0	176.6	98.4	124.3
Yam	177.0	153.0	268.8	316.0	202.2
Oil palm	580.4	307.3	364.9	393.8	407.4
All crops	1234.8	673.1	434.0	761.7	889.7

7.4 Animal holdings

Table 7.7 shows the proportion of households that raised or owned animals since January 1, 2012, in the four districts. From the table, it is evident that hens (chicken) are by far the most popular animal owned or raised by households. More than 67 per cent of all households owned or raised hens (chicken) since 1st January. This is followed by roosters (26.6 per cent), goats (25.4 per cent), cats (18.9 per cent), dogs (18.2 per cent), and sheep and lamb (16.1 per cent).For the remaining animals listed in Table 7.7, they are owned/raised by less than 3 per cent of households in the four districts.

Table 7.7: Household animal holdings by district (percentage)

Animal name	Wassa-Amenfi West	Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira	Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar	Birim South	Total
Bull	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3
Cow	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Pigs	0.8	0.8	4.6	1.0	1.7
Horses	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Mules and donkeys	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sheep and lamb	22.6	7.7	22.8	7.6	16.1
Goats	11.3	26.1	45.3	26.2	25.4
Roosters	23.3	34.5	24.4	24.3	26.6
Hens, chicken	64.7	74.4	65.4	64.9	67.3
Turkeys	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.2

Ducks	1.0	3.8	3.8	1.5	2.4
Rabbits	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.5
Bee hives	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Fish in ponds	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.4
Cats	18.9	24.9	16.2	13.9	18.9
Ostriches	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
Dogs	19.8	23.4	12.2	15.6	18.2

Hens (chicken) and roosters are most popular among households in Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira, with 74.4 per cent and 34.5.1 per cent of households reporting ownership of them respectively. A higher proportion of households in Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar own goats (45.3 per cent) and sheep and lamb (22.8 per cent) compared to the three other districts. Relatively more households in Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira own dogs (23.4 per cent) and cats (24.9 per cent) compared to households in Wassa-Amenfi West, Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar and Birim South. Only households in Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira and Birim South own horses.

8. Housing and assets

8.1 Introduction

This section presents statistics on selected housing characteristics and assets of households in the four districts. It provides information which can be used in assessing the general socio-economic conditions of households in these districts. Some of the information collected from the survey included type of dwelling; occupancy status; number of rooms occupied; source of water supply; main materials used in the construction of walls, floor and roof of buildings; basic utilities; type of toilets used and types of assets owned.

8.2 Type of dwelling

Table 8.1 presents the distribution of households by type of dwelling. Across the districts, three types of dwelling are very popular, namely, rooms in compound/house, separate house/bungalow and semi-detached unit. The greater proportion of households lives in rooms in compound houses (58 per cent), followed by separate house/bungalow (26 per cent), and the semi-detached unit (13 per cent).While this ranking is consistent across the four districts, there are some district peculiarities however. Compared to the other three districts, Birim South has the highest percentage of households living in separate house/bungalow (43 per cent) but also the lowest percentage of households living in semi-detached units (8 per cent).Less than 1 per cent of households lives in flat/apartment and tents/improvised structures.

Table 8.1: Type of dwelling by district (percentage)

Type of dwelling	Wassa-Amenfi West	Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira	Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar	Birim South	Total
Separate house/bungalow	19.8	22.2	26.2	42.8	25.9
Semi-detached unit	11.7	18.6	12.9	7.7	13.0
Rooms in compound/house	65.4	55.1	59.4	44.3	57.7
Flat/apartment	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5
Huts/shacks	2.2	3.8	0.9	4.4	2.7
Tents/improvised	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0

The survey also probed for the number of rooms used exclusively for sleeping. Table 8.2 presents the results. Table 8.2 reveals that for almost all the households, the number of rooms used exclusively for sleeping ranges between 1 and 6, and this accounts for about 99 per cent of households. An extreme case of 22 rooms used exclusively for sleeping is recorded in Birim South by 0.1 per cent of households.

Table 8.2: Number of rooms used exclusively for sleeping by district (percentage)

No. of rooms	Wassa-Amenfi West	Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira	Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar	Birim South	Total
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1

1	45.3	37.0	46.1	42.5	42.9
2	33.2	30.2.	32.7	33.1	32.3
3	12.6	18.4	13.4	15.7	14.8
4	5.1	7.3	4.5	4.6	5.4
5	2.5	4.2	1.7	1.7	2.6
6	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0
7	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.5
8	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2
9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
10	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
11	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0

8.3 Housing conditions

Table 8.3 shows the main construction material of the outer wall of the main building of households in the various districts. The majority of households use mud/bricks as the main construction material of the outer wall for their main buildings (48 per cent), followed by Cement/sandcrete/blocks (29 per cent) and Mudbrick with cement plastering (20 per cent).Cement/sandcrete/blocks are however more popular in Wassa-Amenfi West (32 per cent), Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar (32 per cent) and Birim South (32 per cent) compared to Twifo-Hemang Lower Denkyira (21 per cent).Similarly, Mud brick is a more popular construction material of outer wall of main buildings in Twifo-Hemang Lower Denkyira (24 per cent), Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar (22 per cent) and Birim (20 per cent) than in Wassa-Amenfi West (16 per cent).

The main construction materials used for the roof of the main buildings by households in the four districts is depicted in Table 8.3. The table shows that majority of households used corrugated iron sheets for the roofing of their main buildings (86 per cent), followed by palm leaves/raffia/thatch (7.4 per cent), asbestos/slate (2.7 per cent) and bamboo (2.5 per cent).About 97 per cent of households in Suhum-Kroboa-Coaltar used corrugated iron sheets, while less than 1 per cent used palm leaves/raffia/thatch. A sizeable proportion of households in Birim South used asbestos/slate (8.5 per cent), while the same is true of bamboo in Wassa-Amenfi West (5.3 per cent).It is observed from the Table 8.3 that only 0.1 per cent of households in each of the four districts used wood as the main material for the roofing of their main buildings. Households in the four districts however do not use roofing tiles as main construction material for main building.

Table 8.3: Main construction materials used by households, by district (percentage)

No. of rooms	Wassa-Amenfi West	Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira	Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar	Birim South	Total
Material for outer wall					
Mud/bricks	50.8	51.0	42.9	46.9	48.3
Wood/bamboo	0.8	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.7
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.4
Stone	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2

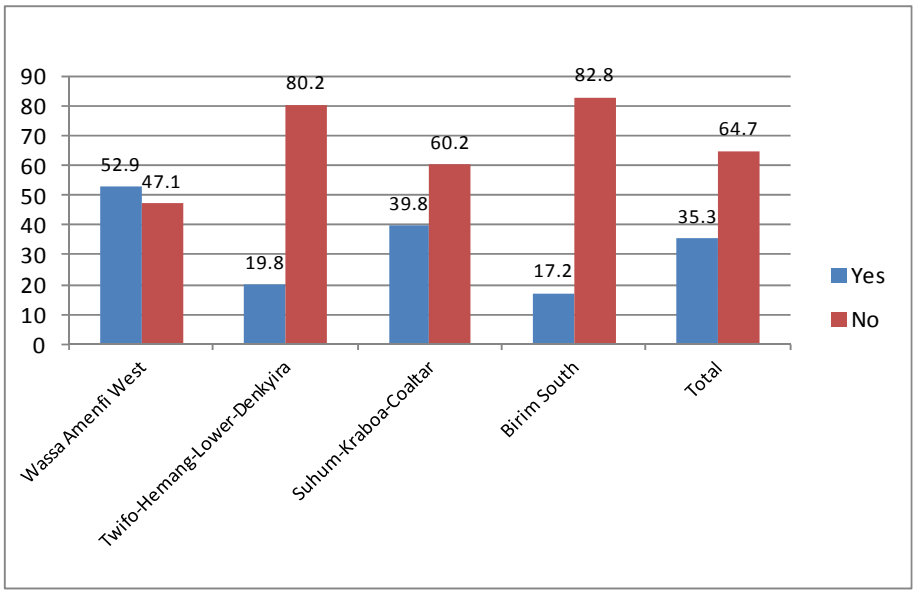
Cement/sandcrete/blocks	31.7	20.5	31.6	32.4	29.0
Burnt bricks	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Landcrete	0.4	3.0	0.4	0.0	1.0
Thatch	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Mudbrick with cement plastering	15.7	24.3	22.3	20.1	20.2
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Material for the roof					
Palm leaves/raffia/thatch	8.9	10.5	0.3	9.5	7.4
Wood	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Corrugated iron sheets	81.8	85.9	96.7	79.2	85.8
Cement/concrete	0.9	1.3	1.9	2.0	1.4
Asbestos/slate	2.8	0.2	0.8	8.5	2.7
Roofing tiles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mudbricks/earth	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Bamboo	5.3	2.0	0.1	0.8	2.5
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Material for the floor					
Earth/mud/mud bricks	23.5	13.8	12.3	18.6	17.6
Wood	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Stone	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4
Cement/concrete	74.5	85.6	87.0	80.3	81.2
Burnt bricks	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Vynil tiles	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Ceramic/marble tiles	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4

Figure 8.3 also indicates that the main construction material for the floor of the main building in the four districts is predominantly cement/concrete (81 per cent).It is however a relatively popular floor construction material for households in Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira (86 per cent) and Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar (87 per cent).The second most important main floor construction material is earth/mud/mud bricks (18 per cent), and this is largely used by households in Wassa-Amenfi West (24 per cent) and Birim South (19 per cent).Stone, ceramic/marble tiles, wood, burnt bricks and Vynil are used by a negligible proportion of households.

8.4 Access to working electricity

Figure 8.1 presents information on access to working electricity by households in the four districts. Figure 8.1 reveals that about 65 per cent of all households do not have access to electricity in their dwelling, but there are variations across districts. Birim South district recorded the highest percentage of households with no access to working electricity in their dwelling (83 per cent), followed by Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira District (80 per cent).On the other hand, Wassa-Amenfi West district recorded the highest percentage of households with access to working electricity (53 per cent), followed by Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar District (40 per cent).

Figure 8.1: Access to working electricity by district (percentage)



8.5 Main sources of drinking water

Table 8.4 shows the main sources of drinking water for households in the districts, and reveals that 63 per cent of households source their drinking water from borehole/hand dug well. Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira district recorded the highest percentage of households sourcing their drinking water from borehole/hand dug well (88 per cent), followed by Birim South (80 per cent).The second most important source of drinking water for households is river/stream, with 31 per cent of households reporting this source. This source is particularly important for Wassa-Amenfi West (42 per cent) and Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar (43 per cent) households. The percentage of households that get drinking water from pipe into their dwelling is negligible (0.4 per cent), and these are mainly households in Wassa-Amenfi West (0.9 per cent) and Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar (0.3 per cent).No household reported using bottled water as source of drinking water. Use of sachet water as drinking water is relatively more common among households in Wassa- Amenfi West (3.3 per cent) and Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar (3.6 per cent) compared to Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira (0.3 per cent) and Birim South (0.7 per cent) districts. Surprisingly, only households in Wassa-Amenfi West have access to drinking water from public stand pipe (1.8 per cent).

Table 8.4: Main sources of drinking water by district (percentage)

Source	Wassa-Amenfi West	Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira	Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar	Birim South	Total
Pipe into dwelling	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4
Piped into neighbour's house	1.7	0.2	1.9	0.1	1.1
Public standpipe	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Water from tanker/truck vendors	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Borehole/hand dug well	43.3	87.9	51.0	79.8	62.7
River/stream/lake/dam/spring	42.1	11.2	42.8	19.3	30.5
Sachet water	3.3	0.3	3.5	0.7	2.1
Bottled/water	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Other	6.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.3

8.6 Type of toilet facilities

Table 8.5 shows the type of toilet facility used by households in the various districts. It would be observed that about 6 per cent of households do not have any toilet facility. As a result they usually resort to the use of the bush, the beach or any convenient place as toilet. Wassa-Amenfi West district recorded the highest percentage of households with no access to toilet facilities (11.4 per cent) and Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira district recorded the lowest percentage (1.1 per cent).Most households (76 per cent) use traditional pit latrine (mud, floor, thatched roof), with Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira District recording the highest percentage (90 per cent).Also, only 0.4 per cent of households have flush toilets, with households in Birim South District having none.

Table 8.5: Type of toilet facilities by district (percentage)

Type of toilet facility	Wassa-Amenfi West	Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira	Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar	Birim South	Total
Flush toilet	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4
VIP latrine (lid, cement floor, fly trap)	5.4	3.0	7.7	8.4	5.9
Standard pit latrine (mud, floor, thatched roof)	15.2	5.6	8.9	14.3	11.1
Traditional pit latrine (mud, floor, thatched roof)	67.2	90.0	77.2	73.1	76.3
No facility (bush, field, throw away)	11.4	1.1	5.5	2.1	5.8
Other	0.1	0.2	0.4	2.1	0.5

8.7 Asset ownership

Households reported ownership of various assets. Table 8.6 presents the results. Less than half (41 per cent) of the households reported that at least one household member owned a set of furniture. Only in Suhum-Kroboa-Coaltar do more than 50 per cent of households own a set of furniture. On average, 78 per cent of all households own a bed with mattress, with this percentage being relatively higher in Suhum-Kroboa-Coaltar (84 per cent) and Birim South (81 per cent).Bicycle seems to be the most popularly owned means of transportation among households in the districts compared to motor cycle and car, with about 20 per cent reporting ownership of bicycle by at least one household member. Only about 4 per cent of households own motor cycle or car. Ownership of bicycle is relatively higher among households in Wassa-Amenfi West (22 per cent) and Birim South (23 per cent) compared to Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira (19 per cent) and Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar (14 per cent).While all the households in the four districts appear to be quite evenly matched in terms of car ownership, Wassa-Amenfi West district has about twice as many households owning motor cycles compared to the other three districts. Close to 70 per cent of households owning bicycles have them in working condition, and all four districts are quite evenly matched in this respect. A higher proportion of households however have their motor cycle (91 per cent) or car (88 per cent) in working order compared to bicycle, with Wassa-

Amenfi West (93 per cent) and Suhum-Kroboa-Coaltar doing slightly better in the case of motor cycles and Birim South (95 per cent) much better in the case of car.

Table 8.6 also shows ownership of electrical and electronic appliances by households. Twice as many households in all four districts own box iron compared to electric iron. On district basis, Wassa-Amenfi West is the only aberration with nearly an equal percentage of households owning box iron (29 per cent) or electric iron (27 per cent).The majority of households have their box iron or electric iron in working order, with more than 90 per cent indicating this in both cases.

Table 8.6: Asset ownership of households by district (percentage)

	Wassa-Amenfi West		Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira		Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar		Birim South		Total	
	Own	In working order	Own	In working order	Own	In working order	Own	In working order	Own	In working order
Furniture	33.0	n/a	36.9	n/a	52.4	n/a	45.1	n/a	40.6	n/a
Bed (with mattress)	74.4	n/a	73.8	n/a	83.9	n/a	81.0	n/a	77.6	n/a
Bicycle	22.4	72.7	18.8	64.1	14.2	69.0	23.0	65.6	19.7	68.6
Motor cycle	7.4	93.2	2.0	85.7	1.2	95.0	3.8	86.4	3.9	91.3
Car	4.5	88.7	3.1	86.8	5.1	84.7	3.1	94.6	4.1	87.9
Box iron	28.9	91.8	36.0	91.4	41.6	94.0	36.7	94.7	35.0	92.8
Electric iron	26.6	97.1	10.9	90.5	17.9	96.1	9.2	89.8	17.6	95.2
Fan	32.3	92.0	9.5	90.2	13.6	94.0	9.8	89.3	18.3	91.8
Radio	78.3	94.6	80.2	91.5	75.3	94.3	83.4	93.2	78.9	93.5
Radio cassette player	32.4	89.0	29.7	85.3	30.8	95.3	23.6	93.2	29.8	90.2
TV	38.9	94.9	22.9	87.0	34.2	91.6	24.2	86.1	31.2	91.4
Mobile phone	76.4	95.7	74.2	95.0	73.0	96.8	73.9	94.5	74.6	95.6
Desktop computer	5.2	90.6	2.3	85.7	3.0	94.0	2.9	90.6	3.6	90.5
Laptop computer	1.5	97.2	0.9	100.0	0.9	100.0	1.0	100.0	1.1	98.7
Gun	15.7	91.5	20.8	89.7	13.0	88.4	20.5	92.7	17.2	90.7
Knapsack sprayer	63.2	93.6	64.4	94.4	33.6	95.4	59.4	94.7	55.9	94.3

While about a third of households in Wassa-Amenfi West own a fan, less than 10 per cent indicated so in Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira and Birim South. Fourteen per cent of households in Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar own a fan. More than 90 per cent of the households owning this appliance have them in working order. Ownership of radio is much higher amongst households than radio cassette player or television. Almost 80 per cent of households own a radio compared to less than a third owning either a radio cassette player or a TV set. While there is a smaller variation across districts in terms of radio ownership, the variation across districts in terms of TV and radio cassette player ownership is much larger. Thirty nine per cent and 34 per cent of households in Wassa-Amenfi West and Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar respectively own a TV set, while 23 per cent and 24 per cent own TVs in Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira and Birim South respectively. With regard to radio cassette player, only households in Birim South own fewer than the average proportion. Again, more than 90 per cent of households have these appliances in working order and this can read as an indication of a good maintenance culture.

Households living in the four cocoa growing districts do not seem be lagging behind in the use of mobile phones as about three-quarters of all households have at least one member owning a mobile phone. All four districts seem to be evenly matched in this respect. Ninety six per cent of owners of mobile phones have them working. Desktop computers are relatively popular among households than laptop computers, even though the ownership of this electronic appliance is by a very small proportion of households. However relatively more laptop computers (99 per cent) are in working order compared to desktop computers (91 per cent).On average, about 4 per cent of households own desktop computer while only 1 per cent own laptop computer. Only households in Wassa-Amenfi West have ownership levels higher than the average for both desktop (5.2 per cent) and laptop (1.5 per cent) computers.

Relatively more households in Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Dekyira (21 per cent) and Birim South (21 per cent) own a gun compared to households in Wassa-Amenfi West (16 per cent) and Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar (13 per cent).And these guns are largely in working order, as more than 90 per cent of households indicated so. While 63 per cent, 64 per cent and 59 per cent of households in Wassa-Amenfi West, Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira and Birim South, respectively report ownership of knapsack sprayer, a much lower proportion in Suhum-Kroboa-Coaltar (37 per cent) indicated so. What is refreshing however is that majority (94 per cent) of these sprayers are in working order.

9. Conclusion and recommendations

The outcome of this survey in all four districts suggests the urgent need for policies and strategies to be formulated and implemented by key stakeholders to stem the tide of children of school going age who presently find themselves outside the classroom, working on farmlands and in other economic activities. Most of these children are exposed to harsh conditions of work in their quest to eke out a living.

A decentralized public education programme should be initiated by government and other stakeholders through the various district assemblies in conjunction with the traditional authorities to explain the benefits of educating their children to the local folks as well as remind parents of their primary responsibility to cater for the school needs of their children since the refusal of parents to send children to school and family problems account mainly for about 9 per cent of children 5 years or older who have never attended school. The issue of finance also featured as a cause for not attending school. In this regard, allocations could be made from the District Assembly's Common Fund to support the needs of these children to attend school to at least the JHS level. The involvement of the traditional authorities to aid information dissemination in this education drive is very paramount because of their influence and power in this contemporary time. Without serious efforts, these communities will not be meeting the MDG goal of universal basic education.

However, the district assemblies should empower traditional authorities to impose sanctions on parents who shirk their responsibilities of educating their children in school at least to the SHS level and beyond. With the current decentralization of many social services in the country, there is an urgent need for a shift in focus on the part of district assemblies in particular in such matters.

The findings of the survey point to the situation where more females complete primary and JHS than males then fall behind at the SHS level and beyond. This situation also calls for intensified education schemes (in the mass media, radio and television) to reorient the thinking of parents about the need to encourage and support both male and female to acquire formal education to the highest level possible instead of giving the young girls out in early marriages usually against their wish or limiting them to the home after completing JHS. Community based vocational and skills training centres should also be established by government and NGOs to provide a wide range of opportunities to these young ones after completing JHS to acquire employable skills. The MDGs on gender parity makes this imperative.

Clearly, children (5-17 years) work for payments in cash or in kind outside the household over a 12 month period preceding the survey. These young ones worked mostly on household owned farm lands (cocoa cultivation) as well as in non-cocoa agricultural activities such as construction, manufacturing, construction, mining and quarrying, etc. They spend 15-17 hours per week on all activities. In all four districts, 68 per cent of respondents do not receive remuneration in cash or in kind for their main occupation as against the 32 per cent who receive such remuneration. A quarter of children aged 5-17 years face the hazard of harvesting cocoa pods with harvesting hook in cocoa cultivation activities. Between 11 and 15 per cent of them are exposed to the hazard of working in the vicinity of a

farm during pesticide spraying and clearing forest and felling trees in both cocoa work and all activities.

One way to deal with the problem of child labour is to educate adult members of households in these communities on the ills as well as legal consequences of child labour. This could be done in close partnership with traditional rulers of these communities.

The Produce Buying Company (PBC) and Cocoa board, the institutions in charge of purchasing cocoa beans from farmers as well as marketing of their produce could go the extra mile to ensure that they black list and not deal with farmers who take advantage of children by engaging them on their farms. This can serve as a punitive measure for these child labour culprits and deter others as well. Since the country risk losing her international competitiveness as a major exporter of cocoa if steps are not taken to tackle child labour in cocoa agriculture.

The law enforcement and allied agencies (Police Service, Department of Social Welfare, etc.) should also look into these cases of child labour and its worse forms and prosecute the culprits to serve as deterrent to others.

The districts offices of the Department of Social Welfare with assistance from government and other interested stakeholders (NGOs) can help provide some vocational training for the victims of child labour in these areas to make life better for them.

Annex I: List of districts and communities[6]

District	Zone_name	Community
CCP		
Birim South District	Swedru	Adinkrom/Yeboakrom
Birim South District	Swedru	Akortikrom
Birim South District	Swedru	Apoli Beposo
Birim South District	Swedru	Bommoden
Birim South District	Swedru	Kroboase
Birim South District	Swedru	Mensahkrom-/Achiasehenekura
Birim South District	Swedru	Oforikrom/Aboabo
Birim South District	Swedru	Apoli Ningo/Sekunya
Birim South District	Swedru	Mateykrom
Birim South District	Swedru	Ofosukrom/Kumikrom
Birim South District	Aperade	Akosombo/Anyinabirem
Birim South District	Aperade	Aperade Railway Station
Birim South District	Aperade	Nyankumase
Birim South District	Aperade	Djani/Abidjan
Birim South District	Aperade	Siawkrom (Takyikrom, Asantekrom)
Suhum Kraboa Coaltar District	Anum Apapam	Dome
Suhum Kraboa Coaltar District	Anum Apapam	Kwadwo Hum
Suhum Kraboa Coaltar District	Anum Apapam	Mfranta
Suhum Kraboa Coaltar District	Anum Apapam	Obuoho
Suhum Kraboa Coaltar District	Anum Apapam	Sowatey
Suhum Kraboa Coaltar District	Anum Apapam	Aboabo Sonko
Suhum Kraboa Coaltar District	Anum Apapam	Adimadin
Suhum Kraboa Coaltar District	Anum Apapam	Akyeansa
Suhum Kraboa Coaltar District	Anum Apapam	Mfranor
Suhum Kraboa Coaltar District	Suhum	Densuso
Suhum Kraboa Coaltar District	Suhum	Mamehyeso
Suhum Kraboa Coaltar District	Suhum	Oboadaka
Suhum Kraboa Coaltar District	Suhum	Okonam/Kwabena Kumi
Suhum Kraboa Coaltar District	Suhum	Tei Mensah
Suhum Kraboa Coaltar District	Suhum	Kofigya
Suhum Kraboa Coaltar District	Suhum	Praprababida
Suhum Kraboa Coaltar District	Suhum	Sra
Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Hemang	Baakondidi
Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Hemang	kwamoano/Armakrom (Both CCP and PPP community)
Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Hemang	Pepekrom
Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Hemang	Somnyamekodu
Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Hemang	Tawiankwanta
Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Hemang	Bobi

[6] As indicated in the table above, Kwamoano/Armakrom is common to both the CCP and PPP communities.

District	Zone_name	Community
Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Hemang	Nsuaem
Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Hemang	Paaso
Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Praso	Ayehkrom
Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Praso	Bimponegya
Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Praso	Hasowodze
Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Praso	Kwankyimaso
Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Praso	Kyeaboso
Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Praso	Bimpongso
Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Praso	Denyase
Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Praso	Mafi
Wassa-Amenfi West District	Manso Amenfi	Adidaase
Wassa-Amenfi West District	Manso Amenfi	Antubam
Wassa-Amenfi West District	Manso Amenfi	Chichiso no.2
Wassa-Amenfi West District	Manso Amenfi	Hiawa
Wassa-Amenfi West District	Manso Amenfi	Obeng
Wassa-Amenfi West District	Manso Amenfi	Wassa Bekwai
Wassa-Amenfi West District	Manso Amenfi	Aku-Nkwanta
Wassa-Amenfi West District	Manso Amenfi	Akyemkrom
Wassa-Amenfi West District	Manso Amenfi	K-Boateng
Wassa-Amenfi West District	Samereboi	Aboi Fie
Wassa-Amenfi West District	Samereboi	Aboi Nkwanta
Wassa-Amenfi West District	Samereboi	Nwamsema camp
Wassa-Amenfi West District	Samereboi	Yirase
Wassa-Amenfi West District	Samereboi	Amuaku
Wassa-Amenfi West District	Samereboi	Asuoshyiam
Wassa-Amenfi West District	Samereboi	SikaNti NO. 2
Total		64

INSTITUTE OF STATISTICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH (ISSES), UNIVERSITY OF GHANA AND

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)

LISTING FORM FOR COCOA COMMUNITY PROJECT 2012

District code ☐☐ **Base community name** _____ **Base community code** ☐☐

Sub-Community name _____ **Sub-Community code** ☐☐

Structure no. of house/ compound	Address of house/compound or exact location of structure (e.g. name of house owner, house no., street name, etc.)	Serial no. of HH in structure	Name of household head	HH size	No. of children aged 5-17 years in HH	Main language spoken at home	Contact phone number	HH eligible for survey? Yes=1 No=2	Serial no. of HH in sub-community
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CCP									
CCP									
CCP									
CCP									
CCP									
CCP									
CCP									
CCP									
CCP									
CCP									
CCP									
CCP									
CCP									

Page _____ of _____ for sub-community

Enumerator's code ☐☐ Date: DD ☐☐ MM ☐☐ Supervisor's code ☐☐ DD ☐☐ ☐☐

INSTITUTE OF STATISTICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH (ISSER),
UNIVERSITY OF GHANA, LEGON

and

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)

COCOA COMMUNITY PROJECT
BASELINE SURVEY 2012

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

District Code ☐☐

Base Community Name _____ **Code** ☐☐

Sub-Community Name _____ **Code** ☐☐☐

Structure Number (CCP) ☐☐☐ **Serial no. of HH in Sub-Community** ☐☐☐

Questionnaire Serial No. ☐☐☐☐☐

GPS Location of HH Dwelling/Structure: **Longitude:** ☐☐☐☐☐•☐☐☐

Latitude: ☐☐☐☐☐•☐☐☐

A. HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION

1. Location of household dwelling/structure

_____

_____

2. Name of household head _____ Roster ID | | |

3. Name of person interviewed _____ Roster ID | | |

   (if different from Household Head)

B. ENUMERATOR CHECKLIST

DETAILS OF VISIT	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3
4a. INTERVIEWER NAME	_____	_____	_____
4b. INTERVIEWER ID CODE	[__|__|__]	[__|__|__]	[__|__|__]
5. DATE (DD/MM/YY)	[__|__]/[__|__]/2012	[__|__]/[__|__]/2012	[__|__]/[__|__]/2012
6. TIME STARTED (HH:MM)	[__|__]:[__|__]	[__|__]:[__|__]	[__|__]:[__|__]
7. TIME ENDED (HH:MM)	[__|__]:[__|__]	[__|__]:[__|__]	[__|__]:[__|__]
8. LANGUAGE USED	[__] _____	[__] _____	[__] _____
9. INTERVIEW STATUS (IF 1,4,5>>)	[__] _____	[__] _____	[__] _____
10. SECTIONS TO BE COMPLETED	[__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__]	[__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__]	[__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__]
11. DATE NEXT VISIT (DD/MM/YY)	[__|__]/[__|__]/[__|__]	[__|__]/[__|__]/[__|__]	[__|__]/[__|__]/[__|__]
12. TIME NEXT VISIT (HH:MM)	[__|__]:[__|__]	[__|__]:[__|__]	[__|__]:[__|__]
LANGUAGE CODES:01-English02-Akan03-Ewe04-Nzema05-Wassa/Ahanta06-Krobo07-Other(specify)_____			
INTERVIEW STATUS CODES:01-Completed02-Incomplete-Revisit03-Absent, Revisit04-HH Not found05-HH Moved 06-Refusal07-Other(specify)_____			

C. CONSENT FORM

To be read to each respondent in full before the start of the interview. The content should be translated to a language the respondent understands, and the interview should proceed only if the respondent consents to participate in the survey. A copy of the signed consent form should be left with the household.

Hello, greeting:

My name is _____.I am a research assistant from the Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSER) at the University of Ghana, Legon. We are conducting a household survey to find out more about the demographic and livelihood activities of households in selected communities in some parts of the country. Your household has been selected to be interviewed likewise other households in this community and elsewhere. The interview would take about 30 minutes to complete. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and your answers will never be shared with any other person apart from the project team.

There are no known risks associated with your participation in this survey, and there is no direct benefit to your household for your participation. It is anticipated that the information collected would contribute to planning and may ultimately result in improving the quality of life of people. You are free not to answer any question that you don't want to answer. You are also free to stop answering questions in this interview if you feel uncomfortable with any question. Do you have any questions concerning this interview for now?

In case you have any questions or reports about this research, you may contact the project coordinators through Dr. E.N. Appiah or Dr. Bernardin Senadza or Mr Frank Otchere on 0302 501182.

Does the household consent to participate in the survey?

1. Yes

   Signature/thumbprint of respondent _____ Date: [__ __ |__ __]|2012

   Signature of enumerator _____ Date: [__ __ |__ __]|2012

2. No Thank respondent and **End Survey.**

D. FUTURE CONTACT INFORMATION

If you were to move in the next two years, which two people (preferably in this community) would be most likely to know you address. Please give up to two contacts.

Details	Contact 1	Contact 2
1.Name		
2. Relationship to respondent	☐☐ Other (specify)_____	☐☐ Other (specify)_____
3.In which community does this person currently live?		
4.Phone numbers of these people	1. ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ 2. ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	1. ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ 2. ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
5. How best would we be able to contact these people? E. g. Contact address, landmarks, street numbers, nicknames etc.		

Relationship codes

01	Father/Mother	05	Other relative	09	Step son/daughter	13	Landlord/Co-tenant
02	Brother/Sister	06	Friend	10	Other relation of wife/spouse	14	Other (specify in the space provided)
03	Son/Daughter	07	Father/Mother in-law	11	Employer/Employee		
04	Nephew/Niece	08	Son/Daughter in-law	12	Member of same group/association		

1. HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (To be asked about all members of the household)

HM1. *Line Number*	HM2. *Name*	HM3. Gender 1 male 2 female	HM4. What is the relation-ship of [name] to the head of house-hold?	HM5. How old is [name]? *Record age in completed years. 00 for those less than 1 year.*	HM6. Did name live in this household continuously for the past 2 years (if less than 2 years old, did [name] live continuously in this household from birth? 1 yes 2 no	HM7. Is (name) a native of this community? 1 yes 2 no	HM8. What is name's ethnic group?	HM9. Phone number (ask for only household members 15 years or older)
01								
02								
03								
04								
05								
06								
07								
08								
09								
10								
11								
12								

Codes for HM4

01 Household head
02 Spouse/partner
03 Son/daughter
04 Son/daughter-in-law
05 Grandson/daughter
06 Father/mother
07 Father/mother-in-law
08 Grandfather/mother
09 Brother/sister
10 Brother/sister-in-law
11 Nephew/niece
12 Uncle/aunt
13 Cousin
14 Other relative
15 Other non-relative
16 Domestic employee

Codes for HM8
(check manual for full details of this classification)

01 Akan
02 Ewe
03 Ga-adangme
04 Guan
05 Mole-dagbani
06 Grussi
07 Mande
08 Gurma
09 Other group
10 Other (specify)____

2. HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (To be asked about all household members aged between 0 and 17 years)

HM1. *Line Number*	HM10 Check hm5: Is [name] aged from 0 to 17 years? 1. Yes 2. No>> next person	HM11. Is [name] living with his/her biological mother? 1 yes 2 no >> Hm13	HM12. Line number of [name's] biological mother Enter code >> hm14	HM13. What is the reason [name]'s biological mother is not in the household?	HM14. Is [name] living with his/her biological father? 1 yes 2 no >> Hm16	HM15. Line number of [name's] biological father Enter code >> next person	HM16. What is the reason [name]'s biological father is not in the household?	Codes for HM13 and HM16 01 Divorced/separated 02 Deceased 03 Living/working outside of community (in same district) 04 Living/working outside of community (elsewhere) 05 Sick/paralysed/bedridden elsewhere 06 Whereabouts not known 07 Other (specify)
02								
03								
04								
05								
06								
07								
08								
09								
10								
11								
12								

3. EDUCATION (To be asked about all persons in the household aged 5 years or older (ED1-ED3) and members aged between 5 and 25 years (ED4-ED6)

HM1. *Line Number*	ED0. Check hm05: Is [name] aged 5 years old or older? 1. Yes 2. No>> next person	ED1. Has [name] ever attended a formal school? 1 yes >>ed3 2 no	ED2. What is the main reason [name] never attended school? Enter code >> ed6	ED3. What is the highest grade/level completed by name?	ED00. Check hm05: Is [name] aged below age 25 years? 1. Yes 2. No>> Ed6	ED4. Is [name] currently attending school? (if school is not in session) was [name] attending school when the session was ending? 1 yes >> ed6 2 no	ED5. What is the main reason [name] is not currently attending school? Enter code	ED6. During the past year, did [name] engage in any vocational training/apprenticeship outside the formal educational system? 1 yes 2 no	Codes for ED2 And ED5 01 Needed to work 02 Family problems 03 Got married/lived in couple 04 Pregnancy 05 Too expensive/lack of money 06 Illness 07 Parents do not allow going to school 08 Over-aged to attend school 09 Too young to attend school 10 Completed school 11 No local school available 12 No vacancies available 13 Grade not available at school 14 Lack of teacher 15 Lack of security at school 16 Lack of books/school materials 17 Not interested 18 Not doing well at school 19 Work at home/house chores 20 School closed because of disaster 21 Missed too many school days 22 School is too far away 23 Physically challenged/disabled/require special school 24 Other (specify)
01									
02									
03									
04									
05									
06									
07									
08									
09									
10									
11									
12									

									Codes for ED3 00 Kindergarten/Pre-school 01 Primary 1 02 Primary 2 03 Primary 3 04 Primary 4 05 Primary 5 06 Primary 6 07 JHS/JSS 1 08 JHS/JSS 2 09 JHS/JSS 3 10 SSS/SHS 1 11 SSS/SHS 2 12 SSS/SHS 3 13 SSS/SHS 4 14 Middle school (any grade) 15 Secondary old type (any grade) 16 Post-secondary (non-university) 17 University 18 Special education 19 None 20 Other (specify)

3b. HEALTH (To be asked about all persons in the household aged 5 years or older)

HM1. *Line number*	HE0. Check HM05: Is [name] aged 5 years old or older? 1. yes 2. no>> next person	HE1. In general, would you say [NAME]'s health is…...	HE2. If [name] had to walk 5 kilometres, could he/she do it…..	HE3. Did [name] suffer from any illness or injury over the past 12 months? 1. yes 2. no>> next person	HE4. Over the past 12 months, did [name] suffer from any of the following injuries? enter codes for all applicable options code "X" if none	HE5. Over the past 12 months, has [name] had any of the following illnesses? enter codes for all applicable options code "X" if none
01						
02						
03						
04						
05						
06						
07						
08						
09						
10						
11						
12						

Codes for HE1
- 01 Very Good
- 02 Good
- 03 Fair
- 04 Poor
- 05 Very Poor

Codes for HE2
- 01 Easily
- 02 With difficulty
- 03 Not at all

Codes for HE4
- a. injury from falling (broken bones)
- b. injury from over-exertion
- c. injury from machines or tools
- d. Injury from knives and other sharp objects
- e. injury from physical abuse
- f. Injury from crime or violence
- g. Burning injury
- h. Other injury (specify)_____
- x. None

Codes for HE5
- a. Fever/malaria
- b. Gastro intestinal/diarrhoea
- c. Skin problems, allergies
- d. Illness from exposure to breathing smoke, dust, or chemicals (lung problems)
- e. Illness from exposure to chemicals
- f. Back muscle pain
- g. Other illness (specify)_____
- x. None

4. LABOUR – PART I (To be asked about all household members aged 5 years or older)

HM1. *Line number*	LB0. Check HM05: Is [name] aged 5 years old or older? 1. yes 2. no>> next person	LB1. Over the past 7 days has [name] been engaged in housekeeping activities or household chores in own home on regular basis? 1 Yes 2 No >>LB3	LB2. How much time was spent on housekeeping and chores over the past 7 days?		LB3. During the past 12 months, has [name] performed any activities for payment for cash or in-kind outside the household? 1 Yes 2 No	LB4. During the past 12 months, has [name] worked on household owned land, worked with household owned livestock, or fished? 1 Yes 2 No	LB5. During the past 12 months, has [name] worked in his/her own business or a household business? 1 Yes 2 No	LB6. During the past 7 days, has [name] performed any activities for payment for cash or in-kind outside the household? 1 Yes 2 No	LB7. During the past 7 days, has [name] worked on household owned land, worked with household owned livestock, or fished? 1 Yes 2 No	LB8. During the past 7 days, has [name] worked in his/her own business or a household business? 1 Yes 2 No
			HOURS	MIN						
01										
02										
03										
04										
05										
06										
07										
08										
09										
10										
11										
12										

4. LABOUR – PART II (To be asked about all household members aged 5 years or older who worked during the past 7 days)

HM1. *Line number*	LB0. Check HM05: Is [name] age 5 years old or older? 1. yes 2. no>> next person	LB9. Check: is the answer to LB6 and/or LB7 and/or LB8 yes? 1. yes 2.no>>next person	LB10. In what kind of industry/business (economic activity) did [name] work his/her main occupation in the past 7 days?	LB11. What was [name]'s employment status in his/her main occupation/economic activity in the past 7 days?	LB12. How much time did [name] work in his/her main occupation/economic activity during the past 7 days?		LB13. Does [name] receive remuneration in cash or in kind for this main occupation/economic activity? 1. yes 2. no>>next person	LB14. How much ash muneration oes [name] ually receive this main cupation/econ nic activity per onth? GH¢	LB15. What is the approximate value of the in-kind remuneration [name] usually receives for this main occupation/economic activity per month? GH¢
					HOURS	MIN			
01									
02									
03									
04									
05									
06									
07									
08									
09									
10									
11									
12									

Codes for LB10

01 Agriculture cocoa
02 Agriculture, non-cocoa
03 Hunting, forestry
04 Fishing
05 Mining and quarrying
06 Manufacturing
07 Electricity, gas, water supply
08 Construction
09 Wholesale, retail, repairs
10 Hotels and restaurants
11 Transport, storage, communications
12 Financial Intermediation
13 Real estate, renting, business activities
14 Public administration and defence
15 Education
16 Health and social work
17 Other community, social and personal service activities
18 Private household productive activities
19 Other (specify)_____

Codes for LB11

01 Employee
02 Own account worker
03 Unpaid family work
04 Other (specify)

4. LABOUR – PART III (To be asked about all household members aged 5 to 17 years who worked during the past 7 days)

HM1. *Line number*	LB000. Check: Is [name] age 5-17 years old and worked during the past 7 days (LB9=1) 1. yes 2. no>> next person	LB16. Does [name]'s main activity include work from 8 pm to 6 am 1 Yes 2 No	LB17. In this activity/job, does [name] work with___? enter codes for all applicable options code "X" if none	LB18. In this activity/job, does [name] experience the following conditions? enter codes for all applicable options code "X" if none	LB19. Does this activity/job of [name] include any of the following agricultural activities? enter codes for all applicable options code "X" if none	LB20. Does [name] use basic foot and other protective clothing (e. g. long sleeves and trousers, Wellington boots/canvas/afro Moses, etc.) when engaged in this activity? 1 Yes 2 No	LB21. Over the past 12 months, has [name] had any of the following injuries due to this activity/job? enter codes for all applicable options code "X" if none	LB22. Over the past 12 months, has [name] had any of the following illnesses due to this activity/job? enter codes for all applicable options code "X" if none	Codes for LB17 A. chemicals, paint B. Operating cranes, machinery C. Fire, explosive substances D. Agrochemicals E. Long and sharp cutlass F. Motorized mist blower G. Knapsack sprayer H. Chainsaw I. Other dangerous tools Codes for LB18 A. Dust, fumes, gas (oxygen, ammonia) B. Noisy environment C. Extreme temperatures or humidity D. Work underground E. Work at heights F. Insufficient lighting G. Insufficient ventilation H. Carrying heavy loads Codes for LB19 a. Clearing forest/felling trees b. Bush burning c. Work in the vicinity of a farm during pesticide spraying d. Climbing trees higher than 3 meters/9 feet e. Harvesting cocoa pods with harvesting hook f. Breaking cocoa pods with breaking knife Codes for LB21 A. Injury from falling (broken bones) B. Injury from over-exertion C. Injury from machines or tools D. Injury from knives and other sharp objects
01									
02									
03									
04									
05									
06									
07									
08									
09									
10									
11									
12									

									E. Injury from physical abuse F. Injury from crime or violence G. Burning injury H. Other injury (specify) Codes for LB22 A. Illness from exposure to breathing smoke, dust, or chemicals (lung problems) B. Illness from exposure to chemicals C. Illness from unsanitary work environment D. Illness from contaminated water or food diarrhoea E. Skin problems, allergies F. Back muscle pain G. Other illness (specify)

4a. PLOT ROSTER

PR1. Over the last 12 months, has any member of the household conducted any agricultural activities including raising of animals?

1. Yes 2. No>>**Go to Section 5: CL**

PR2. Over the last 12 months, did any member of the household cultivate land that they either own, rent, or borrow for agriculture?

1. Yes 2. No>>**Go to Section 4c: Animals**

PR3. How many plots are cultivated by the household? __ __ __

PR0 Plot no.	PR4. Plot name	PR5.		PR6. Season? 1. Major season 2. Minor season	PR7. How was [plot] acquired?	Codes for PR5(B) – UNITS 01 Acres 02 Poles 03 Plots 04 Hectares 05 Ropes 06 Other (specify)_____ Codes for PR7 01 Own (Inherited/Gift/Bought) 02 Family own 03 Rented/Lease 04 Borrowed 05 Sharecropped
		A. SIZE	B. UNIT			
01		_ _ _ _ _ _._ _				
02		_ _ _ _ _ _._ _				
03		_ _ _ _ _ _._ _				
04		_ _ _ _ _ _._ _				
05		_ _ _ _ _ _._ _				
06		_ _ _ _ _ _._ _				
07		_ _ _ _ _ _._ _				
08		_ _ _ _ _ _._ _				
09		_ _ _ _ _ _._ _				

4b. PLANTED, HARVESTED AND SOLD CROPS

PH1. List up to three crops that you cultivated on each plot over the last 12 months			PH2. What was the total area cultivated on this [plot] with the [crop] in the season?		PH3. How much of [crop] did you harvest during the season? *(if no crop harvest, enter 00 for quantity and skip to next crop)*		PH4. Did you sell any of the harvested [crop] or did you trade any of the crop for other goods or services? 1. Yes 2. No >>Next crop	PH5. In total, how much of the harvested [crop] was sold unprocessed for money or traded for other goods/services?		PH6. What was the total value of unprocessed [crop] sales? *estimate the value of in-kind payments*
A. PLOT ID	B.CROP NAME	C.CROP CODE	A. QUANTITY	B.UNIT	A. QUANTITY	B. UNIT		A. QUANTITY	B. UNIT	GH¢
			____.__		____.__			____.__		
			____.__		____.__			____.__		
			____.__		____.__			____.__		
			____.__		____.__			____.__		
			____.__		____.__			____.__		
			____.__		____.__			____.__		
			____.__		____.__			____.__		
			____.__		____.__			____.__		
			____.__		____.__			____.__		

Codes for PH2(B) – UNIT
- 01 Acres
- 02 Poles
- 03 Plots
- 04 Hectares
- 05 Ropes
- 06 Other (specify)__________

Codes for PH3(B)AND PH4(B)
- 01 TONNE
- 02 MINI BAG
- 03 MAXI BAG
- 04 KILOGRAM
- 05 BOXES
- 06 BASKET
- 07 AMERICAN TIN
- 08 BUNCH
- 09 TUBERS
- 10 SINGLES
- 11 HEAPS
- 12 SMALL PIECE OF LAND
- 13 Other (specify)__________

4c.ANIMAL HOLDINGS

AH1. Animal code	AH2. ANIMAL NAME	AH3. Since the 1st of January, have you or any member of your household raised or owned any [animal] 1 Yes 2 No>> next animal	AH4. How many [animal]s are owned by your household now (present at your farm or away)	AH5. Who in the household is responsible for keeping [animal]? Mention the main 2 persons responsible	
				ID CODE 1	IDCODE 2
01	BULL				
02	COW				
03	PIGS				
04	HORSES				
05	MULES AND DONKEYS				
06	SHEEP AND LAMB				
07	GOATS				
08	ROOSTERS				
09	HENS, CHICKEN				
10	TURKEYS				
11	DUCKS				
12	RABBITS				
13	BEE HIVES				
14	FISH IN PONDS (NOT FISHING)				
15	CATS				
16	OSTRICHES				
17	DOGS				
	OTHER1				
	OTHER2				
	OTHER3				
	OTHER4				

5. OPINION ON CHILD LABOUR

ASK TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD OR RESPONSIBLE ADULT (ONE PER HH) THE FOLLOWING

I am going to read you some statements that are coupled in pairs. I will request you to choose with which of those statements you would tend to agree more.

CL1.	CL. 2	CL. 3	CL. 4	CL. 5
Child labour is good because it helps children learn work skills for adult life.....1 Children who work often sacrifice their learning opportunities and their future.....2	Child labour is good for small children's development.....1 Small children should use their free time to play or learn, instead of working.....2	Children who work are stronger and healthier than those who do not .....1 Child labour is hazardous, no child should be exposed to labour risks.....2	Child labour is needed because of family poverty.....1 Child labour is unacceptable and it should be avoided.....2	Children do not need to go to school to be later successful in life.....1 Education is a key issue for personal success in life.....2

6. ASSETS AND DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS

Item	HC1. Does any member of the household own [...]? 1 yes 2 no>>Next item	HC2. In working order? 1 yes 2 no
A.Furniture		
B.Bed (with mattress)		
C.Bicycle		
D.Motor cycle		
E.Car		
F.Box iron		
G.Electric iron		
H.Fan		
I. Radio		
J.Radio cassette player		
K. TV		
L.Mobile phone		
M. Desktop computer		
N.Laptop computer		
O. Gun		
P.Knapsack sprayer		

HC3. Number of rooms used exclusively for sleeping ☐

HC4. Type of dwelling ☐

01 Separate house/bungalow
02 Semi-detached unit
03 Rooms in compound/house
04 Flat/Apartment
05 Huts/shacks
06 Tent/Improvised
07 Other (specify)_____

HC5. Does the dwelling have access to working electricity? ☐

1 Yes
2 No

HC6. Main source of drinking water for the household over the past one month? ☐

01 Pipe into dwelling
02 Piped into neighbour's house
03 Water from tanker/truck vendors
04 Borehole/Hand dug well
05 River/stream/lake/dam/spring
06 Sachet water
07 Bottled water
08 Other (specify)_____

HC7. What type of toilet facility is used by the household?

OBSERVATIONS

HC8. Main construction material of outer wall of the main building ☐

01 Mud/bricks
02 Wood/Bamboo
03 Metal sheet/slate/asbestos
04 Stone
05 Cement/sandcrete/blocks
06 Burnt bricks
07 Landcrete
08 Thatch
09 Mud brick with cement plastering
10 Cardboard
11 Other (specify)_____

HC9. Main construction material for the roof of main building ☐

01 Palm leaves/raffia/thatch
02 Wood
03 Corrugated iron sheets
04 Cement/concrete
05 Asbestos/slate
06 Roofing tiles
07 Mudbricks/earth
08 Bamboo
09 Other (specify)_____

HC10.Main construction material for the floor of the main building

	01 Flush toilet 02 VIP latrine (lid, cement floor, fly trap) 03 Standard pit latrine (cement, floor, iron roof) 04 Traditional pit latrine (mud, floor, thatched roof) 05 No facility (bush, field, throw away) 06 Other (specify)_____	01 Earth/mud/mud bricks 02 Wood 03 Stone 04 Cement/concrete 05 Burnt bricks 06 Vynil tiles 07 Ceramic/marble tiles 08 Terrazo 09 Other (specify)_____

ENUMERATOR OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS
SUPERVISOR OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS
EDITOR OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS