



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

WASSA EAST DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	viii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ix
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Physical Features.....	1
1.3 Political Administration	3
1.4 Social and Cultural Structures.....	3
1.5 Economy.....	3
1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions	4
1.7 Organization of the Report.....	14
CHAPTER TWO: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS.....	15
2.1 Introduction	15
2.2 Population Size and Distribution	15
2.3 Age-Sex Structure	15
2.4 Age Dependency Ratio.....	15
2.5 Population pyramid	16
2.6 Fertility, Motility and Migration	17
CHAPTER THREE: SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS	23
3.1 Introduction	23
3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure.....	23
3.3 Marital Status	25
3.4 Nationality.....	30
3.5 Religion	30
3.6 Literacy and Education.....	32
CHAPTER FOUR: ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS	35
4.1 Introduction	35
4.2 Economic Activity Status.....	35
4.3 Occupation	37
4.4 Industry of Employment.....	38
4.5 Employment Status	39
4.6 Employment Sector	40
CHAPTER FIVE: INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	42
5.1 Introduction	42
5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones.....	42
5.3 Use of Internet.....	42
5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer.....	42
CHAPTER SIX: DISABILITY	44
6.1 Introduction	44
6.2 Population with Disability.....	44

6.3	Distribution of Disability by Type of Locality.....	45
6.4	Disability and Activity Status	45
6.5	Disability, Education and Literacy.....	46
CHAPTER SEVEN: AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES.....		48
7.1	Introduction	48
7.2	Households in Agriculture	48
7.3	Types of Livestock, and Other Animals Reared	49
CHAPTER EIGHT: HOUSING CONDITIONS.....		51
8.1	Introduction	51
8.2	Housing Stock	51
8.3	Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements	52
8.4	Construction Materials	53
8.5	Room Occupancy	55
8.6	Access to Utilities and Household Facilities.....	56
8.7	Main Source of Water for Drinking and for Other Domestic Use	59
8.8	Toilet and Bathing Facilities	61
8.9	Method of Waste Disposal	64
CHAPTER NINE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY		
RECOMMENDATIONS.....		66
9.1	Introduction	66
9.2	Summary of Findings	66
9.3	Conclusions	68
9.4	Policy Recommendations	68
REFERENCES.....		70
APPENDICES		71
LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS		73

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Population by age, sex and type of locality	16
Table 2.2: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate.....	18
Table 2.3: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child	19
Table 2.4: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate	20
Table 2.5: Cause of deaths in households	21
Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants.....	22
Table 3.1: Household size by locality	23
Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex	24
Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex.....	25
Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status.....	26
Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education	28
Table 3.6: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education	29
Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex.....	30
Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex	30
Table 3.9: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status.....	32
Table 3.10: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex ...	34
Table 4.1: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex	35
Table 4.2: Economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and ages	37
Table 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex.....	38
Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex	39
Table 4.5: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex	40
Table 4.6: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex.....	41
Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, Internet facility usage, and sex	42
Table 5.2: Households having computers, fixed telephone lines and sex of head.....	43
Table 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex	44
Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older by type of disability, economic activity status and sex	46
Table 6.3: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education	47
Table 7.1: Size of households by agricultural activities	48
Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers	50
Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households by type of locality	51
Table 8.2: Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality ...	52
Table 8.3: Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality.....	53
Table 8.4: Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality	54
Table 8.5: Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality	54
Table 8.6: Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality.....	55
Table 8.7: Household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit	56
Table 8.8: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality	56
Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households	58

Table 8.10: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes	61
Table 8.11: Toilet facilities and Bathing facility used by household	63
Table 8.12: Method of rubbish and liquid waste disposal by type of locality	65
Table A1: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities	71
Table A2: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities	72

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Map of Wassa East District	2
Figure 2.1: Population pyramid	17
Figure 3.1: Persons 12 years and older by marital status.....	25
Figure 4.1: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex	36
Figure 4.2: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status.....	40
Figure 7.1: Household size and agricultural activities.....	49
Figure 8.1: Main source of water for drinking.....	60
Figure 8.2: Type of toilet facilities	62

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CEB	Children Ever Born
CHIPS	Community Health Planning Service
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CS	Children Surviving
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DCE	District Chief Executive
DCD	District Coordinating Director
DFID	Department for International Development
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
fCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JSS	Junior Secondary School
JHS	Junior High School
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MP	Member of Parliament
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	Persons with disabilities
SSS	Senior Secondary School
SHS	Senior High School
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
W.C	Water Closet
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Wassa East District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 81,073 accounting for about 3.4 percent of the entire Western Region's total population. Males constitute 50.6 percent in the District and females represent 49.4 percent. More than nine in ten (92.3%) of the population of the District is rural. The District has a sex ratio of 102.2. The population of the District is youthful (42.8%) depicting a broad base population pyramid. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 87.3, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (91.1) than that of females (83.5).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the District is 4.5 per woman. The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is 134.0 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is higher than the regional average of 105.8. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 30.9 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the District is 11.4 per 1000 population. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounts for 6.8 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 93.2 percent of deaths in the District. Majority of migrants (75.1%) living in the District were born in another region while 24.9 percent were born elsewhere in the Western Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Central Region constitute highest 49.9 percent followed by Eastern and Volta Regions each constituting 17.0 percent.

Household size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 79,436 with a total number of 18,624 households. The average household size in the District is 4.4 persons per household. Children constitute the largest composition of the household structure accounting for 45.0 percent. Spouses form about 11.4 percent and household heads constitute 23.4 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 35.9 percent of the total number of households in the District.

Marital status

A little less than half (48.6%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 37.4 percent have never married, 3.0 percent are in consensual unions, 4.6 percent are widowed, 4.3 percent are divorced and 2.1 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (69.2%) are married compared to a little less than half of males (44.9%). At age 65 and older, widow females account for as high as 52.2 percent while widow males account for only 11.5 percent. Among the married, 33.5 percent have no education while about 9.3 percent of the unmarried have no education. More than nine in ten of the married population

(85.8%) are employed, 1.5 percent are unemployed and 12.8 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (65.5%) are economically not active with 2.2 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the District is 95.3 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.9 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the District is 1.1 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and older, 64.0 percent are literate and 36.0 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (71.5 %) than that of females (56.6%). Seven out of ten people (71.2%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and older in the District who are currently attending school, 49.4 percent are in primary school while 18.4 percent are in JSS/JHS. For those who have attended school in the past, 36.1 percent have attended JSS/JHS and 23.6 percent have attended primary school.

Economic activity status

About 73.4 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 26.6 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 97.3 percent are employed while 2.7 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a large percentage is students (44.8%), 30.7 percent perform household duties and 7.4 percent are disabled or too sick to work. A little more than half (58.1%) unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population 15 years and older, about 70.7 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 8.1 percent in service and sales, 7.7 percent in craft and related trade, and 4.5 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 67.2 percent are self-employed without employees, 15.9 percent are contributing family workers, 1.7 percent are casual workers and 0.7 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, female constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the employee, self-employed with employees and casual worker. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the District, employing 91.2 percent of the population followed by the private formal sector with 4.7 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and older, 29.0 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 37.2 percent as compared to 20.8 percent of females. About 1.4 percent of the population 12 years and older uses internet facilities in the District. Only 420 households representing 2.3 percent of the total households in the District have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 4.9 percent of the District's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly higher (5.0%) than females (4.9%). The types of disability in the District include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest proportion of 45.6 percent followed by physical disability (23.9%). About 93.0 percent of the population with disability are in the rural localities as compared to urban localities.

As high as 78.7 percent of households in the District are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, about nine out of ten households (94.1%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 5.9 percent of households are into agriculture. Most agricultural households in the District (96.1%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the District.

Housing

The housing stock of Wassa East District is 15,923 representing 4.2 percent of the total number of houses in the Western Region. The average number of persons per house is 5.1.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

About three in ten (33.0%) of all dwelling units in the District are compound houses; 47.2 percent are separate houses and 9.7 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (73.2%) of the dwelling units in the District are owned by members of the household; 11.7 percent are owned by private individuals; 10.9 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 1.4 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.8%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the District is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 67.0 percent with cement/concrete constituting 26.7 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the District. Cement (80.4%) and mud/earth (17.7%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in . Metal sheets are the main roofing material (71.1 %) for dwelling units in the District, this is followed by bamboo constituting 13.6 percent.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (62.5%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the District. About 8.6 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the District are electricity (35.3%), flashlight/torch (46.0%), and kerosene lamp (16.9%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households is wood (77.5%); the proportion for rural (81.0%) is higher than that of urban (41.0%). The four main sources of water in the District are borehole, river/stream, public tap and pipe borne water. A little less than half of households (43.0%) drink water from boreholes, while the other 30.7 percent drinks water from river/stream.

The common toilet facility used is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 41.3 percent followed by pit latrine (39.5%). About 10.7 percent of the population has no toilet

facility. About two in ten households (25.2%) in the District share separate bathrooms in the same house while 27.4 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 65.6 percent. About one in ten households (12.5%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 3.2 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the street/outside (21.7%) and thrown into the gutter (12.5%) are the two most common methods used by households in the District.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Wassa East District Assembly is located at the south-eastern end of the Western Region. The District was carved out of the former Wassa Fiase Mpohor District in 1988. It is bounded on the northeast and southeast by the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District, Twifo Ati Morkwa District and Komenda-Edina-Eguafo-Abrem Municipal all in the Central Region. The District is again bounded on the west by the Prestea Huni-Valley District and in the south by the Shama District. It also shares boundaries on the east with Mpohor District. It has a total land area of 1,651.992 square kilometers. The District capital is Daboase, which is about 6.7 km from the Cape Coast -Takoradi main road.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Vegetation

The vegetation of the District is predominantly tropical rainforest. Therefore the District has a number of forest reserves including Subri River Forest Reserve, which occupies about 375 square kilometers and the Pra Suhyen Forest Reserve covering approximately 204 square kilometers. The others are the Ben West Block Forest Reserve and Ben East Forest Reserve. These forests are the semblance of virgin forest in the District.

1.2.2 Landscape

The District lies within the low-lying areas of the region with most parts below 150 metres above sea level. The landscape is generally undulating with most part of it being highlands. It has an average height of about 70 metres. The highest elevation ranges between 150 and 200 metres above sea level.

1.2.3 Climate

The District falls within the tropical climate zone. The mean annual rainfall is 1500 mm and ranges from 1300 to 2000 mm. The wet period in the District is between March and July while November to February is dry. The rainfall pattern is favourable for agricultural activities.

1.2.4 Drainage/rivers

The District is endowed with many rivers and streams. The major river Pra, runs through Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District through Daboase to Shama. Other rivers are the Subri and Whini which serve as tributaries to the Pra River. While most of the rivers overflow their banks in the rainy season, some virtually dry out in the dry season. The drainage system of Wassa East District largely follows dendrite and radial patterns.

Figure 1.1: Map of Wassa East District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.5 Soils, geology and minerals

There are four main categories of rock and soil types which underlie the District namely: Lower Birimian, Cape Coast granite and Tarkwaian. More than half of the soil consists of Cape Coast granitic soils. Existing underground rocks in certain communities hinder the drilling of water facilities. The District has large deposits of gold and traces of iron hence the upsurge of mining activities which has resulted in the pollution of water resources in the District.

1.3 Political Administration

The District Assembly is the highest political authority in the District as stipulated under Section 10 of the Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462). It has been empowered to oversee the overall development of the District as stated in Section 2 of the National Development Planning Systems Act (Act 480). There is a District Chief Executive, who functions both as political and administrative leader. The District has four (4) Area Councils namely; Ekutuase, Daboase, Atieku and Enyinabrim. Wasaa East has eleven decentralized departments. The District has a District Coordinating Director as an administrative head and a Presiding Member who is in charge of assembly proceedings. In all, the assembly has 32 members made up of 21 elected and eleven government appointees. The composition is further broken down into four females and 28 males.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structures

The District has one paramount (Wassa Fiase) and most of the communities have divisional chiefs who function under the paramountcy in Tarkwa in the Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipality. In most of the communities in the District, chiefs are selected from the Asana Kona royal family. The District has diverse ethnic groups and languages as result of migration. The major ethnic groups are the Akan, Ewe and Dagomba. These ethnic groups speak different languages with Wassa being the predominant one. Other major languages spoken in the District are Twi, Fante and Hausa. The inhabitants celebrate Kundum Festival.

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is the major occupation of the inhabitants of the District. The major staple food crops produced in the District include cassava, plantain, maize, cocoyam and vegetables. Farmers in the District practice mainly traditional methods of farming with an average farm size of one acre per farmer.

The predominant cash crops are cocoa, oil palm and rubber. Cocoa is usually cultivated in small to medium sized plantations mostly by settler farmers. Most of the farmers own their lands acquired through the families by inheritance and from family heads. Abunu and Abusa system where land is given out for farming after which proceeds are shared either into two or three as predetermined are also practiced. Other means of land acquisition for farming are outright purchase that is, freehold titles as well as household titles from traditional leaders and other indigenous people. These means of acquisition is not common because most families consider this unacceptable.

1.5.2 Manufacturing and service

The following are the large-scale industries in the District. Golden Star (Wassa mines) Limited in Akyempim, the SOCFINAF plantations limited which is into the growing of

rubber and oil palm and the Ghana Water Company in Daboase which supplies Daboase and its environs with pipe borne water. A number of micro enterprises for agro-processing can be found in most parts of the District. Specific locations include gari-processing facility in Kwabaa. Small-scale mining activities are carried out in areas like Sekyere krobo, Senkyem, Daboase and several other communities. An appreciable number of the inhabitants are into teaching, health service and civil service and other public services.

1.5.3 Tourism

The *Kundum* festival and other allied festivals, usually performed between the months of October and November could be packaged for tourism purposes. Wassa East District is proud to have the Domama rock shrine which is a prominent tourist site in the Western Region and Ghana at large. The District has in addition to the Domama rock shrine the Subri River Forest Reserve which occupies 375 square kilometers and the Pra Suhyen forest reserve with 204 square kilometers which also attract tourist because of its canopy layout. There are two small ones namely the Ben west block forest reserves and Ben East forest reserves.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

A well-structured management and supervisory framework that outlines the responsibilities of the various stakeholders is essential for the effective implementation of a population and housing census. To implement the 2010 PHC, a National Census Secretariat was set up in January 2008 and comprised professional and technical staff of GSS as well as staff of other Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) seconded to GSS. The Census Secretariat was primarily responsible for the day-to-day planning and implementation of the census activities. The Secretariat had seven units, namely; census administration, cartography, recruitment and

training, publicity and education, field operations and logistics management, data processing, and data analysis and dissemination.

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

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

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

Selection of census topics

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

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

Census mapping

A timely and well implemented census mapping is pivotal to the success of any population and housing census. Mapping delineates the country into enumeration areas to facilitate smooth enumeration of the population. The updating of the 2000 Census Enumeration Area

(EA) maps started in the last quarter of 2007 with the acquisition of topographic sheets of all indices from the Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission. In addition, digital sheets were also procured for the Geographical Information System Unit.

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

A trial census which is a dress rehearsal of all the activities and procedures that are planned for the main census was carried out in October/November 2009. These included recruitment and training, distribution of census materials, administration of the questionnaire and other census forms, enumeration of the various categories of the population (household, institutional and floating population), and data processing. The trial census was held in six selected districts across the country namely; Saboba (Northern Region), Chereponi (Northern Region), Sene (Brong Ahafo Region), Bia (Western Region), Awutu Senya (Central Region), and Osu Klotey Sub-Metro (Greater Accra Region). A number of factors were considered in selecting the trial census districts. These included: administrative boundary issues, ecological

zone, and accessibility, enumeration of floating population/outdoor-sleepers, fast growing areas, institutional population, and enumeration areas with scattered settlements.

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of household

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

Household and non-household population

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

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

Ethnicity refers to the ethnic group that a person belonged to. This information is collected only from Ghanaians by birth and Ghanaians with dual nationality. The classification of

ethnic groups in Ghana is that officially provided by the Bureau of Ghana Languages and which has been in use since the 1960 census.

Birthplace

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

Duration of residence

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

Religion

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

Marital status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of education

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

Activity status

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

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

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment status

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

Employment sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing conditions and facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

The demographic characteristics of a country's population such as the size, distribution, age-sex structure, fertility and mortality have wide ranging consequences for a number of socio-economic indicators such as the welfare of the people. The objective of this chapter is to analyse the size, composition, and age-sex structure of the 2010 Population and Housing Census for Wassa East District

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Wassa East District has a total population of 81,073 consisting of 40,984 males and 40,089 females as shown in Table 2.2. The District is predominantly rural with 74,834 (92.3 per cent) of the residents in the rural communities. The percentage of rural dwellers in the District is higher than the average for the Western Region (57.6%) as well as the national average (49.1%) .

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

The age-sex structure which is useful for population projections is presented in Table 2.1. About 43 per cent of the total population of the District is in the 0-14 age group. The percentage of the 0-14 years in the District is slightly higher than the proportions for the Western Region (39 per cent) and Ghana (39.9 per cent). The aged (65+ years) in the District accounts for 3.9 of the population.

The District has a sex ratio of 102.2 compared to 100.0 and 95.2 for Western Region and Ghana respectively. However, the sex ratio for the people in the 20-39 age group is less than 100 which means that there are more females than males among those age groups.

2.4 Age Dependency Ratio

Age dependency ratio refers to the ratio of persons in the "dependent" ages (generally under age 15 and over age 64) to those in the "economically productive" ages (15-64 years) in a population. The dependency ratio is defined as the number of dependent persons per 100 working population. As shown in Table 2.1 the age dependency ratio of the District is 87.3 compared to 74.8 and 76 for Western Region and Ghana respectively. The age dependency ratio for the male population (91.1) is higher than the females (83.5) in the District. The child dependency ratio of 80.0 and the old age dependency is 7.3.

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

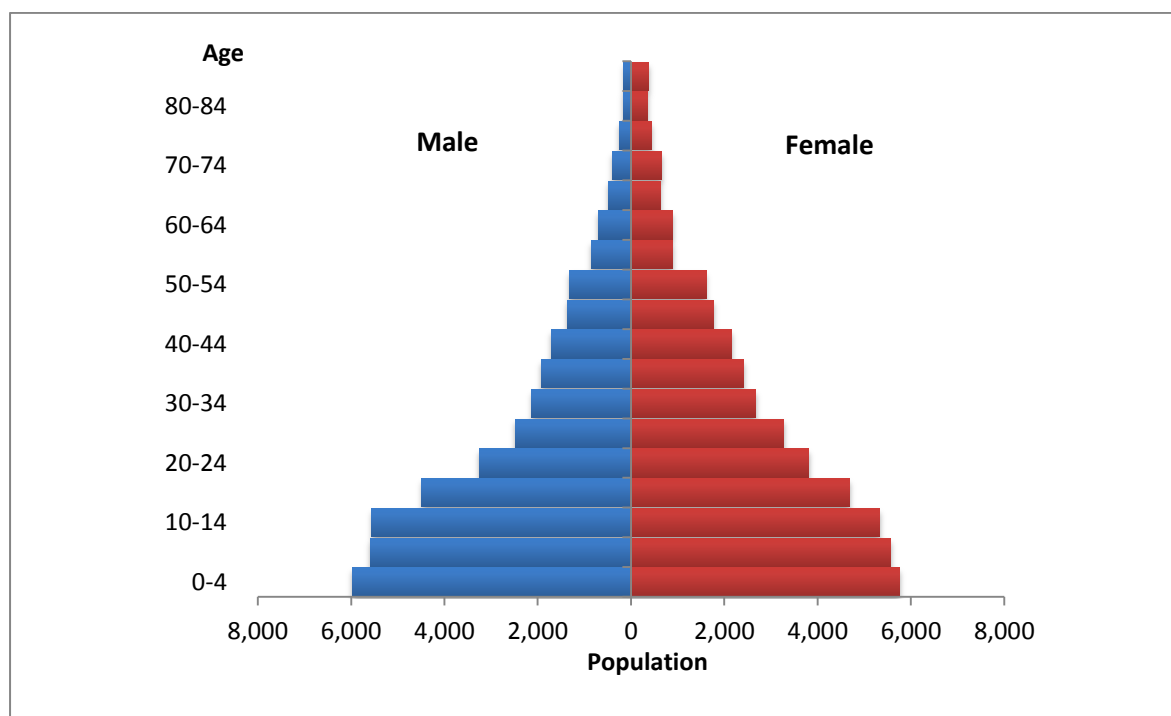
Age group	Sex			Urban	Rural	Sex ratio
	Both Sexes	Male	Female			
All ages	81,073	40,984	40,089	6,239	74,834	102.2
0 - 4	12,702	6,443	6,259	764	11,938	102.9
5 - 9	11,593	5,955	5,638	795	10,798	105.6
10 - 14	10,348	5,603	4,745	857	9,491	118.1
15 - 19	7,954	4,234	3,720	771	7,183	113.8
20 - 24	6,087	2,843	3,244	585	5,502	87.6
25 - 29	5,926	2,736	3,190	487	5,439	85.8
30 - 34	5,092	2,512	2,580	358	4,734	97.4
35 - 39	4,764	2,271	2,493	343	4,421	91.1
40 - 44	3,939	2,012	1,927	305	3,634	104.4
45 - 49	3,155	1,592	1,563	255	2,900	101.9
50 - 54	3,000	1,459	1,541	260	2,740	94.7
55 - 59	1,778	971	807	143	1,635	120.3
60 - 64	1,593	815	778	117	1,476	104.8
65 - 69	826	437	389	55	771	112.3
70 - 74	1,109	549	560	67	1,042	98
75 - 79	461	239	222	29	432	107.7
80 - 84	378	154	224	25	353	68.8
85+	368	159	209	23	345	76.1
All ages	81,073	40,984	40,089	6,239	74,834	102.2
0-14	34,643	18,001	16,642			
15-64	43,288	21,445	21,843			
65+	3,142	1,538	1,604			
Age-dependency ratio	87.3	91.1	83.5			
Child dependency ratio	80	83.9	76.2			
Old age dependency ratio	7.3	7.2	7.3			

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.5 Population pyramid

Figure 2.1, shows the structure of the population of Wassa East District. The population has a broad base structure which indicates a youthful population and a narrow apex which denotes fewer aged persons. The pyramid further shows a higher population of males than female from ages 0-4 years to 15-19 years. Again, higher proportions of the population are within the age groups 0-4 to 15-19 years indicating a high child dependency ratio for the District.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.6 Fertility, Motility and Migration

Population change is influenced by fertility, mortality and migration. Understanding these factors is very crucial for socio-economic policy decision-making and implementation.

2.6.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the frequency of childbearing among women aged 15-49 years. It is influenced by fecundity which denotes the physiological capacity of a woman, man or a couple to produce. There are various measures of fertility. These include crude birth rate (CBR), general fertility rate (GFR), total fertility rate (TFR), children ever born (CEB) and age specific fertility rate (ASFR).

The reported TFR, GFR and CBR by districts for the Western Region is shown in Table 2.2. The TFR (4.5) GFR (134.0) and CBR (30.9) for the District are higher than the regional averages of 3.6, 105.8 and 26.8 for TFR, GFR and CBR respectively. Apart from the CBR where the District recorded the second highest, the TFR and GFR is the highest among all the Districts in the region.

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

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

** Number of live births per 1,000 populations

Further analysis of the fertility dynamics of the female population 12 years and older in the Wassa East District is presented in Table 2.3. The total number of females 12 years and older is 26,148. A greater number of females 12 years and older is in the age group 15-19 years with a population of 3,720, while the age group 55-59 years recorded the least (807). Out of the total number of children ever born of 76,860 the number surviving is 64,491. Majority of the children ever born are males (38,713) compared to females (38,147). In the same vein, more male (32,280) are surviving compared to the female (32,211). The proportion of children ever born is highest among the age group 60 years and older for both male and female with the proportion for male (18.8%) being lower than that of the female (19.5%). Children surviving are also higher for the age group 60 years and older for both males and female with the proportion for females (16.9) slightly higher than that of the males (16.1%). Out of the total population surviving, age group 65 years and older are the most dominant (16.5%).

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

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born						Children Surviving					
		Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All ages	26,148	76,860	100.0	38,713	100.0	38,147	100.0	64,491	100.0	32,280	100.0	32,211	100.0
12 - 14	2,701	22	0.0	6	0.0	16	0.0	19	0.0	5	0.0	14	0.0
15 - 19	3,720	592	0.8	311	0.8	281	0.7	502	0.8	255	0.8	247	0.8
20 - 24	3,244	3,194	4.2	1,550	4.0	1,644	4.3	2,851	4.4	1,331	4.1	1,520	4.7
25 - 29	3,190	6,868	8.9	3,522	9.1	3,346	8.8	6,259	9.7	3,162	9.8	3,097	9.6
30 - 34	2,580	8,702	11.3	4,426	11.4	4,276	11.2	7,911	12.3	4,002	12.4	3,909	12.1
35 - 39	2,493	10,739	14.0	5,525	14.3	5,214	13.7	9,552	14.8	4,892	15.2	4,660	14.5
40 - 44	1,927	9,717	12.6	4,931	12.7	4,786	12.5	8,433	13.1	4,276	13.2	4,157	12.9
45 - 49	1,563	8,658	11.3	4,386	11.3	4,272	11.2	7,402	11.5	3,759	11.6	3,643	11.3
50 - 54	1,541	8,940	11.6	4,458	11.5	4,482	11.7	7,170	11.1	3,563	11.0	3,607	11.2
55 - 59	807	4,707	6.1	2,304	6.0	2,403	6.3	3,756	5.8	1,847	5.7	1,909	5.9
60 +	2,382	14,721	19.2	7,294	18.8	7,427	19.5	10,636	16.5	5,188	16.1	5,448	16.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.6.2 Mortality

The 2010 PHC captured information on mortality. Mortality has been one of the three components of population change that plays a significant role in determining the growth or otherwise of the population. It refers to all deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the census night. Its occurrence leads to a reduction in the size of the population through deaths.

Table 2.4 shows the total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district in Western Region. Out of the total population of 81,073 in the Wassa East District, 926 deaths are recorded representing 6.2 per cent. The crude death rate for the District is 11.4 per 1,000 populations which is higher than the regional average of 6.2.

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	Percent	*Crude death rate
All Districts	2,376,021	14,825	100.0	6.2
Jomoro	150,107	1,452	9.8	9.7
Ellembelle	87,501	471	3.2	5.4
Nzema East	60,828	425	2.9	7.0
Ahanta West	106,215	683	4.6	6.4
Sekondi/Takoradi Metropolis	559,548	2,721	18.4	4.9
Shama	81,966	590	4.0	7.2
Wassa East	81,073	926	6.2	11.4
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	90,477	351	2.4	3.9
Prestea/Huni Valley	159,304	974	6.6	6.1
Wassa Amenfi East	83,478	589	4.0	7.1
Wassa Amenfi West	92,152	530	3.6	5.8
Aowin	117,886	551	3.7	4.7
Sefwi Akontombra	82,467	316	2.1	3.8
Sefwi Wiawso	139,200	890	6.0	6.4
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	123,272	1,053	7.1	8.5
Juabeso	58,435	355	2.4	6.1
Bia west	88,939	595	4.0	6.7
Mpohor	42,923	390	2.6	9.1
Wassa Amenfi Central	69,014	375	2.5	5.4
Suaman	20,529	98	0.7	4.8
Bodi	53,314	364	2.5	6.8
Bia East	27,393	126	0.8	4.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.5 presents the causes of deaths in the District. The total household deaths recorded for the past 12 months prior to the census night is 926 deaths constituting 6.3 percent of the total regional deaths. Out of the total household deaths in the District, 93.2 percent were as a result of other causes of death compared with 6.8 percent deaths due to accident/violent/homicide/suicide.

Table 2.5: Cause of deaths in households

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.6.3 Migration

Migration refers to a change in one's usual place of residence, which involves the crossing of an administrative boundary. Table 2.6 shows birthplace by duration of residence of migrants in the Wassa East District. The District registered 28,827 migrants. Majority (75.1%) of the migrants in the District were born outside the Western Region. Out of the migrants who were born in Ghana but outside the Western Region, the highest proportion (49.9%) was born in the Central Region compared to 0.5 percent (lowest number) born in the Upper West Region.

The highest proportion (30%) of migrants has stayed in the District for 1-4 years. The duration of residence varies by the region of birth. For instance the highest proportion (32.5%) of the migrants who were born in the Central Region has stayed for 20+ years while 35.2 percent of those born in the Upper West Region have stayed for 1-4 years.

Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Percent	Duration of residence (%)				
			Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	28,827	100.0	27.8	54.2	47.1	64.9	86.8
Born elsewhere in the region	7,189	24.9	16.4	30.0	16.5	16.8	20.4
Born elsewhere in another region							
Western	21,235	73.7	-	-	-	-	-
Central	10,598	49.9	11.4	21.9	14.7	19.5	32.5
Greater Accra	1,113	5.2	18.6	26.8	12.3	17.9	24.4
Volta	3,600	17.0	20.4	23.3	10.8	15.6	29.9
Eastern	3,601	17.0	12.4	18.9	11.3	17.1	40.4
Ashanti	1,449	6.8	17.8	25.7	13.9	16.4	26.2
Brong Ahafo	349	1.6	24.9	31.8	12.9	12.0	18.3
Northern	276	1.3	20.7	40.2	15.6	8.7	14.9
Upper East	153	0.7	15.7	30.7	21.6	19.0	13.1
Upper west	96	0.5	10.4	30.2	16.7	22.9	19.8
Outside Ghana	403	1.4	59.0	118.0	71.0	77.0	78.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

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

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

A household refers to a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound, share housekeeping arrangements and are catered for as one unit. In this case, a household may not necessarily be related by blood as adopted children, among others, form part of the household.

Table 3.1 presents data on house size in the District by locality. From the 2010 PHC, the District recorded 79,436 household populations and 18,624 number of households. This translates to an average household size of 4.4. This is about the same as regional household size of 4.3. The rural average household size (4.4) is higher than urban household size of 3.8. About nine in ten (92.2%) of the total household population is found in rural localities.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Categories	Region	District	Urban		Rural	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total household population	2,307,395	79,436	6,165	7.8	73,271	92.2
Number of households	553,634	18,624	1,647	8.8	16,977	91.2
Average household size	4.3	4.4	3.8		4.4	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.1 Household composition

A look at Tables 3.2 shows that out of the total household population of 79,436, children constitute the highest proportion of 45.0 per cent followed by heads (23.4%) and spouses (11.4%). Adopted/foster children constitute the least (0.4%). Household populations have more males (50.5%) than female (49.5%) with the proportion of male-headed households being higher (30.4%) than that of females (16.3%). Again, the proportion of male children is higher (46.6%) compared to females (43.5%).

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	79,436	100.0	40,125	100.0	39,311	100.0
Head	18,624	23.4	12,203	30.4	6,421	16.3
Spouse (wife/husband)	9,090	11.4	1,102	2.7	7,988	20.3
Child (son/daughter)	35,784	45.0	18,681	46.6	17,103	43.5
Parent/parent in-law	510	0.6	101	0.3	409	1.0
Son/daughter in-law	396	0.5	118	0.3	278	0.7
Grandchild	6,124	7.7	3,113	7.8	3,011	7.7
Brother/sister	2,477	3.1	1,472	3.7	1,005	2.6
Step child	658	0.8	340	0.8	318	0.8
Adopted/foster child	294	0.4	162	0.4	132	0.3
Other relative	4,354	5.5	2,077	5.2	2,277	5.8
Non-relative	1,125	1.4	756	1.9	369	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household structure

Table 3.3 shows the structure of household by sex in the Wassai East District. Households have been classified based on their composition. The classifications include head only; head and spouse only; head, spouses and children (biological and adopted) or a form of extended family system which may include any of the following: grandparents, cousins, other relatives or even nonrelatives. From Table 3.3, a higher (35.9%) proportion of households are nuclear (Head, spouse and children). There are also about one-fifth (21.2%) of households being extended (Head, spouse, children, Head's relatives). Households made up of head only constitute 4.4 per cent while head and spouse only make up 1.7 per cent. Overall, more than half (53.3%) of households' composition is nuclear.

About thirty seven per cent of male-headed households is nuclear household; 21.1 per cent are made up of extended households. With regards to female-headed households, 34.6 per cent are nuclear and 21.4 per cent being extended households. The least kind of household composition in both male-headed and female-headed households is single parent, extended plus non-relative, constituting 0.7 and 0.8 per cents respectively.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

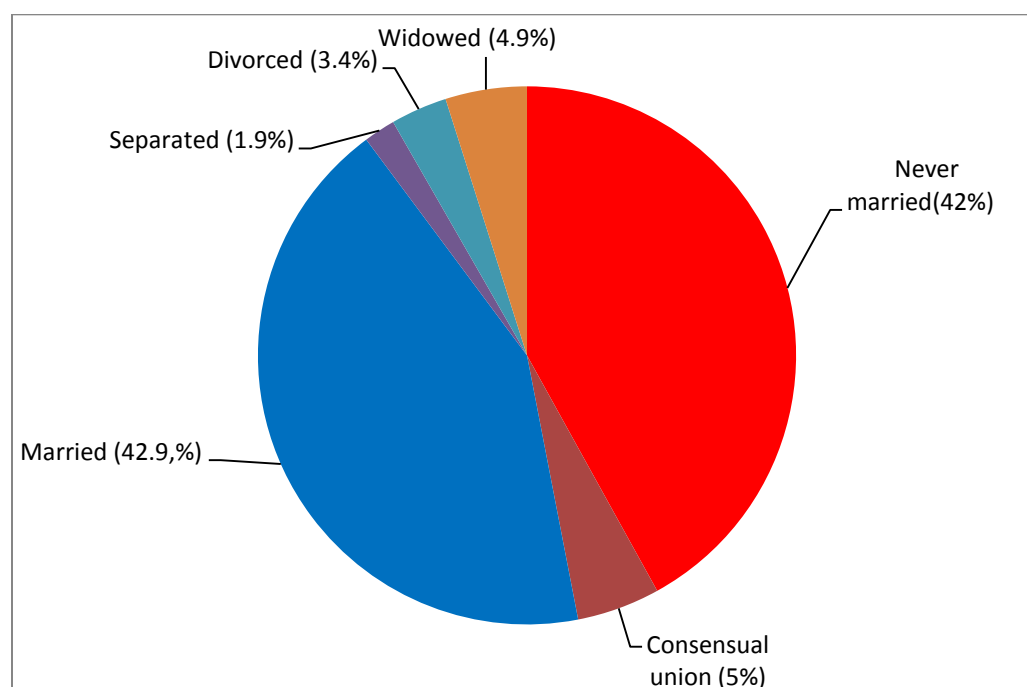
Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	79,436	100.0	40,125	100.0	39,311	100.0
Nuclear family	42,371	53.3	21,995	54.8	20,376	51.8
Head only	3,522	4.4	2,409	6.0	1,113	2.8
Head and a spouse only	1,366	1.7	689	1.7	677	1.7
Nuclear (head spouse(s) children)	28,484	35.9	14,889	37.1	13,595	34.6
Single parent nuclear	8,999	11.3	4,008	10.0	4,991	12.7
Extended family	37,065	46.5	18,130	45.3	18,935	48.2
Extended (head spouse(s) children head's relatives)	16,878	21.2	8,459	21.1	8,419	21.4
Extended + non relatives	1,000	1.3	545	1.4	455	1.2
Head spouse(s) and other composition	2,818	3.5	1,466	3.7	1,352	3.4
Single parent extended	9,951	12.5	4,137	10.3	5,814	14.8
Single parent extended + non relative	583	0.7	278	0.7	305	0.8
Head and other composition but no spouse	5,835	7.3	3,245	8.1	2,590	6.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Figure 3.1 depicts the distribution of the population 12 years and older by marital status. The proportions of the population who are married constitute the highest (42.9%) followed by the never married (42.0%). Those who are separated constitute the smallest category (1.9%).

Figure 3.1: Persons 12 years and older by marital status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Population 12 years and older by marital status and sex

Out of the total population of 52,367, 48.6 per cent are married while 37.4 per cent are never married. Widows constitute 4.6 per cent and the divorced, 4.3 per cent. The age group 40-44 years has the highest proportion of married and the second highest category is the 35-39 years. Overall, the age-group 30-34 years to 55-59 years have more than 70 per cent being married. Those between 12-14 years and 15-19 years have less than 10 percent of their population being married. The District also recorded 4.5 percent persons who are divorced. The proportion of people divorced increases with age except for 65+ years (9.8%). It is also seen that the proportion of females divorced (5.5%) are more than that of the males (3.0%).

Table 3.4 shows that the proportions of males (44.2%) who have never married are more than females (30.6%). This situation was not the same for those who are married. In this category, there are a high proportion of females who married (50.2%) compared to married males (46.9%). Majority of males who are married are in age cohort 45-49 years (81.5%). The cohort within the female category where majority is married is the 35-39 age groups (78.3%). The never married population is lowest among the 55-59 years group (1.9%) for both sexes.

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

Both sexes	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ consensual union/living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Total	52,367	100.0	37.4	3.0	48.6	2.1	4.3	4.6
12 - 14	5,937	100.0	93.3	0.3	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	7,954	100.0	89.4	1.1	8.8	0.4	0.3	0.1
20 - 24	6,087	100.0	59.8	4.5	32.6	1.3	1.5	0.3
25 - 29	5,926	100.0	30.4	5.3	58.0	2.3	3.1	0.8
30 - 34	5,092	100.0	13.1	4.7	74.3	2.4	4.5	1.1
35 - 39	4,764	100.0	7.6	4.0	77.7	2.7	5.7	2.3
40 - 44	3,939	100.0	4.3	3.7	78.6	3.3	6.3	3.9
45 - 49	3,155	100.0	2.5	3.1	77.2	3.7	8.1	5.5
50 - 54	3,000	100.0	2.6	2.3	71.1	3.9	9.8	10.2
55 - 59	1,778	100.0	1.9	2.2	70.0	4.4	9.8	11.6
60 - 64	1,593	100.0	2.6	2.3	62.7	3.6	10.6	18.2
65+	3,142	100.0	2.6	2.3	48.9	4.1	9.8	32.3
Male								
Total	26,219	100.0	44.2	2.7	46.9	1.6	3.0	1.5
12 - 14	3,236	100.0	93.0	0.2	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,234	100.0	94.6	0.3	5.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	2,843	100.0	79.0	2.6	17.1	0.6	0.5	0.2
25 - 29	2,736	100.0	46.4	4.7	44.9	1.6	2.0	0.4
30 - 34	2,512	100.0	19.1	4.7	70.6	1.8	3.4	0.3
35 - 39	2,271	100.0	11.2	4.1	77.0	1.8	4.8	1.0
40 - 44	2,012	100.0	6.2	4.1	81.0	2.9	4.5	1.3
45 - 49	1,592	100.0	4.2	3.8	81.5	3.2	5.7	1.6
50 - 54	1,459	100.0	3.6	2.5	81.2	3.2	7.3	2.3
55 - 59	971	100.0	2.2	2.6	79.8	4.1	6.7	4.6
60 - 64	815	100.0	2.3	2.8	80.5	2.5	7.1	4.8
65+	1,538	100.0	2.9	3.2	71.5	3.4	7.5	11.5

Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status (Cont'd)

Both sexes	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ consensual union/living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Female								
Total	26,148	100.0	30.6	3.4	50.2	2.7	5.5	7.6
12 - 14	2,701	100.0	93.7	0.4	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,720	100.0	83.4	2.1	13.1	0.8	0.5	0.1
20 - 24	3,244	100.0	42.9	6.2	46.3	1.9	2.3	0.4
25 - 29	3,190	100.0	16.8	5.9	69.2	2.8	4.1	1.2
30 - 34	2,580	100.0	7.1	4.7	77.9	2.9	5.5	1.9
35 - 39	2,493	100.0	4.3	3.9	78.3	3.6	6.4	3.5
40 - 44	1,927	100.0	2.3	3.3	76.0	3.6	8.2	6.5
45 - 49	1,563	100.0	0.7	2.4	72.9	4.2	10.4	9.4
50 - 54	1,541	100.0	1.7	2.2	61.6	4.6	12.1	17.8
55 - 59	807	100.0	1.6	1.9	58.2	4.7	13.5	20.1
60 - 64	778	100.0	2.8	1.8	44.1	4.8	14.3	32.3
65+	1,604	100.0	2.3	1.4	27.3	4.7	12.0	52.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.4 again depicts that divorces among females is far higher (5.5%) than males (3.0%). Furthermore, females marry earlier than males in the Wassai East District. The age group 12-14 has the highest proportion of the never married females (93.7%). The data also shows that consensual unions in the District are relatively higher among females (3.4%) than males (2.7%).

3.3.2 Population 12 years and older by marital status and level of education

Table 3.5 shows persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education in the District. Majority of the never married (77.3%) have basic education, 9.7% have secondary education and less than one percent (0.3%) have tertiary education. Among the married, more than half (59.2%) have basic education, 33.5 percent have no education and less than one percent (0.4%) have tertiary education. As regards the divorced, the proportion with basic education is slightly higher (49.5%) than those with no education (46.3%). The proportion with secondary education and higher is less than five percent.

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

Marital status/sex	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic	Secondary	Voc/ Tech/ Com	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma	Tertiary
Both Sexes								
Total	52,367	100.0	26.6	64.2	5.9	0.9	2.1	0.3
Never married	19,602	100.0	9.3	77.3	9.7	0.7	2.6	0.3
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,588	100.0	26.3	65.6	5.2	0.7	2.1	0.1
Married	25,428	100.0	33.5	59.2	4.0	1.1	1.9	0.4
Separated	1,125	100.0	40.1	55.2	2.6	0.5	1.5	0.1
Divorced	2,240	100.0	46.3	49.5	2.6	0.8	0.8	0.0
Widowed	2,384	100.0	70.8	27.3	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.0
Male								
Total	26,219	100.0	17.5	70.5	7.9	1.2	2.5	0.5
Never married	11,596	100.0	9.3	77.1	10.3	0.8	2.0	0.4
Informal/consensual union/living together	706	100.0	20.0	67.7	8.2	1.4	2.5	0.1
Married	12,305	100.0	23.0	65.6	6.2	1.5	3.0	0.7
Separated	424	100.0	23.8	67.7	4.5	0.7	3.1	0.2
Divorced	793	100.0	30.5	63.7	3.2	0.9	1.8	0.0
Widowed	395	100.0	47.1	48.1	1.8	1.3	1.8	0.0
Female								
Total	26,148	100.0	35.8	57.9	4.0	0.6	1.6	0.1
Never married	8,006	100.0	9.3	77.5	8.9	0.6	3.5	0.2
Informal/consensual union/living together	882	100.0	31.4	63.8	2.8	0.1	1.8	0.0
Married	13,123	100.0	43.4	53.1	2.0	0.6	0.8	0.1
Separated	701	100.0	49.9	47.6	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.0
Divorced	1,447	100.0	55.0	41.7	2.3	0.7	0.2	0.1
Widowed	1,989	100.0	75.5	23.2	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The proportion never married without any education is the same (9.3%) for males and females while the proportion never married with tertiary education is higher for males (0.5%) than females (0.2%) in the District. Widowed persons (70.8%) who were 12 years and older constituted the majority of people who as at 2010 PHC had no education.

There are a higher proportion of males (0.4%) who are never married but have had tertiary education over females (0.2%). The widowed female who have never had any education are much more (75.5%) than males in the same category (47.1%). Data in Table 3.5 again indicates that males are more likely to obtain higher education (tertiary) than females.

3.3.3 Population 12 years and older by marital status and economic activity status

Table 3.6 indicates that the married population 12 years and older are more likely to be employed (85.8%). Among those married, the proportion unemployed is 1.5 percent with 19.5 percent not economically active. Respondents who are in informal/consensual union have a greater proportion of people employed (2.8%) while widowed persons (0.9%) have the least proportion of the unemployed.

Table 3.6: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education

Sex/marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	52,367	100.0	33,764	64.5	920	1.8	17,683	33.8
Never married	19,602	100.0	6,339	32.3	423	2.2	12,840	65.5
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,588	100.0	1,272	80.1	45	2.8	271	17.1
Married	25,428	100.0	21,811	85.8	374	1.5	3,243	12.8
Separated	1,125	100.0	882	78.4	21	1.9	222	19.7
Divorced	2,240	100.0	1,821	81.3	36	1.6	383	17.1
Widowed	2,384	100.0	1,639	68.8	21	0.9	724	30.4
Male								
Total	26,219	100.0	17,279	65.9	439	1.7	8,501	32.4
Never married	11,596	100.0	4,294	37.0	247	2.1	7,055	60.8
Informal/consensual union/living together	706	100.0	642	90.9	12	1.7	52	7.4
Married	12,305	100.0	11,057	89.9	150	1.2	1,098	8.9
Separated	424	100.0	347	81.8	7	1.7	70	16.5
Divorced	793	100.0	661	83.4	20	2.5	112	14.1
Widowed	395	100.0	278	70.4	3	0.8	114	28.9
Female								
Total	26,148	100.0	16,485	63.0	481	1.8	9,182	35.1
Never married	8,006	100.0	2,045	25.5	176	2.2	5,785	72.3
Informal/consensual union/living together	882	100.0	630	71.4	33	3.7	219	24.8
Married	13,123	100.0	10,754	81.9	224	1.7	2,145	16.3
Separated	701	100.0	535	76.3	14	2.0	152	21.7
Divorced	1,447	100.0	1,160	80.2	16	1.1	271	18.7
Widowed	1,989	100.0	1,361	68.4	18	0.9	610	30.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Table 3.7 presents the distribution of the population by nationality in the District. Nationality is the country to which a person legally belongs. Majority (95.3%) of the people in the District are Ghanaians by birth. Others are persons with dual nationality (2.7%), Ghanaians by naturalization (0.9%), persons from ECOWAS countries (0.7%), other Africans (0.3%) and “Others” (0.2%). Further inspection of the table does not reveal any striking differences between males and females.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	81,073	100.0	40,984	100.0	40,089	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	77,223	95.3	38,996	95.1	38,227	95.4
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	2,153	2.7	1,098	2.7	1,055	2.6
Ghanaian by naturalization	692	0.9	339	0.8	353	0.9
ECOWAS	559	0.7	326	0.8	233	0.6
African other than ECOWAS	253	0.3	141	0.3	112	0.3
Other	193	0.2	84	0.2	109	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religion

Virtually everyone is born into some kind of religious context. Yet people willingly change their religious preference during their lifetime. Despite the availability of choice, however, some people are unlikely to alter their religious affiliation and so it is a near-permanent feature of their social world. “Like race and ethnicity, religion set people apart from one another” (Choucri 1984).

Table 3.8 presents the distribution of the population of the District by religion and sex. It would be noted that 32.2 percent of the population of the District are Pentecostal/Charismatic Christians; 23.8 percent are of other Christian religions and 19.2 percent are Protestants. Collectively, the Christians (Catholics, Protestants and Pentecostal/Charismatic) represent 83.4 percent of the population. Islam constitutes 6.5 percent of the population while the Traditionalist constitutes 1.5 percent. About 8 percent (7.5%) of the population have no religious attachment.

In all the religious types, the differences between the males and the females are marginal except for no religion where the proportion of the males (9.8%) is somewhat higher than the females (5.1%).

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	81,073	100.0	40,984	100.0	40,089	100.0
No religion	6,054	7.5	4,024	9.8	2,030	5.1
Catholic	6,680	8.2	3,357	8.2	3,323	8.3
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	15,575	19.2	7,563	18.5	8,012	20.0
Pentecostal/Charismatic	26,112	32.2	12,679	30.9	13,433	33.5
Other Christian	19,308	23.8	9,502	23.2	9,806	24.5
Islam	5,309	6.5	2,835	6.9	2,474	6.2

Traditionalist	1,195	1.5	626	1.5	569	1.4
Other	840	1.0	398	1.0	442	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Information on literacy covered persons 11 years and older, while school attendance covered persons 3 years and older. Interest in education lies especially in the fact that it contributes to altering ones worldview and it also tends to influence nearly every aspect of human behaviour and outcomes (Weeks, 1999).

3.6.1 Literacy

Literacy is measured by the ability of one to read and write with understanding. In the 2010 population and housing census, data on literacy was collected for persons 11 years and older. From Table 3.9, 40,188 of persons aged 11 years and older in the Wassa East District are literate in any language. More males are literate (56.3%) than females (43.7%). Furthermore, out of the literate population, those literate in English and Ghanaian language are higher (57.1%) than those literate in English only (31.4%). Eleven percent is literate in Ghanaian language only. Except for the age groups 65 years and older, the population of persons literate decreases with increasing age.

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

Both sexes	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Total	14,037	40,188	100.0	31.4	11	57.1	0.2	0.3
11-14	269	7,526	100.0	39.6	8.2	52	0.1	0.1
15-19	588	7,366	100.0	31.3	6.4	61.9	0.1	0.3
20-24	946	5,141	100.0	31.1	8.1	59.9	0.5	0.4
25-29	1,318	4,608	100.0	30.9	13.4	55.3	0.2	0.2
30-34	1,414	3,678	100.0	29.8	14.4	55.2	0.1	0.5
35-39	1,622	3,142	100.0	28.8	16	54.7	0.2	0.4
40-44	1,491	2,448	100.0	28.3	14.4	56.6	0.1	0.6
45-49	1,325	1,830	100.0	26.3	15.1	58.2	0.3	0.2
50-54	1,335	1,665	100.0	28.3	14.7	56.5	0.4	0.2
55-59	728	1,050	100.0	25.4	13.8	60.3	0.1	0.4
60-64	873	720	100.0	23.2	12.2	64.3	0	0.3
65+	2,128	1,014	100.0	22.6	16.1	60.8	0.2	0.3
Male								
Total	4,642	22,614	100.0	29.3	9.6	60.5	0.2	0.4
11-14	167	4,106	100.0	39.1	8.1	52.6	0.1	0.1
15-19	260	3,974	100.0	30.2	5.8	63.6	0.1	0.3
20-24	355	2,488	100.0	29.1	6.4	63.2	0.8	0.5
25-29	442	2,294	100.0	28.6	10.5	60.4	0.2	0.3
30-34	431	2,081	100.0	28	11.9	59.2	0.1	0.8
35-39	442	1,829	100.0	25.8	12.5	61.1	0.2	0.4
40-44	438	1,574	100.0	25.7	12.6	60.7	0.1	0.8
45-49	425	1,167	100.0	23.6	12.4	63.6	0.4	0
50-54	407	1,052	100.0	26.4	12.8	60.3	0.3	0.2
55-59	232	739	100.0	21.8	12	65.5	0.1	0.5
60-64	286	529	100.0	20.2	10	69.4	0	0.4
65+	757	781	100.0	19.7	14.6	65	0.3	0.4

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

Both sexes	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Female								
Total	9,395	17,574	100.0	34.2	12.8	52.7	0.1	0.2
11-14	102	3,420	100.0	40.3	8.3	51.2	0.1	0.1
15-19	328	3,392	100.0	32.7	7.0	59.9	0.1	0.3
20-24	591	2,653	100.0	33.0	9.7	56.8	0.2	0.3
25-29	876	2,314	100.0	33.2	16.2	50.3	0.2	0.1
30-34	983	1,597	100.0	32.1	17.8	50.0	0.1	0.1
35-39	1,180	1,313	100.0	32.9	20.9	45.8	0.2	0.2
40-44	1,053	874	100.0	33.0	17.5	49.2	0.0	0.3
45-49	900	663	100.0	31.1	19.8	48.7	0.0	0.5
50-54	928	613	100.0	31.6	17.8	49.9	0.5	0.2
55-59	496	311	100.0	34.1	18.0	47.9	0.0	0.0
60-64	587	191	100.0	31.4	18.3	50.3	0.0	0.0
65+	1,371	233	100.0	32.2	21.0	46.8	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Education

Table 3.10 shows population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. Questions on level of education were answered by persons who were 3 years and older. The data indicates that of the 56,509 persons 3 years and older, those who attended school in the past (46.7%) are lower than those currently attending school (52.3%). Currently, the number of females attending school (54.9%) is higher compared to females who attended school in the past (45.1%).

The table shows the population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. Primary school recorded the highest population (48.8%) for those currently attending school. Those in vocational/technical/commercial recorded the least (0.2%). More of the male population (48.6%) currently in school are at the primary level followed by kindergarten (19.7%). The situation is the same for females where persons in the Primary school constitute almost half (49.1%) followed by Kindergarten (20.4%).

Table 3.10 again shows the population who had attended school in the past and are no longer in school. More (34.5%) of males who attended school in the past ended at the JSS/JHS level, this is trailed by Middle school (32.7%). As regards females who attended school in the past, approximately two fifth (41.4%) ended at JSS/JHS level followed by Primary level (32%). From the table presented, all people went beyond kindergarten or the nursery level in their education for both sexes. Again, while almost 3 percent of the males ended their education at the tertiary level that of the females was just about one percent.

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Both sexes		Male		Both sexes		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	30,048	100.0	16,019	100.0	14,029	100.0	26,416	100.0	14,913	100.0	11,503	100.0
Nursery	2,917	9.7	1,515	9.5	1,402	10.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	5,934	19.7	3,072	19.2	2,862	20.4	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	14,669	48.8	7,784	48.6	6,885	49.1	6,255	23.7	2,570	17.2	3,685	32.0
JSS/JHS	4,992	16.6	2,823	17.6	2,169	15.5	9,908	37.5	5,142	34.5	4,766	41.4
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	6,982	26.4	4,872	32.7	2,110	18.3
SSS/SHS	1,180	3.9	684	4.3	496	3.5	1,423	5.4	982	6.6	441	3.8
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	511	1.9	401	2.7	110	1.0
Voc./Techn./Commercial	49	0.2	33	0.2	16	0.1	401	1.5	269	1.8	132	1.1
Post middle/secondary certificate	89	0.3	24	0.1	65	0.5	361	1.4	239	1.6	122	1.1
Tertiary	218	0.7	84	0.5	134	1.0	575	2.2	438	2.9	137	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The deployment of the human capital of a society to the production of goods and services determines the overall development of a country. Although persons of all age and sex consume goods and services produced, only a section of the total population (the employed) produces them. The 2010 Population and Housing Census collected information on population 5 years and older who are engaged in any activity for pay (cash or kind) or profit or family gain for at least one hour during the seven days preceding census night. This chapter analyses the economic activity status of the population 15 years and older with regard to the economically active (the employed and the unemployed) and economically not active population. The chapter also focuses on the occupation, industries and the employment status and sectors that the people are employed.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 shows that 73.4 percent of the population of the District are economically active within the seven days preceding the census night and 26.6 percent are economically not active. Among the economically active, 97.3 percent are employed and 2.7 percent are unemployed. Majority (92.9%) of the employed worked while only 6.5 percent did not work but had job to go back to. About 58.1 percent of the unemployed are seeking work for the first time and available for work. About 44.8 percent of the economically not active population are in full time education while 30.7 percent did home duties or household chores.

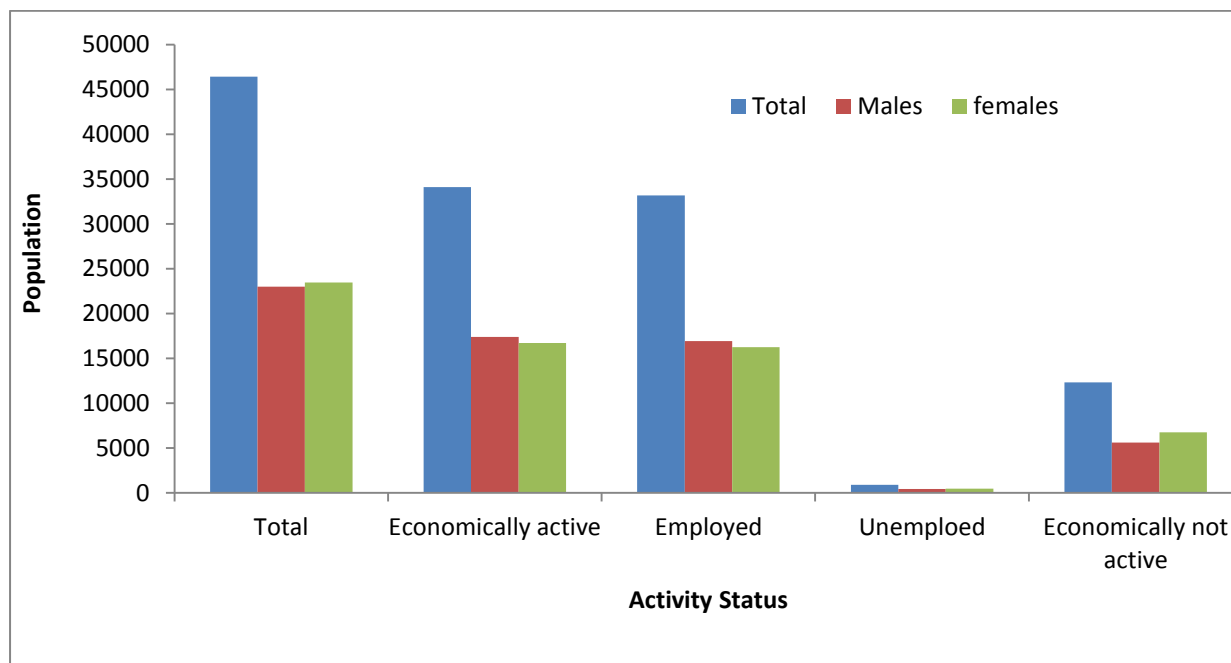
Table 4.1: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	46,430	100.0	22,983	100.0	23,447	100.0
Economically active	34,091	73.4	17,381	75.6	16,710	71.3
Employed	33,179	97.3	16,945	97.5	16,234	97.2
<i>Worked</i>	30,836	92.9	15,912	93.9	14,924	91.9
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	2,162	6.5	944	5.6	1,218	7.5
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	181	0.5	89	0.5	92	0.6
Unemployed	912	2.7	436	2.5	476	2.8
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	382	41.9	189	43.3	193	40.5
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	530	58.1	247	56.7	283	59.5
Economically not active	12,339	26.6	5,602	24.4	6,737	28.7
Did home duties (household chore)	3,788	30.7	1,191	21.3	2,597	38.5
Full time education	5,526	44.8	3,121	55.7	2,405	35.7
Pensioner/Retired	98	0.8	75	1.3	23	0.3
Disabled/Sick	909	7.4	389	6.9	520	7.7
Too old/young	1,044	8.5	376	6.7	668	9.9
Other	974	7.9	450	8.0	524	7.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Likewise, 75.6 percent of the males and 71.3 percent of the females are economically active within the seven days preceding the census night while 24.4 percent of the male and 28.7 percent of the females are economically not active. Among the economically active, the proportion employed for males (97.5%) is almost the same as that for the females (97.2%).

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



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 shows the economic activity status of the population 15 years and older by sex and age. Out of the total population of 46,430, 71.5 percent are employed and 2.0 percent unemployed. The rest (26.6%) are economically not active. Considering by age groups, over 80 percent of population aged 25-29 years to 60-64 years are employed. The unemployed in the age group 25 years and older is less than 3 percent. Only about 23 (22.8%) percent of population in the age group 15-19 years are employed because they are likely to be in school.

The proportion of males employed is higher (73.7%) compared to that of females (69.2%). Close to 25 percent (24.4%) of males are economically not active and only 1.9 percent unemployed. On the other hand, 28.7 percent of females are economically not active with 2.0 percent unemployed. The age group 40-44 years among males have the highest proportion (94.7%) employed while the proportion employed is higher (92.5%) among the age group 45-49 years for the females.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	46,430	100.0	33,179	71.5	912	2.0	12,339	26.6
15-19	7,954	100.0	1,811	22.8	160	2.0	5,983	75.2
20-24	6,087	100.0	3,575	58.7	278	4.6	2,234	36.7
25-29	5,926	100.0	4,792	80.9	164	2.8	970	16.4
30-34	5,092	100.0	4,487	88.1	86	1.7	519	10.2
35-39	4,764	100.0	4,209	88.4	80	1.7	475	10.0
40-44	3,939	100.0	3,649	92.6	37	0.9	253	6.4
45-49	3,155	100.0	2,945	93.3	25	0.8	185	5.9
50-54	3,000	100.0	2,730	91.0	24	0.8	246	8.2
55-59	1,778	100.0	1,593	89.6	16	0.9	169	9.5
60-64	1,593	100.0	1,323	83.1	35	2.2	235	14.8
65+	3,142	100.0	2,065	65.7	7	0.2	1,070	34.1
Male								
Total	22,983	100.0	16,945	73.7	436	1.9	5,602	24.4
15-19	4,234	100.0	974	23.0	68	1.6	3,192	75.4
20-24	2,843	100.0	1,741	61.2	133	4.7	969	34.1
25-29	2,736	100.0	2,325	85.0	74	2.7	337	12.3
30-34	2,512	100.0	2,327	92.6	43	1.7	142	5.7
35-39	2,271	100.0	2,079	91.5	37	1.6	155	6.8
40-44	2,012	100.0	1,906	94.7	26	1.3	80	4.0
45-49	1,592	100.0	1,499	94.2	16	1.0	77	4.8
50-54	1,459	100.0	1,356	92.9	12	0.8	91	6.2
55-59	971	100.0	892	91.9	5	0.5	74	7.6
60-64	815	100.0	707	86.7	17	2.1	91	11.2
65+	1,538	100.0	1,139	74.1	5	0.3	394	25.6
Female								
Total	23,447	100.0	16,234	69.2	476	2.0	6,737	28.7
15-19	3,720	100.0	837	22.5	92	2.5	2,791	75.0
20-24	3,244	100.0	1,834	56.5	145	4.5	1,265	39.0
25-29	3,190	100.0	2,467	77.3	90	2.8	633	19.8
30-34	2,580	100.0	2,160	83.7	43	1.7	377	14.6
35-39	2,493	100.0	2,130	85.4	43	1.7	320	12.8
40-44	1,927	100.0	1,743	90.5	11	0.6	173	9.0
45-49	1,563	100.0	1,446	92.5	9	0.6	108	6.9
50-54	1,541	100.0	1,374	89.2	12	0.8	155	10.1
55-59	807	100.0	701	86.9	11	1.4	95	11.8
60-64	778	100.0	616	79.2	18	2.3	144	18.5
65+	1,604	100.0	926	57.7	2	0.1	676	42.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Occupation is an important defining aspect of social identity in society. It can provide a useful clue to education, income and residence, general life-style and an indicator of social status. It provides information about what kind of behaviour can be expected from a person as well as how others will be expected to behave towards that person (Weeks, 1999).

Out of the total number of 33,179 persons employed, a greater proportion (70.7%) is engaged in skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers. Services and sales workers constitute 8.1 percent, craft and related trades workers constitute 7.7 percent while plants and machine

operators and assemblers constitute 6.0 percent. The rest of the occupations types each constituted less than 3 percent (Table 4.3).

Disaggregated by sex, there are about equal proportion of males (71.1%) and females (70.2%) engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. The proportion of females (13.6%) engaged as service and sales workers is about five times more than that of the males (2.7%) while proportion of males (11.0%) engaged as plant and machine operators and assemblers is about thirteen times that of females (0.8%).

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	33,179	100.0	16,945	100.0	16,234	100.0
Managers	345	1.0	138	0.8	207	1.3
Professionals	900	2.7	567	3.3	333	2.1
Technicians and associate professionals	280	0.8	236	1.4	44	0.3
Clerical support workers	114	0.3	84	0.5	30	0.2
Service and sales workers	2,676	8.1	461	2.7	2,215	13.6
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	23,448	70.7	12,049	71.1	11,399	70.2
Craft and related trades workers	2,549	7.7	1,252	7.4	1,297	8.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,990	6.0	1,866	11.0	124	0.8
Elementary occupations	869	2.7	285	1.7	584	3.5
Other occupations	8	0.0	7	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry of Employment

Table 4.4 shows employment by industry. It indicates that agriculture, forestry and fishing constitute the dominant (71.2%) industry in the Wassa East District. Other common industries are wholesale and retail trade (6.8%) on one hand and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles and manufacturing on the other hand (6.4%).

For males and females, agriculture, forestry and fishing industry employ majority of the population with the proportion of males (72.7%) slightly higher than that of females (69.7%). While mining and quarrying is the second dominant industry for the males (6.7%), wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles is the second dominant industry for females (10.1%).

Industries such as electricity, gas stream and air conditioning supply, information and communication, extraterritorial organizations and bodies, and real estate's activities are minor with little or no female involvement.

Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex

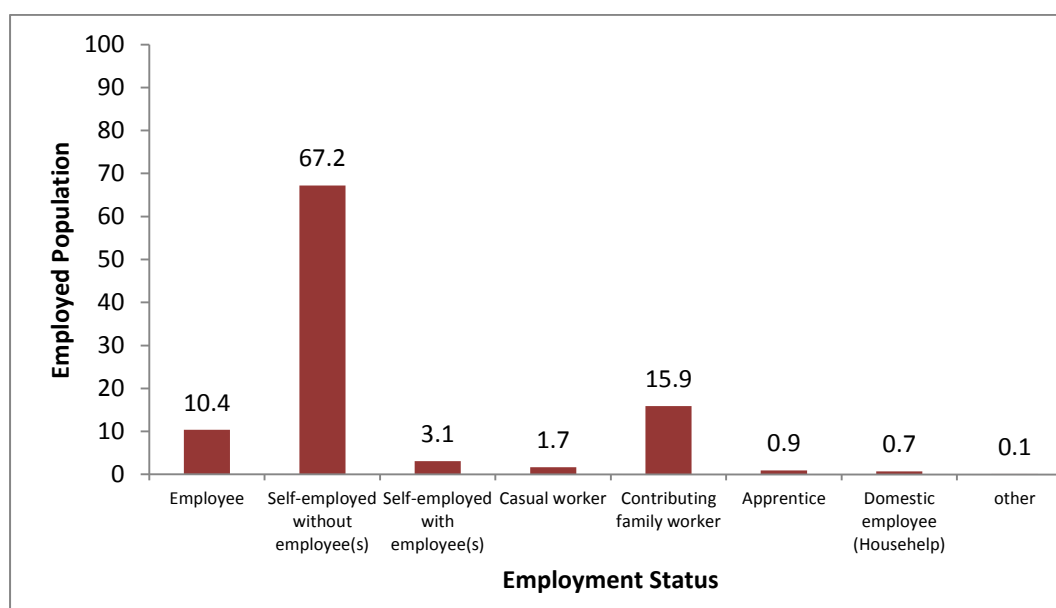
Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	33,179	100.0	16,945	100.0	16,234	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	23,630	71.2	12,311	72.7	11,319	69.7
Mining and quarrying	1,232	3.7	1,130	6.7	102	0.6
Manufacturing	2,125	6.4	814	4.8	1,311	8.1
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	67	0.2	38	0.2	29	0.2
Construction	383	1.2	379	2.2	4	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,256	6.8	613	3.6	1,643	10.1
Transportation and storage	445	1.3	425	2.5	20	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,068	3.2	80	0.5	988	6.1
Information and communication	5	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	26	0.1	17	0.1	9	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	77	0.2	62	0.4	15	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	77	0.2	68	0.4	9	0.1
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	231	0.7	200	1.2	31	0.2
Education	793	2.4	479	2.8	314	1.9
Human health and social work activities	160	0.5	85	0.5	75	0.5
Arts entertainment and recreation	24	0.1	23	0.1	1	0.0
Other service activities	517	1.6	183	1.1	334	2.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	60	0.2	30	0.2	30	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

About two-thirds (67.2%) of the employed population 15 years and older in the District are self-employed without employee(s) while 15.9 percent are contributing family workers. Employees constitute 10.4 percent. All the other employment sectors put together form less than 10 percent of the employed population (Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.2: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The proportion of self-employed without employees for females (67.8%) is slightly higher compared to the males (66.6%). Again, the proportion of females (22.0%) engaged as contributing family workers is about two times the proportion of males (10.1%). On the other hand, the proportion of males (15.7%) engaged as employees is about three times the proportion of females (Table 4.5).

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

Employment sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	33,179	100.0	16,945	100.0	16,234	100.0
Employee	3,449	10.4	2,660	15.7	789	4.9
Self-employed without employee(s)	22,299	67.2	11,292	66.6	11,007	67.8
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,034	3.1	596	3.5	438	2.7
Casual worker	577	1.7	472	2.8	105	0.6
Contributing family worker	5,276	15.9	1,708	10.1	3,568	22.0
Apprentice	294	0.9	118	0.7	176	1.1
Domestic employee (househelp)	224	0.7	88	0.5	136	0.8
Other	26	0.1	11	0.1	15	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

The leading sector of employment in the Wassai East District is the private informal, employing 91.2 percent of the population 15 years and older. It is followed by private formal (4.7%) and public (Government) constituting 3.7 percent of the sectors. As shown in Table 4.6 the situation is the same for the males and females where the private informal sector is the dominant sector (95.8%) of females as against 86.9 percent of males. While private formal is the second leading sector of employment for males (7.8%), public (Government) is the second leading sector for the females (2.5%).

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

Employment sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	33,179	100.0	16,945	100.0	16,234	100.0
Public (Government)	1,227	3.7	821	4.8	406	2.5
Private /Formal	1,573	4.7	1,324	7.8	249	1.5
Private /Informal	30,272	91.2	14,725	86.9	15,547	95.8
Semi-Public/Parastatal	19	0.1	13	0.1	6	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	88	0.3	62	0.4	26	0.2
Other International Organisations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) has become important tool in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. This role of ICT in an emerging economy such as Ghana's has been widely recognized at various levels. The recognition is reflected in actions such as the development and deployment of a national ICT infrastructure and institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector. This chapter analyses mobile phone ownership, Internet use and ownership of desktop/laptop computers.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

From Table 5.1, the total population of persons 12 years and older who were asked questions on mobile phones and Internet facility usage was 52,367 of which 50.1 percent and 49.9 percent are males and females respectively. Ownership of mobile phones in the District is less than a third (29.0%) of the total population. In terms of sex, 37.2 percent of males' population have mobile phones as against 20.8 percent for the females.

5.3 Use of Internet

Access to Internet is very low (1.4%) in the District (Table 5.1). In relation to sex, only 2.0 percent of males compare to 0.9 percent of females use Internet in Wassa East District.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	52,367	100.0	15,197	29.0	757	1.4
Male	26,216	50.1	9,763	37.2	513	2.0
Female	26,148	49.9	5,434	20.8	244	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Desktop and laptop computers are useful for accessing and processing information, including the use of the Internet, electronic mail and other services. Table 5.2 shows that only 2.3 percent of households have desktops or laptop computers with the proportion of male-headed households being higher (2.8%) than that of the females (1.3%).

Table 5.2: Households having computers, fixed telephone lines and sex of head

Sex	Households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	18,624	100.0	420	2.3
Male	12,203	65.5	339	2.8
Female	6,421	34.5	81	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWD) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation. PWDs face a wide range of life challenges because disability, in whatever form or type, can reduce an individual's ability to perform to his or her full potential though some of them can still rise to the top most level with perseverance and endurance.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows that out of the 81,073 persons in the District 4.9 percent have one form of disability or another. Sight disability is the commonest (45.6%) type of disability in the District with the second prevalent condition being physical disability (23.9%) while those with speech disability reported the least (11.4%) identifiable disabilities.

Inspection of table 6.1 reveals that roughly half (51.2%) of those with disabilities are males with the rest being females. Apart from hearing, physical and 'other' disabilities, there are more males than females in the other categories of disabilities.

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

Disability/type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	81,073	100.0	40,984	100.0	40,089	100.0
No disability	77,076	95.1	38,937	95.0	38,139	95.1
With a disability	3,997	4.9	2,047	5.0	1,950	4.9
Sight	1,821	45.6	943	46.1	878	45.0
Hearing	534	13.4	266	13.0	268	13.7
Speech	457	11.4	263	12.8	194	9.9
Physical	955	23.9	485	23.7	470	24.1
Intellectual	471	11.8	255	12.5	216	11.1
Emotional	778	19.5	409	20.0	369	18.9
Other	390	9.8	190	9.3	200	10.3
Urban						
Total	6,239	100.0	2,957	100.0	3,282	100.0
No disability	5,957	95.5	2,843	96.1	3,114	94.9
With a disability	282	4.5	114	3.9	168	5.1
Sight	164	58.2	59	51.8	105	62.5
Hearing	37	13.1	12	10.5	25	14.9
Speech	40	14.2	27	23.7	13	7.7
Physical	54	19.1	30	26.3	24	14.3
Intellectual	18	6.4	11	9.6	7	4.2
Emotional	48	17.0	27	23.7	21	12.5
Other	7	2.5	4	3.5	3	1.8

Table 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex (cont'd)

Disability/type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rural						
Total	74,834	100.0	38,027	100.0	36,807	100.0
No disability	71,119	95.0	36,094	94.9	35,025	95.2
With a disability	3,715	5.0	1,933	5.1	1,782	4.8
Sight	1,657	44.6	884	45.7	773	43.4
Hearing	497	13.4	254	13.1	243	13.6
Speech	417	11.2	236	12.2	181	10.2
Physical	901	24.3	455	23.5	446	25.0
Intellectual	453	12.2	244	12.6	209	11.7
Emotional	730	19.7	382	19.8	348	19.5
Other	383	10.3	186	9.6	197	11.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Distribution of Disability by Type of Locality

Disabilities of various kinds are highly prevalent in rural areas (93.0%) than in urban areas (7.0%). In both the urban and rural localities, males constitute a higher percent than females for all the disability types except for sight and hearing in urban and other types of disability for rural. Again, all the various forms of disabilities are predominant in rural than in urban areas except sight and speech disabilities as shown in table 6.1.

6.4 Disability and Activity Status

Table 6.2 shows that out of the total population 3,194 of people 15 years and older who are with disability, 67.1 percent are employed, 1.2 percent are unemployed while 31.7 percent are economically not active. About 72.0 percent of persons with emotional impairment are employed, 2.3 percent unemployed and 25.8 percent economically not active. Again the proportion of persons with emotional disability employed is higher than those reported for the other types of disability.

From the 1,631 males with disabilities, 70.4 percent are employed, 1.2 percent unemployed and the remaining (28.3%) not economically active. The proportion of males with emotional disabilities employed (74.4%) is the highest followed by sight (71.4%) and speech (71.0%). With respect to females with disabilities, 63.6 percent are employed, 1.2 percent is unemployed and 35.2 percent are economically not active. The pattern for those with various types of disability employed among the females is not that different from that of the males.

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

Sex/disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	46,430	100.0	33,179	71.5	912	2.0	12,339	26.6
No disability	43,236	100.0	31,036	71.8	873	2.0	11,327	26.2
With a disability	3,194	100.0	2,143	67.1	39	1.2	1,012	31.7
Sight	1,623	100.0	1,111	68.5	11	0.7	501	30.9
Hearing	349	100.0	220	63.0	3	0.9	126	36.1
Speech	241	100.0	152	63.1	2	0.8	87	36.1
Physical	721	100.0	415	57.6	6	0.8	300	41.6
Intellectual	266	100.0	154	57.9	6	2.3	106	39.8
Emotional	532	100.0	383	72.0	12	2.3	137	25.8
Other	306	100.0	211	69.0	5	1.6	90	29.4
Male								
Total	22,983	100.0	16,945	73.7	436	1.9	5,602	24.4
No disability	21,352	100.0	15,796	74.0	416	1.9	5,140	24.1
With a disability	1,631	100.0	1,149	70.4	20	1.2	462	28.3
Sight	829	100.0	592	71.4	3	0.4	234	28.2
Hearing	174	100.0	119	68.4	0	0.0	55	31.6
Speech	145	100.0	103	71.0	0	0.0	42	29.0
Physical	360	100.0	221	61.4	3	0.8	136	37.8
Intellectual	145	100.0	81	55.9	5	3.4	59	40.7
Emotional	277	100.0	206	74.4	9	3.2	62	22.4
Other	143	100.0	101	70.6	3	2.1	39	27.3
Female								
Total	23,447	100.0	16,234	69.2	476	2.0	6,737	28.7
No disability	21,884	100.0	15,240	69.6	457	2.1	6,187	28.3
With a disability	1,563	100.0	994	63.6	19	1.2	550	35.2
Sight	794	100.0	519	65.4	8	1.0	267	33.6
Hearing	175	100.0	101	57.7	3	1.7	71	40.6
Speech	96	100.0	49	51.0	2	2.1	45	46.9
Physical	361	100.0	194	53.7	3	0.8	164	45.4
Intellectual	121	100.0	73	60.3	1	0.8	47	38.8
Emotional	255	100.0	177	69.4	3	1.2	75	29.4
Other	163	100.0	110	67.5	2	1.2	51	31.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability, Education and Literacy

There were 3,832 persons 3 years and older in the District with various kinds of disabilities. Out of this, 38.2 percent have no education, 52.3 percent have basic education and 5.5 percent have secondary and higher level education. Again females PWDs have higher proportion (48.8%) of never attended school compared with their male counterparts (28.0%). While the proportion of male PWDs with secondary and higher level of education is 7.6 percent, their female counterparts constitute only 3.2 percent.

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

Sex/disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	73,580	17,116	8,851	42,806	4,807	100.0	23.3	12.0	58.2	6.5
No disability	69,748	15,654	8,695	40,801	4,598	100.0	22.4	12.5	58.5	6.6
With a disability	3,832	1,462	156	2,005	209	100.0	38.2	4.1	52.3	5.5
Sight	1,787	709	39	920	119	100.0	39.7	2.2	51.5	6.7
Hearing	487	211	29	232	15	100.0	43.3	6.0	47.6	3.1
Speech	376	175	30	160	11	100.0	46.5	8.0	42.6	2.9
Physical	852	401	24	392	35	100.0	47.1	2.8	46.0	4.1
Intellectual	388	179	23	178	8	100.0	46.1	5.9	45.9	2.1
Emotional	688	187	37	418	46	100.0	27.2	5.4	60.8	6.7
Other	379	141	11	216	11	100.0	37.2	2.9	57.0	2.9
Male										
Total	37,236	6,304	4,587	23,191	3,154	100.0	16.9	12.3	62.3	8.5
No disability	35,274	5,755	4,511	22,003	3,005	100.0	16.3	12.8	62.4	8.5
With a disability	1,962	549	76	1,188	149	100.0	28.0	3.9	60.6	7.6
Sight	920	243	20	573	84	100.0	26.4	2.2	62.3	9.1
Hearing	239	89	11	126	13	100.0	37.2	4.6	52.7	5.4
Speech	222	91	16	106	9	100.0	41.0	7.2	47.7	4.1
Physical	428	156	11	231	30	100.0	36.4	2.6	54.0	7.0
Intellectual	210	85	9	108	8	100.0	40.5	4.3	51.4	3.8
Emotional	360	79	18	237	26	100.0	21.9	5.0	65.8	7.2
Other	185	47	5	125	8	100.0	25.4	2.7	67.6	4.3
Female										
Total	36,344	10,812	4,264	19,615	1,653	100.0	29.7	11.7	54.0	4.5
No disability	34,474	9,899	4,184	18,798	1,593	100.0	28.7	12.1	54.5	4.6
With a disability	1,870	913	80	817	60	100.0	48.8	4.3	43.7	3.2
Sight	867	466	19	347	35	100.0	53.7	2.2	40.0	4.0
Hearing	248	122	18	106	2	100.0	49.2	7.3	42.7	0.8
Speech	154	84	14	54	2	100.0	54.5	9.1	35.1	1.3
Physical	424	245	13	161	5	100.0	57.8	3.1	38.0	1.2
Intellectual	178	94	14	70	0	100.0	52.8	7.9	39.3	0.0
Emotional	328	108	19	181	20	100.0	32.9	5.8	55.2	6.1
Other	194	94	6	91	3	100.0	48.5	3.1	46.9	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Like in the many districts of the country, agriculture is the predominant source of employment and serves as the main stay of the economy of Wassa East District. Yet in reality, the exact proportion and characteristics of the population in agriculture has not been really considered in previous national censuses. As a precursor to a national agriculture survey, the 2010 collected data on agriculture.

For the census, an agricultural household was defined as where, at least, one person in the household was engaged in any type of farming activity, namely crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming.

Agriculture is a crucial sector for reducing poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGS) in Ghana. This chapter therefore analyses agricultural activities in the District, with a main focus on households in agriculture, types of farming activities, livestock reared and fish farming in the District.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 shows the distribution of households in agriculture. Out of the entire households of 18,624 in the District, 78.7 percent (14,662) are engaged in agriculture. From the table, a greater proportion (94.1%) of households in agriculture is in rural areas while the rest are in the urban localities (5.9%). Crop farming (96.1%) is the major activity undertaken by households engaged in agriculture followed by livestock constituting 47.5 percent. Households engaged in tree planting (0.20%) accounts for the least.

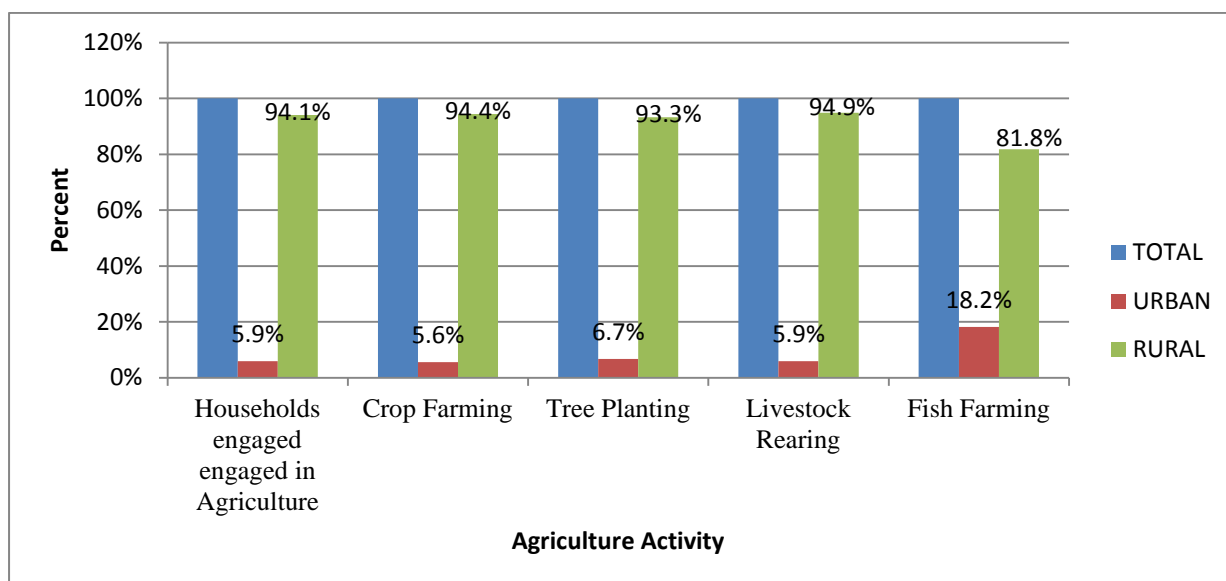
The percentage of households in crop farming is greater (94.4%) in rural areas than the case in urban areas (5.6%). Following this pattern, urban households account for less than ten percent of the population engaged in agriculture except for fish farming where about one-fifth (18.2%) is in found in urban localities.

Table 7.1: Size of households by agricultural activities

Households engages in agriculture	Total		Urban	Rural
	Number	Percent		
Total households	18,624	100.0	8.8	91.2
Households engaged in agriculture	14,662	100.0	5.9	94.1
Crop farming	14,085	100.0	5.6	94.4
Tree planting	30	100.0	6.7	93.3
Livestock rearing	6,966	100.0	5.9	94.1
Fish farming	11	100.0	18.2	81.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 7.1: Household size and agricultural activities



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Livestock, and Other Animals Reared

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of various types of livestock and fishes the household's rear or farm by the number of keepers. A total 9,763 keepers manage 146,794 livestock in the District. Chicken is the dominant livestock accounting for 76.7 percent of the livestock kept. Rearing of goat (12.3%) is the next highest followed by sheep rearing (4.5%). The least among the livestock kept is Beehives (0.02%).

In terms of the number of keepers, those tending chicken constitute the highest (60.1%), followed by goat (25.2%) and sheep (8.5%). The lowest number of keepers is reported among fish farming (2). Fishes have the highest average per keeper followed by snail rearing perhaps because of the small number of keepers involved.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

Livestock/other animals	Animal		Keepers		Average animal per keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	146,794	100.0	9,763	100.0	15
Beehives	31	0.0	6	0.1	5
Cattle	304	0.2	28	0.3	11
Chicken	112,644	76.7	5,864	60.1	19
Dove	555	0.4	24	0.2	23
Duck	1,511	1.0	152	1.6	10
Goat	18,009	12.3	2,463	25.2	7
Grass-cutter	226	0.2	20	0.2	11
Guinea fowl	318	0.2	28	0.3	11
Ostrich	363	0.2	23	0.2	16
Pig	614	0.4	99	1.0	6
Rabbit	294	0.2	27	0.3	11
Sheep	6,574	4.5	834	8.5	8
Silk worm	58	0.0	9	0.1	6
Snail	488	0.3	7	0.1	70
Turkey	37	0.0	11	0.1	3
Other	669	0.5	156	1.6	4
Fish farming	4,037	2.8	10	0.1	404
Inland fishing	62	0.0	2	0.0	31
Marine fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

It has been established that the basic needs of man are food, clothing and shelter. Although these necessities have not come to all in the same proportions, one of the present deficiencies is shelter. Quantity and quality of housing remains a national challenge. Among the issues covered during the 2010 Population and Housing Census include the number of occupied and unoccupied dwelling units, the type of dwelling and main materials used in construction of houses, occupancy status, and methods of waste disposal, utilities and household facilities. These issues are discussed in this chapter.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 shows the stock of houses and households in the Wassa East District. The Wassa East District contributes 3.4 percent (79,436) to the total household population in the Western Region (2,307,395). Out of this, 7.8 percent of the household population are in urban localities with the remaining being rural household population. The number of houses recorded in the District from the 2010 PHC is 15,923 with majority (95.4%) of the houses located in the rural localities.

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

Categories	Total		District		
	country	Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,376,021	81,073	6,239	74,834
Total household population	24,076,327	2,307,395	79,436	6,165	73,271
Number of houses	3,392,745	380,104	15,923	878	15,045
Number of households	5,467,054	553,634	18,624	1,647	16,977
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.1
Population per house*	7.3	6.3	5.1	7.1	5.0
Average household size	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.8	4.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

*This excludes homeless and institutional households

The average household per house of 1.2 for the District is lower than the regional (1.5) and national (1.6) averages. There are 5.1 persons per house in the District, which is also lower than the regional and national averages. In terms of urban and rural interfaces, the urban localities (7.1) have the highest population per house compared to that of the rural localities (5.0). The average household size for rural localities (4.4) is higher than that of urban localities (3.8).

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

This section describes the type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangements. The analysis is based on the total number of both occupied and unoccupied dwellings.

8.3.1 Type of occupied dwelling unit

Table 8.2 shows that a total of 18,642 dwelling units were in the District during the 2010 PHC. Nearly half (47.2%) of all these dwelling units are separate houses, making this type of dwelling the predominant type of dwelling unit in the District. The proportion of male-headed households dwelling in separate houses is higher (49.5%) higher than the proportion for female-headed households (42.8%). Separate houses are the major dwelling type in rural localities (49.5%) compared with 23.7 percent in the urban localities.

The next major type of dwelling unit is the compound house, which recorded 33.0 percent. The proportion of male-headed households dwelling in compound houses is lower (31.0%) compared with the proportion for the female (37.0%). The compound house is the major dwelling type in the urban locality accounting for 49.5 percent of all the dwelling types compared with 31.4 percent in the urban localities.

Hut/buildings, tent, improvised home (kiosk, containers, etc.), living quarters attached to office/shop, uncompleted building and other types of dwelling, not defined, each recorded less than 0.5 percent.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	553,634	18,624	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	185,809	8,796	47.2	49.5	42.8	23.7	49.5
Semi-detached house	391,548	48,683	1,799	9.7	9.3	10.4	10.7	9.6
Flat/apartment	256,355	33,980	465	2.5	2.6	2.3	7.9	2.0
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	259,471	6,153	33.0	31.0	37.0	49.5	31.4
Huts/buildings (same compound)	170,957	13,962	1,169	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.9	6.2
Huts/buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,158	66	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Tent	10,343	1,120	36	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container, etc.)	90,934	3,707	42	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,743	73	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4
Uncompleted building	66,624	2,049	15	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	9,846	952	10	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Ownership status of dwelling

Table 8.2 depicts the ownership status of dwellings recorded in the 2010 PHC. About seven main ownership statuses of dwellings were identified. About three-fourth (73.2%) of the total dwelling units (18,624) in the District is owned by household members. Dwellings owned by other private individual (11.7%) and those owned by relatives not household members (10.9%) are the other major ownership types.

Majority (73.8%) of the male-headed households (9,008 out of 12,203) and approximately 72 percent of female-headed households (4,622 out of 6,421) live in houses owned by a household member. The least type of dwelling ownership is that of other private agency (90) with only 48 and 42 of the male-headed households and female-headed households respectively living in this type of dwellings

Regarding locality, the majority of dwellings in both urban (58.1%) and rural (74.3%) localities in the District are owned by a household member, with most of the dwellings owned by household member in rural localities. There are dwellings units owned by other private individuals in urban localities (20.8%) than in rural localities (10.8%).

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

Ownership status	Total		District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	553,634	18,624	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	313,579	13,630	73.2	73.8	72.0	61.6	74.3
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	5,093	141	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8
Relative not a household member	851,630	71,742	2,036	10.9	9.7	13.3	7.9	11.2
Other private individual	1,439,021	123,401	2,172	11.7	12.1	10.7	20.8	10.8
Private employer	83,610	15,343	147	0.8	0.9	0.5	1.7	0.7
Other private agency	21,123	2,689	90	0.5	0.4	0.7	3.9	0.2
Public/Government ownership	118,804	19,307	261	1.4	1.5	1.3	2.9	1.3
Other	24,000	2,480	147	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

Various materials are used for the construction of dwellings. Materials used for the walls may differ from that used for the floors and the roofs. The materials used may be influenced by the local condition and or the environmental conditions or socioeconomic status. These materials may affect the appearance, quality and life span of a house and even the health status of the households' occupants. This section describes the various types of construction materials for the construction of dwelling units in the Wassa East District.

8.4.1 Materials for outer wall

The main materials used for the construction of outer walls of dwellings are mud bricks/earth (67.0%) and cement blocks/concrete (26.7%) (Table 8.4). Dwellings with outer walls constructed with bamboo (0.1%) are the least in the District.

Table 8.4 also shows that in terms of urban and rural locality, the main materials used for the construction of outer walls of dwellings in the rural locality is mud bricks/earth accounting for 71.6 percent while the main construction materials used in urban areas is cement blocks/concrete which also accounted for 71.8 percent of materials for the outer walls. A relatively small proportion of dwelling units in the rural localities (0.3%) have outer walls made of burnt brick compared to 1.0 percent in the urban localities.

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

Material for outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	594,292	20,737	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	241,414	13,891	67.0	20.8	71.6
Wood	200,594	19,221	373	1.8	2.5	1.7
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	3,170	103	0.5	1.2	0.4
Stone	11,330	835	26	0.1	0.6	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,273	199	1.0	0.3	1.0
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	297,909	5,541	26.7	71.8	22.2
Landcrete	104,270	9,463	506	2.4	2.3	2.5
Bamboo	8,206	1,957	19	0.1	0.2	0.1
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	11,618	39	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other	39,206	3,432	40	0.2	0.4	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main construction materials for floor

Table 8.5 shows that the main materials used for the construction of floors of dwellings are cement/concrete (80.4%) and earth/ mud (17.7%). Dwelling units with floors constructed with wood or vinyl tiles or terrazzo/terrazzo tiles accounts for the least, each constituting just 0.1 percent.

Both urban (90.8%) and rural (79.4%) dwelling units have cement/concrete as the main materials used for the construction of floors of dwellings in the localities. Earth/mud constitutes only 4.7 percent of floors in urban areas while in rural areas it is 19.0 percent.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	553,634	18,624	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	77,859	3,296	17.7	4.7	19.0
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	450,286	14,973	80.4	90.8	79.4
Stone	32,817	2,432	91	0.5	1.6	0.4
Burnt brick	6,537	569	41	0.2	0.1	0.2
Wood	52,856	2,848	23	0.1	0.1	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	4,158	26	0.1	0.2	0.1
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	6,608	123	0.7	1.7	0.6
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	7,055	12	0.1	0.4	0.0
Other	15,567	1,819	39	0.2	0.4	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main construction materials for roofing

The main construction materials for roofing are metal sheets, bamboo, thatch/palm leaf or raffia, slates/asbestos, and cement/concrete. From table 8.6, 71.1 percent of dwelling units in the District are roofed with metal sheets and 13.6 percent are roofed with bamboo while 10.7 percent are roofed with thatch/palm leaf or raffia. The situation is similar in both urban and rural localities where the main material for roofing is metal sheets; 84.4 percent in urban

areas and 69.8 percent in rural areas. The use of bamboo and thatch/palm leaf or raffia is more common in rural areas (14.3% and 11.7% respectively) than in it is reported in the urban (6.5% and 0.7% respectively) localities. Interestingly, the percentage of urban dwelling units (0.6%) that are roofed with wood is almost the same with rural dwelling units (0.7%).

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

Main roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	594,292	20,737	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	4,795	165	0.8	0.3	0.8
Wood	45,547	4,333	150	0.7	0.6	0.7
Metal sheet	4,152,259	375,579	14,752	71.1	84.4	69.8
Slate/asbestos	759,039	90,669	385	1.9	5.1	1.5
Cement/concrete	141,072	35,736	91	0.4	0.9	0.4
Roofing tile	31,456	2,538	28	0.1	0.4	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	32,363	2,813	13.6	6.5	14.3
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	43,836	2,219	10.7	0.7	11.7
Other	35,935	4,443	134	0.6	1.1	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The number of ‘sleeping rooms’ provides an indication of the extent of crowding in households. Over crowded rooms have health implications; crowded living conditions increase the risk of spread of infectious diseases, such as tuberculosis, measles and respiratory infections. This situation can lead to psychological distress; lack of tolerance, reduced levels of concentration and can affect mental health taking into consideration the hot conditions.

Table 8.7 describes household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit. As stated and observed in section 8.2, the average household size of the District is 4.4. More than half of households in the District (62.5%) occupy one sleeping room and less than a quarter occupy two sleeping rooms. Those occupying three rooms are less than 10 percent (8.0%). This gives an indication that people are sleeping in crowded rooms.

Ninety percent, of one-member households occupy one room, 80 percent of two-member household, 72.2 percent of three-member household, 65.0 percent of four-member households and 58.1 percent of five-member households occupy one room. The proportion of households reduces as the number of sleeping rooms increases for all household sizes. Except for households sizes six to ten plus which recorded between 12 percent and about 23 percent, household sizes of one to five each recorded less than 10 percent occupying three sleeping rooms.

Less than 3.0 percent of households with four members, 5.9 percent of those with six members and 6.7 percent of those with seven members have four sleeping room.

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

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	18,624	100.0	62.5	22.4	8.0	4.0	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3
1	3,522	100.0	90.0	6.9	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
2	2,297	100.0	80.1	16.1	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
3	2,460	100.0	72.2	20.5	4.6	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
4	2,524	100.0	65.0	23.8	7.4	2.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0
5	2,251	100.0	58.1	28.6	8.2	3.2	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
6	1,928	100.0	46.8	32.0	12.2	5.9	2.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
7	1,345	100.0	38.9	34.4	16.4	6.7	2.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.0
8	920	100.0	30.9	38.3	17.6	8.2	2.5	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.8
9	564	100.0	22.7	32.4	20.2	14.5	5.0	1.8	1.2	0.7	1.4
10+	813	100.0	8.6	23.4	22.8	18.6	9.2	7.4	3.7	3.6	2.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

Access to utilities and households facilities such as energy for cooking, cooking space, source of lighting water, bathing and toilet facility and waste disposal is essential for healthy living practices. This section analyses these utilities and facilities in the District.

8.6.1 Main source of lighting

The main source of lighting for households in the District is flashlight/torch, which constitutes 46.0 percent. One of the reasons accounting for this is the fact that the District is mainly rural where power from the national grid is gradually being extended to the hinterlands. This is evident from table 8.8 where almost 50 percent of the rural dwelling units used flashlight compared to 9.5 percent of urban units. The use of electricity (mains) constituted 35.3 percent which is second to flashlight/torch.

The Table also shows that in terms of urban and rural locality, the main source of lighting in urban localities is electricity (Main) constituting 71.2 percent and followed by kerosene lamp (17.4%) as against flashlight/torch (49.6%), electricity (31.9%) and kerosene (16.8%) in rural areas. However, the proportion of dwelling units using kerosene as a source of lighting is slightly higher in urban (17.4%) than rural localities (16.8%).

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

Main source of light	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	553,634	18,624	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	360,079	6,581	35.3	71.2	31.9
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	4,931	115	0.6	0.9	0.6
Kerosene lamp	971,807	67,662	3,139	16.9	17.4	16.8
Gas lamp	9,378	915	59	0.3	0.1	0.3
Solar energy	9,194	928	27	0.1	0.0	0.2
Candle	41,214	2,085	40	0.2	0.4	0.2
Flashlight/torch	858,651	114,514	8,572	46.0	9.5	49.6
Firewood	13,241	1,055	28	0.2	0.2	0.1
Crop residue	4,623	315	18	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other	11,739	1,150	45	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of cooking fuel

The distribution of main source of cooking fuel is shown in tables 8.9. From the table, 77.5 percent of households in the District use wood as the main source of cooking fuel followed by charcoal (11.9%). The use of gas constitutes only 4.7 percent. The use of crop residue, saw dust, animal waste and other sources collectively accounts for less than one percent (0.5%).

As shown in the table, wood remains the main source of cooking fuel in rural localities (81.0%) households in the District. In contrast, less than half (41.0%) of households in urban localities use wood albeit being the predominant source of fuel for cooking. The use of charcoal is the second most used source of fuel for cooking in urban localities (40.0%). The use of gas as a source of fuel for cooking is generally low in both urban and rural localities, though higher in the former (13.4%) than the later (3.9%).

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

Main source of cooking fuel for household	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Urban		Rural	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Main source of cooking fuel								
Total	5,467,054	553,634	18,624	100.0	1,647	100.0	16,977	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	29,196	929	5.0	64	3.9	865	5.1
Wood	2,197,083	267,976	14,426	77.5	676	41.0	13,750	81.0
Gas	996,518	82,912	884	4.7	221	13.4	663	3.9
Electricity	29,794	3,314	38	0.2	9	0.5	29	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	2,413	40	0.2	8	0.5	32	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	164,627	2,211	11.9	658	40.0	1,553	9.1
Crop residue	45,292	1,864	78	0.4	7	0.4	71	0.4
Saw dust	8,000	597	11	0.1	2	0.1	9	0.1
Animal waste	2,332	211	2	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.0
Other	7,759	524	5	0.0	1	0.1	4	0.0
Cooking space used by household								
Total	5,467,054	553,634	18,624	100.0	1,647	100.0	16,977	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	38,816	1,275	6.8	96	5.8	1,179	6.9
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	258,116	10,597	56.9	596	36.2	10,001	58.9
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	43,983	1,436	7.7	153	9.3	1,283	7.6
Enclosure without roof	117,614	6,279	292	1.6	105	6.4	187	1.1
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	26,140	1,037	5.6	42	2.6	995	5.9
Bedroom/hall/living room)	74,525	3,685	124	0.7	10	0.6	114	0.7
Veranda	1,173,946	115,053	2,814	15.1	515	31.3	2,299	13.5
Open space in compound	1,115,464	60,015	1,003	5.4	124	7.5	879	5.2
Other	21,007	1,547	46	0.2	6	0.4	40	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.3 Main cooking space used by household

Table 8.9 also shows the distribution of the main cooking space used by households in the District. More than half (56.9%) of households have separate rooms for exclusive use while 15.1 percent use verandas as the main cooking space. Less than one percent (0.7%) uses the bedroom/hall/living room as cooking space.

Further, as shown in table 8.9, there are clear urban/rural variations in the type of cooking space used by households. The proportion of households in rural areas with separate rooms for exclusive use is 58.9 percent compared with 36.2 percent in urban localities. However, a higher proportion of households in urban localities cooked on the veranda (31.3%) compared to rural localities (13.5%). In both rural and urban localities, less than 1.0 percent of households use bedroom/hall/living room as cooking space.

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

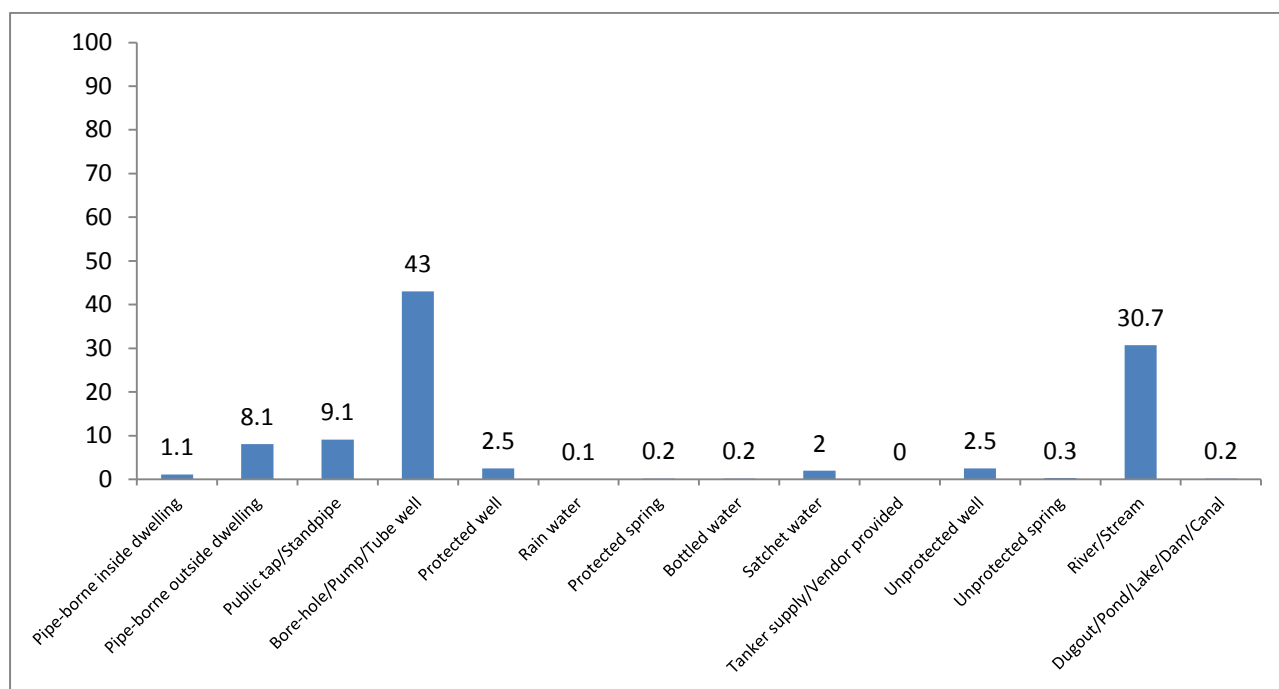
Water is one of the basic necessities of life. The source of water used by a household, either for drinking or other domestic uses can affect the health of the occupants. Generally, water sources are classified into two categories namely 'improved' and 'unimproved': the improved sources are piped public water into homes, public standpipe, borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, and rainwater collection; unimproved are unprotected wells and springs, river/ stream, dug out, vendors, and tanker-trucks (WHO & UNICEF, 2000).

8.7.1 Main source of water for drinking

Figure 8.1 shows the distribution of the main sources of drinking water for households in the District. Bore-hole/pump/tube well (43.0%) is the main source of drinking water for dwelling units in the District. Another key source of drinking water for the District is rivers/streams (30.7%). Put together, these two sources provide drinking water to 73.7 percent of households. Pipe-borne inside dwelling unit, pipe-borne outside dwelling unit and public tap/standpipe each constitute less than 10 percent of drinking water sources for households but collectively constitute 18.3 percent.

The main source of drinking water for households in rural localities is bore-hole/pump/tube well (46.2%) with rivers/streams (33.3%) being another popular source. In urban areas however, pipe-borne outside dwelling unit (28.1%) is the prominent source of drinking water. The use of rainwater is not very common among households in the District; it is almost non-existence in urban localities with barely 0.1 percent of households in rural localities use this source. Sachet water as a source of drinking water is less prevalent in rural localities (1.8%) than in the urban (3.7%) areas (Table 8.10).

Figure 8.1: Main source of water for drinking



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2 Main source of water for other domestic use

Table 8.10 also shows the distribution of the main source of water for other domestic use. The distribution is similar to that for the drinking water source. Bore-hole/pump/tube well (44.5%) is the dominant source of water for other domestic use followed by river/stream (32%), pipe-borne outside dwelling (7.4%) and public tap/stand pipe (6.1%).

Bore-hole/pump/tube well is again the dominant source of water for other domestic uses in both urban/rural localities with the proportion of households using this source in rural (46.0%) about double that in the urban (28.8%). The use of water from river/stream (32%) for other domestic use comes next after bore-hole/pump/tube well in rural areas but in the case of urban localities, pipe-borne outside dwelling (23.2%) comes next. Only 3.9 percent of households in urban localities use river/stream.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	18,624	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	58,258	213	1.1	10.0	0.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	108,321	1,516	8.1	28.1	6.2
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	90,198	1,696	9.1	40.1	6.1
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	100,915	8,014	43.0	10.5	46.2
Protected well	321,091	39,026	457	2.5	1.3	2.6
Rain water	39,438	707	21	0.1	0.0	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	1,857	31	0.2	0.3	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	1,734	35	0.2	0.7	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	30,053	366	2.0	3.7	1.8
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	3,328	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	22,976	467	2.5	1.9	2.6
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,850	54	0.3	0.0	0.3
River/stream	502,804	90,453	5,711	30.7	3.5	33.3
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	3,517	32	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other	3,972	441	9	0.0	0.0	0.1
Main source of water for other domestic use						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	18,624	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	61,523	266	1.4	11.7	0.4
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	100,763	1,371	7.4	23.2	5.8
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	85,182	1,140	6.1	20.1	4.8
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	104,503	8,281	44.5	28.8	46.0
Protected well	465,775	61,075	626	3.4	4.7	3.2
Rain water	39,916	1,171	40	0.2	0.1	0.2
Protected spring	18,854	1,860	21	0.1	0.4	0.1
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	3,467	11	0.1	0.2	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	30,543	725	3.9	6.5	3.6
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,885	68	0.4	0.2	0.4
River/stream	588,590	96,641	5,959	32.0	3.9	34.7
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	3,644	25	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	10,302	1,377	91	0.5	0.2	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

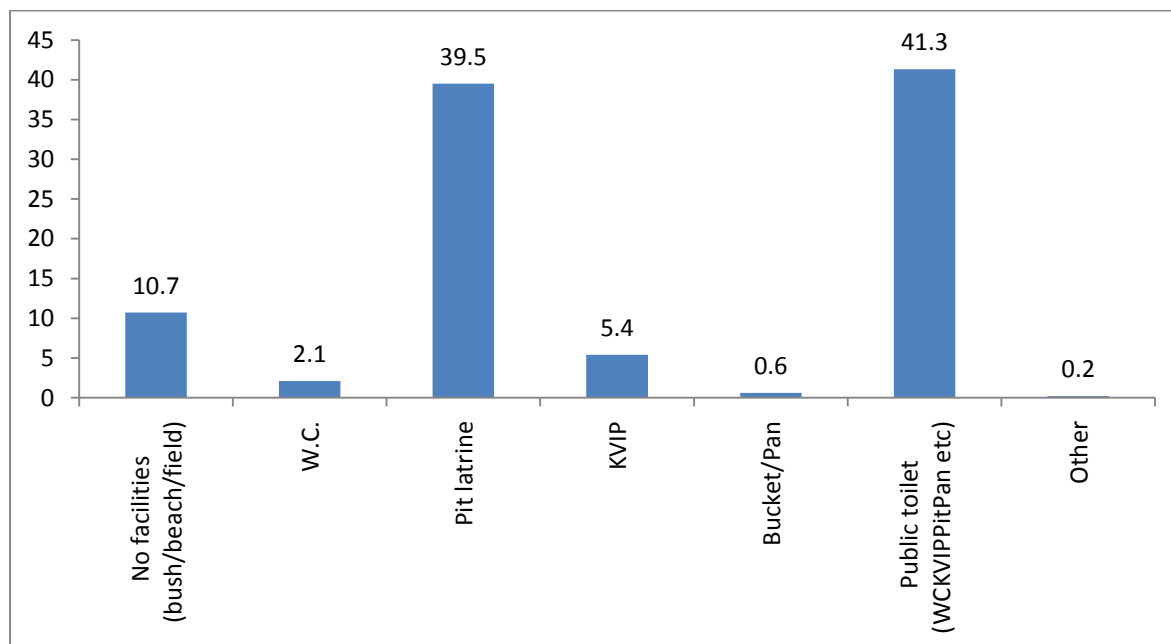
8.8 Toilet and Bathing Facilities

8.8.1 Toilet facilities

A critical indicator of the sanitary condition of a dwelling unit is the availability of an efficient and hygienic method of waste disposal. This provides an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of a household. As shown in Table 8.11, four main types of toilet facilities were recorded in the 2010 PHC for the District. The predominant facilities used by households in the District are public toilet (41.3%), pit latrine (39.5%), Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP) (5.4%) and Water Closet (WC) (2.1%). Though bucket/pan has been banned in the country, 0.6 percent of households in the District use this unapproved facility. A little over 10.0 percent of households within the District have no toilet facility and rather resort to the use of bush/beach/field.

Public toilet and pit latrine is still the dominant toilet facilities used in both urban (39.5%) and rural (41.5%) localities with the proportion in the rural locality being higher than that of the urban. The proportion using pit latrine (41.1%) is almost the same as those using public toilet (41.5%) in rural localities. Households using pit latrine and W. C. in urban localities constitute 22.9 percent and 10.1 percent respectively. Households using W. C. in the rural localities accounts for only 1.3 percent.

Figure 8.2: Type of toilet facilities



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2 Bathing facilities

Bathing facilities used by households are categorized primarily into three main types. These are bathroom for exclusive use, shared separate bathroom in the same house and shared open cubicle.

From Table 8.11, the proportion of households with bathrooms for exclusive use by household members is 27.4 percent, while those using shared separate bathroom in the same house constitute 25.2 percent. The use of shared open cubicle accounts for 20.8 percent of the bathing facilities while the uses of open space around houses constitute about 5 percent in the District.

The proportion of households with bathrooms for exclusive use by household members is higher in rural localities (28.5%) than in urban (16.7%) localities while the proportion using shared separate bathroom in the same house is higher in urban localities (46.6%) than rural in areas (23.1%). The use of open space around houses account for 5.5 percent of households in rural communities compared to 1.5 percent for the urban.

Table 8.11: Toilet facilities and Bathing facility used by household

Toilet facility used by household	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Urban		Rural	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Toilet facility used by household								
Total	5,467,054	553,634	18,624	100.0	1,647	100.0	16,977	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	65,781	2,002	10.7	263	16.0	1,739	10.2
W.C.	839,611	74,100	392	2.1	166	10.1	226	1.3
Pit latrine	1,040,883	166,530	7,359	39.5	377	22.9	6,982	41.1
KVIP	572,824	34,822	1,010	5.4	119	7.2	891	5.2
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,263	120	0.6	67	4.1	53	0.3
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan, etc.)	1,893,291	207,221	7,701	41.3	650	39.5	7,051	41.5
Other	23,385	2,917	40	0.2	5	0.3	35	0.2
Bathing facility used by household								
Total	5,467,054	553,634	18,624	100.0	1,647	100.0	16,977	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	172,397	5,106	27.4	275	16.7	4,831	28.5
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	184,496	4,687	25.2	767	46.6	3,920	23.1
Private open cubicle	381,979	29,430	1,767	9.5	101	6.1	1,666	9.8
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	81,605	3,867	20.8	375	22.8	3,492	20.6
Public bath house	140,501	12,880	256	1.4	19	1.2	237	1.4
Bathroom in another house	187,337	32,531	1,755	9.4	84	5.1	1,671	9.8
Open space around house	372,556	34,738	957	5.1	25	1.5	932	5.5
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	4,159	151	0.8	1	0.1	150	0.9
Other	16,276	1,398	78	0.4	0	0.0	78	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Management of solid and liquid waste is one of the major challenges confronting local authorities in Ghana. Acceptable and proper waste management helps to prevent the spread of some types of infectious diseases and improves the quality of the environment. The methods of waste disposal at the household level determine the level of sanitation and the health status of the household members.

8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

Table 8.12 shows the method of rubbish (solid waste) disposal by households in the District. From the table, the most widely used means of disposing solid waste (refuse) by households is dumping unto public dump (open space) constituting 65.6 percent followed by indiscriminate dumping of refuse (12.5%). Burring of refuse is practice by 3.1 percent of the households. The main method of solid waste disposal for rural localities is dumping in an open space (69.2%) followed by dumping of refuse in public containers practiced by 13.6 percent of households. With regard to the urban localities, majority (61.3%) of households dump their refuse in public dump (containers) while 29.0 percent resort to the public dump (open space). The least method of rubbish disposal practiced by households in urban localities is door to door refuse collection, accounting for 0.4 percent of the methods of disposals, while the use of public dump (containers) is the least method in rural localities (1.9%).

8.9.2 Liquid waste disposal

Table 8.12 again shows the distribution of the methods of liquid waste disposals practiced by households in the District. Among these methods, households that dispose liquid waste by throwing onto compounds constitute 59.8 percent, onto the street/outside constitute 21.7 percent and into gutters constitute 12.5 percent. Households that dispose liquid waste through sewerage systems account for 0.4 percent. The most dominant or widely practiced method of liquid waste disposal by households in rural localities is throwing liquid waste onto compound (63.3%) followed by households that throw liquid waste onto the street/outside (21.4%). On the other hand, the most widely practiced method of liquid waste disposal by households in urban localities is throwing of liquid waste into gutters (38.1%) followed by households who throw liquid waste onto streets/outside (24.8%) and onto compound (23.8%). The proportion of households that throw liquid waste through the sewerage system is the same for rural and urban households (0.4%) in each case.

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

Method of solid/liquid disposal	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Urban		Rural	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Solid waste disposal								
Collected	785,889	598	598	3.2	7	0.4	591	3.5
Burned by household	584,820	1,101	1,101	5.9	100	6.1	1,001	5.9
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	1,327	1,327	7.1	1,010	61.3	317	1.9
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	12,224	12,224	65.6	478	29.0	11,746	69.2
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	2,337	2,337	12.5	20	1.2	2,317	13.6
Buried by household	182,615	583	583	3.1	30	1.8	553	3.3
Other	53,805	454	454	2.4	2	0.1	452	2.7
Liquid waste disposal								
Total	5,467,054	18,624	18,624	100.0	1,647	100.0	16,977	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	75	75	0.4	6	0.4	69	0.4
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	398	398	2.1	181	11.0	217	1.3
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	295	295	1.6	25	1.5	270	1.6
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	4,036	4,036	21.7	409	24.8	3,627	21.4
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	2,335	2,335	12.5	628	38.1	1,707	10.1
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	11,145	11,145	59.8	392	23.8	10,753	63.3
Other	38,294	340	340	1.8	6	0.4	334	2.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The chapter presents the summary of main findings of the analysis of demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Wassa East District in the Western Region. Conclusions based on the results are presented and policy recommendations outlined.

9.2 Summary of Findings

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

9.2.1 Demographic characteristics

From the 2010 PHC, the population of Wassa East District is 81,073 accounting for about 3.4 percent of the population of the entire Western region. There are slightly more males (50.6%) in the District than females (49.4%).

The District generally depicts a typically youthful population with a dependency ratio of 87.3. The proportion of the District's population under 15 years is 42.8 percent of the total population. Wassa East recorded a general fertility rate (GFR) of 134.0 per 1000 women and the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 4.5 per woman. Crude death rate in the District is 11.4 deaths per 1000 population. The District recorded a total of 28,827 migrants out of which 24.9 percent (7,189) are migrants born elsewhere in the Western Region.

9.2.2 Social characteristics

There are 18,624 households in the District of which male-headed households 12,203 are more than the female 6,421. About 48.6 percent of the population 12 years and older are married, 3.0 percent are living together or in informal consensual union and 37.4 percent have never married. The age-group 12-14 and 15-19 have less than 10 percent of their population being married.

Ghanaians by birth (95.3%) constitute the highest proportion in the District, followed by those with dual nationality (2.7%). Ghanaians by naturalization constitutes 0.9 percent and the least are those with other forms of citizenship (0.2%). On Religious affiliation, 90.9 percent of the population professes to be Christians, followed by Islam (6.5%) and the least being the Traditionalist (1.5%). The proportion of the population 11 years and older that are literate is 74.1 percent while the non-literates are 25.9 percent. About 67 percent of the non-literate population are females (66.9%) and the rest are males (33.1%). Persons 3 years and older who attended school in the past are more than person's currently attending school.

9.2.3 Economic characteristics

About 73 percent of the population 15 years and older in the District are economically active. About 97 percent of the economically active population are employed with 2.7 percent unemployed. About 76 percent of males and 71.3 percent of females are economically active seven days preceding the census night. The age group 40–44 years among males have the highest proportion (94.7%) of the employed while the proportion employed is higher (92.5%) among those between 45 and 49 years among females. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers are the biggest occupational group (70.7%). Service and sales workers (8.1%) are the second largest group in the District.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing (71.2%) employ the highest proportion of the employed population with wholesale and retailers being the next highest category (6.8%) while the least are financial and insurance activities (0.1%). About 67 percent of the workforce is self-employed without employee(s). Males who worked as casual workers (2.8%) are more than females working in the same category (0.9%). Females working as domestic employees are greater than females involved in casual work (0.6%). The private informal is the leading sector of employment in the Wassa East District, employing 91.2 percent of the employed population.

9.2.4 Information Communication Technology (ICT)

Of the population 12 years and older (52,367) who were asked questions on mobile phones and Internet use in the Wassa East District, roughly 29% had mobile phones. In terms of the use of the Internet, 1.4 percent of the population are using the facility. Ownership of desktops or laptop computers is just a little over two percent (2.3%) of households.

9.2.5 Disability

Approximately five percent (4.9%) out of the total (81,073) population of the District have some form of disability. Persons suffering from sight disability constitute the highest followed by those with physical disability. The commonest form of disability among males is speech (57.5%), while among females, the “others” category forms the highest (51.3%). Speech disability is also common among females (42.5%). PWDs are more likely to be found in rural localities than in urban areas. Employment records for PWDs seems satisfactory given that more than two-thirds (67.1%) are employed. In terms of the different types of disabilities, persons with emotional difficulties tend to be more (72.0%) employed than the others.

9.2.6 Agricultural activities

Fourteen thousand, six hundred and sixty two (78.7%) out of the 18,624 households in the District are engaged in agriculture with 95.1 percent of the households are into crop farming. Consistent with expectation, there are high proportions of households engaged in agriculture in the rural areas (94.1%) than there are in urban areas (5.9%). The total number of livestock in the District is 146,794 with 9,763 keepers, culminating into an average 15 livestock per keeper. The most dominant livestock reared is chicken (112,644), followed by goat 18,009.

9.2.7 Housing conditions

The total number of houses in the District is 15,923 with the majority (94.5%) in rural areas. The average household per house is 1.2, and population per house is 5.1 persons with an average household size of 4.4. There are 18,624 dwelling units in the District with little

below half (47.2%) being separate houses, which is also the most common type of dwelling unit in the District.

A total of 13,630 (73.2%) dwelling units out of the total dwelling units of 18,624 are owned by household members. Majority of houses in both rural and urban localities are owned by members of the household. The main construction material for outer walls of dwellings is mud/earth brick. Floors are largely made of cement or concrete (80.4%) while the main construction material used for roofing of the dwellings is metal sheet.

Out of the total households of 18,624, 62.5 percent sleep in one room. About 22.4 percent of households occupy two rooms and 8.0 percent occupy three rooms. Flashlight/torch (46.2%) is the main source of lighting in households in the District while wood constitutes the main source of cooking fuel. Households that have separate room for exclusive use for cooking are 56.9 percent with the proportion for rural localities being higher (58.9%) than urban (36.2%).

Bore-hole/pump/tube well constitutes the major source of both drinking water (43.0%) and water for other domestic uses (44.5%). The proportion of households using rivers and streams is still high (30.7%) in the District. Pipe-borne inside dwelling unit is the source of drinking water for 10.0 percent of the households in urban and 0.3 percent of households in rural localities.

Public toilet (41.3%) and pit latrine (39.5%) are the two major toilet facilities used by households in the District. The use of bucket/pan latrine though banned by law in the country is still used by 0.6 percent of households in the District. The commonest type of bathing facility used by inhabitants of the District is own bathroom for exclusive use (27.4%).

The major means of solid waste disposal (refuse) by households is dumping unto public dump (open space) which constitute 65.6 percent. Majority of households in urban localities dump their refuse in public dump (containers) (61.3%) while 29.0 percent resort to the public dump (open space). Households that dispose liquid waste by throwing onto compounds constitute 59.8 percent and those who dispose liquid waste onto the street/outside constitute 21.7 percent while those who dispose of their liquid waste through the sewerage system account for only 0.4 percent.

9.3 Conclusions

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

9.4 Policy Recommendations

Fertility is still high in the District coupled with a youthful structure of the population. Advocacy and awareness creation on population issues and their implications need to be intensified in the District. The National Population Council and The Ministry of Gender,

Children and Social Protection for example need to collaborate more effectively with the District Assembly to intensify the education on the relevance and benefits of family in respect of quantity and spacing.

The fact that about 10 percent of the population in the age-group 12-14 years and 15-19 years are married is indicative of the practice of child marriage in the District. The District Assembly, the Ministry of Gender Children and Social Protection need to collaborate to curb this practice.

Illiteracy levels are relatively high in the District. Persons who attended school in the past are higher than those currently attending. The free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (fCUBE) programme should be fully implemented in all the Districts in order to expand access to educational opportunities for a significant majority population.

The situation where about 58.1 percent of the unemployed are first time job seekers reveals the unavailability of jobs for fresh entrants into the labour market. Steps must be taken to provide the infrastructure, start-up capital and other factors needed for the establishment of small businesses by fresh entrants to the labour market. This would help reduce unemployment and lead to high productivity.

Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers accounts for over 70 percent of the occupations and industries. The population engaged in agriculture should be given incentives and loans to enable them procure improved storage facilities to preserve their farm products and ensure food security. Provision of good and accessible roads in the District can be used to facilitate the transport of farm produce to market centres, which would reduce post-harvest losses.

The causes of the sight and physical disabilities may be due to poor environmental conditions and lack of immunization of children during the relevant ages. The District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) and the Ghana Health Service should intensify their immunization and sanitation campaigns through the mass media to reach all persons in the desired ages.

Environmental and housing conditions can be improved by increasing the housing stock to eliminate over-crowding, and provision of portable water to all communities (rural and urban). This can help eliminate water borne diseases. Education on proper and safe disposal of liquid and solid waste can also help in reducing the burden of disease. More boreholes should be constructed in the District since it's relatively cheaper to construct. Again the District Assembly and the Community Water and Sanitation Agency should explore the potential of rainwater harvesting in the District. This will reduce the reliance on rivers/streams.

The use of gas for cooking fuel is limited in the District since charcoal and wood are overwhelmingly used. This could continually cause depletion of the forest cover in the District and leading to a negative impact on rainfall and farming. In order to reduce this practice, the government's policy of making utilisation of gas for cooking should be re-ignited and intensified. Indeed cheaper and smaller single-ring gas cylinder cookers could be manufactured for the rural folks who are relatively poor. This will cut down on the extreme reliance on wood and charcoal.

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APPENDICES

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

S/No.	Community Name	Total	Male	Female	House holds	Houses
1	Daboase	6,239	2,957	3,282	1,647	878
2	Atobiase	3,375	1,619	1,756	764	578
3	Akyempim	3,304	1,694	1,610	983	657
4	Sekyere Krobo	2,731	1,398	1,333	775	505
5	Wassa Akutuase	2,383	1,194	1,189	568	561
6	New Subri	2,026	1,048	978	519	379
7	Nsadweso	1,870	945	925	413	322
8	Sekyere Himan	1,833	964	869	443	332
9	Essamang	1,706	835	871	447	370
10	Yaw Ntim	1,698	856	842	317	289
11	Domama	1,630	770	860	382	321
12	Ateiku	1,608	809	799	382	374
13	Wassa Dwenase	1,409	698	711	359	322
14	Old Subri	1,399	704	695	347	280
15	Abrodziwuram	1,367	702	665	371	272
16	Aboaboso No. 2	1,340	718	622	224	178
17	Senchem	1,326	634	692	278	224
18	Bokorikrom	1,207	609	598	183	199
19	Adiembra	1,204	617	587	266	256
20	Kevor Kope - Prato Number 1	1,187	602	585	177	96

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Daboase	6,239	764	795	857	771	585	487	358	343	305	255	260	143	117	55	67	77
2	Atobiase	3,375	579	468	461	316	241	225	194	177	160	144	138	64	72	27	62	47
3	Akyempim	3,304	536	431	393	283	218	293	297	284	172	133	94	48	32	32	27	31
4	Sekyere Krobo	2,731	418	383	290	234	231	223	207	163	128	105	112	61	38	40	45	53
5	Wassa Akutuase	2,383	349	368	343	224	139	144	102	145	131	107	97	50	51	26	52	55
6	New Subri	2,026	308	282	278	222	146	118	102	97	117	77	86	40	49	30	38	36
7	Nsadweso	1,870	308	271	229	156	145	135	127	116	95	93	66	34	33	18	29	15
8	Sekyere Himan	1,833	287	237	160	141	215	215	161	101	84	65	44	35	29	14	20	25
9	Essamang	1,706	293	285	586	143	99	143	133	82	92	51	76	27	32	16	22	16
10	Yaw Ntim	1,698	274	234	223	161	143	116	105	112	69	68	66	36	38	18	9	26
11	Domama	1,630	252	241	224	135	113	157	247	77	82	51	69	47	30	16	22	30
12	Ateiku	1,608	211	221	221	189	129	100	81	110	71	61	55	56	36	21	21	25
13	Wassa Dwenase	1,409	193	202	183	146	93	81	88	85	85	57	52	41	33	9	28	33
14	Old Subri	1,399	228	203	223	123	86	91	88	78	71	57	63	28	23	14	14	9
15	Abrodziwuram	1,367	221	206	183	114	104	97	86	82	54	50	62	34	31	9	23	11
16	Aboaboso No. 2	1,340	254	186	147	113	96	96	87	65	54	48	64	31	36	19	26	18
17	Senchem	1,326	197	175	161	104	114	110	83	81	73	51	54	34	38	12	17	22
18	Bokorikrom	1,207	205	163	167	122	101	80	66	64	58	54	41	20	20	7	19	20
19	Adiembra	1,204	176	201	142	136	85	89	73	78	54	48	42	27	14	8	11	20
20	Kevor Kope - Prato Number 1	1,187	227	176	134	134	120	76	60	59	51	32	37	17	21	10	19	14

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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