2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

WASSA AMENFI CENTRAL DISTRICT

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

The District Analytical Report for the Wassa Amenfi Central 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.

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CEB	Children Ever Born
CHIPS	Community Health Planning Services
CS	Children Surviving
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DCAR	District Census Analytical Report
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
HND	Higher National Diploma
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ILO	International Labour Organization
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
NAR	National Analytical Report
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
PC	Personal Computer
PDA	Personal Digital Assistant
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWD	Persons with Disability
SHS	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
UN	United Nations
WC	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The district census report is the first of its kind since the first post-independence census in 1960. The report provides basic information about the District. It gives a brief background of the District, describing its physical features, political and administrative structure, socio-cultural structure and economy. Using data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC), the report discusses the population characteristics of the District, fertility, mortality, migration, marital status, literacy and education, economic activity status, occupation, employment; Information Communication Technology (ICT), disability, agricultural activities and housing conditions. 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 Amenfi Central District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 69,014 representing 2.9 percent of the region's population. Males constitute 52.0 percent and females represent 48.0 percent. The District has a sex ratio of 110.4 and a youthful population (with 43.0% percent of the population being children below 15 years) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (3.3%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 85. The age dependency ratio for males is relatively higher (85.2) than that of females (84.8).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 4.1 for the District is higher than the Regional average of 3.6. The General Fertility Rate (GFR) for the district is 119.4 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 27.5 per 1000 population while the crude death rate for the District is 5.4 per 1000 population. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 9.4 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 90.6 percent of household deaths in the District. Thirty percent of the District's population are migrants. About 22.7 percent of migrants in the district were born in other localities within the Western Region. For migrants born in other regions, those from the Ashanti region form the majority (22.0%).

Household size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 67,608 with a total number of 14,207 households. The average household size in the District is 4.9 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure (accounting for 49.2%). Spouses form 12.4 percent of the household population. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 42.1 percent of the total number of households in the District.

Marital status

About 49.0 percent of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 37.6 percent have never married while 5.0 percent are in consensual unions. Widows form 3.1 percent of the population with the divorced also constituting 3.1 percent. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (67.9%) are married compared to 43.6 percent of males. At age 65 and older, widows account for 47.7 percent of the female population aged 12 years and older while widowed males account for 8.3 percent. Among the married, 41.5 percent have no education while 11.3 percent of the never-married have no education. More than half of the married

population (85.6%) are employed, 1.8 percent are unemployed and 12.6 percent are economically not active. A substantial number of those who have never married (66.7%) are economically not active with another 4.1 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the District is 96.8 percent. Those who are Ghanaians by naturalisation constitute 0.4 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the District is 1.5 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and older, 70.1 percent are literate and 29.9 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (70.0%) than that of females 41.0%). About six out of every ten persons (61.5%) indicated they could read and write both in English and in a Ghanaian language. Of the population aged 3 years and older, 25.6 percent have never attended school, 42.6 percent are currently attending school and 31.8 percent have attended school in the past.

Economic activity status

About 73.0 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 27.0 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 95.8 percent are employed while 4.2 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage are students (51.7%) with 29.7 percent performing household duties and another 4.4 percent being disabled or too sick to work. About six out of every ten unemployed persons are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, 77.4 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 6.7 percent in service and sales work, 5.1 percent in craft and related trade, and 3.5 percent engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

About 69.1 percent are self-employed without employees, 16.7 percent are contributing family workers, 2.2 percent are casual workers and 0.7 percent are domestic employees (house helps). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the District, employing 93.9 percent of the population followed by the private formal sector with 3.3 percent.

Information Communication Technology

About 24.4 percent of the population 12 years and older have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 30.5 percent as compared to 18.0 percent of females. About 1.0 percent of the population use internet facilities in the District. Again, 1.5 percent of households in the District have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.0 percent of the District's population have one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability (1.9%) is lower than the proportion of males (2.1%) with disability. The types of disability in the District include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability are the highest group

(38.9%) of disabled persons in the district followed by physical disability (26.3%). Of all the persons with disability, 25.6 percent have never attended school.

Agriculture

About 85.3 percent of households in the District are engaged in agriculture. More than ninety percent (93.5%) of these agricultural households are in the rural areas. Most agricultural households in the District (98.9%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animals reared in the District.

Housing

The total housing stock for Wassa Amenfi Central District is 13,300 representing 3.5 percent of the total number of houses in the Western Region. The average number of persons per house is 5.2.

Type of dwelling, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Separate houses form the majority (56.5%) of all dwelling units in the District; 26.2 percent are separate houses and 10.3 percent are semi-detached houses. Almost eight out of every ten dwelling units in the District are owned by members of the household; 7.8 percent are owned by relatives who are not household members; 7.4 percent are owned by other private individuals and 0.7 percent are owned by the public/government. Less than one percent (0.5%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the District is cement block/concrete accounting for 47.8 percent of all dwelling units with mud/brick or earth constituting 39.4 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the District. Cement/concrete (70.9%) and mud/earth (2713%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the District. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (68.4%) for dwelling units in the District.

Room occupancy

One room and two room occupancy constitute the highest percentage (48.5% and 31.7% respectively) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the District. About 11.1 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-mains (39.7%), flashlight/torch (39.5%) and kerosene lamp (18.4%). The main sources of fuel for cooking for most households in the District are wood (79.7%) and charcoal (13.6%). The three main sources of water for drinking in the District are river stream, borehole, and public tap. About half of the households in the district use river/stream as their main source of water for drinking.

Close to half (49.8%) of households in the District use Pit latrine. In all, 37.6 percent of households in the District own bathrooms for their exclusive use, and another 19.7 percent share separate bathrooms with other households in the same house.

Waste disposal

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal in the District is public dump (open space) which is used by 68.9 percent of all households. About 19.1 percent of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection is used by 1.9 percent of households. For liquid waste disposal, throwing onto the compound (65.9%) and throwing onto the street (19.1%) are the two most common methods used by households in the District.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background

This chapter presents a brief description of Wassa Amenfi Central District with respect to physical features, political administrative structure, social and cultural structure, and economic characteristics. The chapter also discusses concepts and definitions as well as the organization of the entire report.

The Wassa Amenfi Central District is one of the 22 districts in the Western Region. It was carved out of the then Wassa Amenfi West District. The district was established by the Legislative Instrument (L.I 2011) in 2012. The capital town of the district is Manso Amenfi.

1.2   Physical features

1.2.1   Location and size

The district is located in the middle part of the Western Region of the country. It has an estimated land size of 1,845.9 square kilometres with 131 communities. It is bounded to the North by Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai and Upper Denkyira West Districts and Sefwi-Wiaso Municipal; to the North-West by Aowin District; to the South by Prestea Huni-Valley; to the East by Amenfi East District and to the West by Amenfi West District. It lies between latitudes 5° 20'N and 6° 7'N and longitudes 2° 9'W and 2° 27'W.

1.2.2   Topography and drainage

The topography of the district is generally undulating with summits averaging 153.The district is blessed with a good number of rivers and streams, including the Tano and Ankobra rivers. These rivers serve as sources of water for domestic and farming (irrigation) purposes, especially for vegetable farmers during the dry season.

1.2.3   Geology and mineral resources

The Amenfi Central District lies geologically within the Ghanaian Shield area which consists of the lower Proterozoic Volcanic and the Flyschoid Meta sediments of the Birimian System. The district falls within the Asankrangwa-Manso-Nkwanta Gold Belt which is associated with Birimian rocks. The rock type contains deposits of bauxite, manganese and iron-ore.

1.2.4   Soil

Two major soil groups are identified in the district. These are the Forest Ochrosol-Oxysols and Oxysols. These soils support the cultivation of tree crops such as coffee, oil palm, rubber, cola and cocoa. The soil type also supports the cultivation of food crops such as plantain, cassava, maize, rice, tomatoes, pepper and garden eggs. There is also a large deposit of clay which also supports building construction.

Figure 1.1: Map of Wassa Amenfi Central district

DISTRICT MAP OF WASSA AMENFI CENTRAL
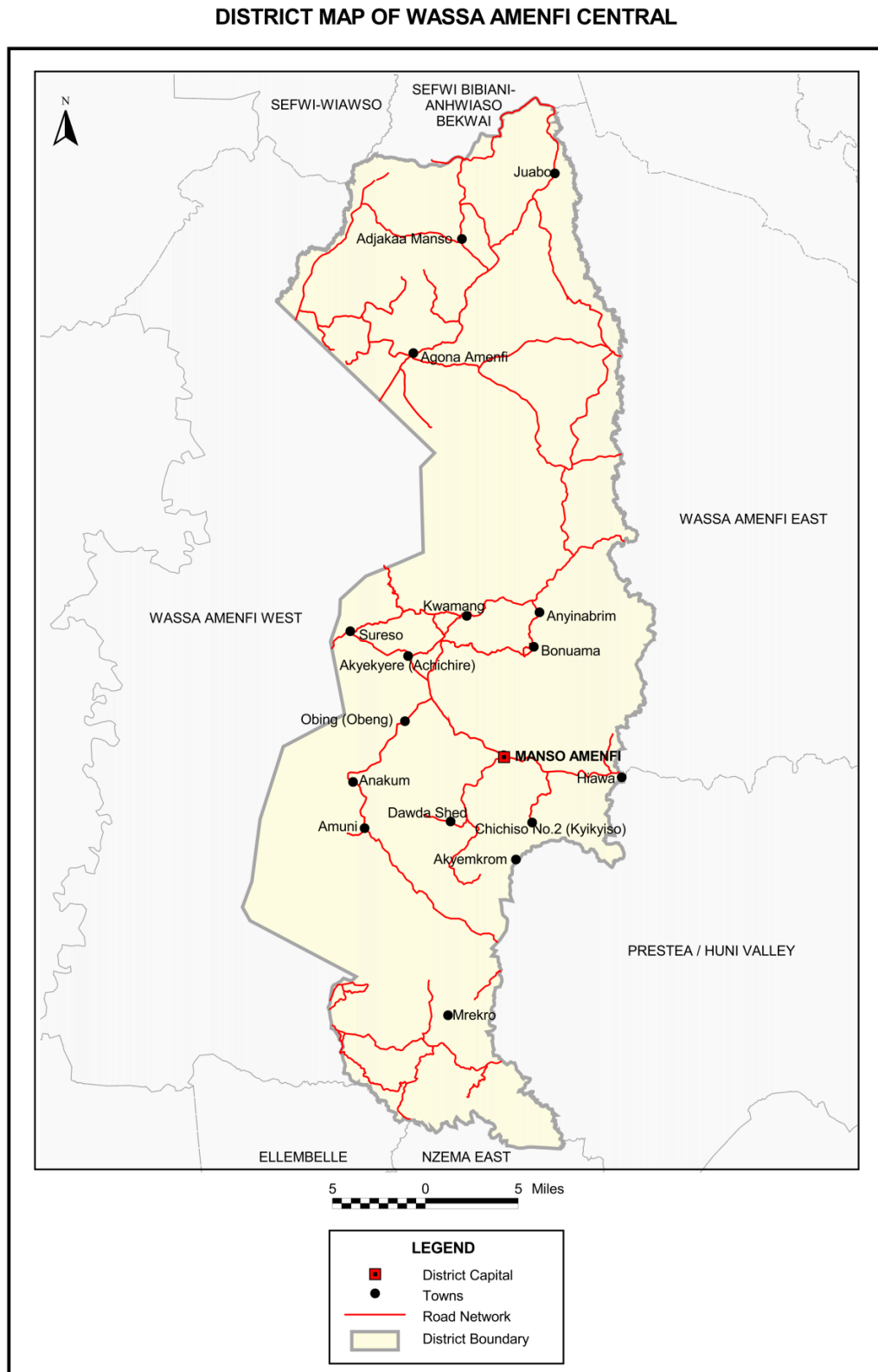
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

2

1.2.5 Climate

The district falls within the wettest parts of the country, with average annual rainfall ranging from 173mm in the south to 140mm in the north. It experiences a bimodal rainy season; March to July and September to early December. Temperatures are generally high ranging from 24^0C - 29^0C during the year. August is the coolest month of the year and the maximum temperatures occur in March.

1.2.6 Vegetation

The district falls within the High Rain Forest Zone and has three major types of vegetation cover. These are the semi-deciduous forest found in the northern part, the tropical rain-forest found in the south where rainfall is heaviest and the transitional zone found between the two. The district has five forest reserves covering a total area of 459.78 km^2. Table 1 shows the various forest reserves and their coverage area with stool names of traditional areas under whose jurisdiction the forest reserves fall.

Table 1.1: Forest reserves in Amenfi Central District

	NAME	AREA (km^2)	STOOL
1	Mamire Forest Reserve	45.33	Achichire
2	Fure Headwaters Forest Reserve	169.43	Amuni
3	Fure Headwaters Forest Reserve	105.51	Amuni/MseaseNsuta
4	Bura River Forest Reserve	104.87	Bremang/Ankasie/Achichire/Aserewadi
5	Angoben Shelterbelt Forest Reserve	34.64	
	TOTAL	**459.78**	

Source: Forestry Services Division, Asankrangwa (2009)

The various forests in the district also provide the natural habitat and congenial atmosphere for the breeding of different species of animals such as antelopes, deer, monkeys, birds, squirrels, snails and economic trees like sapele, odum, mahogany and wawa.

1.3 Political Administration

In accordance with the Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462), the District Assembly is the highest political and administrative body of the district. The District Chief Executive (DCE) and the District Coordinating Director (DCD) are the political and administrative heads of the district. The District Assembly is chaired by an elected presiding member. The Assembly is made up of 32 Assembly members of whom 21 are elected by voting and 11 are appointed by the President in consultation with the traditional authorities and other interest groups in the district.

The Amenfi Central District Assembly has six Area councils, namely Manso Amenfi, Juabo, Adjakaa-Manso, Achichire, Agona-Amenfi and Sumpre.

The Assembly has an Executive Committee (EC) which is chaired by the District Chief Executive. There are six (6) statutory sub-committees which help the EC carry out its functions. These are Finance and Administration, Development Planning, Works, Social Services, Justice and Security and Micro and Small Enterprises. The EC is made up of chairpersons of the sub-committees. There are other sub-committees which perform advisory roles and are also critical to the efficient performance of the functions of the EC. These include the District Tender Committee, the District Education Oversight Committee, Public

Relations and Complaints Committee and the District Security Committee (DISEC) which is chaired by the DCE.

1.4   Social and Cultural Structure

1.4.1. Ethnicity

Wassa is the dominant ethnic group in the district. However, there are other minor ethnic groups such as Nzema, Sefwi, Asante and Akyem.   The Wassa are culturally homogeneous with respect to lineage, inheritance and succession. Like other Akan settlements, inheritance is through the matrilineal system. Funerals, chieftaincy and marriage rites are also purely of Akan origins. The language spoken by the people in the district is predominately Twi.

1.4.2. Chieftaincy

The institution of chieftaincy is an important component of the social organization of the district as in the rest of the country.

The Amenfi Central District has a number of divisional chiefs who pay homage to the Paramount Chief (Omanhene) of the Wassa Amenfi Traditional Area at Wassa Akropong. Under the traditional setup, the Omanhene is the head of the Traditional Council. In all, there are more than forty divisional chiefs under the Omanhene.

1.4.3   Festivals

The major Festival of the people in the district is the Yam Festival, which is celebrated annually between March and April to herald the harvest of the water yam. It is celebrated to offer thanks to the gods for bumper harvest and for protection throughout the year.

1.4.4   Religious beliefs

Christianity (82%) is the dominant religion in the district. Churches such as Methodist, Pentecost, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and other denominations are found in the district. This is followed by Islamic Religion (10.1%) and Traditional Religion (0.8%), (GSS, 2010 PHC).

1.5   Economy

1.5.1   Agriculture

Agriculture is the main economic activity in the district. The sector employs majority (77.4%) of the economically active labour force, followed by the Services Sector (6.7%) (GSS, 2010 PHC). Cash crops grown are mostly cocoa, oil palm and rubber. Major food crops produced include cassava, plantain, maize, rice, garden eggs and tomatoes. Food crop production is generally on subsistence basis with output per yield substantially low. This is due to the use of old and traditional methods of farming, notably cutlasses and hoes with little mechanization. Land acquisition is mostly on leasehold basis. The farmers use mostly traditional methods of farming such as slash and burn, bush fallow and shifting cultivation.

1.5.2   Trade, industry and commerce

The Industrial Sector is made up of few agro-processing facilities such as gari, oil palm, cassava and wood processing (S.M.S. Company L.T.D). The Commercial Sector deals in trading of manufactured goods like detergents, cutlasses, agro-chemicals, cosmetics and foodstuffs like plantain, cassava, cocoyam and palm oil. The Services Sector provides

services such as teaching, transportation, hospitality and health. The district can also boast of a number of artisans such as masons, auto-mechanics, dressmakers and carpenters. The large deposits of gold have resulted in the springing up of a number of small scale mining activities, heavy equipment renting and gold merchandise in the district.

The district has three rural banks which provide banking and other financial services to the people. These are Amenfiman, Lower Amenfi and Fiaseman Rural banks.

1.5.3 Tourism

The district has some tourism potentials which can be harnessed to create employment and generate revenue for the District Assembly. Communities with such notable tourist attraction sites include Abira and Amuni. Abira has rocks naturally carved in the form of a human being, while Amuni also has a group of rocks naturally carved in the form of a village settlement with huts.

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 organization, 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-organized 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-sectorial 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 **organizations** 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 (BrongAhafo Region), Bia (Western Region), Awutu Senya (Central Region),

and Osu Klottey Sub-Metro (Greater Accra Region). A number of factors were considered in selecting the trial census districts. These included: administrative boundary issues, ecological zone, and accessibility, enumeration of floating population/outdoor-sleepers, fast growing areas, institutional population, and enumeration areas with scattered settlements.

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

1.6.3   Census enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

Out-door sleepers (floating population) were also enumerated on the Census Night.

Enumeration of the household population started on Monday, 27th September, 2010. Enumerators visited houses, compounds and structures in their enumeration areas and started enumerating all households including visitors who spent the Census Night in the households. Enumeration was carried out in the order in which houses/structures were listed and where the members of the household were absent, the enumerator left a call-back-card indicating when he/she would come back to enumerate the household. The enumeration process took off

smoothly with enumerators poised on completing their assignments on schedule since many of them were teachers and had to return to school. However, many enumerators ran short of questionnaires after a few days' work.

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

A locality is defined as a distinct population cluster (also designated as inhabited place, populated centre, settlement) which has a name or local recognized status. It included fishing hamlets, mining camps, ranches, farms, market towns, villages, towns and cities   Localities are grouped into rural and urban based on population size. Localities with 5,000 or more persons are classified as urban while localities with less than 5,000 persons are classified as rural.

Population

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

Household

A household is defined as a person or a group of persons, who live together in the same house or compound and share the same house-keeping arrangements. In general, a household consists of a man, his wife, children and some other relatives or a house help who may be

living with them. 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 is defined as a male or female member of the household **recognized** as such by the other 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 comprises 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) are classified as non-household population. Persons who spent census night in any of the under listed institutions and locations are 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 is 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 belongs 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 place of usual residence of the mother at the time of birth. If after delivery a mother stayed outside her place 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 is 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

Literacy refers to the respondent's ability to read and write in any language. A person is literate if he/she can 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 of 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 receives certificate or recognition of attendance.

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 of 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 is 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. Was unemployed.

The economically not active is a person who did not work and not seeking for work. Economically not active persons include homemakers, students, retired persons, the disabled and persons who are unable to work due to their age or ill-health.

Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work a person is engaged in at the establishment where he/she works/ed. A question on occupation was asked only of persons 5 years and older who worked 7 days prior to the census night, and those who did not work but had jobs to return to as well as those unemployed who had worked before. For those who did not work but had jobs to return to, their occupations were the jobs they would go back to after the period of absence. Also, for persons who had worked before and are now seeking for work and available for work, their occupations were on the last work they did before becoming unemployed. If a person was engaged in more than one occupation, the main one is considered.

Industry

Industry refers 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 are 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

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

Disability

Persons with disability are 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. Information is 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.

For household having fixed telephone line, desktop/laptop computer, reference was on head of household.

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 collected information on household members engaged in agricultural activities for sale or for family consumption, specifically**, crop** farming, tree planting, livestock **rearing and** fish farming. Information was also collected on farm size, crops cultivated**, type** of livestock reared and numbers, and keepers.

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.

Dwelling unit refers 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, a brief background, physical features, political and administrative structure, social and cultural structure, economy and the methodology and concepts and definitions used in the report. Chapter two discusses the population size, composition and age–sex structure. It further discusses fertility and mortality as well as the migratory pattern in the district.

In chapter three, the focus is on household size, composition and headship as well as the marital status, nationality, religious affiliation and educational status of the population. Chapter four focuses on economic characteristics: economic activity status, occupation, industry and employment status and sectors of employed population.

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is discussed in chapter five. It analyses mobile phone ownership, internet use and ownership of desktop/laptop computers and fixed telephone lines. In chapter six is discussed persons with disabilities (PWDs) and their demographic, social and economic characteristics. Chapter seven concentrates on agricultural activities of households, describing the types of farming, mainly, crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming.

In chapter eight, housing conditions are discussed: housing stock, type of dwelling units, construction materials, room occupancy, holding and tenancy agreement, sources of energy for lighting and cooking, cooking space, bathing and toilet facilities, waste disposal and source of water for drinking or for other domestic use in the district. The final chapter, Chapter nine presents the summary of findings and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1   Introduction

The Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462) mandates Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) to plan and execute development projects and programmes. These can, however, not be practicable without reliable, timely and accurate district demographic statistical data to inform policy at the district level.

This chapter presents and analyses Wassa Amenfi Central District's demographic data with respect to population size and distribution, age-sex structure, dependency ratio, migration, fertility and mortality.

2.2   Population Size and Distribution

The results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census show that the population of Amenfi Central is 69,014, representing 2.9 percent of the total population of the Western Region (2,376,021). Out of the total population of the district, males constitute 35,866 (52.0%) and females 33,148 (48.0%).

Table 2.1 presents information on population by age and sex in Amenfi Central District. From the Table, the males are in the majority. The distribution of the population by age also shows the age group 0-4 as recording the highest proportion (15.2%) of the district's population which is followed by the age group 5-9 (14.2%). The district's population is youthful with about 43.0 percent below 15 years and just 3.3 percent are reported to be 65 years and over. This leaves 54.0 percent of the district's population in the economically active age group of 15-64 years, resulting in a high dependency ratio of 85. There is not much difference between the sexes in terms of the population by age.

Sex ratio is quite high and averages 108.2. Sex ratio is higher than 100 in all ages except for ages 25-29, 30-34, 70-74 and 80 years and over where it is less than 100. This deviates from the national sex ratio of 95.2 and that of the Western Region which is recorded at 100. This could be explained by the male-dominated mining activities in the district which have the tendency to attract more male migrants (particularly the youth) than females to the district.

Table 2.1: Population by age and sex

Age Group	Both Sex		Male		Females		Sex ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All Ages	69,014	100.0	35,866	100.0	33,148	100.0	108.2
0 - 4	10,489	15.2	5,434	15.2	5,055	15.2	107.5
5 – 9	9,828	14.2	5,185	14.5	4,643	14.0	111.7
10 - 14	9,060	13.1	4,680	13.0	4,380	13.2	106.8
15 - 19	7,188	10.4	3,922	10.9	3,266	9.9	120.1
20 - 24	5,801	8.4	2,916	8.1	2,885	8.7	101.1
25 - 29	5,366	7.8	2,502	7.0	2,864	8.6	87.4
30 - 34	4,412	6.4	2,181	6.1	2,231	6.7	97.8
35 - 39	3,809	5.5	1,958	5.5	1,851	5.6	105.8
40 - 44	3,286	4.8	1,718	4.8	1,568	4.7	109.6
45 - 49	2,669	3.9	1,467	4.1	1,202	3.6	122
50 - 54	2,247	3.3	1,207	3.4	1,040	3.1	116.1
55 - 59	1,374	2.0	790	2.2	584	1.8	135.3
60 - 64	1,152	1.7	708	2.0	444	1.3	159.5
65 - 69	637	0.9	358	1.0	279	0.8	128.3
70 - 74	647	0.9	323	0.9	324	1.0	99.7
75 - 79	432	0.6	250	0.7	182	0.5	137.4
80 - 84	288	0.4	115	0.3	173	0.5	66.5
85 - 89	177	0.3	84	0.2	93	0.3	90.3
90 - 94	101	0.1	45	0.1	56	0.2	80.4
95 - 99	51	0.1	23	0.1	28	0.1	82.1
All Ages	69,014	100.0	35,866	100.0	33,148	100.0	108.2
0-14	29,377	42.6	15,299	42.7	14,078	42.5	108.7
15-64	37,304	54.1	19,369	54.0	17,935	54.1	108
65+	2,333	3.3	1,198	3.3	1,135	3.4	105.6
Age-dependency ratio	**85**		**85.2**		**84.8**		

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3   Age-Sex Structure

Figure 2.1 shows the population pyramid of Wassa Amenfi Central District which clearly brings out the picture of the district's youthful population. The population pyramid shows a broad base with a narrow top. The implication of such a youthful age structure is that of the need for the provision of more schools especially at the basic and secondary levels in addition to maternal and child health services.

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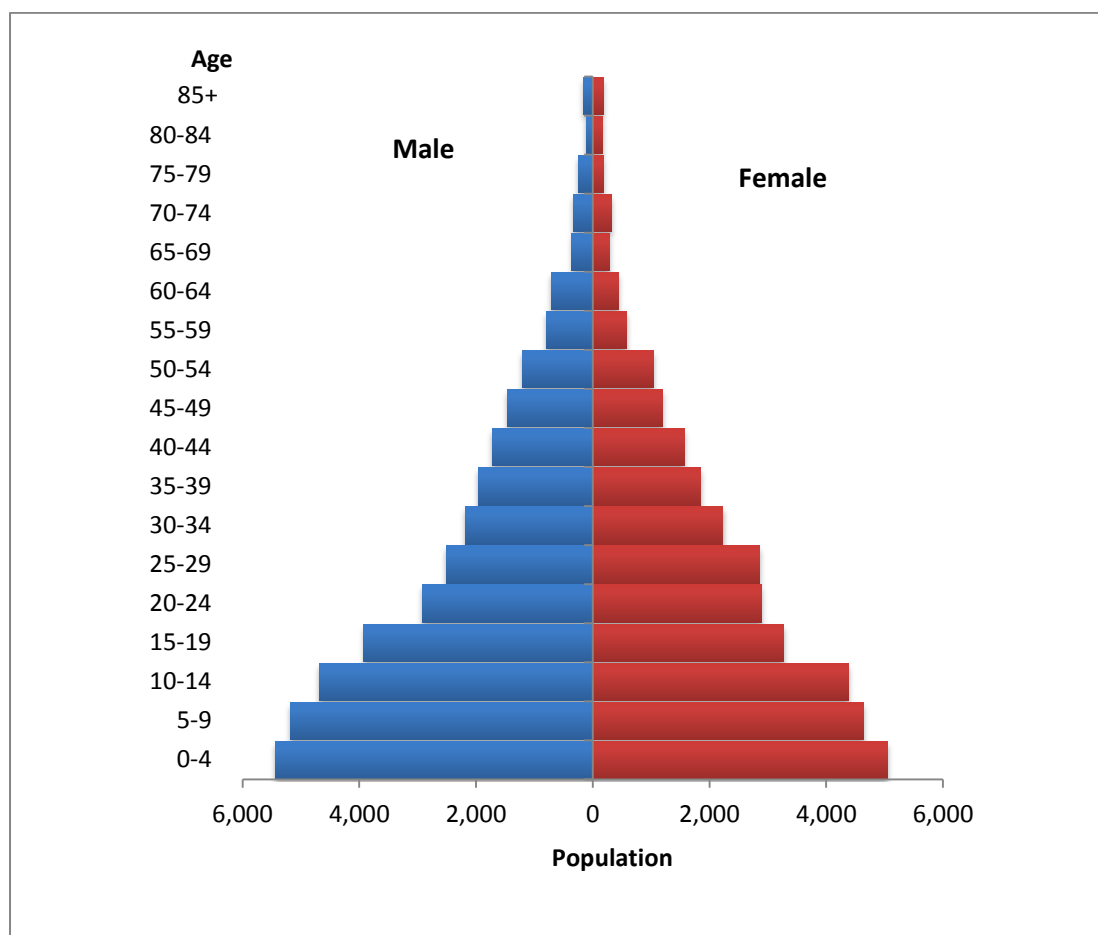
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.4.1 Fertility

Table 2.2 presents the total fertility rate, general fertility rate and the crude birth rate of the Wassa Amenfi Central District compared with other districts in the Western Region. The total fertility rate for the district is reported at 4.1 children per woman aged 15-49 years, which is higher than the regional average of 3.6. The crude birth rate is 27.5 per 1,000 populations, which is also higher than the regional average of 26.8. Furthermore, the general fertility rate of 119.4 is also higher than the regional average of 105.8. From the results presented in Table 2.2, the Wassa Amenfi Central District is one of seven districts in the Western Region with total fertility rate slightly higher than 4 relative to 14 other districts which recorded less than 4 children per woman.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	General Fertility Rate	Crude Birth Rate
All	2,376,021	602,769	63,769	3.6	105.8	26.8
Jomoro	150,107	38,145	4,245	3.7	111.3	28.3
Ellembelle	87,501	22,148	2,381	3.6	107.5	27.2
Nzema East	60,828	15,155	1,734	3.7	114.4	28.5
Ahanta West	106,215	26,356	3,112	3.9	118.1	29.3
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	559,548	158,170	12,883	2.8	81.5	23
Shama	81,966	20,778	2,371	3.9	114.1	28.9
Wassa East	81,073	18,717	2,509	4.5	134	30.9
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	90,477	22,852	2,278	3.2	99.7	25.2
Prestea/Huni Valley	159,304	39,035	4,898	4.2	125.5	30.7
WassaAmenfi East	83,478	19,368	2,481	4.4	128.1	29.7
WassaAmenfi 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
SefwiAkontombra	82,467	19,026	2,158	3.6	113.4	26.2
SefwiWiawso	139,200	34,406	3,668	3.7	106.6	26.4
SefwiBibiani-AhwiasoBekwai	123,272	30,844	2,919	3.2	94.6	23.7
Juabeso	58,435	14,521	1,792	4.2	123.4	30.7
Bia West	88,939	22,021	2,598	3.8	118	29.2
Mpohor	42,923	10,324	1,299	4.3	125.8	30.3
WassaAmenfi 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

Children ever born and children surviving

Table 2.3 shows the female population 12 years and older, the number of children ever born and the number surviving. There are 21,590 females aged 12 years and older in the district. Out of 56,193 children that were ever born to these females, 49,703 are surviving.

It can be seen from the Table that the highest number of children ever born is recorded among women in the age group 35 - 39 (7,918). As is expected, females in the 12-14 age group reported the least number of children ever born (8). Overall, the table reports of more males (28,590) than females (27,603) ever born, giving a sex ratio of 104.

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
All	21,590	56,193	28,590	27,603	49,703	25,184	24,519
12 - 14	2,520	8	7	1	4	3	1
15 - 19	3,266	405	198	207	375	190	185
20 - 24	2,885	2,525	1,341	1,184	2,331	1,217	1,114
25 - 29	2,864	6,004	3,129	2,875	5,592	2,892	2,700
30 - 34	2,231	6,923	3,592	3,331	6,432	3,301	3,131
35 - 39	1,851	7,918	3,998	3,920	7,328	3,685	3,643
40 - 44	1,568	7,787	3,939	3,848	7,089	3,592	3,497
45 - 49	1,202	6,405	3,281	3,124	5,728	2,927	2,801
50 - 54	1,040	5,693	2,923	2,770	4,912	2,509	2,403
55 - 59	584	3,364	1,650	1,714	2,812	1,388	1,424
60 +	1,579	9,161	4,532	4,629	7,100	3,480	3,620

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality data are needed, among others, for the analyses of the potential growth of the population and for population projections. In addition, mortality data assist us to formulate policies and to develop, implement and evaluate public health programmes and projects. Mortality data are used in calculating the plausible life span of the population which is then used by institutions such as insurance companies to set their premiums. Results from mortality analyses underpin disease control programmes and in identifying viable health and related programmes which advance human survival (GSS, 2010 PHC).

Death in households and crude death rate

Table 2.4 presents information on the total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by districts in the Western Region. The Table shows that a total of 14,825 people died in the region during the 12 months preceding the census. Of this number, 375 (representing 2.5%) are from the Wassa Amenfi Central District. The district's crude death rate which is the number of deaths per 1000 population is 5.4, and is lower than the regional average of 6.2.

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households Number	Deaths in households Percent	*Crude death rate
All	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
WassaAmenfi East	83,478	589	4.0	7.1
WassaAmenfi 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
SefwiWiawso	139,200	890	6.0	6.4
SefwiBibiani-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
WassaAmenfi 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

Age specific death rates

Figure 2.2 shows the reported age-specific death rates by sex in the district. The Figure indicates that the female mortality rate is higher than the males at all ages except for ages under 5, 45-49, 55-59 and 65-69 years. There is, however, no consistency in the pattern of mortality by age between the males and females. For example, among the males, mortality remained fairly stable between the 5-9 and 15-19 age groups and then fluctuates with increases and decreases, recording the highest at age 65-69. Similar fluctuations are recorded among the females as age increases with mortality reaching its highest at age 70 years and above. It is, however, to be observed that among both sexes, mortality tends to be relatively higher at ages under 5 and at much older ages.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex
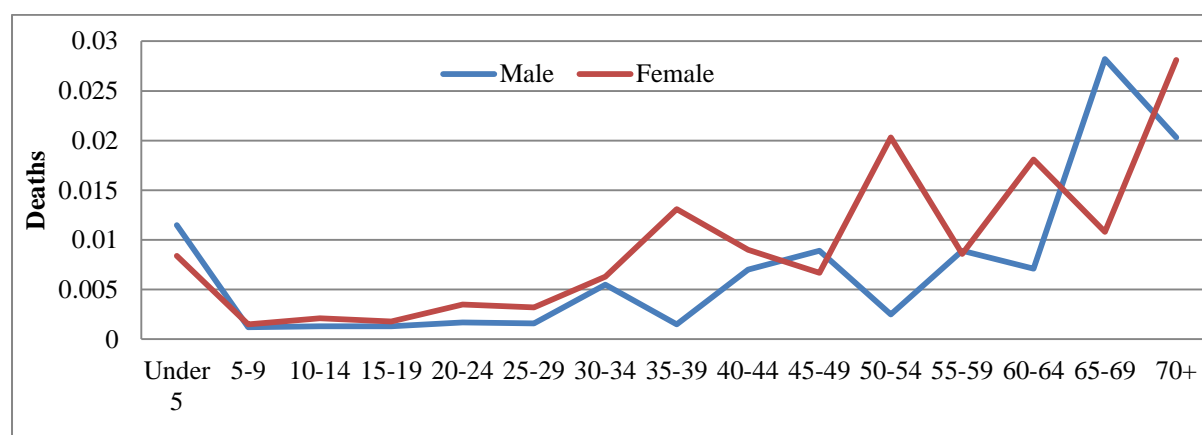
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.5 presents the causes of death in households in the Western region by Districts. The Table shows that 9.4 percent of all deaths in households in the Wassa Amenfi Central District were due to accident/violence or homicide whereas 90.6 percent of deaths were due to other causes.

Table 2.5: Causes of death in households

District	Total deaths	Death due to Accident/ violence/ homicide /suicide	Percent	All other causes	Percent
All Districts	14,825	1,982	13.4	12,843	86.6
Jomoro	1,452	182	12.5	1,270	87.5
Ellembelle	471	56	11.9	415	88.1
Nzema East	425	82	19.3	343	80.7
Ahanta West	683	82	12.0	601	88.0
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	2,721	381	14.0	2,340	86.0
Kwesimintsim	*1,028*	*141*	13.7	*887*	86.3
Takoradi	*439*	*75*	17.1	*364*	82.9
Sekondi	*445*	*53*	11.9	*392*	88.1
Essikadu-Ketan	*809*	*112*	13.8	*697*	86.2
Shama	590	74	12.5	516	87.5
Wassa East	926	63	6.8	863	93.2
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	351	38	10.8	313	89.2
Prestea/Huni Valley	974	165	16.9	809	83.1
Wassa Amenfi East	589	104	17.7	485	82.3
Wassa Amenfi West	531	62	11.7	469	88.3
Aowin	561	107	19.1	454	80.9
Sefwi Akontombra	316	42	13.3	274	86.7
Sefwi Wiawso	890	126	14.2	764	85.8
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	1,053	95	9.0	958	91.0
Juabeso	361	37	10.2	324	89.8
Bia west	595	133	22.4	462	77.6
Mpohor	390	44	11.3	346	88.7
Wassa Amenfi Central	**374**	**35**	**9.4**	**339**	**90.6**
Suaman	88	14	15.9	74	84.1
Bodi	358	42	11.7	316	88.3
Bia East	126	18	14.3	108	85.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Migrants tend to contribute directly to population decrease in the source areas or increase in the destination areas. Internal migration may be defined as the movement of people between geographical boundaries within national borders. People migrate for various reasons. These include economic, family re-union, educational opportunities or as a result of conflicts.

Table 2.6 shows the birthplace by duration of residence of migrants in the Wassa Amenfi Central District. The total number of migrants in the district is 20,636. About twenty-three percent of these migrants were born elsewhere in the Western Region. In terms of duration of residence, 10.1 percent of the migrants have lived in the district for less than one year, 25.3 percent have been residents for 1-4 years, and 24.7 percent have been in the District for more than 20 years.

The highest number of migrants (3,515) in the district are from the Ashanti Region among whom close to a third (31.7%) have stayed beyond 20 years prior to the census. The Central Region is second to Ashanti Region as a source region of migrants in the Wassa Amenfi Central District. About 38.0 percent of migrants from the Central Region reported to have lived in the district for over 20 years. It is also observed that Greater Accra Region is the least important source region of migrants enumerated in the district considering that only 333 of migrants in the District were from the Greater Accra Region. Interestingly, this number is less than migrants whose places of origin were reported to be from outside Ghana.

Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Migrants		Duration of residence (%)				
	Total	Percent	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	20,636	100.0	10.1	25.3	18.2	21.7	24.7
Different locality in this region	4,691	100.0	11.4	30.4	19.4	19.4	19.4
Western	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Central	3,390	100.0	9.8	18.0	12.5	22.1	37.6
Greater Accra	333	100.0	21.6	19.8	9.6	24.3	24.6
Volta	1,239	100.0	12.9	17.4	13.2	22.8	33.7
Eastern	1,838	100.0	8.1	19.6	16.9	21.8	33.7
Ashanti	3,515	100.0	9.2	19.4	16.6	23.1	31.7
Brong Ahafo	1,238	100.0	7.4	34.1	20.3	19.0	19.2
Northern	1,480	100.0	9.5	31.3	27.0	24.1	8.2
Upper East	1,733	100.0	9.6	31.2	22.9	25.9	10.4
Upper West	759	100.0	11.6	32.9	25.0	18.8	11.6
Outside Ghana	420	100.0	3.6	46.7	21.2	15.7	12.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter provides detailed information on the social and cultural characteristics of the Amenfi Central District as captured in the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The chapter analyses the household composition and structure, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, educational attainment and literacy levels.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

The composition of households in the district is a reflection of the social structure of the country. The household composition is defined in terms of the relationship of members of the household to the one person they accept and recognize as the head and who is responsible for the management and upkeep of the 'house' and the household members. (GSS, 2010).

3.2.1 Household population and size

The results of the 2010 PHC indicate that there are 14,207 households in the Wassa Amenfi Central District. There are 91.4 percent of the district's households in the rural areas and 8.6 percent in the urban localities. The District has an average household per house of 1.1 which is lower than the regional and national averages of 1.5 and 1.6 respectively. The average urban household per house of 1.8 is higher than the District and Region average of 1.1 and 1.5 respectively. The population of 5.2 persons per house is less than both the regional average of 6.3 and the national average of 7.1. The 4.9 average household size in the District is higher than the regional average (4.3) and the national average of 4.5.

Table 3.1: Household population by type of locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,307,395	67,608	5,898	61,710
Number of households	5,467,054	553,634	14,207	1,216	12,991
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.8	1
Population per house	7.1	6.3	5.2	9.2	5
Average household size	4.5	4.3	4.9	5	4.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition

Table 3.2 presents information on household population by sex and relationship to head of household in the Wassa Amenfi Central District. It shows that there are 67,608 persons enumerated in households in the district, of which 51.9 percent are males and 48.1 percent females. Children (son/daughter) form a major part of households in the district. From Table 3.1, 33,284 household members are classified as children (sons/daughters) made up of 52.9 percent males and 47.1 percent females. Household heads (14,207) comes next with male heads of households (75.9%) being three times more as female heads of households (24.1%). Sons/daughters-in-law (308) constitutes the smallest part of households in the district.

There is a significant number (2,994) of the household population classified as 'other relatives'. This shows how important the extended family system is to the Ghanaian community. Indeed, the extended family system serves as a conduit for establishing standards and clan identification.

Table 3.2: Household population by sex and relationship to head of household

Relationship to Head of Household	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	67,608	100.0	35,090	51.90	32,518	48.1
Head	14,207	100.0	10,784	75.90	3,423	24.1
Spouse (wife/husband)	8,385	100.0	452	5.40	7,933	94.6
Child (son/daughter)	33,284	100.0	17,600	52.90	15,684	47.1
Parent/Parent in-law	318	100.0	66	20.80	252	79.2
Son/Daughter in-law	305	100.0	147	48.20	158	51.8
Grandchild	3,978	100.0	1,991	50.10	1,987	49.9
Brother/Sister	2,334	100.0	1,517	65.00	817	35
Step child	474	100.0	272	57.40	202	42.6
Adopted/Foster child	262	100.0	122	46.60	140	53.4
Other relative	2,994	100.0	1,425	47.60	1,569	52.4
Non-relative	1,067	100.0	714	66.90	353	33.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3. Household structure

Household structure presented in this section refers to the type of relationship (whether related or unrelated) among household members. Classification of households depends on whether it is a single-person household, household that consisting of head and spouse only, nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and their children) or nuclear extended household among other combinations. Table 3.3 shows the household population structure by sex.

The district household population is made up of 37,639 nuclear family household members and 29,969 from extended family households. The nuclear family households represent 55.7 percent of the household population in the district. Among the males, the nuclear family population represents 64.0 percent compared to 62.3 percent among the females. On the other hand, the extended family households represent 44.3 percent of the household population, but with some slight variation by sex, where among the males, 36.0 percent is from the extended family system compared to 37.7 percent among the females.

Within the nuclear family household types, the nuclear (represented by the head, spouse(s) and children) is dominant constituting 42.1 percent of all household types in the district. There are 9.2 percent of single-parent nuclear households enumerated in the district. Under the extended family households, the extended nuclear (made up of head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives is also dominant in the extended family structure, representing 22.0 percent of all household types in the district. Households headed by single parents are also common, representing 9.2 percent and 10.1 respectively of the nuclear and extended family structures. For the nuclear family structure, households comprising head and spouse(s) only are the least (1.7%), their counterparts under the extended family household structure being households headed by single parents with non-relatives (0.9%).

Females are more than males in households headed by single parents in either the nuclear or extended family structures. A similar observation is found in households with head and spouse(s) only under the nuclear family household structure and extended nuclear households (made up of head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives) under the extended family household structure.

Table 3.3: Household population structure by sex

	Total		Male		Female	
Household structure	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Nuclear Family Household	**37,639**	**55.7**	**19,847**	**64**	**17,792**	**62.3**
Head only	1,779	2.6	1,259	4.1	520	1.8
Head and a spouse only	1,172	1.7	596	1.9	576	2.0
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	28,445	42.1	15,027	48.4	13,418	47
Single parent Nuclear	6,243	9.2	2,965	9.6	3,278	11.5
Extended Family Household	**29,969**	**44.3**	**11,179**	**36.0**	**10,785**	**37.7**
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	14,882	22	7,550	24.3	7,332	25.7
Extended + non relatives	1,269	1.9	705	2.3	564	2
Head spouse(s) and other composition	2,225	3.3	574	1.9	506	1.8
Single parent Extended	6,860	10.1	850	2.7	1,082	3.8
Single parent Extended + non relative	576	0.9	288	0.9	288	1
Head and other composition but no spouse	4,157	6.1	1,212	3.9	1,013	3.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

3.3.1 Marital status by age

Table 3.4 presents data on persons 12 years and older by sex, age and marital status in Wassa Amenfi Central District. The Table shows that persons aged 12 years and older are 44,749 in the district. Of this number, 49.0 percent are married, 37.6 percent have never married and 1.8 percent are separated. As expected, the highest proportions of those who have never married are in the 12-14 (90.3%) and 15-19 (86.3%) age groups. This obviously is due to the fact that most people in these young age groups are schooling and, therefore, have their focus on education rather than marriage. Nonetheless, with almost one in 10 persons of age 12-14 years reported to be married, suggests that marriage is contracted at a very early age in the Wassa Amenfi Central District, a development that could have negative implications on the reproductive health of young people particularly the females among them.

Similarly, the Table depicts a general age pattern by marital status where a relatively higher proportion of the males have never married (43.3%) compared to females (31.5%). In contrast, a higher proportion of the females (5.3%) compared to the males (1.0%) are widowed. The difference between males and females is even higher at age 65 years and over where as high as 47.7 percent of the females are widowed compared to 8.3 percent of their male counterparts. This is an indication of a higher re-marriage rate among the males who lose their spouses compared to the females.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	44,749	100.0	37.6	5.0	49.0	1.8	3.6	3.1
12-14	5,112	100.0	90.3	0.8	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	7,188	100.0	86.3	2.4	10.3	0.5	0.3	0.1
20 - 24	5,801	100.0	58.1	9.1	29.7	1.6	1.2	0.3
25 - 29	5,366	100.0	28.0	9.4	56.6	2.3	3.3	0.4
30 - 34	4,412	100.0	12.8	7.9	72.0	2.7	3.9	0.7
35 - 39	3,809	100.0	6.1	6.2	79.4	2.5	4.3	1.4
40 - 44	3,286	100.0	3.1	5.0	82.0	2.2	54.0	2.4
45 - 49	2,669	100.0	2.4	3.0	83.1	2.4	5.5	3.5
50 - 54	2,247	100.0	1.6	2.6	78.2	2.8	9.0	58.0
55 - 59	1,374	100.0	1.2	2.1	76.4	2.3	8.4	9.6
60 - 64	1,152	100.0	3.0	1.5	68.8	3.7	7.8	15.2
65+	2,333	100.0	3.6	1.9	53.1	2.4	11.6	27.4
Male								
Total	23,159	100.0	43.3	4.6	47.4	1.4	2.4	1.0
12-14	2,592	100.0	89.2	0.9	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,922	100.0	90.7	0.9	7.9	0.2	0.3	0.1
20 - 24	2,916	100.0	76.4	6.7	15.6	1.1	0.3	0.0
25 - 29	2,502	100.0	43.3	9.1	43.6	1.8	2.0	0.1
30 - 34	2,181	100.0	19.6	8.4	68.0	1.6	2.3	0.1
35 - 39	1,958	100.0	8.8	7.8	77.4	2.2	3.2	0.6
40 - 44	1,718	100.0	4.4	5.4	83.4	2.3	3.8	0.8
45 - 49	1,467	100.0	3.0	3.9	85.6	2.2	3.7	1.6
50 - 54	1,207	100.0	2.6	3.1	85.3	2.2	5.8	1.2
55 - 59	790	100.0	1.1	2.3	85.4	2.3	5.1	3.8
60 - 64	708	100.0	3.2	1.7	81.8	3.8	4.5	4.9
65+	1,198	100.0	4.7	2.7	73.8	2.1	8.5	8.3
Female								
Total	21,590	100.0	31.5	5.4	50.7	2.1	4.9	5.3
12-14	2,520	100.0	91.4	0.6	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,266	100.0	81.0	4.3	13.3	0.8	0.3	0.2
20 - 24	2,885	100.0	39.6	11.6	43.9	2.1	2.1	0.6
25 - 29	2,864	100.0	14.6	9.7	67.9	2.6	4.5	0.7
30 - 34	2,231	100.0	6.1	7.4	75.9	3.9	5.6	1.2
35 - 39	1,851	100.0	3.2	4.6	81.5	2.8	5.5	2.3
40 - 44	1,568	100.0	1.7	4.5	80.5	2.0	7.0	4.3
45 - 49	1,202	100.0	1.7	1.9	80.0	2.7	7.7	5.9
50 - 54	1,040	100.0	0.5	1.2	70.1	3.5	12.8	11.2
55 - 59	584	100.0	1.2	1.9	64.2	2.2	13.0	17.5
60 - 64	444	100.0	2.5	1.1	48.2	3.6	13.1	31.5
65+	1,135	100.0	2.4	1.1	31.2	2.8	14.9	47.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status by education

Table 3.5 presents information on persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. Out of a population of 44,749 persons aged 12 years and older, 30.7 percent have no education, 58.7 percent have basic education while 0.2 percent have tertiary education. The male population is relatively more educated compared to the females. For example, as shown in the Table, 37.8 percent of the females have no education compared to

24.1 percent of the males. On the other hand, the proportion of males with basic, secondary and tertiary education is higher than that for the females, which further confirms the observation of a relatively higher education of the male population compared to their female counterparts. While 62.2 percent, 9.5 percent and 0.4 percent of the male population respectively have basic, secondary and tertiary education, the corresponding proportions of the female population are 54.8 percent, 5.7 percent and 0.1 percent respectively.

Never married females with no education are higher than their male counterparts. The gender gap in education between males and females is clearly evident in the district. This can be attributed to the traditional notion that the woman's role in the society is the upkeep of the family and therefore, female education has not attracted the same attention that is given to male education. This has been a source of national concern over the years and several sensitization programmes have been carried out to educate people on the need to educate the girl child. It appears, however, that more needs to be done to change this negative attitude in the Amenfi Central District.

Table 3.5 further shows that the never married have the lowest proportion with no education in the district and this is true among either males or females although the proportion with no education is relatively lower among the females (10.2%) compared to the males (12.1%).

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic[1]	Secon-dary[2]	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma[3]	Tertiary[4]
Both Sexes								
Total	44,749	100.0	30.7	58.7	7.7	1.1	1.6	0.2
Never married	16,821	100.0	11.3	73.7	12.1	1.4	1.4	0.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,224	100.0	28.4	61.2	7.2	1.5	1.7	0.0
Married	21,917	100.0	41.5	50.4	4.9	1.0	1.8	0.3
Separated	793	100.0	39.3	48.5	9.8	0.5	1.8	0.0
Divorced	1,612	100.0	50.2	43.8	3.2	1.1	1.6	0.1
Widowed	1,382	100.0	71.0	25.8	2.2	0.4	0.7	0.1
Male								
Total	23,159	100.0	24.1	62.2	9.5	1.4	2.4	0.4
Never married	10,018	100.0	12.1	71.3	13.0	1.6	1.8	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,064	100.0	23.9	62.8	9.2	1.4	2.7	0.0
Married	10,967	100.0	33.5	55.1	6.7	1.2	3.0	0.5
Separated	330	100.0	35.8	49.4	10.9	0.6	3.3	0.0
Divorced	547	100.0	38.9	52.3	5.1	1.6	1.6	0.4
Widowed	233	100.0	47.6	45.5	3.9	0.4	2.1	0.4
Female								
Total	21,590	100.0	37.8	54.8	5.7	0.9	0.8	0.1
Never married	6,803	100.0	10.2	77.2	10.8	1.0	0.8	0.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,160	100.0	32.5	59.7	5.3	1.6	0.8	0.0
Married	10,950	100.0	49.6	45.7	3.1	0.8	0.7	0.1
Separated	463	100.0	41.9	47.9	9.1	0.4	0.6	0.0
Divorced	1,065	100.0	56.0	39.4	2.2	0.8	1.6	0.0
Widowed	1,149	100.0	75.7	21.8	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3   Marital Status and Economic Activity Status

Table 3.6 has information on persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status in the district. The three broad economic activity statuses under consideration are employed, unemployed and economically not active. Out of a total of 44,477 persons who are 12 years and older, 63.1 percent are employed, 2.8 percent are unemployed and 34.2 percent are economically not active. There is not much variation by sex and economic status. For example, the proportion of employed males (64.5%) is slightly higher than the females (61.6%) while with regard to the economically not active population, the reverse is the case.

In terms of marital status, Table 3.6 shows some variations by economic activity. For example, the proportion that is employed is lowest among the never married (29.2%) compared to the other marital status groups with the married reporting the highest proportion of persons employed (85.6%). This is likely to be due to the fact that the never married are more likely to be young and in school and therefore, are most likely to be in school rather than engage in economic activity. This may explain why two-thirds of the never married are reported as economically not active which is higher among the females (72.6%) than among the males (62.6%). There is, however, not much variation between the males and females in the other marital status groups except among the never married where the proportion of employed males (33.0%) far exceeds that of their female counterparts (23.7%).

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

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	44,477	100.0	28,055	63.1	1,230	2.8	15,192	34.2
Never married	16,725	100.0	4,888	29.2	688	4.1	11,149	66.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,213	100.0	1,674	75.6	89	4.0	450	20.3
Married	21,761	100.0	18,637	85.6	385	1.8	2,739	12.6
Separated	791	100.0	596	75.3	24	3.0	171	21.6
Divorced	1,607	100.0	1,323	82.3	34	2.1	250	15.6
Widowed	1,380	100.0	937	67.9	10	0.7	433	31.4
Male								
Total	23,015	100.0	14,838	64.5	601	2.6	7,576	32.9
Never married	9,964	100.0	3,287	33.0	436	4.4	6,241	62.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,057	100.0	915	86.6	32	3.0	110	10.4
Married	10,888	100.0	9,778	89.8	115	1.1	995	9.1
Separated	329	100.0	259	78.7	10	3.0	60	18.2
Divorced	544	100.0	442	81.3	6	1.1	96	17.6
Widowed	233	100.0	157	67.4	2	0.9	74	31.8
Female								
Total	21,462	100.0	13,217	61.6	629	2.9	7,616	35.5
Never married	6,761	100.0	1,601	23.7	252	3.7	4,908	72.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,156	100.0	759	65.7	57	4.9	340	29.4
Married	10,873	100.0	8,859	81.5	270	2.5	1,744	16.0
Separated	462	100.0	337	72.9	14	3.0	111	24.0
Divorced	1,063	100.0	881	82.9	28	2.6	154	14.5
Widowed	1,147	100.0	780	68.0	8	0.7	359	31.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4   Nationality

Table 3.7 presents data on population by nationality and sex in the district. The table indicates that Ghanaians by birth (96.8%) constitute the highest proportion in the district, with the other groups forming very small proportions. A similar pattern is shown between males and females. It is, therefore, clear that the Amenfi Central District is populated largely by Ghanaians by birth. It is, however, noteworthy to state that persons with dual citizenship in the district are slightly more than one percent.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
Nationality	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	69,014	100.0	35,866	100.0	33,148	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	66,820	96.8	34,681	96.7	32,139	97.0
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	885	1.3	456	1.3	429	1.3
Ghanaian by naturalization	304	0.4	160	0.4	144	0.4
ECOWAS	551	0.8	328	0.9	223	0.7
African other than ECOWAS	245	0.4	120	0.3	125	0.4
Other	209	0.3	121	0.3	88	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5   Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 has data on religious affiliation of the people in the district by sex. The Table shows clearly that majority of persons (82.0%) in the district are Christians (Catholic; Protestant; Pentecostal/Charismatic and other Christians). One in 10 of the people practises Islam while those with no religious affiliation constitute 5.2 percent of the district's population. From the Table, the largest Christian denomination is Protestant (23.8%), followed by Pentecostal/Charismatic (23.7%) with Catholics constituting 19.1 percent. However, a relatively higher proportion of females than males belong to the Pentecostal/Charismatic Christian denominations. The religious group that has the least followers is traditional religion which accounts for 0.8 percent of the population in the district.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
Religion	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	69,014	100.0	35,866	100.0	33,148	100.0
No religion	3,567	5.2	2,429	6.8	1,138	3.4
Catholic	13,195	19.1	6,641	18.5	6,554	19.8
Protestants (Anglican, Lutheran etc.)	16,406	23.8	8,338	23.2	8,068	24.3
Pentecostal/Charismatic	16,344	23.7	8,160	22.8	8,184	24.7
Other Christian	10,527	15.3	5,430	15.1	5,097	15.4
Islam	7,001	10.1	3,839	10.7	3,162	9.5
Traditionalist	539	0.8	295	0.8	244	0.7
Other	1,435	2.1	734	2.0	701	2.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Figure 3.1 presents information on literacy status for the district population 11 years and older. The figure clearly shows that majority of the population are literate. As is shown in Figure 3.1, 70.1 percent of persons 11 years and older are literate and 29.9 percent are not-literate.

Figure 3.1: Population 11 years and older by literacy status
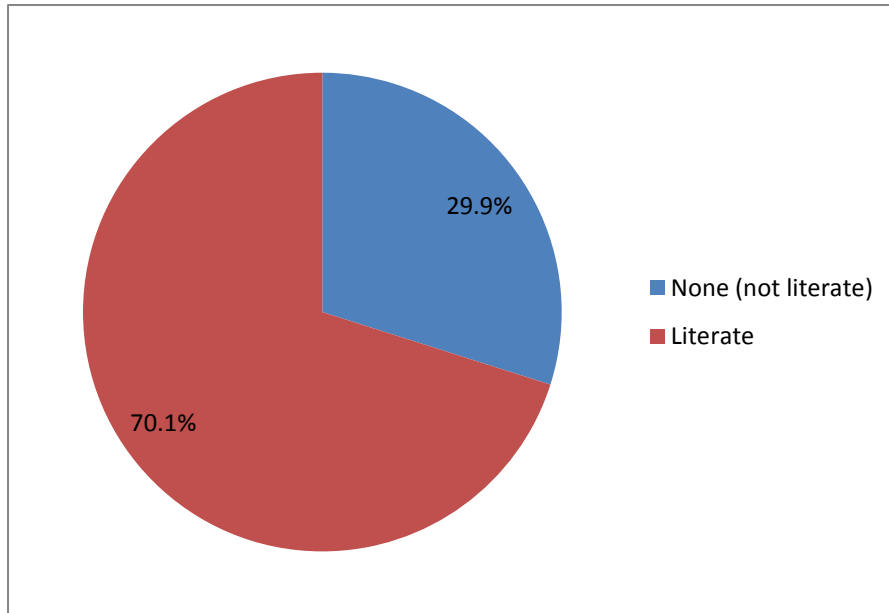
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.9 presents literacy status of the population 11 years and older by sex, age and language of literacy. From the Table, a large proportion (61.5%) of the population can read and write in English and Ghanaian Language. One in four (25.2%) can read and write in the English language only while 12.9 percent can read and write in Ghanaian language only. The proportion of the population that can read and write in English and French is very small (0.2%) and that shows the low level of importance that is attached to the learning of French in the district.

The Table also suggests that literacy is higher among males than females. From the information provided, it is deduced that about 70.0 percent of the males are literate compared to about 41.0 percent of the females. Converting the number of literate persons into percentages indicates that literacy decreases as age increases either among males or females. At the same time, males are more literate than females within each age group.

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

| | | | | | Literate | | | |
Sex/Age group	None (Not literate)	Number	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
Both Sexes								
Total	13,775	32,145	100.0	25.2	12.9	61.5	0.2	0.2
11-14	282	6,248	100.0	33.8	11.2	54.8	0.0	0.0
15-19	657	6,494	100.0	26.1	8.2	65.4	0.1	0.2
20-24	1,236	4,532	100.0	23.1	10.5	66.1	0.2	0.2
25-29	1,776	3,556	100.0	25.2	16.3	57.9	0.2	0.3
30-34	1,798	2,578	100.0	23.0	17.3	59.2	0.2	0.3
35-39	1,568	2,201	100.0	23.9	18.6	57.3	0.1	0.1
40-44	1,465	1,803	100.0	19.6	18.7	61.1	0.4	0.1
45-49	1,177	1,475	100.0	17.5	15.6	66.4	0.1	0.5
50-54	1,007	1,232	100.0	21.1	12.1	66.5	0.2	0.2
55-59	660	706	100.0	16.3	18.1	65.2	0.0	0.4
60-64	595	551	100.0	17.4	9.8	71.7	0.7	0.4
65+	1,554	769	100.0	19.5	13.4	67.0	0.1	0.0
Male								
Total	5,607	18,203	100.0	23.8	11.1	64.7	0.2	0.3
11-14	132	3,243	100.0	34.0	10.4	55.5	0.1	0.0
15-19	323	3,578	100.0	25.9	8.2	65.5	0.2	0.3
20-24	469	2,430	100.0	19.6	8.7	71.2	0.2	0.2
25-29	641	1,844	100.0	22.6	13.1	63.3	0.4	0.5
30-34	738	1,428	100.0	21.4	12.8	65.4	0.1	0.3
35-39	637	1,299	100.0	23.0	15.9	61.0	0.0	0.2
40-44	594	1,114	100.0	19.3	16.4	63.6	0.6	0.1
45-49	485	971	100.0	18.3	12.5	68.5	0.0	0.7
50-54	434	768	100.0	20.8	8.7	69.9	0.3	0.3
55-59	271	515	100.0	14.8	15.1	69.5	0.0	0.6
60-64	273	430	100.0	16.0	6.7	75.8	0.9	0.5
65+	610	583	100.0	18.4	10.8	70.7	0.2	0.0
Female								
Total	8,168	13,942	100.0	27.0	15.3	57.4	0.1	0.1
11-14	150	3,005	100.0	33.7	12.1	54.1	0.0	0.0
15-19	334	2,916	100.0	26.3	8.2	65.3	0.1	0.1
20-24	767	2,102	100.0	27.0	12.6	60.1	0.1	0.2
25-29	1,135	1,712	100.0	28.0	19.8	52.0	0.1	0.1
30-34	1,060	1,150	100.0	25.1	22.9	51.4	0.2	0.4
35-39	931	902	100.0	25.1	22.6	52.0	0.3	0.0
40-44	871	689	100.0	20.2	22.5	57.2	0.0	0.1
45-49	692	504	100.0	15.9	21.6	62.3	0.2	0.0
50-54	573	464	100.0	21.6	17.7	60.8	0.0	0.0
55-59	389	191	100.0	20.4	26.2	53.4	0.0	0.0
60-64	322	121	100.0	22.3	20.7	57.0	0.0	0.0
65+	944	186	100.0	23.1	21.5	55.4	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.7   Educational Level

School attendance

Education plays a vital role in the development of a nation through human capital formation. School enrolment and attendance ensures that the citizenry attain the needed level of

education for economic development. Figure 3.2 presents school attendance in the district by sex. The figure shows that 25.6 percent of persons aged 3 years and older in the district have never attended school. More females (30.7%) than males (20.9%) have never attended school. Currently, 42.6 percent of persons 3 years and older in the district are attending school.

Figure 3.2: School attendance by sex
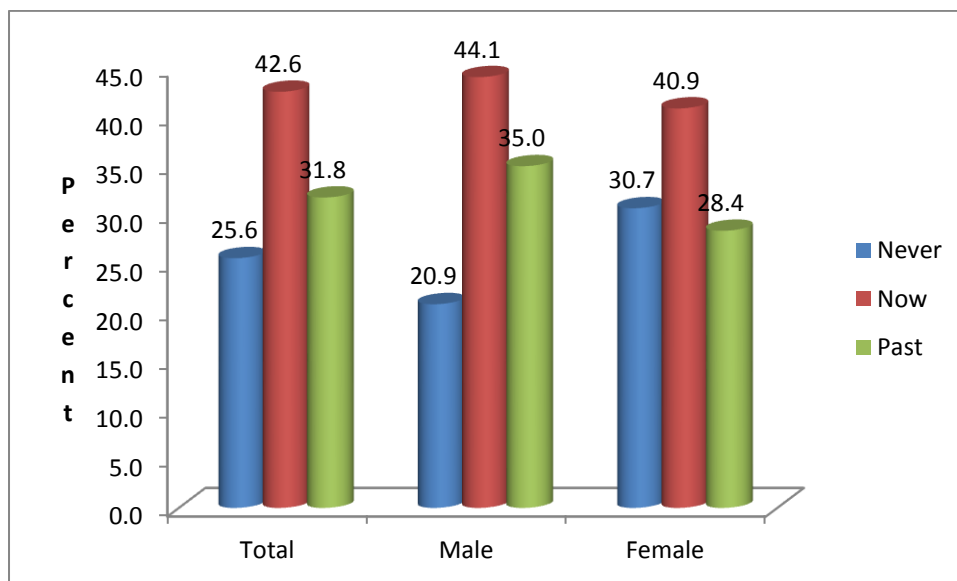
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census Report.

Table 3.10 presents information on population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. The Table shows that there are 26,747 persons aged 3 years and older in the district who are currently in school with males constituting 53.9 percent and females representing 46.1 percent.

The Table shows that the highest proportion of the population (49.2%) are in primary, followed by those in JSS/JHS (18.7%) and SSS/SHS (5.9%). The lowest percentages are reported for those in post-middle/secondary certificate (0.3%), vocational/ technical/ commercial education (0.5%) and tertiary (0.6%). Generally, higher proportions of students are reported to be in school at the lower levels. The numbers become smaller as they get to the higher levels. This may be indicative of the tendency of some students not completing some of the levels. It also portrays a high school dropout rate at higher levels of schooling in the district.

Slightly higher proportions of females (50.2%) are in primary school than their male counterparts (48.3%). On the other hand, a higher proportion of males (19.2%) than females (18.1%) are reported to be attending JSS/JHS. The Table again indicates that there is a higher percentage (0.9%) of males in Tertiary than females (0.3%). This trend indicates that the rate of female school dropout in the district is higher than that of males and re-enforces the earlier observation of males being relatively more educated than females.

The data on school attendance in the past shows that 38.7 percent of the population have had primary education, 17.7 percent have had JSS/JHS education while 6.9 percent have attended SSS/SHS. Again, the pattern between the males and females by age is similar to that pertaining to current school attendance in the district with the males having a relatively higher education than the females.

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	26,747	100.0	14,404	100.0	12,343	100.0	20,035	100.0	11,428	100.0	8,607	100.0
Nursery	3,087	11.5	1,620	11.2	1,467	11.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kindergarten	3,626	13.6	1,907	13.2	1,719	13.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	13,158	49.2	6,964	48.3	6,194	50.2	3,541	17.7	1,613	14.1	1,928	22.4
JSS/JHS	5,006	18.7	2,768	19.2	2,238	18.1	7,759	38.7	3,917	34.3	3,842	44.6
Middle		0.0		0.0		0.0	5,844	29.2	3,871	33.9	1,973	22.9
SSS/SHS	1,496	5.6	881	6.1	615	5.0	1,392	6.9	920	8.1	472	5.5
Secondary		0.0		0.0		0.0	540	2.7	407	3.6	133	1.5
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	132	0.5	81	0.6	51	0.4	380	1.9	239	2.1	141	1.6
Post middle/secondary certificate	75	0.3	48	0.3	27	0.2	260	1.3	205	1.8	55	0.6
Tertiary	167	0.6	135	0.9	32	0.3	319	1.6	256	2.2	63	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1   Introduction

The economically active population (15 years and older) as captured by the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is made of those who worked for pay or profit or family gain within the seven days preceding census night and includes paid employment or self-employed and contributing family workers; those who did not work but had jobs to return to; and those unemployed but were actively looking for work. The economically not active persons represent those who did not work and were not seeking for work. It includes full time students; persons retired from work, persons too old or too young, the disabled and homemakers.

This chapter presents information on the activity status, size and structure of the labour force and its distribution by occupation, industry, sector of employment and employment status in the Wassa Amenfi Central District.

4.2   Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1 present the activity status for persons in the district who are 15 years and older by sex. The population 15 years and older is made up of the economically active and the economically not active population. The total number of employed and unemployed persons constitutes the economically active population.

The Table shows that 73.0 percent of the population in the district are economically active and 27.0 percent are economically not active. The economic active population is made up of 95.8 percent employed persons and 4.2 percent unemployed persons.

A slightly higher proportion of males (74.3%) than females (71.7%) are economically active. Conversely, the proportion of economically not active females (28.3%) is relatively higher than the corresponding male proportion (25.7%). Almost the same proportion of males (96.5%) and females (95.4%) are employed while unemployed males and females represent 3.9 percent and 4.6 percent of their respective populations.

The Table also shows that 4.1 percent of the employed did not work but had jobs to go back to. For the unemployed, 33.5 percent had worked before, were available and seeking for work while 66.5 percent were seeking work for the first time. For the economically not active, 51.7 percent were in full time education and 29.7 percent did home duties.

Table 4.1: Activity status for persons 15 years and older by sex

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	39,637	100.0	20,567	100.0	19,070	100.0
Economically active	**28,952**	**73.0**	**15,280**	**74.3**	**13,672**	**71.7**
Employed	*27,723*	*95.8*	*14,680*	*96.1*	*13,043*	*95.4*
Worked	*26,470*	*95.5*	*14,028*	*95.6*	*12,442*	*95.4*
Did not work but had job to go back to	*1,127*	*4.1*	*580*	*4.0*	*547*	*4.2*
Did voluntary work without pay	*126*	*0.5*	*72*	*0.5*	*54*	*0.4*
Unemployed	*1,229*	*4.2*	*600*	*3.9*	*629*	*4.6*
Worked before, seeking work and available	*412*	*33.5*	*175*	*29.2*	*237*	*37.7*
Seeking work for the first time and available	*817*	*66.5*	*425*	*70.8*	*392*	*62.3*
Economically not active	10,685	**27.0**	5,287	**25.7**	5,398	**28.3**
Did home duties (household chore)	3,176	29.7	1,067	20.2	2,109	39.1
Full time education	5,524	51.7	3,285	62.1	2,239	41.5
Pensioner/Retired	94	0.9	71	1.3	23	0.4
Disabled/Sick	465	4.4	235	4.4	230	4.3
Too old/young	835	7.8	329	6.2	506	9.4
Other	591	5.5	300	5.7	291	5.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 presents the distribution of persons 15 years and older by age, sex and economic activity status. Out of a total population of 69,014 in the District, 39,390 are persons aged 15 years and older. About one out of every four persons (27.1%) in the district is economically not active. The Table further shows that the proportion of persons who are economically active is slightly higher for males (74.2%) than females (71.5%) in all age groups.

The Table also depicts that the proportion of the employed population increases with age from 15-29 years, reaches a maximum at age 50-54, and thereafter, begins to decline. The Table further indicates that the proportion of unemployed population in the District peaks at 7.3 percent for the 20-24 years age group. The proportion of males in the 15-19 age group who are economically not active is relatively higher (76.8.8%) than that of their female counterparts (73.9%) in the same age group.

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

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total								
Total	39,390	100.0	27,492	69.8	1,229	3.1	10,669	27.1
15-19	7,151	100.0	1,497	20.9	256	3.6	5,398	75.5
20-24	5,768	100.0	3,154	54.7	421	7.3	2,193	38.0
25-29	5,332	100.0	4,185	78.5	283	5.3	864	16.2
30-34	4,376	100.0	3,811	87.1	97	2.2	468	10.7
35-39	3,769	100.0	3,431	91.0	50	1.3	288	7.6
40-44	3,268	100.0	3,013	92.2	38	1.2	217	6.6
45-49	2,652	100.0	2,484	93.7	23	0.9	145	5.5
50-54	2,239	100.0	2,107	94.1	15	0.7	117	5.2
55-59	1,366	100.0	1,282	93.9	2	0.1	82	6.0
60-64	1,146	100.0	981	85.6	40	3.5	125	10.9
65+	2,323	100.0	1,547	66.6	4	0.2	772	33.2
Male								
Total	20,435	100.0	14,559	71.2	600	2.9	5,276	25.8
15-19	3,901	100.0	788	20.2	118	3.0	2,995	76.8
20-24	2,899	100.0	1,499	51.7	220	7.6	1,180	40.7
25-29	2,485	100.0	1,982	79.8	150	6.0	353	14.2
30-34	2,166	100.0	1,971	91.0	48	2.2	147	6.8
35-39	1,936	100.0	1,851	95.6	11	0.6	74	3.8
40-44	1,708	100.0	1,629	95.4	14	0.8	65	3.8
45-49	1,456	100.0	1,402	96.3	9	0.6	45	3.1
50-54	1,202	100.0	1,164	96.8	2	0.2	36	3.0
55-59	786	100.0	758	96.4	0	0.0	28	3.6
60-64	703	100.0	626	89.0	27	3.8	50	7.1
65+	1,193	100.0	889	74.5	1	0.1	303	25.4
Female								
Total	18,955	100.0	12,933	68.2	629	3.3	5,393	28.5
15-19	3,250	100.0	709	21.8	138	4.2	2,403	73.9
20-24	2,869	100.0	1,655	57.7	201	7.0	1,013	35.3
25-29	2,847	100.0	2,203	77.4	133	4.7	511	17.9
30-34	2,210	100.0	1,840	83.3	49	2.2	321	14.5
35-39	1,833	100.0	1,580	86.2	39	2.1	214	11.7
40-44	1,560	100.0	1,384	88.7	24	1.5	152	9.7
45-49	1,196	100.0	1,082	90.5	14	1.2	100	8.4
50-54	1,037	100.0	943	90.9	13	1.3	81	7.8
55-59	580	100.0	524	90.3	2	0.3	54	9.3
60-64	443	100.0	355	80.1	13	2.9	75	16.9
65+	1,130	100.0	658	58.2	3	0.3	469	41.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3   Occupation

Table 4.3 shows the occupation of the employed population 15 years and older by sex. From the Table, there are 27,723 persons who are employed. Out of this number, the skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers have the largest work force (77.4%). This is followed by service and sales workers (6.7%) with the third largest being craft and related trades workers (5.1%).

Managers, professionals, technicians and associate professionals, clerical support workers, elementary and other occupations together form about 6 percent of all categories of occupation.

Table 4.3 also indicates that skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers are the most dominant among either the males (77.9%) or females (76.8%). It is seen that service and sales occupation is selective of more females (11.3%) than males (2.5%). In contrast, the proportion of the male population employed as professionals, technicians and associate professionals as well as plant and machine operators is higher compared to that among the females. This suggests that these occupations are male-dominated perhaps due to the relatively higher education that they demand which disadvantages the females whose education is generally lower than their male counterparts.

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	27,723	100.0	14,680	100.0	13,043	100.0
Managers	141	0.5	67	0.5	74	0.6
Professionals	678	2.4	451	3.1	227	1.7
Technicians and associate professionals	171	0.6	135	0.9	36	0.3
Clerical support workers	45	0.2	33	0.2	12	0.1
Service and sales workers	1,851	6.7	373	2.5	1,478	11.3
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	21,453	77.4	11,438	77.9	10,015	76.8
Craft and related trades workers	1,410	5.1	733	5.0	677	5.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,375	5.0	1,207	8.2	168	1.3
Elementary occupations	598	2.2	242	1.6	356	2.7
Other occupations	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4   Industry

Table 4.4 provides information on the industry of the employed population by sex. The Table shows that a higher percentage of the employed population are in the agriculture forestry and fishing industry (77.1%), followed by wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry (6.3%) and manufacturing (5.1%). The remaining industries together employ less than 5.0 percent of the population in the district.

For the male population, the agriculture forestry and fishing industry has the largest proportion of 78.0 percent, followed by manufacturing workers (4.7%), wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry (4.2%) and the mining/quarrying industries (4.1%). Similarly, among the employed female population, the highest proportion of 76.0 percent is in the agriculture forestry and fishing industry. This is, however, followed by the wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry and then the manufacturing industry, employing 8.8 percent and 5.5 respectively.

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	27,723	100.0	14,680	100.0	13,043	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	21,367	77.1	11,449	78.0	9,918	76.0
Mining and quarrying	733	2.6	597	4.1	136	1.0
Manufacturing	1,410	5.1	692	4.7	718	5.5
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	16	0.1	15	0.1	1	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	25	0.1	8	0.1	17	0.1
Construction	213	0.8	212	1.4	1	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,760	6.3	616	4.2	1,144	8.8
Transportation and storage	330	1.2	327	2.2	3	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	514	1.9	54	0.4	460	3.5
Information and communication	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	14	0.1	9	0.1	5	0.0
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	61	0.2	48	0.3	13	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	19	0.1	15	0.1	4	0.0
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	34	0.1	28	0.2	6	0.0
Education	601	2.2	411	2.8	190	1.5
Human health and social work activities	68	0.2	30	0.2	38	0.3
Arts entertainment and recreation	29	0.1	22	0.1	7	0.1
Other service activities	487	1.8	123	0.8	364	2.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	40	0.1	22	0.1	18	0.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Table 4.5 presents data on the employment status of the population. It is seen from the Table that out of 27,723 employed persons, 69.1 percent are self-employed without employee(s). This is followed by contributing family workers (16.7%) and employees (7.7%). The remaining employment status categories together are represented by less than 5.0 percent of the population.

A comparison by sex indicates that among either males or females, the proportion represented by the self-employed without employee(s) is the highest (71.8% for males and 66.0% for females). For the males, the next group is employees (11.1%), contributing family workers (10.0%) and self-employed with employees (2.5%) among the male population. On the other hand, among the females, the self-employed without employees category is followed by the contributing family worker category (24.4%) and then employees (3.8%). Like the male population, the remaining employment status categories form quite small proportions of the employed female population.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	27,723	100.0	14,680	100.0	13,043	100.0
Employee	2,127	7.7	1,630	11.1	497	3.8
Self-employed without employee(s)	19,149	69.1	10,538	71.8	8,611	66.0
Self-employed with employee(s)	691	2.5	366	2.5	325	2.5
Casual worker	619	2.2	483	3.3	136	1.0
Contributing family worker	4,643	16.7	1,466	10.0	3,177	24.4
Apprentice	271	1.0	80	0.5	191	1.5
Domestic employee (House help)	195	0.7	92	0.6	103	0.8
Other	28	0.1	25	0.2	3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

4.6   Employment Sector

Table 4.6 shows the distribution of the employed population by employment sector and sex. The Table shows that the private informal sector employs the largest proportion (93.9%) of the employed population. This is followed by the private formal sector (3.3%) and the public or government sector (2.5%). The semi-public/parastatal, NGOs (Local and International) and other International Organisations together represent less than one percent of the employed population in the district. This goes to attest to the fact that the informal sector is the engine of the economy. Hence, policies must be made to create the enabling environment to help the informal sector grow in order to provide sustainable jobs for the population.

The Table further shows that the proportion of females (96.7%) in the private informal sector is higher than that among males (91.5%). In contrast, the proportion of males (4.9%) engaged in the private formal sector is higher than the females (1.4%).

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	27,723	100.0	14,680	100.0	13,043	100.0
Public (Government)	681	2.5	464	3.2	217	1.7
Private Formal	901	3.3	716	4.9	185	1.4
Private Informal	26,035	93.9	13,426	91.5	12,609	96.7
Semi-Public/Parastatal	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	104	0.4	72	0.5	32	0.2
Other International Organizations	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

The rate at which Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is developing and its impact on socio-economic activities cannot be overemphasized. ICT has been defined to include the full range of electronic technologies and techniques used to manage information and knowledge. It is important to note that the use of ICT has been integrated into virtually every facet of commerce, education, governance and civic activity in developed countries and has become a critical factor in creating wealth worldwide. The development of ICT has been argued to provide opportunities for developing countries such as Ghana. The Government of Ghana both past and present and other agencies have over the years made several strides to develop the ICT infrastructure so as to bridge the technological divide between Ghana and the developed world (Opoku, 2004).

This chapter discusses the population 12 years and older, by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, households having fixed telephone lines and household ownership of desktop or laptop computers.

5.2   Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 presents information on mobile phone ownership and internet facility usage among persons 12 years and older in the Amenfi Central District by sex as captured in the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The Table indicates that, out of a total of 44,749 people who are 12 years and older, 10,935 of own mobile phones. This forms 24.4 percent of the population in the district. A higher proportion of males (30.5%) than females (18.0%) own mobile phones in the district.

5.3   Use of Internet

The use of internet in the district is very low. As shown in Table 5.1, a total of 431 people representing just one percent of the population use internet services in the district. A comparison by sex indicates a relatively higher internet usage by males (1.5%) than the females (0.4%).

Table 5.1: Mobile phone ownership and internet facility usage by sex

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes	44,749	100.0	10,935	24.4	431	1.0
Male	23,159	51.8	7,055	30.5	338	1.5
Female	21,590	48.2	3,880	18.0	93	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4   Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Table 5.2 has information on household ownership of desktop/laptop computers by sex of household head. The Table indicates that there are 14,207 households in the district. Nearly three-quarters (74.5%) of these households are headed by males while the remaining 24.5 percent have females as heads. Table 5.2 shows that 1.5 percent of the total number of households have desktop or laptop computers. It is also clear that a relatively higher percentage of the male-headed households (1.7%) own desktop or laptop computers compared to their female counterparts (1.0%).

Table 5.2: Ownership of Desktop/laptop computers by Sex of head of household

Sex	Households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	14,207	100.0	213	1.5
Male-headed	10,784	75.9	180	1.7
Female-headed	3,423	24.1	33	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1   Introduction

People with disabilities in Ghana are often regarded as unproductive and incapable of contributing positively to society, and rather seen as constituting an economic burden on the family and the society at large. In Ghana, there are rarely strong associations that actively work to improve the living conditions of people living with disabilities. A number of national policies and strategies have been targeting and including the needs of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), either individually in the different sectors or as cross-cutting issues in national programmes. PWDs in Ghana are subjected to various forms of exclusion, discrimination and stigmatization.

This chapter discusses the percentage of the population of the district that is disabled and the predominant forms of disability in the district, namely; sight, hearing, physical, emotional, etc. This will in turn inform and direct policy makers in the formulation of policies.

6.2   Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows PWDs in the district by sex and locality of residence. From the Table, there are 1,364 persons with various forms of disability in the district with 2.1 percent of males and 1.9 percent of females being PWDs. There are more males than females in all the disability types. The Table further shows sight disability (38.9%) has the highest proportion of PWDs followed by physical disability (26.3%). Persons with emotional disability (13.5%) are least. All other forms of disabilities not included in the six common types constitute 7.7 percent of disabilities in the district.

6.3   Type of Disability

Table 6.1 again shows the types of disabilities in the Wassa Amenfi Central district by sex. The information presented suggests that some of them could suffer from more than one disability at the same time. The Table clearly shows that sight is the most common type of disability in the district either among the males (40.4%) or females (37.1%). This is followed by physical disability. There is virtually no difference between the proportion of the population represented by persons with hearing (16.7%), speech (16.4%) and intellectual (16.2%) disabilities in the district. The Table also shows that while the proportion of persons with sight and speech disabilities is higher among males than females, the reverse is true for hearing, physical, intellectual and emotional disabilities.

6.3.1   Distribution of Persons with Disability by type of locality

Table 6.1 further shows that there are far more PWDs in rural (1,281) than urban (83) areas in the district.This is because the district has a much larger rural than urban population. The Table also shows that sight impairment and physical disability are the most common types of disability among either urban or rural populations. However, the proportions with speech, intellectual, hearing and emotional disabilities are much higher in the rural areas compared to the urban areas. In contrast, other forms of disabilities are higher in the urban (25.3%) than the rural (6.6%) areas.

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Localities						
Total	69,014	100.0	35,866	100.0	33,148	100.0
No disability	67,650	98.0	35,130	97.9	32,520	98.1
With a disability	1,364	2.0	736	2.1	628	1.9
Sight	530	38.9	297	40.4	233	37.1
Hearing	228	16.7	115	15.6	113	18.0
Speech	224	16.4	137	18.6	87	13.9
Physical	359	26.3	186	25.3	173	27.5
Intellectual	221	16.2	112	15.2	109	17.4
Emotional	179	13.1	94	12.8	85	13.5
Other	105	7.7	58	7.9	47	7.5
Urban						
Total	6,090	100.0	3,040	100.0	3,050	100.0
No disability	6,007	98.6	2,998	98.6	3,009	98.7
With a disability	83	1.4	42	1.4	41	1.3
Sight	37	44.6	18	42.9	19	46.3
Hearing	4	4.8	2	4.8	2	4.9
Speech	9	10.8	6	14.3	3	7.3
Physical	25	30.1	15	35.7	10	24.4
Intellectual	5	6.0	1	0.0	4	0.1
Emotional	5	6.0	1	2.4	4	9.8
Other	21	25.3	10	23.8	11	26.8
Rural						
Total	62,924	100.0	32,826	100.0	30,098	100.0
No disability	61,643	98.0	32,132	97.9	29,511	98.0
With a disability	1,281	2.0	694	2.1	587	2.0
Sight	493	38.5	279	40.2	214	36.5
Hearing	224	17.5	113	16.3	111	18.9
Speech	215	16.8	131	18.9	84	14.3
Physical	334	26.1	171	24.6	163	27.8
Intellectual	216	16.9	111	0.3	105	0.3
Emotional	174	13.6	93	13.4	81	13.8
Other	84	6.6	48	6.9	36	6.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4   Disability by Economic Activity Status

The distribution of the economic activity status and sex of disabled persons aged 15 years and older is presented in Table 6.2. The proportion of persons with disability who are employed (60.0%) is higher than the proportion of persons with disability who are unemployed (1.3%). A total of 38.7 percent of persons with disability in the district are economically not active.

Table 6.2 further shows that a higher proportion of persons without disability in the district (70.1%) than those with disability (60.0%) are employed. Whereas 1.3 percent of those with disability are unemployed, 3.2 percent of those without disability are unemployed. Similarly, the proportion of persons with disability who are economically not active is 38.7 percent compared to 26.8 percent for the population without disability.

There is a higher proportion of disabled females who are economically not active (47.8%) than their male counterparts (30.9%). Further analysis shows that slightly higher percentage of disabled males (67.1%) than females (51.8%) are employed.

Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older by disability type, 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	39,390	100.0	27,492	69.8	1,229	3.1	10,669	27.1
No disability	38,310	100.0	26,844	70.1	1,215	3.2	10,251	26.8
With a disability	1,080	100.0	648	60.0	14	1.3	418	38.7
Sight	454	100.0	300	66.1	8	1.8	146	32.2
Hearing	155	100.0	78	50.3	1	0.6	76	49.0
Speech	141	100.0	97	68.8	1	0.7	43	30.5
Physical	296	100.0	137	46.3	0	0.0	159	53.7
Intellectual	153	100.0	90	58.8	0	0.0	63	41.2
Emotional	133	100.0	77	57.9	1	0.8	55	41.4
Other	86	100.0	51	59.3	3	3.5	32	37.2
Male								
Total	20,435	100.0	14,559	71.2	600	2.9	5,276	25.8
No disability	19,855	100.0	14,170	71.4	588	3.0	5,097	25.7
With a disability	580	100.0	389	67.1	12	2.1	179	30.9
Sight	261	100.0	182	69.7	7	2.7	72	27.6
Hearing	67	100.0	41	61.2	1	1.5	25	37.3
Speech	87	100.0	62	71.3	1	1.1	24	27.6
Physical	149	100.0	82	55.0	0	0.0	67	45.0
Intellectual	72	100.0	45	62.5	0	0.0	27	37.5
Emotional	67	100.0	41	61.2	0	0.0	26	38.8
Other	45	100.0	26	57.8	3	6.7	16	35.6
Female								
Total	18,955	100.0	12,933	68.2	629	3.3	5,393	28.5
No disability	18,455	100.0	12,674	68.7	627	3.4	5,154	27.9
With a disability	500	100.0	259	51.8	2	0.4	239	47.8
Sight	193	100.0	118	61.1	1	0.5	74	38.3
Hearing	88	100.0	37	42.0	0	0.0	51	58.0
Speech	54	100.0	35	64.8	0	0.0	19	35.2
Physical	147	100.0	55	37.4	0	0.0	92	62.6
Intellectual	81	100.0	45	55.6	0	0.0	36	44.4
Emotional	66	100.0	36	54.5	1	1.5	29	43.9
Other	41	100.0	25	61.0	0	0.0	16	39.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6   Disability and Education

According to the United Nation's Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, PWDs should be guaranteed the right to inclusive education at all levels, regardless of age, without discrimination and on the basis of equal opportunity. There are 1,313 persons with disability aged three years and older in the District. Table 6.3 presents data on population three years and older by sex, disability type and level of education. The Table shows that 41.4 percent of persons with disability in the District have never been to school as compared with 25.3 percent of those without disability who have never been to school. A total of 47.1

percent of persons with disability in the District have basic education (primary, JSS/JHS or middle school) compared to 56.4 percent of those without disability. Less than 10.0 percent (7.0%) of persons with disability have secondary/SHS or higher education as against 7.6 percent of persons without disability.

Table 6.3 again shows that a higher proportion of females with disability (54.6%) than their male counterparts (30.3%) have never attended school and 36.0 percent of the females attained basic education as compared to 56.5 percent for their male counterparts.

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	62,406	15,983	6,632	35,077	4,714	100.0	25.6	10.6	56.2	7.6
No disability	61,093	15,439	6,573	34,459	4,622	100.0	25.3	10.8	56.4	7.6
With a disability	1,313	544	59	618	92	100.0	41.4	4.5	47.1	7.0
Sight	512	206	15	252	39	100.0	40.2	2.9	49.2	7.6
Hearing	224	112	7	95	10	100.0	50.0	3.1	42.4	4.5
Speech	219	81	19	113	6	100.0	37.0	8.7	51.6	2.7
Physical	350	150	19	154	27	100.0	42.9	5.4	44.0	7.7
Intellectual	209	107	13	73	16	100.0	51.2	6.2	34.9	7.7
Emotional	167	65	8	88	6	100.0	38.9	4.8	52.7	3.6
Other	95	35	3	45	12	100.0	36.8	3.2	47.4	12.6
Male										
Total	32,407	6,786	3,477	19,000	3,144	100.0	20.9	10.7	58.6	9.7
No disability	31,697	6,571	3,446	18,599	3,081	100.0	20.7	10.9	58.7	9.7
With a disability	710	215	31	401	63	100.0	30.3	4.4	56.5	8.9
Sight	287	93	10	155	29	100.0	32.4	3.5	54.0	10.1
Hearing	112	37	6	62	7	100.0	33.0	5.4	55.4	6.3
Speech	135	33	10	86	6	100.0	24.4	7.4	63.7	4.4
Physical	181	57	11	96	17	100.0	31.5	6.1	53.0	9.4
Intellectual	105	44	8	42	11	100.0	41.9	7.6	40.0	10.5
Emotional	90	25	6	55	4	100.0	27.8	6.7	61.1	4.4
Other	51	8	2	30	11	100.0	15.7	3.9	58.8	21.6
Female										
Total	29,999	9,197	3,155	16,077	1,570	100.0	30.7	10.5	53.6	5.2
No disability	29,396	8,868	3,127	15,860	1,541	100.0	30.2	10.6	54.0	5.2
With a disability	603	329	28	217	29	100.0	54.6	4.6	36.0	4.8
Sight	225	113	5	97	10	100.0	50.2	2.2	43.1	4.4
Hearing	112	75	1	33	3	100.0	67.0	0.9	29.5	2.7
Speech	84	48	9	27	0	100.0	57.1	10.7	32.1	0.0
Physical	169	93	8	58	10	100.0	55.0	4.7	34.3	5.9
Intellectual	104	63	5	31	5	100.0	60.6	4.8	29.8	4.8
Emotional	77	40	2	33	2	100.0	51.9	2.6	42.9	2.6
Other	44	27	1	15	1	100.0	61.4	2.3	34.1	2.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN
AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1   Introduction

The census collected information on the number of households as well as individuals engaged in agricultural activities namely; crop farming, tree planting, fish farming or animal rearing. This chapter presents information on households involved in agricultural activities, types of farm activities practised and distribution of livestock and livestock keepers in the Amenfi Central District.

7.2   Household in Agriculture

Table 7.1 presents information on household agricultural activities and locality of residence. The Table shows that 12,118 households in the district are engaged in agriculture. Out of this, a higher number (11,982) is engaged in crop farming as compared to those engaged in livestock rearing (4,090) and tree planting (47). There are 20 households engaged in fish farming. It must be noted that some households are engaged in more than one agricultural activity.

7.3   Types of Agricultural Activities

As expected, a majority (93.5%) of the agricultural households are in the rural communities compared to the urban communities (6.5%). Similarly, a far higher proportion of crop and tree planting agriculture is practised in the rural (93.8% and 97.9% respectively) than in the urban (6.5% and 2.1% respectively) areas. The same is true for livestock rearing as well as fish farming which is completely a rural activity in the district.

Table 7.1: Household agricultural activities by locality of residence

	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	14,207	100.0	1,216	8.6	12,991	91.4
Households in Agriculture	12,118	100.0	791	6.5	11,327	93.5
Crop Farming	11,982	100.0	740	6.2	11,242	93.8
Tree Planting	47	100.0	1	2.1	46	97.9
Livestock Rearing	4,090	100.0	300	7.3	3,790	92.7
Fish Farming	20	100.0	0	0.0	20	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

7.4   Types of Livestock and other Animals reared

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of livestock and livestock keepers in the district. The Table indicates that out of 124,476 livestock, nearly two-thirds (66.4%) are chicken, followed by sheep (11.7%), goat (9.2%) and fish (3.7%). Chicken keepers are more than half (55.1%) of the population involved in animal rearing, followed by sheep (19.1%) and goat (16.4%). There is nobody engaged in bee keeping in the district. However, fish has the highest average animal per keeper (256), followed by snail (85) and cattle (77).

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and other animals and keepers

	Livestock, Birds, Fishes and Others		Keepers		Average animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	124,476	100.0	5,825	100.0	21
Beehives	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Cattle	3,387	2.7	44	0.8	77
Chicken	82,638	66.4	3,211	55.1	26
Dove	17	0.0	4	0.1	4
Duck	1,122	0.9	63	1.1	18
Goat	11,455	9.2	957	16.4	12
Grass-cutter	192	0.2	16	0.3	12
Guinea fowl	1,019	0.8	39	0.7	26
Ostrich	987	0.8	35	0.6	28
Pig	2,412	1.9	120	2.1	20
Rabbit	344	0.3	31	0.5	11
Sheep	14,572	11.7	1,115	19.1	13
Silk worm	116	0.1	20	0.3	6
Snail	85	0.1	1	0.0	85
Turkey	442	0.4	26	0.4	17
Other	815	0.7	123	2.1	7
Fish farming	4,868	3.9	19	0.3	256
Inland fishing	5	0.0	1	0.0	5
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

Housing is one of the basic human needs that have both direct and indirect impact on the lives of households in respect of health, welfare and social status in communities. This chapter highlights the census findings relating to housing stock, type of dwelling, construction materials, room occupancy, domestic amenities and methods of waste disposal.

8.2   Housing Stock

Table 8.1 has data on stock of houses and households by type of locality. The table indicates that the total stock of houses in the district is 13,300. There are far more houses in rural (12,639) than urban (661) localities that translate to 95:5 rural-urban dichotomy. The data further show that the average household size in the district is 4.9, but varies between 5.0 in the urban and 4.8 in the rural households. However, the population per house of 5.2 for the district is less than 7.1 and 6.3 respectively for the national and Western regional averages. Population per house for the urban areas (9.2) in the district is, however, higher than that for the rural localities (5.0).

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,376,021	69,014	6,090	62,924
Total household population*	24,076,327	2,307,395	67,608	5,898	61,710
Number of houses	3,392,745	380,104	13,300	661	12,639
Number of households	5,467,054	553,634	14,207	1,216	12,991
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.0
Population per house	7.1	6.3	5.2	9.2	5.0
Average household size	4.5	4.3	4.9	5.0	4.8

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

8.3   Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

8.3.1   Ownership of Dwelling Units

Table 8.2 presents information on ownership status of dwelling units by sex of household head and locality of residence. From the Table, 79.4 percent of dwelling units are owned by household members, while 7.8 percent are owned by relatives who are not household members. Other private individuals (7.4%) and private employers (2.8%) also own significant proportions of dwelling units in the district. Government ownership (0.7%) of dwelling units in the district is highly insignificant. In urban households, dwelling units owned by household members are a little more than three in five (63.2%) compared to others owned by other private individuals (13.2%) and relatives who are not household members (9.5%). On the other hand, 80.9 percent of dwelling units occupied by rural households are owned by

household members, followed by relatives who are not household members (7.6%) and other private individuals (6.9%).

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

Ownership status	Total Country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Male Headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	553,634	14,207	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	313,579	11,276	79.4	80.5	75.9	63.2	80.9
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	5,093	75	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5
Relative not a household member	851,630	71,742	1,102	7.8	6.7	11.0	9.5	7.6
Other private individual	1,439,021	123,401	1,052	7.4	7.2	8.2	13.2	6.9
Private employer	83,610	15,343	394	2.8	3.1	1.8	7.1	2.4
Other private agency	21,123	2,689	83	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.6
Public/Government ownership	118,804	19,307	103	0.7	0.7	0.8	3.2	0.5
Other	24,000	2,480	122	0.9	0.7	1.2	3.3	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2   Type of dwelling by sex of household head

Table 8.3 presents information on the type of occupied dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality. The Table shows that more than half (56.5%) of the households live in separate houses, a little over one-fourth (26.2%) occupy compound houses, slightly more than one-tenth (10.3%) occupy semi-detached houses, and a few households (2.7%) occupy apartments. Most male-headed households live in separate (59.0%) and compound (24.6%) houses. Among the female-headed households, close to half live in separate houses (48.8%) and compound houses (31.3%).

In either the urban or rural areas, dwelling in compound, separate and semi-detached houses is the most common. However, dwelling units most commonly used by rural households are separate houses (59.0%) while in the urban areas, compound houses (43.6%) are the most predominant. About twice as high proportion of rural households dwell in separate houses as in urban localities. There is, however, a higher proportion of urban households (16.3%) living in semi-detached houses than rural households (9.8%). A similar picture is shown relative to dwelling in flats/apartments where urban households (9.2%) in semi-detached houses are four times more than rural households (2.1%). Huts/buildings in same or different compounds are only found in rural communities (4.0%) in the district.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	Total Number	Total Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	553,634	14,207	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	185,809	8,031	56.5	59.0	48.8	29.6	59.0
Semi-detached house	391,548	48,683	1,470	10.3	9.1	14.2	16.3	9.8
Flat/Apartment	256,355	33,980	390	2.7	2.7	2.9	9.2	2.1
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	259,471	3,724	26.2	24.6	31.3	43.6	24.6
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	13,962	299	2.1	2.4	1.3	0.0	2.3
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,158	218	1.5	1.7	1.1	0.0	1.7
Tent	10,343	1,120	19	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	3,707	20	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,743	14	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	2,049	16	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other	9,846	952	6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

8.4.1 Material for outer wall

The type of material used for the construction of a dwelling unit determines the quality and durability of the dwelling unit. Table 8.4 depicts the types of construction materials used for outer walls of houses in the Wassa Amenfi Central District. Nearly two-thirds of households in the district (39.4%) dwell in houses with mud brick/earth outer walls and 47.8 percent live in houses with cement blocks/concrete outer walls. Few households (0.1%) are in houses with stone outer walls.

Almost half of all houses used by urban households (47.8%) have cement blocks/concrete outer walls whereas houses with mud brick/earth outer walls are widely used by rural households (65.9%) in the district. The second most common dwelling units used by urban (39.4%) and rural households (26.2%) are mud bricks/earth and cement blocks/concrete outer walls respectively. Houses with wood and burnt bricks outer walls are also more commonly used by urban than rural households.

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

Materials for the floor	Total Country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	594,292	15,629	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	241,414	9,961	39.4	39.4	65.9
Wood	200,594	19,221	683	5.0	5.0	4.3
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	3,170	58	0.6	0.6	0.3
Stone	11,330	835	19	0.1	0.1	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,273	392	5.3	5.3	2.3
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	297,909	4,364	47.8	47.8	26.2
Landcrete	104,270	9,463	62	0.0	0.0	0.4
Bamboo	8,206	1,957	34	1.1	1.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	11,618	17	0.4	0.4	0.1
Other	39,206	3,432	39	0.2	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.1 Material used for floor

Table 8.5 presents information on the main construction materials for the floor of dwelling units by type of locality. It shows that cement/concrete is the main material (70.9%) used for the floor of dwellings in the district. This is followed by earth/mud (27.1%). Rural households have 69.7 percent of the floor of dwelling units made of concrete/cement compared to as high as 83.6 percent in urban localities. This is followed by earth/mud which is higher in the rural areas (29.0%) compared to the urban (7.2%) areas. Other less commonly used materials for the floor of dwellings but mainly used by urban households are ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles (5.1%), stones (1.7%) and vinyl tiles (1.3%).

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

| Materials for the floor | Total Country | Region | Type of locality | | | |
			Total Number	Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	553,634	14,207	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	77,859	3,849	27.1	7.2	29.0
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	450,286	10,078	70.9	83.6	69.7
Stone	32,817	2,432	57	0.4	1.7	0.3
Burnt brick	6,537	569	18	0.1	0.2	0.1
Wood	52,856	2,848	15	0.1	0.5	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	4,158	45	0.3	1.3	0.2
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	6,608	105	0.7	5.1	0.3
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	7,055	13	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other	15,567	1,819	27	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main roofing material

Table 8.6 presents the main construction materials for roofing of dwelling units by type of locality. The Table shows that metal sheet (68.4%) is the main material used for roofing dwellings in the Wassa Amenfi Central District. This is followed by bamboo (11.0%) and thatch/palm leaf or raffia (8.8%).

Dwelling units in houses with metal sheet roofs are most common with urban (90.7%) and rural 66.5%) households. Other less commonly used materials for the roofs of dwelling units for urban households are bamboo (2.6%) and thatch/palm leaf/raffia (1.7%) although houses with roofs made from bamboos (11.6%) and thatch/palm leaf or raffia (9.4%) are more common with rural households. Houses with slates/asbestos roofs are also popular with rural (7.7%) than urban (0.2%) households in the Wassa Amenfi Central District.

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

Materials for the floor	Total Country	Region	Type of locality Total Number	Type of locality Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	594,292	15,629	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,795	394	2.5	0.2	2.7
Wood	45,547	4,333	64	0.4	0.2	0.4
Metal sheet	4,152,259	375,579	10,691	68.4	90.7	66.5
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	90,669	1,114	7.1	0.2	7.7
Cement/Concrete	141,072	35,736	147	0.9	0.2	1.0
Roofing tile	31,456	2,538	20	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	32,363	1,724	11.0	4.2	11.6
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	43,836	1,380	8.8	2.6	9.4
Other	35,935	4,443	95	0.6	1.7	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 shows household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling units. Almost half (48.5%) of the total number of households in the district occupy one room. Additionally, 31.7 percent of the households sleep in two rooms, 11.2 percent sleep in three rooms whilst 4.3 percent sleep in four rooms.

With respect to one person-household, 83.6 percent sleep in one room, 9.9 percent sleep in two rooms and 1.2 percent sleep in four rooms. For Two persons household, 68.2 percent sleep in one room, 23.6 percent sleep in two rooms and 5.4 percent sleep in three rooms.

For three-person households, 61.9 percent sleep in one room, 26.7 percent sleep in two rooms and 7.0 percent sleep in three rooms. However, with respect to households with seven members, 27.7 percent sleep in one room, 43.2 percent sleep in two rooms. For eight-person households, 23.0 percent and 37.7 percent respectively sleep in one and two rooms respectively while for nine-person households, it is 16.5 percent and 36.1 percent respectively. The pattern of number of sleeping rooms shown by size of households is a clear indication that the proportion of larger households having access to more than four rooms for sleeping is quite small. This could have implications for the spread of communicable diseases in the district considering the likely over-crowding in larger-sized households.

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

House-hold size	Total Number	Total Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	14,207	100.0	48.5	31.7	11.2	4.3	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.7
1	1,779	100.0	83.6	9.9	3.3	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7
2	1,567	100.0	68.2	23.6	5.4	1.1	0.2	0.8	0	0.1	0.8
3	1,748	100.0	61.9	26.7	7	2.2	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6
4	2,032	100.0	52.5	34.7	7.3	3	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.5
5	1,962	100.0	45.6	39.2	10.7	2.3	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.4
6	1,655	100.0	35	44.6	12.1	4.1	1.9	1	0.4	0.7	0.2
7	1,261	100.0	27.7	43.2	17.7	7.5	2.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	1
8	808	100.0	23	37.7	21.7	10.9	2.4	2.1	1.2	0.2	0.7
9	496	100.0	16.5	36.1	28.2	9.9	4.2	3.8	0.4	0.2	0.6
10+	899	100.0	11.1	27.9	26	14.6	7.9	5.8	2.6	1.4	2.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household facilities

8.6.1 Main source of lighting

Table 8.8 show the main sources of lighting in the district. From the Table, electricity from the mains (39.7%) and flashlights/torch (39.5%) are the main sources of lighting, followed by kerosene lamps (18.4%). As expected, electricity from the mains is widely used by urban households (75.5%) followed by flashlight/torch (12.1%) and kerosene lamp (11.6%).

On the other hand, 42.0 percent of rural households use flashlight/torch, 36.3 percent use electricity from the mains and 19.0 percent use kerosene lamps.

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	553,634	14,207	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	360,079	5,637	39.7	75.5	36.3
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	4,931	104	0.7	0.1	0.8
Kerosene lamp	971,807	67,662	2,613	18.4	11.6	19.0
Gas lamp	9,378	915	17	0.1	0.0	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	928	42	0.3	0.2	0.3
Candle	41,214	2,085	41	0.3	0.5	0.3
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	114,514	5,609	39.5	12.1	42.0
Firewood	13,241	1,055	118	0.8	0.0	0.9
Crop residue	4,623	315	11	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	11,739	1,150	15	0.1	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of fuel for cooking

Table 8.9 shows the main sources of fuel for cooking in the district. In spite of the promotion of liquefied petroleum gas as a better source of fuel for cooking, wood (79.7%) and charcoal (13.6%) are the dominant sources of fuel for cooking by households in the district. Only 2.2 percent of households use gas as their source of fuel for cooking. Households which do not cook constitute 3.6 percent of the total number of households in the district. Wood is used as cooking fuel by 84.0 percent of rural households followed by charcoal (10.3%). On the other hand, charcoal (49.3%) surpasses wood (33.6%) as the dominant source of cooking fuel for urban households. More urban (9.5%) than rural (1.5%) households depend on gas as source of cooking fuel.

8.6.3 Cooking space

Table 8.9 further shows the cooking space used by households in the district. The Table shows that more than three in five (62.0%) of households have access to separate rooms for exclusive use as cooking space,11.7 percent do cooking on verandas,7.6 percent use open spaces in compounds, 7.1 percent use structures with roofs but without walls and 4.8 percent use separate rooms shared with other household(s). A small proportion of households (0.2 %), however, cook in the hall or the bedroom while 1.1 percent use an enclosure without a roof for cooking and 5.3 percent do not have cooking space or do not cook at all.

Exclusive separate rooms and verandas are two main places both urban and rural households use for cooking. While more rural (63.2%) than urban (49.8%) households cook in exclusive separate rooms, the reverse is the case with regard to cooking on verandas which are used by a higher proportion of urban (29.3%) than rural (10.0%) households.

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

Cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	District Urban Number	District Urban Percent	District Rural Number	District Rural Percent
Main source of cooking fuel for household								
Total	5,467,054	553,634	14,207	100.0	1,216	100.0	12,991	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	29,196	515	3.6	66	5.4	449	3.5
Wood	2,197,083	267,976	11,317	79.7	409	33.6	10,908	84.0
Gas	996,518	82,912	307	2.2	116	9.5	191	1.5
Electricity	29,794	3,314	25	0.2	2	0.2	23	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	2,413	35	0.2	3	0.2	32	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	164,627	1,935	13.6	599	49.3	1,336	10.3
Crop residue	45,292	1,864	51	0.4	14	1.2	37	0.3
Saw dust	8,000	597	7	0.0	2	0.2	5	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	211	7	0.0	5	0.4	2	0.0
Other	7,759	524	8	0.1	-		-	8	0.1
Cooking space used by household								
Total	5,467,054	553,634	14,207	100.0	1,216	100.0	12,991	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	38,816	746	5.3	75	6.2	671	5.2
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	258,116	8,815	62.0	606	49.8	8,209	63.2
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	43,983	677	4.8	86	7.1	591	4.5
Enclosure without roof	117,614	6,279	163	1.1	6	0.5	157	1.2
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	26,140	1,015	7.1	24	2.0	991	7.6
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	3,685	35	0.2	6	0.5	29	0.2
Veranda	1,173,946	115,053	1,656	11.7	356	29.3	1,300	10.0
Open space in compound	1,115,464	60,015	1,073	7.6	53	4.4	1,020	7.9
Other	21,007	1,547	27	0.2	4	0.3	23	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Table 8.10 presents information on the main source of water households drink or use for other domestic purposes in the Wassa Amenfi Central District.

8.7.1   Source of water for drinking

More than half of households (50.9%) in the district depend largely on rivers/streams as their source of drinking water; 18.3 percent depend on borehole/pump/well, 9.3 percent depend on public stand pipe and 8.1 percent use pipe-borne water outside their dwelling. Bottled and rain water (0.1% each) are the least sources of drinking water in the district.

In the urban households, 52.5 percent of households depend on public tap/stand pipe as their source of drinking water with a substantial proportion (17.3%) also depending on rivers/streams. However, rivers/streams constitute the main source of drinking water for rural households (54.0%) with possible serious implications on their health.

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

			District			
	Total		Total			
Sources of water	country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	14,207	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	58,258	290	2.0	3.0	2.0
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	108,321	1,147	8.1	10.0	7.9
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	90,198	1,318	9.3	52.5	5.2
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	100,915	2,596	18.3	2.5	19.8
Protected well	321,091	39,026	790	5.6	8.0	5.3
Rain water	39,438	707	11	0.1	0.2	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	1,857	64	0.5	0.6	0.4
Bottled water	20,261	1,734	10	0.1	0.2	0.1
Satchet water	490,283	30,053	125	0.9	4.9	0.5
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	3,328	1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	22,976	413	2.9	0.9	3.1
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,850	208	1.5	0.0	1.6
River/Stream	502,804	90,453	7,225	50.9	17.3	54.0
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	3,517	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	3,972	441	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	14,207	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	61,523	297	2.1	3.6	1.9
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	100,763	1,137	8.0	9.5	7.9
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	85,182	1,174	8.3	49.3	4.4
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	104,503	2,538	17.9	2.8	19.3
Protected well	465,775	61,075	820	5.8	10.1	5.4
Rain water	39,916	1,171	36	0.3	0.0	0.3
Protected spring	18,854	1,860	61	0.4	0.7	0.4
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	3,467	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	30,543	362	2.5	3.5	2.5
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,885	175	1.2	0.0	1.3
River/Stream	588,590	96,641	7,519	52.9	20.1	56.0
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	3,644	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	10,302	1,377	84	0.6	0.3	0.6

8.7.2 Water for other domestic purposes

The main sources of water households use for other domestic purposes in the district are rivers/streams (52.9%), boreholes/wells (17.9%) and public taps/stand pipes (8.3%) as is presented in Table 8.10.

The most common source for rural households is rivers/streams (56.0%) while among urban households, public taps/stand pipes (49.3%) are the most common. There are few households (4.4%) in the rural areas that use public taps/stand pipes for other domestic purposes. Rivers/streams (20.1%) for urban households and bore holes/wells (19.3%) for rural households represent the second most important source of water used for domestic purposes in the district. Another important source of water used by both urban (9.5%) and rural (7.9) households for domestic purposes is pipe borne outside dwelling.

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.8.1 Toilet facilities

Table 8.11 shows the toilet facilities used by households in the district. The Table further has information on the bathing facilities used by the households. Pit latrines (49.8%) are the most commonly used toilet facility by households in the district, followed by public toilet (WC, KVIP or pan) (37.3%). However, 8.6 percent of households have no toilet facilities and use the bush and fields. Interestingly, the proportion of households having no toilet facilities is higher in urban (13.2%) than in rural (8.2%) areas. Few households have access to WC (1.1%) in the district. The main toilet facilities used in urban households are public toilet (40.8 %) and pit latrine (35.4%). This compares with more than half of rural households (51.2%) that use pit latrines.

Table 8.11: Bathing facility and toilet facilities used by household

Toilet/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	District Urban	District Rural
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	14,207	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	65,781	1,227	8.6	13.2	8.2
W.C.	839,611	74,100	156	1.1	4.6	0.8
Pit latrine	1,040,883	166,530	7,076	49.8	35.4	51.2
KVIP	572,824	34,822	402	2.8	5.0	2.6
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,263	17	0.1	0.2	0.1
Public toilet (WCKVIP Pit Pan etc)	1,893,291	207,221	5,302	37.3	40.8	37.0
Other	23,385	2,917	27	0.2	0.9	0.1
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	14,207	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	172,397	5,347	37.6	21.7	39.1
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	184,496	2,803	19.7	29.1	18.9
Private open cubicle	381,979	29,430	977	6.9	5.3	7.0
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	81,605	1,878	13.2	38.2	10.9
Public bath house	140,501	12,880	237	1.7	-	1.8
Bathroom in another house	187,337	32,531	1,225	8.6	0.2	9.4
Open space around house	372,556	34,738	1,481	10.4	5.1	10.9
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	4,159	194	1.4	0.1	1.5
Other	16,276	1,398	65	0.5	0.2	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2 Bathing facilities

Over a third (37.6%) of households have their own bathing facilities for exclusive use in the district, less than two-fifth (19.7%) have shared separate bathrooms in the same compound and over one-tenth of the households use shared open cubicles (13.2%).

The commonly used bathing facilities among both urban and rural households are own exclusive bathrooms and shared separate bathrooms in the same house. Open space around house (10.9%) and bathrooms in other houses (9.4%) are also quite commonly used by rural households.

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

Table 8.12 presents the methods of rubbish and liquid waste disposal by type of locality. The Table shows that 68.9 percent of the households dispose of solid waste in public dumps (open space). Households who dump their rubbish indiscriminately form 19.1 percent. The Table indicates that only 1.9 percent of waste generated in the district is collected. Each of the remaining means of solid waste disposal is used by less than 5.0 percent of households in the district. The pattern of rubbish disposal by method, however, does not vary much between the rural and urban households in the district.

8.9.2 Liquid waste disposal

Table 8.12 further shows that majority of households (65.9%) in the district dispose their liquid waste onto their compounds (67.3% among the rural households compared to 51.6% of their urban counterparts) whilst 19.1 percent throw it onto the streets. A few households (8.3%) throw their liquid waste into gutters while 3.1 percent dispose theirs through the drainage system into gutters. Again, less than one percent of the households dispose their liquid waste through the sewage system.

Table 8.12: Method of rubbish and liquid waste disposal by households

	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Method of rubbish disposal by household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	14,207	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	45,630	266	1.9	1.9	1.9
Burned by household	584,820	32,348	618	4.3	4.9	4.3
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	116,994	239	1.7	0.8	1.8
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	280,109	9,788	68.9	71.8	68.6
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	53,725	2,709	19.1	14.2	19.5
Buried by household	182,615	19,641	475	3.3	3.5	3.3
Other	53,805	5,187	112	0.8	2.9	0.6
Method of liquid waste disposal by household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	14,207	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	14,000	109	0.8	0.2	0.8
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	60,735	434	3.1	3.3	3.0
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,486	309	2.2	0.3	2.3
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	131,104	2,716	19.1	25.7	18.5
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	119,736	1,178	8.3	16.6	7.5
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	211,768	9,366	65.9	51.6	67.3
Other	38,294	4,805	95	0.7	2.3	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1   Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census has provided relevant data (both social and economic indicators) needed to assist policy makers, planners and local government authorities to make informed decisions, aimed at growth and development. This chapter presents a summary of the main findings from the analysis so far and shows their impact on policy decisions and planning. Recommendations are also made for policy interventions.

9.2   Summary of Findings

The total population of the Amenfi Central District is 69,014, classified as 35,866 males (52.0%) and 33,148 females (48.0%). The age distribution of the population in the district depicts it as youthful with a small proportion of the population being 65 years and older.

Migrants form about one-third of the total population of the district with a majority born outside the Western Region. A very small proportion of the population is made up of nationals from some West African countries. Many of the migrants in the district originate from the Ashanti and Central regions.

The district has 67,608 population recorded in households with 51.9 percent being males and 48.1 percent as females; 37.6 percent of the population in the district are not married, 49.0 percent are married and 3.6 percent are divorced. On the other hand, Christianity is the dominant religion in the district (82%) and is followed by Islam (10%).

The total literate population of the district is 32,377 (constituting 70.1% of the population) while 29.9 percent are not literate. The highest proportion (49.2%) of the population 3 years and older are in primary school, followed by those in JSS/JHS (18.7%) and SSS/SHS (5.6%). A slightly higher proportion of females (50.2%) are in primary school compared to 48.3 percent of their male counterparts. A higher proportion of males (19.2%) than females (18.1%) are also reported to be attending JSS/JHS. In the same vein, there is a higher percentage (0.9%) of males in tertiary schools than females (0.3%).

The data on school attendance in the past show that 38.7 percent of the population aged 3 years and above have had primary education, 17.7 percent have had JSS/JHS education while 6.9 percent have attended SSS/SHS.

The unemployed population of the district is 4.2 percent and is dominated by the 20-24 years age group made up of more females than males.

Among the employed population, skilled agricultural, forestry or fishery workers account for 77.4 percent, followed by service and sales workers (6.7%).

The major industry of the employed population is agriculture which employs 77.1 percent of the population aged 15 years and older, followed by wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles (6.3%).

Self-employed persons without employees form the majority (69.1%) of the employed population in the district; while employees and contributing family workers constitute 16.7 percent. Out of the total number of employed females, 66 percent are self-employed without employees. On the other hand, 71.8 percent of the population of males who are employed are self-employed without employees.

The private informal sector employs about 93.9 percent of the total employed population 15 years and older, followed by the private formal sector (3.3%).

It is also noted that 10,935 persons of the population 12 years and older in the district own mobile phones while 431 use internet facility. Also, less than one percent of households in the district own fixed telephone lines while about 1.4 percent of all households in the district have desktop or laptop computers.

Two percent of the district's population have one form of disability or the other. Majority of them have sight disability (38.9%). This is followed by physical disability (26.3%). Again, 69.8 percent of people with disability in the district are employed, 3.1 percent are unemployed while 27.1 percent are economically not active.

With regard to type of dwelling units used by households, separate (56.5%) and compound houses (26.2%) are the most occupied housing units in the district. Most of the occupied housing units in the district are owned by household members (79.4%) with relatives not household members owning 7.8 percent of the total number of occupied housing units.

Mud bricks/earth accounts for 63.7 percent of construction materials used for outer walls of household dwelling units in the district while cement blocks/concrete constitutes 27.9 percent. However, cement or concrete (70.9%) and earth/mud (27.1%) are the two main construction materials used for the floors of dwelling units while68.4 percent of houses in the district are roofed with metal sheets.

Almost half (48.5%) of all households in the district occupy one room and 31.7 percent sleep in two rooms. However, with respect to households with seven members, 27.7% sleep in one room and 43.2 percent sleep in two rooms. Over-crowding, therefore, appears to be quite high at the household level in the district.

More urban households (75.5%) use electricity as source of lighting. In contrast, rural households use flashlight/torch (42.0%) as the main source of lighting. On the other hand, 9.5 percent of urban households use gas for cooking while almost half of them depend on charcoal. In the rural areas, a majority of the households uses wood as their main source of fuel for cooking, followed by charcoal (10.3%). Only 1.5 percent of the rural population use gas for cooking.

Stream/river (50.9%) is the main source of drinking water for the people in the district, followed by borehole/pump/tube well (18.3%).

Pit latrine (49.8%) and public toilet (WC/KVIP/PIT/PAN) (37.3%) are also the two most widely used toilet facilities in the district; 51.2 percent of the rural dwellers use pit latrine compared with 35.4 percent of the urban population.

Only 1.9 percent of households in the district reported that their solid waste is collected while majority of the households (68.9%) dispose their solid waste on public dumps (open space). Furthermore, 19.5 percent of households dump their waste indiscriminately. At the same

time, majority (65.9%) of households dispose their liquid waste by throwing it onto the compound and on street/outside (19.1%).

9.3   Conclusion

The district has a majority of its population with low levels of education. Quite a sizable number of the population who has attended school in the past did not go beyond the middle and JSS/JHS levels. This may result in low human capital which may lead to slow progress in the socio-economic development of the district. There are also low levels of literacy in the district particularly among the females.

The private informal sector's contribution to employment cannot be overemphasized. It remains the main sector of employment in the district. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries are also the main occupations for people in the district, followed by service and sales. The unemployed population in the district is greatly dominated by the age group 20-34 with more females than males. Non-availability of jobs for the youth may increase their vulnerability and eventual submission to social vices and criminal activities.

There are small proportions of households using desktop/laptop, internet and fixed telephone lines. However, nearly half of the population have mobile phones which are important for learning and effective communication.

Mud/earth and cement/concrete are the main materials used for both the floor and outer wall of buildings in the district. With the extraction and processing of brick and tile products in the district, private sector participation could be taken up by the District Assembly to provide affordable housing units to meet the housing needs of the district. This will help address the housing deficit and over-crowding in the district.

Public toilets and pit latrines remain the most patronized toilet facilities in the district and a few households have their solid waste collected. These obviously have implications for environmental health in the district.

9.4   Recommendations

Literacy should be given serious attention in the district. The situation where more than half of the district population cannot read and write is worrisome and needs urgent attention. The District Assembly as a matter of urgency should institute motivational programmes or policies like scholarships and awards through competitions to encourage school attendance. The government's policy of One Laptop per child, the Free School Uniforms and the School Feeding Programme are in the right direction in this regard and should be strengthened.

The Non-Formal Education Division of the Ministry of Education should be resourced adequately to increase its adult literacy programmes in the district. As parents of these children acquire functional literacy skills, chances are that, they will encourage their wards to aim at achieving high level education.

It was also observed that female school dropout rate was high in the district as compared to their male counterparts. More girls need to be sensitized on the importance of education and further encouraged to pursue their education to higher levels. The District Assembly, District Education Directorate, Traditional Authorities and all other stakeholders should promote girl child education in the district.

Agriculture employs more than 70 percent of the district's population. This, therefore, calls for policies to be made to improve the agricultural sector. Since the district is a major cocoa growing area, the District Assembly, in collaboration with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture should support farmers to organize themselves into groups to make it easier for them to access financial assistance from the financial institutions. Efforts should also be made to modernize agriculture to attract some of the unemployed population especially the youth.

A major chunk of the population is self-employed. The District Assembly, through the Rural Enterprise Project can lend support in the form of capacity building and small loan schemes as seed money to the teaming youth who are mainly small scale artisans, mechanics, dressmakers and many others.

The government has distributed a number of laptops to some selected schools in the district under the "One Laptop per Child Project." This is to aid their studies in ICT. However, more needs to be done to increase access to internet facilities.

The stakeholders in the district should ensure the implementation of the disability law to remove all restrictions to their educational attainment and employment and their full integration in the socio-economic life of the district. The District Assembly should ensure that the Disability Fund which constitutes one percent of the District Assemblies' Common Fund is set aside to help the disabled people set up small scale businesses to provide them with a source of daily income.

The main source of lighting to rural households in the district is flashlights and torches. Though the Government of Ghana through the Rural Electrification Project has connected a number of rural communities to the national grid, the project needs to be expanded to rural communities in the district to enable them have electricity to support their productive activities and enhance their wellbeing.

The Statutory Planning Committee of the District Assembly should scrutinize all building plans to ensure that they meet prescribed standards before permit is granted. Additionally, there must be frequent monitoring of approved building plans to ensure that they are not altered during implementation at the construction sites.

The District Assembly must intensify its efforts to provide improved sources of potable water to the populace. There must be increased public sensitization on the negative effects of open defecation and open disposal of liquid and solid waste as a way of improving sanitation and environmental cleanliness in the district.

REFERENCES

Ghana Statistical Service (2012) *2010 Population and Housing Census, National Analytical Report*, Ghana Statistical Service. Accra.

Ghana Statistical Service (2010) *2010 Population and Housing Census Enumerators' Manual*, Ghana, Ghana Statistical Service. Accra.

Ghana Statistical Service (2013) *2010 Population and Housing Census, Regional Analytical Report (Western Region)*, Ghana, Ghana Statistical Service. Accra.

Ghana Statistical Service (2010) *2010 Population and Housing Census Summary Report of Final Work*. Ghana Statistical Service. Accra.

Opoku R. M. (2004) *Ghana and ICT Studies, Challenges and the Way Forward, Ghana*

APPENDICES

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

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Manso Amenfi	6,090	3,040	3,050	1,216	661
2	Kwamang	2,668	1,375	1,293	523	494
3	Akyekyere (Achichire)	2,406	1,217	1,189	487	393
4	Anyinabrim	2,380	1,234	1,146	569	531
5	Hiawa	2,314	1,210	1,104	542	318
6	Bonuama	2,132	1,037	1,095	396	360
7	Agona Amenfi	1,812	944	868	360	380
8	Anakum	1,778	891	887	397	349
9	Amuni	1,651	841	810	339	321
10	Obing (Obeng)	1,647	835	812	414	322
11	Chichiso No.2 (Kyikyiso)	1,570	780	790	225	162
12	Dawda Shed	1,369	720	649	249	261
13	Sureso	1,314	697	617	312	302
14	Prestea Nkwanta	1,220	616	604	296	286
15	Nyamebekyere	1,194	633	561	277	270
16	Aku Nkwanta	1,150	634	516	203	217
17	Akyemkrom	1,145	586	559	251	274
18	Adjakaa Manso	1,124	604	520	224	250
19	Juabo	1,068	524	544	244	257
20	Mrekro	1,051	566	485	178	182

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+
																		Age Group
1	Manso Amenfi	6,090	742	754	855	858	603	489	393	326	276	200	177	109	104	50	48	106
2	Kwamang	2,668	433	416	322	285	208	158	174	144	138	82	94	45	60	43	21	45
3	Akyekyere (Achichire)	2,406	384	350	332	254	197	178	138	135	106	82	75	42	40	26	35	32
4	Anyinabrim	2,380	346	354	317	256	190	166	116	105	97	102	105	65	58	24	25	54
5	Hiawa	2,314	328	249	257	257	238	242	170	138	118	95	65	46	32	25	13	41
6	Bonuama	2,132	270	291	305	225	207	161	137	72	98	68	84	60	35	21	38	60
7	Agona Amenfi	1,812	308	268	204	166	164	154	158	90	84	76	42	28	32	12	6	20
8	Anakum	1,778	263	266	216	194	118	124	117	90	92	83	54	41	29	23	14	54
9	Amuni	1,651	244	197	586	160	149	109	131	79	70	67	56	50	31	17	30	45
10	Obing (Obeng)	1,647	277	243	195	158	109	148	117	113	70	71	49	37	27	1	19	13
	Chichiso No.2																	
11	(Kyikyiso)	1,570	193	224	250	245	151	106	247	77	57	52	40	32	21	16	22	8
12	Dawda Shed	1,369	237	209	209	131	112	105	78	61	60	53	33	26	22	9	11	13
13	Sureso	1,314	191	213	165	155	62	95	83	76	64	60	44	21	25	24	14	22
14	Prestea Nkwanta	1,220	227	170	160	121	89	113	62	76	55	43	36	22	17	13	8	8
15	Nyamebekyere	1,194	210	116	108	133	141	108	112	43	50	30	40	20	34	7	26	16
16	Aku Nkwanta	1,150	153	185	171	128	95	63	64	53	66	44	52	26	23	7	15	5
17	Akyemkrom	1,145	213	190	155	61	58	66	76	82	61	37	61	26	19	13	9	18
18	Adjakaa Manso	1,124	124	142	168	158	80	100	82	54	54	42	38	14	18	4	8	38
19	Juabo	1,068	172	166	158	112	68	54	60	76	66	36	26	26	14	8	6	20
20	Mrekro	1,051	137	162	131	77	85	59	77	77	62	30	71	30	25	14	5	9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Project Secretariat

Dr. Philomena Nyarko, Government Statistician

Mr. Baah Wadieh, Deputy Government Statistician

Mr. David Yenukwa Kombat, Acting Census Coordinator

Mr. Sylvester Gyamfi, DISDAP Project Coordinator

Mrs. Abena A. Osei-Akoto, Data Processing

Mr. Rochester Appiah Kubi Boateng, Data Processing

Mrs. Jacqueline Anum, Data Processing

Mrs. Samilia Mintah, Data Processing

Mr. Yaw M**ise**fa, Data Processing

Mr. Ernest Enyan, Data Processing

Mr. Emmanuel Nana Opoku, Regional Statistician

Ms. Hanna **Fre**mpong **Konadu**, Formatting/Typesetting

Mrs. Hellen Ayitevie, Formatting/Typesetting

Ms. Dieudonnee Ankamah, Formatting/Typesetting

Writers

Mr. Humphrey Kanyi Atiogbe

Mr. Isaac Opoku

Consultant

Dr. Augustine Tanle

Editor/ Reviewers

Prof. S. O. Kwankye

Mr. John Foster Agyaho