



# 2010

## POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

### DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

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### WASSA AMENFI EAST DISTRICT



Canada 

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

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

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## **PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASFR:	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBR:	Crude Birth Rate
CDR:	Crude Death Rate
EA:	Enumeration Area
EU:	European Union
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
FCUBE:	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GFR:	General Fertility Rate
GIS:	Geographic Information System
GSS:	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT:	Information and Communication Technology
JHS:	Junior High School
JSS:	Junior Secondary School
KVIP:	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
LI:	Legislative Instrument
MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals
MPCU:	Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit
NCA:	National Communications Authority
NDPC:	National Development Planning Commission
NER:	Net Enrolment Ratio
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization
NGOs:	Non-governmental Organizations
PHC:	Population and Housing Census
PWDs:	Persons with disabilities
SHS:	Senior High School
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
TFR:	Total fertility Rate
UN:	United Nations
UNICEF:	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
W.C:	Water Closet
WHO:	World Health Organization

# **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

## **Introduction**

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

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

The population of Wassa Amenfi East District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 83,478 representing 3.5 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 51.4 percent and females represent 48.6 percent. Ninety-three percent of the population reside in rural areas. The district has a sex ratio of 105.7. The population of the district is youthful (42.0%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (5.5%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 84.3.

## **Fertility, mortality and migration**

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 4.43. The General Fertility Rate is 106.9 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 30.2 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 7.1 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 70 and older representing 58 deaths per 1000 population compare to death rate of 39 deaths per 1000 population for the females. Majority of migrants (71.1 percent) living in the district were born in another region while 28.9 percent were born elsewhere in the Western Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Ashanti constitute 25.0 percent followed by Eastern with 19.0 percent and Central, 18.0 percent.

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

The district has a household population of 81,441 with a total number of 18,620 households. The average household size in the district is 4.4 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 46.3 percent. Spouses form about 12.3 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 37.7 percent of the total number of households in the district.

## **Marital status**

About 47.2 percent of the population 12 years and older are married, 37.9 percent have never married and 3.4 percent are widowed. By age 25-29 years, 66.7 percent of females are married compared to 43.5 percent of males. At age 65 and older, widowed females account for as high as 45.7 percent while widowed males account for only 8.8 percent. Among the married, 36.6 percent have no education while about 10.7 percent of the never married have no education. About 87 percent of the married population are employed, 1.4 percent are unemployed and 12.0 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (62.2%) are economically not active with 2.9 percent unemployed.

## **Nationality**

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 96.5 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.5 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 1.6 percent.

## **Literacy and education**

Of the population 11 years and older, 73.1 percent are literate and 26.9 percent are non-literate. About 57 percent indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and older in the district, 22.7 percent has never attended school, 41.9 percent are currently attending and 35.4 percent have attended in the past.

## **Economic Activity Status**

About 75.2 percent of the population age 15 years and older are economically active while 24.8 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 96.9 percent are employed while 3.1 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (49.8%), 29.0% perform household duties and 5.7 percent are disabled or too sick to work. About 73 percent of the unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

## **Occupation**

Of the employed population, 67.1 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 10.2 percent are plant and machine operators and 9.4 are service and sales workers.

## **Employment status and sector**

Of the population 15 years and older 67.0 percent are self-employed without employees, 13.6 percent are contributing family workers with 9.3 percent being employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 94.6 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 3.0 percent.

## **Information and Communication Technology**

Of the population 12 years and older, 33.2 percent own mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 41.2 percent as compared to 24.8 percent females. About 2 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Eleven percent of households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

## **Disability**

About 4.4 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability is slightly higher (4.5%) than males (4.4%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 44.1 percent followed by emotional disability (21.8%). The disability rate in the urban areas is higher (5.7%) than the rural (4.3%). Of the population disabled, 36.7 percent have never been to school.

## **Agriculture**

As high as 78.6 percent of households in the district are engaged in agricultural activities. In the rural localities, 81 percent households are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 49.1 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (98.5%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district

## **Housing**

The housing stock of Wassa Amenfi East District is 13,992. The average number of persons per house is 5.8.

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

About 45 percent of all dwelling units in the district are separate houses; 42.2 percent are compound houses and 8.2 percent are semi-detached houses. About 70 percent of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of household; 15.0 percent are owned by private individuals and 12.2 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household. 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 mud bricks/earth accounting for 68.0 percent with cement/concrete constituting 19.4 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (81.1%) and mud/earth (17.1%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (85.0 %) for dwelling units in the district.

### ***Room occupancy***

One room constitutes the highest percentage (26.1%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district.

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

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are electricity (mains) (45.2%), Flashlight/Torch (39.6%) and kerosene lamp (12.6%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (73.1%). The proportion for rural (77.0%) is higher than that of urban (25.7%). The four main sources of water in the district are river stream, borehole/tube well/pump, public tap and pipe borne water. About 35.5 percent of households drink water from river/stream.

The main toilet facility used in the district is public Pit latrine accounting for 48.4 percent followed by public toilet (31.0%). About 14 percent of the population in the district has no toilet facility with 36.7 percent of households own bathroom for exclusive use.

### ***Waste disposal***

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 54.3 percent. About 19 percent (18.5%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (46.4%) and onto the street (28.4%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background Information

This chapter contains information on Wassa Amenfi East District of the Western Region. Topics such as the location and boundaries, land size, the year the district was created are also discussed in the chapter. It has also information on physical features, district map, political administration, cultural and social structure, economy, demographics and organization of the report.

#### 1.1.1 Location and Boundaries

The Wassa Amenfi East District is one of the districts in the Western region of Ghana. The district can be found in the middle part of the region. It lies between Latitudes 5°, 30<sup>1</sup> N and 6°, 15<sup>1</sup> N, Longitudes 1°, 45<sup>1</sup> W and 2°, 11<sup>1</sup> W. It is bounded to the west by Wassa Amenfi West District, to the east by Mpohor Wassa East District, to the south by Prestea Huni Valley District and to the north by Upper Denkyira West and East District.

#### 1.1.2 Land Size

The Wassa Amenfi East District was created out of the old Wassa Amenfi District in 2004 by Legislative Instrument (LI) 1788. On 27th August 2004 the district was inaugurated with the district capital at Wassa Akropong. The district occupies a total land area of 1,558 square kilometers which is about 7.5 percent of the total size of the Western region. The capital Wassa Akropong is 180km away from the regional capital Sekondi–Takoradi. . The inhabitants of the district depend largely on Kumasi about 136km away by road, in the Ashanti region, for their economic activities.

### 1.2 Physical Features

The topography of the land is generally undulating with summits averaging 155m (500ft). There is a good network of rivers and streams. Notable among them are the Ashire and Manse rivers. The volumes of these rivers and streams reduce considerably during dry seasons. Most of the streams dry out completely in dry seasons when they are mostly needed especially for domestic and consumption purposes. The network of rivers and streams coupled with the heavy rainfall pattern make road construction difficult and expensive. Three main geological soil formations identified in the district are: Upper Birimian, Lower Birimian and Granites. The granite deposits in the district make most parts of it rich in minerals like gold. Two main agricultural soil groups identified in the District are forest ochrosol-oxysols found in the northern parts and oxysols in the southern parts. Large enclaves of clay deposits are also available for exploitation and could be used for the brick and tile industry. The district falls within the rainfall belt of the country. Average annual rainfall ranges between 1400 mm to 1730 mm. Occasional extremes may reach 211 mm. There are two main rainfall regimes. The first one starts from March and ends in July and the second starts from September to early part of December. Temperatures are generally high in most parts of the year ranging from 24<sup>0</sup>C – 29<sup>0</sup>C (75<sup>0</sup>F – 83<sup>0</sup>F). The maximum temperatures are experienced in March and the coolest month is August. The interplay of heavy rainfall and soil types manifest itself in a thick vegetation cover. The semi-deciduous forest covers the northern part

of the district, while the tropical rain forest is to the south where rainfall is heaviest. In between is the transitional zone. The district has four forest reserves covering a total of 212.62 sq km. These are the Opon-Manse, Bowie, Tonton and Angoben forest reserves. The forest reserves provide a natural habitat for animal species such as antelopes, deer and elephants. It is also a habitat for birds and snails. The reserves also provide source of herbs and trees of high medicinal value to the inhabitants. Tree species such as Sapele, Odum, Mahogany, Wawa and others can be found in these forests. Other parts of the forest zone inhabit large tracks of bamboo that could be exploited for socioeconomic growth and development.

### **1.3 Political Administration**

The Political administrative function of the Wassa Amenfi East District rests with the District Assembly as the highest decision making body and it is headed by a Chief Executive who is appointed by the President, with endorsement by two-thirds of the Assembly members. The District Assembly has responsibility for the overall development of all areas under its jurisdiction. Administratively, the assembly is composed of lower level structures such as Town and Area Councils and Unit Committees. There are 162 communities and 28 electoral areas. Also, the district has 1 Town Council and 6 Area Councils. The administrative capital is Wassa Akropong (See details in Figure 1.1).

### **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 Nzemas, Sefwis, Asantes, and Akyems, The presence of other ethnic groups is explained by the presence of migrants who seek employment in the agricultural, mining and other sectors of the economy of the district. The Wassas are culturally homogeneous with respect to lineage, inheritance and succession. The practice of inheritance is observed by the matrilineal system of kinship and descent.

#### **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 district capital, Wassa Akropong is the traditional capital of the Amenfis, one of three traditional areas of the Wassas, and hosts the paramount chief of the area.

Under the traditional setup, there is the Omanhene as the head of the Traditional Council. In all, there are about forty-five divisional chiefs under the Omanhene.

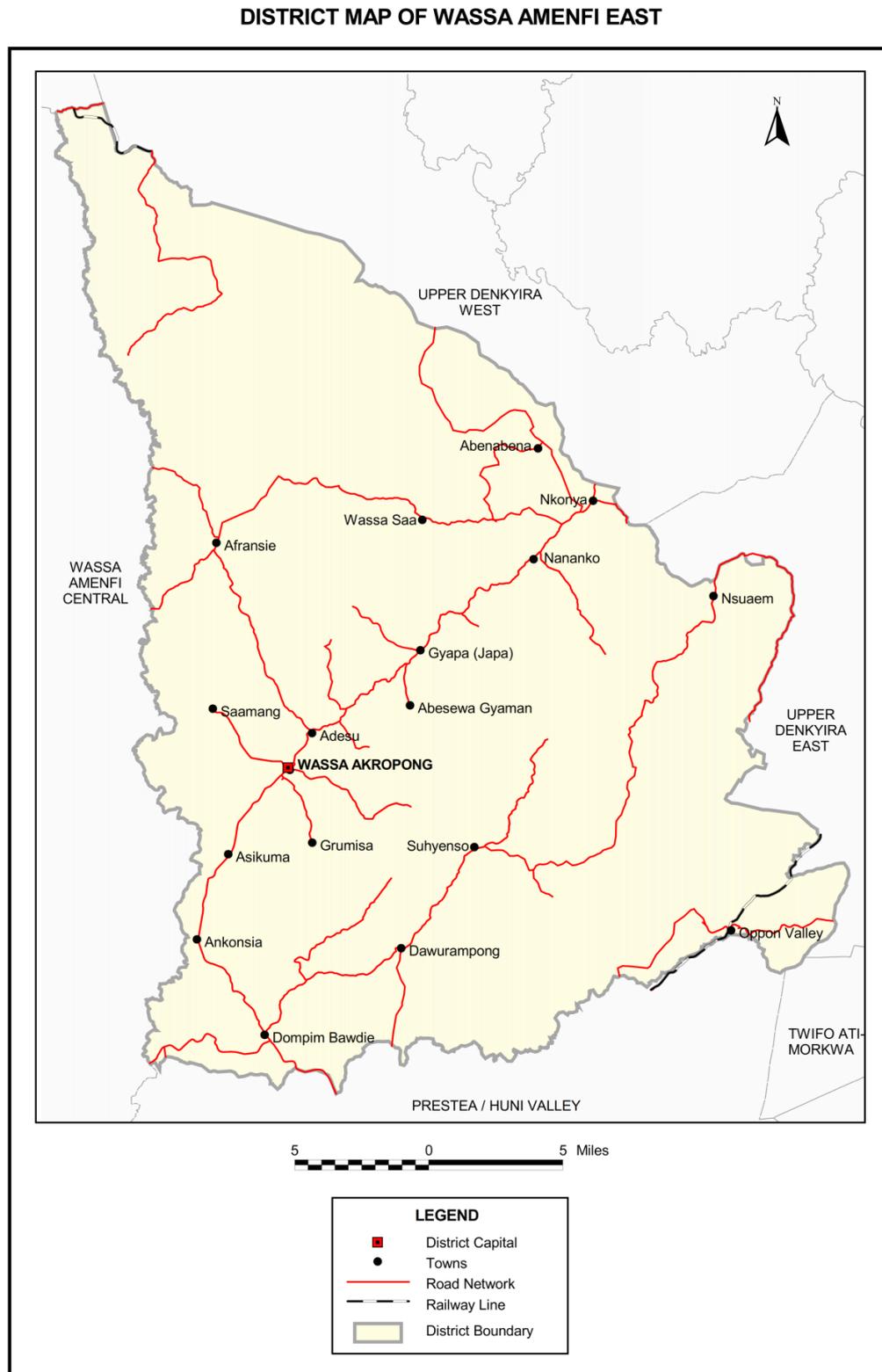
#### **1.4.3 Festivals**

The major festival of the district is the Kokrobo Oman Kwantukesie festival which is celebrated annually between March and April. Bermutuo festival during which the traditional authorities observe some cleansing rituals of the stools and a period of silence and quietness is also one of the minor festivals celebrated in the district.

#### **1.4.4 Religious Beliefs**

Christian Religion is the main and dominant believe of the district. Christian denominations such as Catholics, Methodist, Pentecostal, Charismatic and other denominations are found in the district. The other religious persuasions are Islam and Traditional religion.

**Figure 1.1: Map of Wassa Amenfi East District**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

## **1.5 Economy**

### **1.5.1 Agricultural Activities**

The people of Wassa Amenfi East are predominantly farmers. The main products are Cocoa, Oil Palm, Rice, Plantain and Cassava. Vegetable growing is mostly done on subsistent basis.

### **1.5.2 Services and Financial Institutions**

The district has one major market at Wassa Akropong and the market day is on Thursdays. Other satellite markets such as Opon Valley, Nananko, Bawdie/Dompim and Japa also boost economic activities. There is one rural bank in the district known as Amenfiman rural bank with an agency at Bawdie, one of the towns in the district. Aside the rural bank, four micro credit organizations also operate in the district. These are Ghamfo Savings and Loans Company, Multi credit Company Ltd, Boin Microfinance Company and Jodga Financial Consult. There is potential for the establishment of more banks as small scale mining activities are rising at various parts of the district. The road network in the district is mostly feeder roads with 284km engineered (meaning the road is motorable with bridges and culverts in place) and 53.2 partially engineered and 68.9km non-engineered. With the help of COCOBOD, a number of these feeder roads are being tarred.

### **1.5.3 Tourism**

Tourism potentials exist in the district. The district has a natural lake called Lake Broso. This can be developed into a full site for the benefit of the district and country. The district has some other tourism potentials such as sacred tree species at Moseaso and Manseso, a sacred stone at Asrewadi forest, an undeveloped waterfall at Akwadaakro, and a cave at Tawiahkrom. But these sites are undeveloped.

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

### **1.6.1 Introduction**

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

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

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

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

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

November 2008 as part of the Ghana Statistics Development Plan (GSDP) and reviewed in November 2009.

### **Census secretariat and committees**

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

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

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

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

### **Selection of Census topics**

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

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

### **Census mapping**

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

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

### **Development of questionnaire and manuals**

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

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

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

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

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

Greater Accra Region. Experience from the pre-tests was used to improve the final census questionnaire.

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

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

### **1.6.3 Census Enumeration**

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

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

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

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

individuals and also to cross out names of those who were absent from the institutions on Census Night. Out-door sleepers (floating population) were also enumerated on the Census Night.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions**

#### **Introduction**

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

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

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

#### **Region**

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

#### **District**

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

#### **Locality**

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

localities into 'urban' and 'rural' was based on population size. Localities with 5,000 or more persons were classified as urban while localities with less than 5,000 persons were classified as rural.

### **Population**

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

### **Household**

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

### **Head of Household**

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

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

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

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

## **Age**

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

## **Nationality**

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

## **Ethnicity**

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

## **Birthplace**

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

## **Duration of Residence**

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

## **Religion**

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

## **Marital Status**

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

## **Literacy**

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

## **Education**

### **School Attendance**

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

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

### **Level of Education**

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

### **Activity Status**

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

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

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

### **Occupation**

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

## **Industry**

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

## **Employment Status**

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

## **Employment Sector**

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

## **Disability**

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

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

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

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

## **Fertility**

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

## **Mortality**

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

## **Agriculture**

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

## **Housing Conditions and Facilities**

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

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

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

## **1.7 Organization of the Report**

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

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

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

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

## CHAPTER TWO

### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

#### 2.1 Introduction

It is important that the size, composition and distribution of any population be analysed to facilitate development planning, and programme and policy implementation. With the current decentralized governance system and administration of planning in Ghana, it will be desirable that statistics be provided on the size, growth as well as spatial distribution, patterns and trends of the population.

This chapter provides a descriptive summary of the demographic characteristics of Wassa Amenfi East District in the Western Region. The objective of the chapter is to analyze the population size and density, age and sex structure and migration, fertility, and mortality of the 2010 PHC data on the Amenfi East District. The changes in a country's population are mainly through fertility, mortality and migration levels, which to a large extent, are influenced by age-sex composition.

#### 2.2 Population Size and Distribution

##### 2.2.1 Population

The data in Table 2.1 show the population size and composition in the Wassa Amenfi East District. As shown in Table 2.1, Wassa Amenfi East District recorded a population of 83,478 in the 2010 Population and Housing Census. Persons between the ages 0-4 years (15.2%) have the highest proportion among the age groups.

**Table 2.1: Age structure by sex**

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	83,478	100.0	42,896	100.0	40,582	100.0
0 - 4	12,728	15.2	6,458	15.1	6,270	15.5
5 - 9	11,559	13.8	5,978	13.9	5,581	13.8
10-14	10,768	12.9	5,679	13.2	5,089	12.5
15 - 19	8,526	10.2	4,422	10.3	4,104	10.1
20 - 24	7,329	8.8	3,562	8.3	3,767	9.3
25 - 29	6,570	7.9	3,223	7.5	3,347	8.2
30 - 34	5,368	6.4	2,739	6.4	2,629	6.5
35 - 39	4,692	5.6	2,434	5.7	2,258	5.6
40 - 44	3,797	4.5	1,985	4.6	1,812	4.5
45 - 49	3,059	3.7	1,608	3.7	1,451	3.6
50 - 54	2,806	3.4	1,485	3.5	1,321	3.3
55 - 59	1,661	2.0	926	2.2	735	1.8
60 - 64	1,489	1.8	823	1.9	666	1.6
65 - 69	835	1.0	452	1.1	383	0.9
70 - 74	1,009	1.2	505	1.2	504	1.2
75 - 79	526	0.6	277	0.6	249	0.6
80 - 84	410	0.5	178	0.4	232	0.6
85 +	346	0.4	162	0.4	184	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

This is closely followed by age groups 5-9 years, 10-14 years with 13.8 percent and 12.9 percent respectively. The age group 80-84 years constitutes 0.5 percent with 85 years and older having the least proportion of 0.4 percent. Of the District's total population (83,478), there are more males (51.4%) than females (48.6%). Within the age group 0-4, there are slightly more females (15.5%) than males (15.1%). The proportion of females in age groups 80-85 and 85 years and older is 0.6 percent and 0.5 percent respectively. These proportions are higher compared to their male counterparts, which is 0.4 percent in both age groups.

## 2.2.2 Sex Ratio

Sex ratio is the ratio of males to females in a given population, usually expressed as an index of the number of males for every 100 females. Table 2.2 shows the population size by locality of residence and sex ratio. Out of the total population of 83,478 in the district, there are more males (51.4%) than females (48.6%) and this translates into a sex ratio of 105.7 males to 100 females. The percentage of the district's share of the regional population is 3.5 percent. In urban areas, sex ratio is 94.4 males to 100 females, whereas in rural areas in the district, sex ratio is 106.6 males to 100 females, showing more males than females in the rural areas as against the urban areas.

**Table 2.2: Population size by locality of residence by district, region and sex ratio**

Region/District/ Sex	All Localities		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Western	2,376,01		1,007,969		1,368,052	
Total	83,478	100.0	5,750	100.0	77,728	100.0
Male	42,896	51.4	2,792	48.6	40,104	51.6
Female	40,582	48.6	2,958	51.4	37,624	48.4
Sex Ratio	105.7		94.4		106.6	
Percent of regional population	3.5		0.6		5.7	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.3 Age-Sex Structure

### 2.3.1 Age Structure

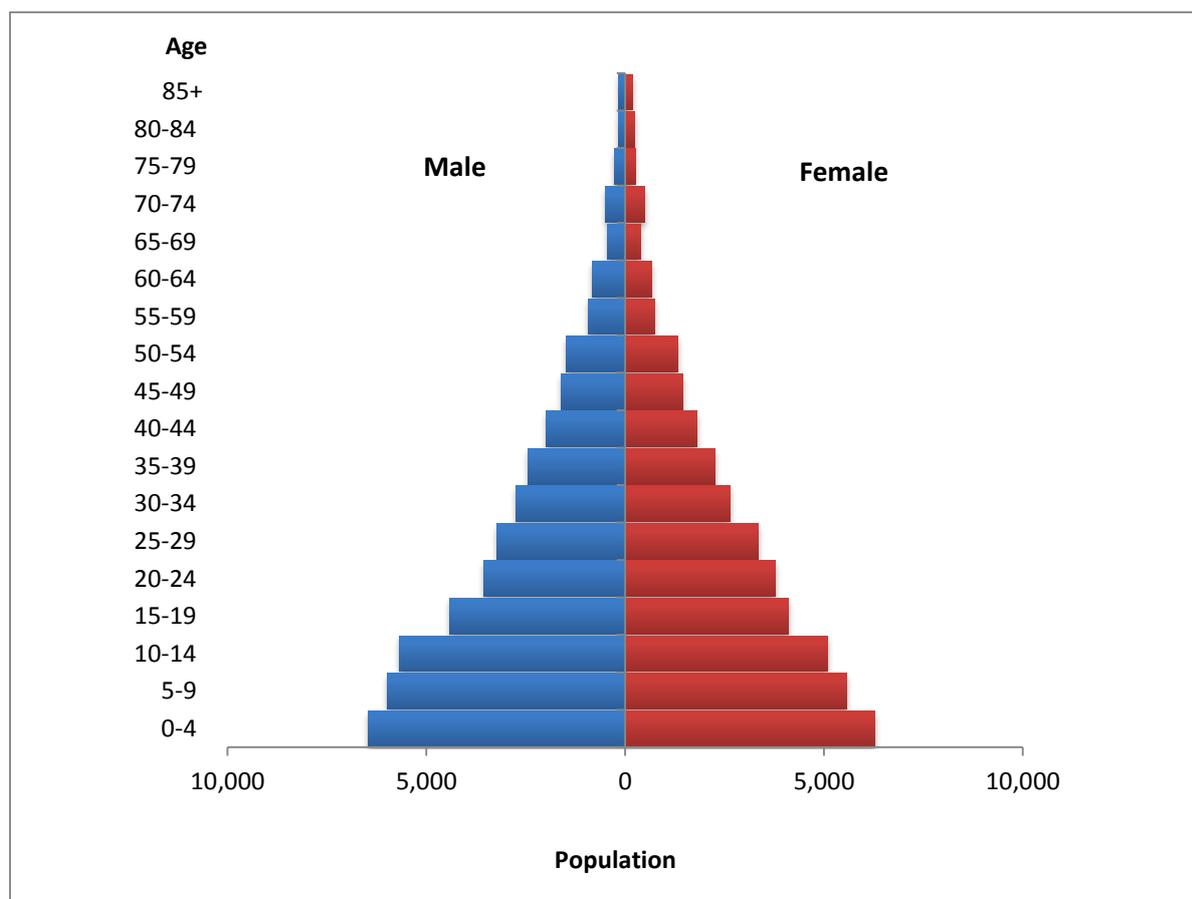
Table 2.3 depicts the age structure by sex and age group in the district. Out of the total population of 83,478, persons under 15 years have the highest proportion of 42 percent. This is followed by persons within the age group 30-59 who constitutes 25.6 percent. Persons 60 years and older constitute the least in the district with 5.5 percent. For the sexes, there are more males under 15 years (42.2%) than females under 15 years (41.7%).

**Table 2.3: Age Structure by sex and age group**

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	83,478	100.0	42,896	100.0	40,582	100.0
Under 15	35,055	42.0	18,115	42.2	16,940	41.7
15 – 24	15,855	19.0	7,984	18.6	7,871	19.4
25 – 29	6,570	7.9	3,223	7.5	3,347	8.2
30 – 59	21,383	25.6	11,177	26.1	10,206	25.1
60 +	4,615	5.5	2,397	5.6	2,218	5.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Figure 2.1: Population Pyramid**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 2.3.2 Age Dependency Ratio

Age Dependency is the ratio of persons in the dependency ages (generally under age 15 and 65 years and older) to those in the working age group (15-64 years) in a population. Table 2.4 shows the age dependency ratio by sex in the district. The table indicates that the district has a high working population of 54.3 percent of which males and females are about equal proportions of 54.1 percent and 54.0 percent respectively. Child dependency ratio is 77.4 while Old age dependency ratio is 6.9. The total dependency ratio of the district is 84.3.

**Table 2.4: Age dependency ratio by sex**

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	83,478	100.0	42,896	100.0	40,582	100.0
0-14	35,055	42.0	18,115	42.2	16,940	42.0
15-64	45,297	54.3	23,207	54.1	22,090	54.0
65+	3,126	3.7	1,574	3.7	1,552	4.0
Total dependency ratio	84.3					
Child dependency ratio	77.4					
Old age dependency ratio	6.9					

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

### 2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the actual birth performance thus frequency or childbearing among a population and fecundity denotes the physiological capacity of a woman, man or couple to reproduce. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is the number of births in a given year divided by the number of people in the population in the middle of that year. The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of births in a given year divided by the mid- year population of women in age groups 15-44 or 15-49. This analysis uses women between 15 and 49 years.

An Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) is defined as the number of births to women of a given age group per 1,000 women in that age group. It is calculated for 5- year age groups from 15-19 years to 45-49 years. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) which is used in the analysis is the average number of live births among 1,000 women exposed throughout their childbearing years (15-49 years) to the schedule of a given set of age specific fertility rates, assuming no women died during the childbearing year. In other words, it is the average number of children a woman will have given birth to by the end of her reproductive years if current fertility rates prevailed.

The contraceptive prevalence rate is the percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years currently using any method of contraception. In the 2010 PHC, questions on fertility was answered by female persons who are 12 years and older.

Table 2.5 shows the total fertility, general fertility and crude birth rate in the district and region. Out of the total population (83,478) in Wassa Amenfi East, the number of women in the child bearing age of 15-49 years constitute 28.3 percent (23,607).

The table further shows that the number of births in the last 12 months preceding the census period was 2,523 while the average number of live births among women in child bearing age (15-49) assuming current fertility rates prevailed was 4.43. The general fertility rate in the district as at 2010 was 106.9 while the crude birth rate was 30.2.

**Table 2.5: 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 Districts	2,376,021	724,276	64,623	3.57	89.2	27.2
Wassa Amenfi East	83,478	23,607	2,523	4.43	106.9	30.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.6 shows female persons 12 years and older by age, sex of child, children surviving and ever born. The table shows that the age group with the highest female population (4104) is 15-19 followed by age group 20-24 with a total population of 3,767 and age group 55-59 with the least number of female population of 735.

Children ever born for all ages to females in the district constitute 76,440 with more males 38,541 than females 37,899. The most male population ever born (13.6%) and female population ever born (12.9%) are both in the age group 35-39. Of the total number of children surviving in the district (65,094) there are slightly more male survivors (32,583) than female survivors (32,511)

**Table 2.6: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child**

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born						Children Surviving					
		Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	26,560	76,440	100.0	38,541	100.0	37,899	100.0	65,094	100.0	32,583	100.0	32,511	100.0
12 -14	2,918	17	0.0	9	0.0	8	0.0	11	0.0	7	0.0	4	0.0
15-19	4,104	602	0.8	312	0.8	290	0.8	537	0.8	272	0.8	265	0.8
20-24	3,767	3,663	4.8	1,897	4.9	1,766	4.7	3,290	5.1	1,700	5.2	1,590	4.9
25-29	3,347	7,392	9.7	3,728	9.7	3,664	9.7	6,808	10.5	3,404	10.4	3,404	10.5
30-34	2,629	9,119	11.9	4,639	12.0	4,480	11.8	8,350	12.8	4,217	12.9	4,133	12.7
35-39	2,258	10,364	13.6	5,237	13.6	5,127	12.9	9,307	14.3	4,691	14.4	4,616	14.2
40-44	1,812	9,828	12.9	4,956	12.9	4,872	0.1	8,612	13.2	4,312	13.2	4,300	13.2
45-49	1,451	8,395	11.0	4,228	11.0	4,167	11.0	7,179	11.0	3,595	10.4	3,584	11.0
50-54	1,321	8,036	10.5	4,038	10.5	3,998	10.5	6,765	10.4	3,389	10.4	3,376	10.4
55-59	735	4,794	6.3	2,417	6.3	2,377	6.3	3,853	5.9	1,912	5.9	1,941	6.0
60+	2,218	14,230	18.6	7,080	18.4	7,150	18.9	10,382	15.9	5,084	15.6	5,298	16.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality is one of the three components of population growth, and plays an important role in determining the growth of a population. The level and pattern of mortality is a reflection of the health status of a population. Thus, indices of mortality have been used as indicators of socio-economic development. Mortality data are needed among others, for the analysis of potential growth of population and construction population projections as well as to formulate policies, develop, implement and evaluate public health programmes and projects. Mortality data are used in calculating probable life span of population which is then used by institutions such as insurance companies to set premiums. Results from mortality analysis underpin disease control programmes and in identifying viable health and related programmes which advance human survival.

### Crude Death Rate

Crude death rate is the number of deaths per 1000 population in a given year. Table 2.7 shows deaths in households and crude death rates in the Western region. The table further shows that the crude death rate for Wassa Amenfi East is 7.1 which is higher than the regional average of 6.2.

**Table 2.7: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district**

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

## Age Specific Death Rate

Age specific death rate is the number of deaths of people in a specified age group per 1000 population of that age group. Table 2.8 shows the age specific death rates of the district. The death rate for the under five year group is 15.2 for males and 12.3 for females. These figures are quite high and is an indication of high infant and child mortality rates. Between the ages 5 years and 24 years, the death rate of females is higher than males. The death rate of males in the age group 25-29, however, is higher (5.0) than for females (4.2). Within the age group 30-34, the death rate of females (8.0) is more than twice that of males (3.7). Beyond age 55 years the death rate of males are higher than that of females as shown in figure 2.2.

**Table 2.8: Age specific death rates**

Ages	Male	Per 1000	Female	Per 1000
Under 5	0.015	15.2	0.012	12.3
05-09	0.002	1.5	0.001	1.3
10-14	0.0	0.2	0.003	2.6
15-19	0.001	0.9	0.003	2.9
20-24	0.002	2.2	0.003	3.2
25-29	0.005	5.0	0.004	4.2
30-34	0.004	3.7	0.008	8.0
35-39	0.004	3.7	0.005	4.9
40-44	0.006	5.5	0.007	6.6
45-49	0.012	12.4	0.015	15.2
50-54	0.01	10.1	0.011	10.6
55-59	0.011	10.8	0.01	9.5
60-64	0.029	29.2	0.014	13.5
65-69	0.02	19.9	0.008	7.8
70+	0.058	57.9	0.039	39.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 2.4.3 Migration

Migration can be defined as a geographical movement involving a change from a usual place of residence over a defined territory beyond a defined period. The process of distribution and redistribution of a population occurs through natural growth and migration. Migration is a socio-economic phenomenon which is a result of complex mechanisms involving psychological, social, economic, political and institutional determinants. The movement of population in space is incidental to carrying out daily activities in life, such as commuting to and from places of work and travelling for business or for pleasure (United Nations, 2012).

Table 2.9 shows that, the total number of migrants in the district is 29,171 (34.9%) of the total population. This can be attributed to the high mining activities in the district. The proportion of persons who have lived in the district 1-4 years is 28.4 percent. About 20 percent of persons have lived in the district for 20 years and over.

Persons who live in the district but are born elsewhere in the region is 8,418. Of this number 31.2 percent have lived in the district for 1-4 years. Most persons born elsewhere in another region but are living in the district are from the Ashanti region; 5,186 (25 percent). This might be due to the proximity of the Ashanti region to western region. The percentage of persons that lived in the district but are born outside Ghana is 3.0 percent.

In terms of duration of residence in the district, the table shows that the highest proportion (28.4%) have stayed in the district between 1- 4 years and 22.9 percent have stayed for 20 or more years.

Across the regions, the highest proportion of migrants that are born elsewhere in the regions and have stayed for less than a year in the district are from the Upper East region (19.3%). The highest proportion of migrants in the district who have stayed between 1-4 years from the regions are from Upper West (41.2%). For migrants who have stayed in the district the longest (20 years and above), the highest proportion comes from the Centre region (28.8%).

**Table 2.9: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants**

Birthplace	Total		Duration of residence (%)				
	Number	Percent	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	29,171	100.0	15.1	28.4	15.0	18.7	22.9
Born elsewhere in the region	8,418	28.9	17.5	31.2	15.7	17.9	17.7
Born elsewhere in another region:	20,753	71.1					
Western	-		-	-	-	-	-
Central	3,728	18.0	14.2	26.5	13.8	16.7	28.8
Greater Accra	645	3.0	16.9	29.1	13.3	18.8	21.9
Volta	1,476	7.0	14.6	23.6	12	21.4	28.3
Eastern	4,032	19.0	12.1	19.9	12.2	20	35.7
Ashanti	5,186	25.0	14.0	25.1	14.6	18.5	27.8
Brong Ahafo	912	4.0	16.1	35.7	15.5	17.2	15.5
Northern	1,520	7.0	13.0	34.1	20.0	21.8	11.1
Upper East	2,095	10.0	15.4	34.5	18.3	20.9	11.0
Upper west	622	3.0	19.3	41.2	17.5	15.3	6.8
Outside Ghana	537	3.0	16.2	35.8	14.3	18.6	15.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## CHAPTER THREE

### SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

#### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with size and household composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and education. The size, structure and composition of households are influenced by social, economic and demographic factors while the total size of a population and its characteristics are in effect largely a reflection of what pertains at the household level (Shyrock et al., 1976).

#### 3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship

This section discusses household size, composition and the relationship of household members to the head of household. Table 3.1 shows that of the 18,620 households in the district, 92.4 percent (17,214) are rural households and 7.6 percent (1,406) urban households. The average household per house in the district is 1.3 which is lower than the national and regional average figures of 1.6 and 1.5 respectively. The table also shows that the district has an average household size of 4.4 with population per house of 5.8. The average household population per house in the urban areas in the district is higher (8.6) than the national figure of 7.1

**Table 3.1: Household size by locality**

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,307,395	81,441	5,485	75,956
Number of households	5,467,054	553,634	18,620	1,406	17,214
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.3	2.2	1.3
Average household size	4.4	4.2	4.4	3.9	4.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.2 shows the composition of households in the district. The table shows that children constitute the highest proportion (46.3%) of household composition, followed by heads of households (22.9%) and spouses (12.3%) in that order. The proportion of persons who are relatives of the head of households is 4.8 percent. Table 3.2 further shows that grandchildren (6.3%) constitute quite a significant proportion of the household composition. Non relatives, adopted, foster and step children, brothers and sisters, parent/parent in- law, son/daughter in-law together constitute less than 8 percent.

There are more male headed households (32.4%) than female headed households (12.9%) in the district. Also the proportion of male children (46.9%) in the households is slightly more than the proportion of female children (45.6%).

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

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Head	18,620	22.9	13,520	32.4	5,100	12.9
Spouse (wife/husband)	10,026	12.3	666	1.6	9,360	23.6
Child (son/daughter)	37,671	46.3	19,601	46.9	18,070	45.6
Parent/Parent in-law	435	0.5	76	0.2	359	0.9
Son/Daughter in-law	388	0.5	138	0.3	250	0.6
Grandchild	5,164	6.3	2,610	6.3	2,554	6.4
Brother/Sister	2,743	3.4	1,712	4.1	1,031	2.6
Step child	622	0.8	327	0.8	295	0.7
Adopted/Foster child	230	0.3	124	0.3	106	0.3
Other relative	3,915	4.8	1,935	4.6	1,980	5.0
Non-relative	1,627	2.0	1,081	2.6	546	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Household population by structure and sex depicts information on living arrangement at household level with reference to household composition, nuclear and extended family systems. From Table 3.3, the population of Amenfi East District has 30,699 households. The commonest household structure in the district is the nuclear family type which (head, spouse and children) constitutes 37.7 percent. Extended family system forms 21.6 percent of the household structure. The table further shows that one in ten households in the district either has a single parent nuclear structure (10.4%) or single parent extended structure (10.3%).

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

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	81,441	100.0	41,790	100.0	39,651	100.0
Head only	3,007	3.7	2,148	5.1	859	2.2
Head and a spouse only	1,858	2.3	951	2.3	907	2.3
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	30,699	37.7	16,014	38.3	14,685	37.0
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	17,584	21.6	8,963	21.5	8,621	21.7
Extended + non relatives	1,511	1.9	826	2.0	685	1.7
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	3,462	4.3	1,833	4.4	1,629	4.1
Single parent Nuclear	8,467	10.4	3,811	9.1	4,656	11.7
Single parent Extended	8,395	10.3	3,568	8.5	4,827	12.2
Single parent Extended + non relative	766	0.9	359	0.9	407	1.0
Head and other composition but no spouse	5,692	7.0	3,317	7.9	2,375	6.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3 Marital Status

The marital status discussed under this section are never married, informal/Consensual union/living together, married, separated, divorced and widowed.

Table 3.4 shows the marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex, age group and marital status. The table shows that 47.2 percent of persons 12 years and older in the district are married with 37.9 percent never married. About six percent (6.1%) are in informal/Consensual union or living together, 4.1 percent are divorced, 3.4 percent widowed and 1.5 percent are separated.

The proportion of males 12 years and older in the district who have never married is higher (43.6%) than the proportion of females (31.8%) never married. A higher proportion of females (6.4%) are living in consensual union compared to males (5.8%). The data also show that slightly more females (48.7%) are married compared to males (45.8%). The proportion of females who are widowed (5.7%) is higher than the proportion of males who are widowed.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	54,573	100	37.9	6.1	47.2	1.5	4.1	3.4
12-14	6,150	100	92.3	0.6	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	8,526	100	87.6	2.8	8.9	0.3	0.3	0.0
20 - 24	7,329	100	57.8	10.0	29.4	1.1	1.6	0.2
25 - 29	6,570	100	27.8	12.2	55.4	1.4	2.7	0.5
30 - 34	5,368	100	12.6	10.0	70.0	2.0	4.4	1.0
35 - 39	4,692	100	6.0	7.8	78.1	2.1	4.5	1.5
40 - 44	3,797	100	4.2	5.7	77.9	2.4	6.4	3.5
45 - 49	3,059	100	2.7	4.6	79.7	2.5	6.8	3.7
50 - 54	2,806	100	2.6	3.7	74.7	2.4	9.8	6.7
65+	3,126	100	3.6	2.2	51.7	2.9	12.4	27.1
<b>Male</b>								
Total	28,013	100	43.6	5.8	45.8	1.2	2.5	1.1
12-14	3,232	100	91.9	0.7	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,422	100	93.5	1.0	5.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	3,562	100	77.2	6.6	15.3	0.3	0.4	0.1
25 - 29	3,223	100	41.1	13.0	43.5	1.1	1.2	0.2
30 - 34	2,739	100	18.4	11.4	65.2	1.9	2.6	0.5
35 - 39	2,434	100	8.3	8.6	77.7	1.7	2.9	0.7
40 - 44	1,985	100	5.5	6.8	79.3	2.3	4.7	1.4
45 - 49	1,608	100	3.8	5.0	83.1	2.2	4.4	1.4
50 - 54	1,485	100	3.4	4.7	81.6	2.4	6.2	1.8
55 - 59	926	100	2.3	2.9	83.9	1.7	6.5	2.7
60 - 64	823	100	2.4	3.4	81.2	2.4	7.0	3.5
65+	1,574	100	4.1	2.7	72.9	2.6	9.0	8.8
<b>Female</b>								
Total	26,560	100	31.8	6.4	48.7	1.7	5.7	5.7
12-14	2,918	100	92.8	0.4	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,104	100	81.3	4.7	12.8	0.6	0.6	0.0
20 - 24	3,767	100	39.4	13.1	42.7	1.9	2.7	0.3
25 - 29	3,347	100	15.1	11.5	66.7	1.7	4.2	0.8
30 - 34	2,629	100	6.6	8.4	75	2	6.4	1.6
35 - 39	2,258	100	3.5	6.9	78.5	2.5	6.3	2.3
40 - 44	1,812	100	2.6	4.5	76.3	2.4	8.3	5.8
45 - 49	1,451	100	1.4	4.2	75.9	2.8	9.4	6.2
50 - 54	1,321	100	1.8	2.6	67	2.4	13.9	12.2
55 - 59	735	100	1.5	2.2	62.9	1.8	13.7	18.0
60 - 64	666	100	3.0	2.0	48.2	2.9	16.4	27.6
65+	1,552	100	3.2	1.7	30.2	3.3	15.9	45.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.5 shows persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. The data shows that 61.2 percent of persons 12 years and older have basic education and 27.7 percent have no education. Eight percent (8.0%) has secondary education and two percent (2.0%) has post middle/secondary certificate and diploma.

The table further shows that for persons who have never married in the district, 73.1 percent have basic education, about 13 percent (12.8%) percent has secondary education and 10.7 percent have no education. For persons in informal consensual union, about one in four of persons (25.1%) have no education, 65.3 percent have basic education and 6.8 percent have secondary education.

About 55 percent (54.9%) of married persons in the district have basic education and 36.6 percent have no education with 5.3 percent having secondary education. For the divorced population in the district, 47.8 percent have basic education and 45.9 percent have no education. About seventy percent (69.3%) of the widowed in the district have no education with 28.0 percent having basic education.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Educ.	Basic <sup>1</sup>	Secondary <sup>2</sup>	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma <sup>3</sup>	Tertiary <sup>4</sup>
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
<b>Total</b>	54,573	100.0	27.7	61.2	8.0	0.8	2.0	0.3
Never married	20,668	100.0	10.7	73.1	12.8	0.7	2.4	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,321	100.0	25.1	65.3	6.8	1.1	1.6	0.1
Married	25,743	100.0	36.6	54.9	5.3	0.9	1.9	0.4
Separated	798	100.0	42.4	50.0	5.5	0.4	1.6	0.1
Divorced	2,214	100.0	45.9	47.8	3.4	1.0	1.5	0.3
Widowed	1,829	100.0	69.3	28.0	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.1
<b>Male</b>								
Total	28,013	100.0	20.2	65.6	10.2	0.9	2.5	0.5
Never married	12,210	100.0	11.0	71.9	13.7	0.6	2.3	0.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,628	100.0	17.1	69.6	10.0	1.0	2.1	0.1
Married	12,816	100.0	27.6	60.2	7.4	1.2	2.9	0.7
Separated	337	100.0	32.3	57.0	8.0	0.3	2.1	0.3
Divorced	710	100.0	34.6	57.3	4.4	1.3	2.0	0.4
Widowed	312	100.0	44.2	50.3	3.8	0.3	1.0	0.3
<b>Female</b>								
Total	26,560	100.0	35.6	56.5	5.8	0.7	1.4	0.1
Never married	8,458	100.0	10.3	74.9	11.5	0.8	2.4	0.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,693	100.0	32.8	61.3	3.7	1.1	1.1	0.0
Married	12,927	100.0	45.6	49.6	3.2	0.7	0.9	0.1
Separated	461	100.0	49.7	44.9	3.7	0.4	1.3	0.0
Divorced	1,504	100.0	51.3	43.3	3.0	0.9	1.3	0.3
Widowed	1,517	100.0	74.5	23.5	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The proportion of males with basic education (65.6%) is higher than the proportion of females (56.5%). On the other hand, the proportion of females with no education is higher (35.6%) than the proportion of males (20.2%) without education. At the basic level of

education and beyond to the tertiary level, the proportion of males at all these levels are higher than the proportion of females.

The proportion of females who have never married but have basic education (74.9%) is higher than the proportion of males in the same category (71.9%). The proportion of married females with no education (45.6%) is higher than the proportion of married males (27.6%) with no education.

Table 3.6 shows persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status in Wassa Amenfi East District. For the economically active population in the district, 65.9 percent are employed and 2.9 percent are unemployed. The economically not active constitutes about a third (32.1%) of persons 12 and older in the district.

For the never married in the district, 62.2 percent are economically not active whilst for the economically active, 34.9 percent are employed and 2.9 percent are unemployed. In terms of those who are married, 12 percent are economically not active. For the economically active persons who are married, 86.6 percent are employed and 1.4 percent unemployed. About sixty percent (65.7%) of widows in the district are economically active and are employed. A third of widows (33.3%), however, are not economically active.

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

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	54,573	100.0	35,941	65.9	1,123	2.1	17,509	32.1
Never married	20,668	100.0	7,220	34.9	595	2.9	12,853	62.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,321	100.0	2,782	83.8	94	2.8	445	13.4
Married	25,743	100.0	22,298	86.6	360	1.4	3,085	12.0
Separated	798	100.0	651	81.6	21	2.6	126	15.8
Divorced	2,214	100.0	1,789	80.8	34	1.5	391	17.7
Widowed	1,829	100.0	1,201	65.7	19	1.0	609	33.3
<b>Male</b>								
Total	28,013	100.0	19,063	68.1	568	2.0	8,382	29.9
Never married	12,210	100.0	4,837	39.6	379	3.1	6,994	57.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,628	100.0	1,513	92.9	24	1.5	91	5.6
Married	12,816	100.0	11,626	90.7	141	1.1	1,049	8.2
Separated	337	100.0	296	87.8	7	2.1	34	10.1
Divorced	710	100.0	582	82.0	9	1.3	119	16.8
Widowed	312	100.0	209	67.0	8	2.6	95	30.4
<b>Female</b>								
Total	26,560	100.0	16,878	63.5	555	2.1	9,127	34.4
Never married	8,458	100.0	2,383	28.2	216	2.6	5,859	69.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,693	100.0	1,269	75.0	70	4.1	354	20.9
Married	12,927	100.0	10,672	82.6	219	1.7	2,036	15.7
Separated	461	100.0	355	77.0	14	3.0	92	20.0
Divorced	1,504	100.0	1,207	80.3	25	1.7	272	18.1
Widowed	1,517	100.0	992	65.4	11	0.7	514	33.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The Table further shows that the proportion of males who are economically active and are employed (68.1%) is higher than females in that category (63.5%). For the economically not active, the proportion of females (34.4%) is higher than the proportion of males (29.9%). Also at the district has a higher proportion of married males who are economically active and employed (90.7%) compared to females (82.6%).

### 3.4 Nationality

The data in Table 3.7 show that 98.4 percent of the population in the district is Ghanaian while 1.6 percent is Non- Ghanaian. For Ghanaians in the district majority, 96.5 percent are Ghanaians by birth, 0.5 percent are Ghanaians by naturalization and 1.4 percent have dual nationality.

The proportion of female Ghanaians who have dual nationality (1.5%) is marginally higher than male Ghanaians who have dual nationality (1.4%) in the district.

ECOWAS nationals constitute the highest proportion of the non-Ghanaian population (0.9%) while other African nationals constitute 0.4 percent. The pattern is not very different in terms of males and females of ECOWAS and other African descent.

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

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Ghanaian by birth	80,527	96.5	41,335	96.4	39,192	96.6
Dual Nationality	1,204	1.4	602	1.4	602	1.5
Ghanaian by naturalisation	385	0.5	194	0.5	191	0.5
ECOWAS	767	0.9	467	1.1	300	0.7
Africa other than ECOWAS	318	0.4	151	0.4	167	0.4
Other	277	0.3	147	0.3	130	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows that 82.8 percent of the population in the district are Christians, followed by those with no religion (8.6%). Adherents of Islam constitute 7.1 percent and 0.6 percent practice traditional religion. The Christians are made up of Pentecostal and Charismatic (29.5%), Protestants (21.9%), Catholics (17.7%) and other Christians (13.7%).

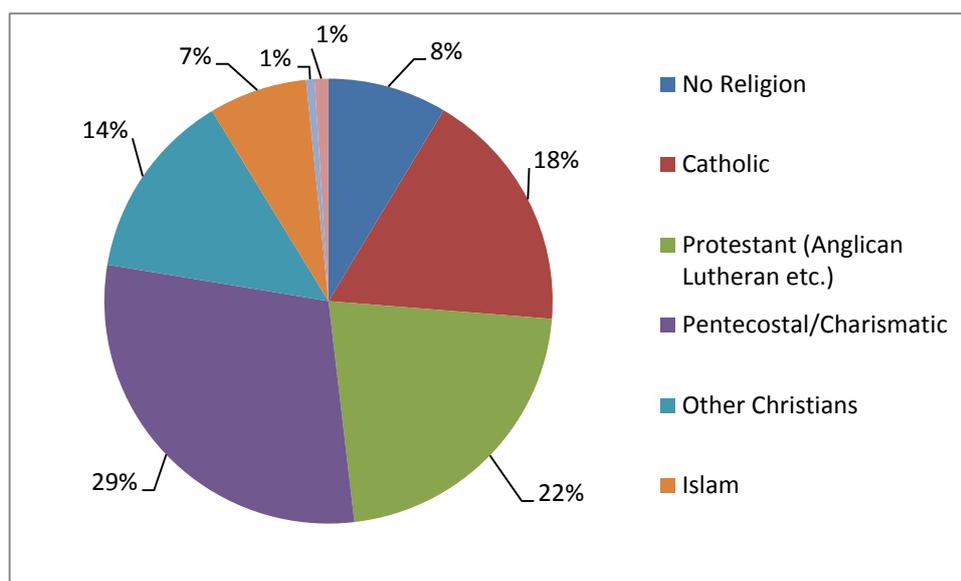
About 11.3 percent of males have no religion compared to 5.8 percent of females. Among the females, there are more Christians (86.1%) than females in the other religions.

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

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No Religion	7,209	8.6	4,858	11.3	2,351	5.8
Catholic	14,751	17.7	7,226	16.8	7,525	18.5
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	18,247	21.9	9,015	21.0	9,232	22.7
Pentecostal/Charismatic	24,587	29.5	12,040	28.1	12,547	30.9
Other Christians	11,428	13.7	5,745	13.4	5,683	14.0
Islam	5,958	7.1	3,290	7.7	2,668	6.6
Traditionalist	500	0.6	303	0.7	197	0.5
Other (Specify)	798	1.0	419	1.0	379	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Figure 3.1: Percentage share of the population by religion**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### **3.6 Literacy and Education**

Table 3.9 shows the literacy status of persons 11 years and older in the population. The distribution shows that 41,213 of persons 11 and older are literate with 15,190 not being literate.

The data further show that within the district, 56.5 percent can read and write English and Ghanaian language, 29.3 percent can read and write English only, 13.1 percent Ghanaian language only, 0.7 percent English, French and Ghanaian language and 0.4 percent English and French.

The age group with the highest proportion of persons who can read and write English and Ghanaian language is 60-64 years (65.7%) and the age group with the least proportion that can read and write both English and a Ghanaian language is 11-14 years. However, the age group 11-14 has the highest proportion of persons that can read and write English only (38.8%).

In terms of sexes the proportion of females who can read and write English only (32.0%) is higher than the proportion for males (27.1%). However, the proportion of males who can read and write English and a Ghanaian language (60.3 %) is higher than the proportion for females (51.7%).

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

Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French & Ghanaian language
<b>Both sexes</b>								
<b>Total</b>	15,190	41,213	100.0	29.3	13.1	56.5	0.4	0.7
11-14	330	7,650	100.0	38.9	9.1	51.2	0.2	0.7
15-19	794	7,732	100.0	29.9	7.4	61.4	0.3	1.0
20-24	1,376	5,953	100.0	28.1	10.9	59.5	0.7	0.8
25-29	1,863	4,707	100.0	30.4	15.2	53.2	0.7	0.6
30-34	1,749	3,619	100.0	27.8	19.9	51.6	0.4	0.4
35-39	1,728	2,964	100.0	28.4	18.9	51.5	0.7	0.5
40-44	1,540	2,257	100.0	24.3	18.3	56.2	0.5	0.7
45-49	1,187	1,872	100.0	22.9	18.4	57.9	0.2	0.6
50-54	1,157	1,649	100.0	20.0	15.9	63.4	0.3	0.4
55-59	677	984	100.0	17.8	15.9	64.8	0.6	0.9
60-64	746	743	100.0	18.7	14.4	65.7	0.1	1.1
65+	2,043	1,083	100.0	18.6	19.3	61.8	0.2	0.2
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Total</b>	5,702	23,275	100.0	27.1	11.4	60.3	0.5	0.8
11-14	174	4,022	100.0	37.2	8.7	53.1	0.2	0.8
15-19	345	4,077	100.0	28.3	6.4	64.0	0.4	1.0
20-24	510	3,052	100.0	26.3	8.4	63.7	0.8	0.8
25-29	662	2,561	100.0	29.1	11.7	57.6	0.9	0.8
30-34	669	2,070	100.0	25.2	17.6	56.1	0.4	0.6
35-39	649	1,785	100.0	26.9	17.0	54.6	0.8	0.6
40-44	554	1,431	100.0	22.7	15.6	60.1	0.6	1.0
45-49	425	1,183	100.0	21.1	15.5	62.5	0.3	0.7
50-54	435	1,050	100.0	19.3	11.2	68.7	0.1	0.7
55-59	258	668	100.0	16.6	11.5	70.5	0.4	0.9
60-64	268	555	100.0	16.2	11.9	70.6	-	1.3
65+	753	821	100.0	16.2	17.2	66.1	0.2	0.2
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	9,488	17,938	100.0	32.0	15.4	51.7	0.3	0.6
11-14	156	3,628	100.0	40.7	9.6	49.0	0.2	0.5
15-19	449	3,655	100.0	31.7	8.4	58.6	0.2	1.0
20-24	866	2,901	100.0	29.9	13.6	55.1	0.6	0.8
25-29	1,201	2,146	100.0	31.9	19.3	47.9	0.4	0.4
30-34	1,080	1,549	100.0	31.2	22.9	45.6	0.3	0.1
35-39	1,079	1,179	100.0	30.7	21.9	46.7	0.4	0.3
40-44	986	826	100.0	27.1	23.0	49.5	0.2	0.1
45-49	762	689	100.0	26.0	23.4	50.1	0.1	0.4
50-54	722	599	100.0	21.0	24.2	54.1	0.7	-
55-59	419	316	100.0	20.3	25.0	52.8	0.9	0.9
60-64	478	188	100.0	26.1	21.8	51.1	0.5	0.5
65+	1,290	262	100.0	26.0	26.0	48.1	-	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10 indicates that 50.6 percent of the population 3 years and older currently attending school are in primary level, 16.8 percent in JHS/JSS, 5.6 percent in SSS/SHS, 1.1 percent in tertiary, vocational/technical/commercial, and 0.2 percent in post-middle/secondary .A higher proportion of females (51.6%) than males (49.8%) are currently in primary education. However, the proportion of males currently in JHS/JSS (17.1%) and SSS/SHS (6.2%) are higher than females (16.4% JHS/JSS and 4.9% SSS/SHS) at those levels of education. This

confirms the view that female enrolment in school outstrips males at the lower levels of education but falls below that of males as they go higher the educational ladder.

Of the population aged 3 years and older who attended school in the past, a higher proportion of 38.3 percent attended JSS/JHS, followed by middle school leavers (26.7%). Those who attended primary school only recorded 20.7 percent. SSS/SHS graduates follow with 7.2 percent, then secondary graduates with 2.6 percent. Only 1.7 percent of those who attended school in the past were in tertiary education.

A higher proportion of males 3 years and above attained higher levels of education in the past than females. For example, 2.3 percent of males as against 0.8 percent of females graduated from tertiary level. Again, 3.5 percent of males completed secondary school compared to 1.3 percent of females. Also, 8.3 percent of males finished SSS/SHS in the past compared to 5.7 percent of females in SSS/SHS. Higher proportions of females (41.7%), (27.3%) however had completed JSS/JHS and primary compared to 35.8 percent and 15.8 percent respectively for males in similar levels of education. This implies that more females are unable to continue education to higher levels either through child birth or other reasons.

**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	31,728	100.0	16,856	100.0	14,872	100.0	26,823	100.0	15,383	100.0	11,440	100.0
Nursery	3,200	10.1	1,682	10.0	1,518	10.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	4,897	15.4	2,581	15.3	2,316	15.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	16,061	50.6	8,394	49.8	7,667	51.6	5,555	20.7	2,436	15.8	3,119	27.3
JSS/JHS	5,324	16.8	2,878	17.1	2,446	16.4	10,267	38.3	5,502	35.8	4,765	41.7
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,167	26.7	4,800	31.2	2,367	20.7
SSS/SHS	1,771	5.6	1,045	6.2	726	4.9	1,925	7.2	1,273	8.3	652	5.7
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	684	2.6	534	3.5	150	1.3
Voc./Tec./Commercial	58	0.2	25	0.1	33	0.2	395	1.5	231	1.5	164	1.4
Post middle/secondary certificate	72	0.2	37	0.2	35	0.2	382	1.4	251	1.6	131	1.1
Tertiary	345	1.1	214	1.3	131	0.9	448	1.7	356	2.3	92	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## CHAPTER FOUR

### ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

#### 4.1 Introduction

This section presents information on the economic activity status, size and structure of the labour force, and its distribution by occupation, industry, sector of employment and employment status. The 2010 Population and Housing census is one of the most important sources of information for labour employment statistics in Amenfi East District in the Western Region and for that matter Ghana. The census results in the past have not only provided data on Ghana's labour market and its population characteristics, but have also been a major source of information for advocacy and manpower planning in the country. This chapter discusses information on economically active and economically not active persons in the Wassu Amenfi East District in relation to age, sex, location, marital status and level of education. Questions on economic characteristics of the population from 2010 census were asked with reference to seven (7) days before Census Night and of persons 5 years and older. This district report, is however concerned with persons 15 years and older.

#### 4.2 Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 shows that of the total population of 48,423 aged 15 years and older, 75.2 percent is economically active (employed and unemployed) while the economically not active population (including those in full time education, pensioners/retired, disabled/sick, homemakers or those engaged in home duties, too young /old and others) constitutes 24.8 percent.

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	48,423	100.0	24,781	100.0	23,642	100.0
<b>Economically active</b>	<b>36,408</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>19,288</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>17,120</b>	<b>72.4</b>
<b>Employed</b>	<b>35,295</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>18,722</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>16,573</b>	<b>96.8</b>
<i>Worked</i>	33,532	95.0	17,929	95.8	15,603	94.1
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	1,632	4.6	734	3.9	898	5.4
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	131	0.4	59	0.3	72	0.4
<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	304	27.3	128	22.6	176	32.2
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	809	72.7	438	77.4	371	67.8
<b>Economically not active</b>	<b>12,015</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>5,493</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>6,522</b>	<b>27.6</b>
Did home duties (household chore)	3,483	29.0	1,081	19.7	2,402	36.8
Full time education	5,989	49.8	3,357	61.1	2,632	40.4
Pensioner/Retired	102	0.8	68	1.2	34	0.5
Disabled/Sick	685	5.7	312	5.7	373	5.7
Too old/young	900	7.5	315	5.7	585	9.0
Other	856	7.1	360	6.6	496	7.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

For the economically active population 96.9 percent are employed and 3.1 percent unemployed. For the economically active but unemployed, 72.7 percent are seeking for work

for the first time and are available for work. For the economically not active population, persons in full time education constitutes the highest proportion (49.8%), followed by those doing home duties or house chores (29.0%).

The results further show that the proportion of males employed (77.8%) is higher than the proportion of female (72.4%). On the other hand the proportion of females unemployed (3.2%) is higher than that of males (2.9%). A higher proportion of females are economically not active (27.6%) compared to their male counterparts (22.2%).

Table 4.2 shows the activity status of the population aged 15 years and older in the district. The district has 48,423 persons aged 15 years and older. Of this number the economically active who are employed is 35,295 constituting 72.9 percent. Also, the economically active but unemployed is employed and 1,113 (2.3%). The economically not active is 12,015 constituting 24.8 percent.

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

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	48,423	100.0	35,295	72.9	1,113	2.3	12,015	24.8
15-19	8,526	100.0	2,303	27.0	231	2.7	5,992	70.3
20-24	7,329	100.0	4,617	63.0	362	4.9	2,350	32.1
25-29	6,570	100.0	5,459	83.1	220	3.3	891	13.6
30-34	5,368	100.0	4,736	88.2	154	2.9	478	8.9
35-39	4,692	100.0	4,311	91.9	35	0.7	346	7.4
40-44	3,797	100.0	3,513	92.5	24	0.6	260	6.8
45-49	3,059	100.0	2,868	93.8	19	0.6	172	5.6
50-54	2,806	100.0	2,610	93.0	12	0.4	184	6.6
55-59	1,661	100.0	1,520	91.5	12	0.7	129	7.8
60-64	1,489	100.0	1,268	85.2	34	2.3	187	12.6
65+	3,126	100.0	2,090	66.9	10	0.3	1,026	32.8
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Total</b>	24,781	100.0	18,722	75.5	566	2.3	5,493	22.2
15-19	4,422	100.0	1,189	26.9	103	2.3	3,130	70.8
20-24	3,562	100.0	2,243	63.0	192	5.4	1,127	31.6
25-29	3,223	100.0	2,819	87.5	104	3.2	300	9.3
30-34	2,739	100.0	2,512	91.7	99	3.6	128	4.7
35-39	2,434	100.0	2,305	94.7	13	0.5	116	4.8
40-44	1,985	100.0	1,904	95.9	9	0.5	72	3.6
45-49	1,608	100.0	1,535	95.5	11	0.7	62	3.9
50-54	1,485	100.0	1,412	95.1	5	0.3	68	4.6
55-59	926	100.0	875	94.5	5	0.5	46	5.0
60-64	823	100.0	737	89.6	19	2.3	67	8.1
65+	1,574	100.0	1,191	75.7	6	0.4	377	24.0
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	23,642	100.0	16,573	70.1	547	2.3	6,522	27.6
15-19	4,104	100.0	1,114	27.1	128	3.1	2,862	69.7
20-24	3,767	100.0	2,374	63.0	170	4.5	1,223	32.5
25-29	3,347	100.0	2,640	78.9	116	3.5	591	17.7
30-34	2,629	100.0	2,224	84.6	55	2.1	350	13.3
35-39	2,258	100.0	2,006	88.8	22	1.0	230	10.2
40-44	1,812	100.0	1,609	88.8	15	0.8	188	10.4
45-49	1,451	100.0	1,333	91.9	8	0.6	110	7.6
50-54	1,321	100.0	1,198	90.7	7	0.5	116	8.8
55-59	735	100.0	645	87.8	7	1.0	83	11.3
60-64	666	100.0	531	79.7	15	2.3	120	18
65+	1,552	100.0	899	57.9	4	0.3	649	41.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The age group with the highest proportion of unemployed (4.9%) is 20-24. This is followed by age group 25-29 with a proportion of 3.3 percent and 15-19 with a proportion of 2.7 percent.

In terms of sex, the proportion of males who are economically active and employed (75.5%) is higher than their female (70.1%) counterparts. The proportion of economically not active females (27.6%) is higher than economically not active males (22.2%). Within the age group 20-24, a higher proportion of males (5.4%) are unemployed compared to females (4.5%).

### 4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 shows that the majority (67.1%) of the economically active population aged 15 years and older are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. This is followed by those engaged in plant and machine operation and assembling (10.2%). Service and sales workers then follows with 9.4 percent.

Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery work remains the dominant occupation for both males (67.7%) and females (66.5%). However, while more males (16.2%) than females (3.4%) are engaged in the plant and machine operation and assembling sector, more females (16.7%) than males (2.9%) are employed in the sales and service sector. Clerical support workers (0.4%) and technical and associate professionals (0.9%) constitute the occupations with the lowest proportion of the employed population, and this is reflected in both males (0.4%), (1.4%) and females (0.3%), (0.4%) respectively.

**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	35,295	100.0	18,722	100.0	16,573	100.0
Managers	361	1.0	137	0.7	224	1.4
Professionals	913	2.6	606	3.2	307	1.9
Technicians and associate professionals	330	0.9	264	1.4	66	0.4
Clerical support workers	126	0.4	79	0.4	47	0.3
Service and sales workers	3,306	9.4	534	2.9	2,772	16.7
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	23,697	67.1	12,681	67.7	11,016	66.5
Craft and related trades workers	2,138	6.1	1,077	5.8	1,061	6.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3,591	10.2	3,032	16.2	559	3.4
Elementary occupations	832	2.4	311	1.7	521	3.1
Other occupations	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 4.4 Industry

Table 4.4 shows that agriculture including forestry and fishing is the main employment sector employing 66.7 percent of the economically active population 15 years and older. It is followed by mining and quarrying which employs 8.3 percent and wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles also employs 7.6 percent of the economically active population. However, wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (10.7%) and accommodation and food service activities (7.4%) employ relatively higher females with mining and quarrying remaining the main industry after agriculture employing 12.7 percent of males.

**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	35,295	100.0	18,722	100.0	16,573	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	23,542	66.7	12,644	67.5	10,898	65.8
Mining and quarrying	2,914	8.3	2,372	12.7	542	3.3
Manufacturing	1,588	4.5	577	3.1	1,011	6.1
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	10	0.0	6	0.0	4	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	34	0.1	19	0.1	15	0.1
Construction	349	1.0	340	1.8	9	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,687	7.6	918	4.9	1,769	10.7
Transportation and storage	606	1.7	591	3.2	15	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,346	3.8	125	0.7	1,221	7.4
Information and communication	18	0.1	18	0.1	0	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	53	0.2	33	0.2	20	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	84	0.2	61	0.3	23	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	60	0.2	49	0.3	11	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	189	0.5	145	0.8	44	0.3
Education	742	2.1	483	2.6	259	1.6
Human health and social work activities	194	0.5	80	0.4	114	0.7
Arts entertainment and recreation	68	0.2	65	0.3	3	0.0
Other service activities	759	2.2	172	0.9	587	3.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	50	0.1	23	0.1	27	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.5 Employment Status

Data on employment status indicates that majority (67.0%) of the economically active population are self-employed without employees (Table 4.5). The percentage of contributing family workers is (13.6%) followed by employees (9.3%). Next are casual workers (4.6%) and self-employed without employee(s) (3.2%). Apprentice (1.4%) and domestic employees and house help (0.7%) are the least in the employment status of the district.

The table also indicates that a relatively large proportion of males (12.9%) compared to females (5.3%) are employees. Also, there are slightly more females who are self-employed (70.5%) than males (70.0%). In addition, more females (19.2%) than males (8.6%) are engaged as contributing family workers. There are also more apprentice females (2.0%) than males (0.8%).

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

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	35,295	100.0	18,722	100.0	16,573	100.0
Employee	3,294	9.3	2,418	12.9	876	5.3
Self-employed without employee(s)	23,641	67.0	12,445	66.5	11,196	67.6
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,131	3.2	649	3.5	482	2.9
Casual worker	1,639	4.6	1,290	6.9	349	2.1
Contributing family worker	4,803	13.6	1,617	8.6	3,186	19.2
Apprentice	488	1.4	154	0.8	334	2.0
Domestic employee (House help)	258	0.7	135	0.7	123	0.7
Other	41	0.1	14	0.1	27	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.6 Employment Sector

Table 4.6 shows that the private sector is the largest employer in the district, accounting for 96.6 percent of the economically active persons (private informal, 94.6% and private formal, 2.0%). The public sector, which is the second largest employer, accounts for only 3.0 percent. The private informal sector remains the largest employer of the working population irrespective of sex in the district.

**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	35,295	100.0	18,722	100.0	16,573	100.0
Public (Government)	1,060	3.0	717	3.8	343	2.1
Private Formal	721	2.0	498	2.7	223	1.3
Private Informal	33,390	94.6	17,418	93.0	15,972	96.4
Semi-Public/Parastatal	15	0.0	12	0.1	3	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	109	0.3	77	0.4	32	0.2
Other International Organisations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER FIVE

## INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

### 5.1 Introduction

Information and communications technology (ICT) is recognized as an important component of socioeconomic development. The government has been implementing policies and programmes to expand access of the population to ICT infrastructure and technology. This chapter presents information on access of individuals and households to ICT in the Wassa Amenfi East District.

### 5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 presents information on population 12 years and older that have mobile phones and those using internet facility in the Wassa Amenfi East District. Out of the 54,573 population 12 years and older, in the district, 18,135 constituting 33.2 percent have mobile phones. Also, the proportion of males owning mobile phones (41.2%) is higher than the proportion of females (24.8%) owning mobile phones.

### 5.3 Use of Internet

Table 5.1 indicates that 964 constituting only 1.8 percent use internet in the District. This means internet facility use is generally low in the District. There is slightly a higher proportion of males (2.4%) who use internet than females (1.1%) in the District.

**Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older by Mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage and sex**

Sex	Population 12 years and over		Population owning mobile Phone		Population using Internet	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region	1,615,850	100.0	750,227	46.4	103,166	6.4
District	54,573	100.0	18,135	33.2	964	1.8
Male	28,013	100.0	11,534	41.2	685	2.4
Female	26,560	100.0	6,592	24.8	279	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Ownership of desktop and laptop computers facilitate easy access to the internet, electronic mail (e-mail), and other services. Table 5.2 shows that in all, there are 4,528 households who own desktop/laptop computers in the district constituting 11.4 percent. Most households having desktop/laptop computers are male headed households (66.2%) compared to female headed households (33.8%) owning desktops/laptop computers.

**Table 5.2: Households having desktop/laptop computers**

Sex	Households		Households having desktop/ laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	39,873	100.0	4,528	11.4
Male	26,387	66.2	3,362	12.7
Female	13,486	33.8	1,166	8.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER SIX

## DISABILITY

### 6.1 Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWD) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012). PWDs face a wide range of life challenges that limit them from performing to their full potential. Disability can limit an individual's full participation in a number of activities in life.

This section discusses the status of PWDs in the Wassa Amenfi East in terms of type of disability by type of locality, activity status, and education and literacy.

### 6.2 Population with disability

Table 6.1 shows that there are 3,711 persons with some form of disability, representing 4.4 percent of the district population. The data also show that 4.5 percent of females and 4.4 percent of males are with some form of disability.

**Table 6.1: Population by disability type and sex**

Disability Type	Number	Percent		
		Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	83,478	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without disability	79,767	95.6	95.6	95.5
With disability	3,711	4.4	4.4	4.5
Sight	1,637	44.1	44.7	43.5
Hearing	542	14.6	14.5	14.7
Speech	390	10.5	12.9	8.1
Physical	751	20.2	20.0	20.5
Intellect	281	7.6	7.7	7.5
Emotion	809	21.8	20.5	23.1
Other	259	7.0	6.8	7.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 6.3 Type of Disability

Table 6.1 shows that, among the population with some form of disability (3,711), visual or sight impairment (44.1%) is the most common disability, followed by emotional disability (21.8%), physical challenges (20.2%) and hearing impairment (14.6%). Speech impairment (10.5%) and intellectual disability (7.6%) follow in proportion of population with disability. The population with more than one form of disabilities constitutes 7.0 percent.

The table further shows that in terms of sight, speech and intellect disabilities, the proportion of males is higher than the proportion of females. On the other hand there are higher proportions of females with hearing, physical and emotional disabilities compared to males.

## 6.4 Disability by locality

Table 6.2 further shows that 5.7 percent of the urban population and 4.3 percent of the rural population have some form of disability. Also, a higher proportion of males (5.9%) than females (5.6%) in the urban localities have some form of disability while a lesser proportion of males (4.3%) than females (4.4%) in the rural localities have some form of disability.

**Table 6.2: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex**

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	percent	Number	percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	5,750	100.0	2,792	100.0	2,958	100.0
<b>Urban</b>						
Without disability	5,420	94.3	2,628	94.1	2,792	94.4
With disability	330	5.7	164	5.9	166	5.6
Sight	132	40.0	60	36.6	72	43.4
Hearing	43	13.0	16	9.8	27	16.3
Speech	70	21.2	48	29.3	22	13.3
Physical	37	11.2	18	11.0	19	11.4
Intellect	17	5.2	10	6.1	7	4.2
Emotion	111	33.6	54	32.9	57	34.3
Other	23	7.0	11	6.7	12	7.2
<b>Rural</b>						
Total	77,728	100.0	40,104	100.0	37,624	100.0
Without disability	74,347	95.7	38,380	95.7	35,967	95.6
With disability	3,381	4.3	1,724	4.3	1,657	4.4
Sight	1,505	44.5	784	45.5	721	43.5
Hearing	499	14.8	258	15.0	241	14.5
Speech	320	9.5	195	11.3	125	7.5
Physical	714	21.1	359	20.8	355	21.4
Intellect	264	7.8	135	7.8	129	7.8
Emotion	698	20.6	333	19.3	365	22.0
Other	236	7.0	118	6.8	118	7.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 6.5 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.3 shows that, for the economically active PWDs 15 years and older in the district, 67.1 percent are employed and 2.0 percent are unemployed. About 31 percent (30.9%) of PWDs in the district are however, economically not active. For PWDs in the district those with hearing difficulty have a higher proportion of employment (3.3%), followed by those with speech difficulty (2.8%) and intellectual difficulty (2.5%). Most PWDs who are economically not active have intellectual difficulty (50.7%) followed by those with physical (44.0%) challenge and speech problems (40.9%).

The data further shows that there are more male PWDs (1,506) than female PWDs in the district (1,486). The proportion of male PWDs who are employed (72.0%) however, is higher than the proportion of females PWDs who are employed (62.1%). The data also shows that a higher proportion of, female PWDs (35.5%) are not economically active compared to their male counterparts (26.4%).

**Table 6.3: Persons 15 years and older with disability, economic activity status and sex**

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	48,423	100.0	35,295	72.9	1,113	2.3	12,015	24.8
No disability	45,431	100.0	33,288	73.3	1,054	2.3	11,089	24.4
With a disability	2,992	100.0	2,007	67.1	59	2.0	926	30.9
Sight	1,444	100.0	1,017	70.4	17	1.2	410	28.4
Hearing	399	100.0	241	60.4	13	3.3	145	36.3
Speech	247	100.0	139	56.3	7	2.8	101	40.9
Physical	657	100.0	358	54.5	10	1.5	289	44.0
Intellectual	201	100.0	94	46.8	5	2.5	102	50.7
Emotional	636	100.0	449	70.6	11	1.7	176	27.7
Other	199	100.0	141	70.9	5	2.5	53	26.6
<b>Male</b>								
Total	24,781	100.0	18,722	75.5	566	2.3	5,493	22.2
No disability	23,275	100.0	17,638	75.8	542	2.3	5,095	21.9
With a disability	1,506	100.0	1,084	72.0	24	1.6	398	26.4
Sight	741	100.0	570	76.9	5	0.7	166	22.4
Hearing	201	100.0	138	68.7	5	2.5	58	28.9
Speech	156	100.0	95	60.9	5	3.2	56	35.9
Physical	327	100.0	193	59.0	3	0.9	131	40.1
Intellectual	103	100.0	56	54.4	4	3.9	43	41.7
Emotional	305	100.0	224	73.4	5	1.6	76	24.9
Other	99	100.0	70	70.7	2	2.0	27	27.3
<b>Female</b>								
Total	23,642	100.0	16,573	70.1	547	2.3	6,522	27.6
No disability	22,156	100.0	15,650	70.6	512	2.3	5,994	27.1
With a disability	1,486	100.0	923	62.1	35	2.4	528	35.5
Sight	703	100.0	447	63.6	12	1.7	244	34.7
Hearing	198	100.0	103	52.0	8	4.0	87	43.9
Speech	91	100.0	44	48.4	2	2.2	45	49.5
Physical	330	100.0	165	50.0	7	2.1	158	47.9
Intellectual	98	100.0	38	38.8	1	1.0	59	60.2
Emotional	331	100.0	225	68.0	6	1.8	100	30.2
Other	100	100.0	71	71.0	3	3.0	26	26.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 6.6 Disability, Education and literacy

The disability population for persons 3 years and older is 3,605. This constitutes 4.8 percent of the total population of the district. For this population, 36.7 percent have never been to school, 3.8 percent have pre-school (Nursery and Kindergarten) as the highest level of education, 53.1 percent attained basic education and 6.5 percent attained either secondary or senior high school or higher.

In terms of the sexes, a higher proportion of female PWDs (46.4 %) have never been to school compared to male PWDs (27.4%). On the other hand there are higher proportions of male PWDs than female PWDs at the pre-primary (4.1%, 3.4%), basic (59.6%, 46.3%) and secondary/SHS and higher (8.9%, 3.9%) levels of education respectively.

**Table 6.4: 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
<b>Total</b>	75,783	17,232	8,097	44,374	6,080	100.0	22.7	10.7	58.6	8.0
No disability	72,178	15,910	7,961	42,460	5,847	100.0	22.0	11.0	58.8	8.1
With a disability	3,605	1,322	136	1,914	233	100.0	36.7	3.8	53.1	6.5
Sight	1,605	629	35	826	115	100.0	39.2	2.2	51.5	7.2
Hearing	528	222	29	261	16	100.0	42.0	5.5	49.4	3.0
Speech	370	146	26	176	22	100.0	39.5	7.0	47.6	5.9
Physical	737	328	10	362	37	100.0	44.5	1.4	49.1	5.0
Intellectual	275	123	13	123	16	100.0	44.7	4.7	44.7	5.8
Emotional	784	251	39	429	65	100.0	32.0	5.0	54.7	8.3
Other	247	97	10	132	8	100.0	39.3	4.0	53.4	3.2
<b>Male</b>										
Total	38,985	6,746	4,263	24,010	3,966	100.0	17.3	10.9	61.6	10.2
No disability	37,143	6,242	4,187	22,912	3,802	100.0	16.8	11.3	61.7	10.2
With a disability	1,842	504	76	1,098	164	100.0	27.4	4.1	59.6	8.9
Sight	831	232	17	501	81	100.0	27.9	2.0	60.3	9.7
Hearing	266	95	17	144	10	100.0	35.7	6.4	54.1	3.8
Speech	233	80	15	120	18	100.0	34.3	6.4	51.5	7.7
Physical	370	127	5	208	30	100.0	34.3	1.4	56.2	8.1
Intellectual	140	60	6	62	12	100.0	42.9	4.3	44.3	8.6
Emotional	379	91	20	224	44	100.0	24.0	5.3	59.1	11.6
Other	123	36	7	73	7	100.0	29.3	5.7	59.3	5.7
<b>Female</b>										
Total	36,798	10,486	3,834	20,364	2,114	100.0	28.5	10.4	55.3	5.7
No disability	35,035	9,668	3,774	19,548	2,045	100.0	27.6	10.8	55.8	5.8
With a disability	1,763	818	60	816	69	100.0	46.4	3.4	46.3	3.9
Sight	774	397	18	325	34	100.0	51.3	2.3	42.0	4.4
Hearing	262	127	12	117	6	100.0	48.5	4.6	44.7	2.3
Speech	137	66	11	56	4	100.0	48.2	8.0	40.9	2.9
Physical	367	201	5	154	7	100.0	54.8	1.4	42.0	1.9
Intellectual	135	63	7	61	4	100.0	46.7	5.2	45.2	3.0
Emotional	405	160	19	205	21	100.0	39.5	4.7	50.6	5.2
Other	124	61	3	59	1	100.0	49.2	2.4	47.6	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER SEVEN

## AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

### 7.1 Introduction

Agriculture is a crucial sector for reducing poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGS) in Ghana where agriculture has been the mainstay of the economy. But the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) has noted that despite the unquestionable importance of agriculture, it is arguably the least known sector of many economies in terms of hard facts and statistics (FAO, 2012). Any strategy geared towards reducing poverty and food insecurity must be based on timely and accurate information that can help to measure the impact of agricultural policies and programmes.

The objective of this chapter is to analyse the socio-demographic characteristics of agricultural households, the types of farming activities, cropping methodologies, crops and trees grown and land size, livestock reared, and fish farming in the Wassa Amenfi East district. For the 2010 census, an agricultural household was defined as where, at least, one person in the household was engaged in any type of farming activity, namely crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming (GSS, 2012). The definition then identified households in which various agricultural activities were undertaken.

### 7.2 Households in Agriculture

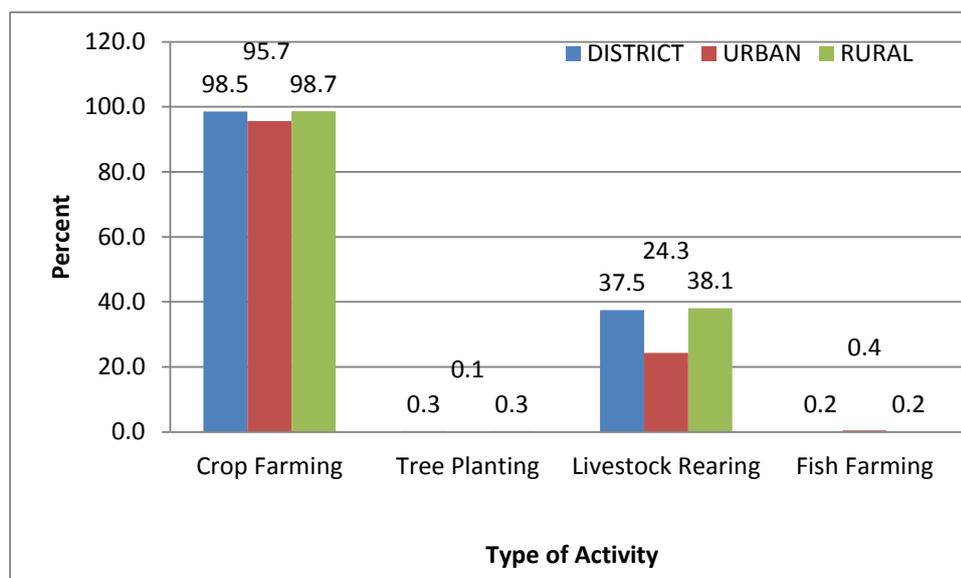
Table 7.1 shows that there are 18,620 households in the district and 78.6 percent of these households are engaged in agriculture. A higher proportion of households (81%) in rural localities are engaged in agriculture activities than in urban localities (49.1%).

**Table 7.1: Size of households by agriculture activities**

Type of activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	18,620	100.0	1,406	100.0	17,214	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	14,632	78.6	690	49.1	13,942	81.0
Crop Farming	14,415	98.5	660	95.7	13,755	98.7
Tree Planting	43	0.3	1	0.1	42	0.3
Livestock Rearing	5,482	37.5	168	24.3	5,314	38.1
Fish Farming	28	0.2	3	0.4	25	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Figure 7.1: Households in agriculture by type of locality**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 7.3 Types of livestock and other animals reared

In term of specific agricultural activity, Table 7.1 further shows that a high proportion (98.5%) of households engaged in agriculture are into crop farming. The proportion of households into livestock rearing is 37.5 percent. Relatively small proportions of households, 0.2 percent and 0.3 percent are involved in fish farming and tree planting respectively. Higher proportions of households in rural localities are engaged in all farming activities than household in urban localities. However, a relatively higher proportion of households in the urban localities (0.4%) are engaged in fish farming than households in rural localities (0.2%).

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers. The four most dominant livestock reared are chicken, goats, sheep and fish farming. Chicken rearing recorded 117,654 birds with an average of 26 birds per keeper. Goat rearing recorded 16,465 goats with an average of 9 goats per keepers. A total of 15,591 sheep were recorded with an average of 11 per a keeper. Fish farming recorded 2,514 (number of fishes) with an average number of 193 per keeper.

**Table 7.2: Distribution of animals reared and keepers**

Livestock/Animal	Number of animals	Number of keepers	Average animal per keeper
All livestock	161,831	8,413	19
Beehives	239	4	60
Cattle	1,220	40	31
Chicken	117,654	4,515	26
Dove	32	6	5
Duck	1,067	76	14
Goat	16,465	1,769	9
Grass-cutter	495	24	21
Guinea fowl	2,550	122	21
Ostrich	52	2	26
Pig	683	66	10
Rabbit	533	35	15
Sheep	15,591	1,479	11
Silk worm	303	26	12
Snail	805	9	89
Turkey	112	14	8
Other	1,396	211	7
Fish farming	2,514	13	193
Inland fishing	100	1	100
Marine fishing	20	1	20

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing

# CHAPTER EIGHT

## HOUSING CONDITIONS

### 8.1 Introduction

In many developing countries, where population increase has been rapid while economic growth has been slow or stagnant, there have been deficits in the supply of facilities such as housing. The situation in urban localities especially has been worsened due to rapid rates of urbanization. Concerns for human wellbeing conditions associated with housing led to the introduction of housing into the 2000 Round of Population and Housing Census. The 2010 Population and Housing Census is thus the second time questions on housing were asked. A number of housing characteristics and associated conditions like overcrowding, supply of basic services such as drinking water and sanitation facilities (toilet and bathroom) are important areas that are required for monitoring progress in human development.

This chapter discusses housing stock, type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangements, construction material, room occupancy, access to utilities and household facilities, main source of water for drinking and other domestic use, bathing and toilet facilities and method of waste disposal.

### 8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 indicates that the total stock of houses in the district is 13,992. The majority (95.5%) of these houses are found in the rural areas with 4.5 percent (635) housing units found in the urban areas. The data further shows that the district recorded a total of 18,620 households of which 92.4 percent (17,214) are rural households and 7.6 percent (1,406) are urban households. The district has an average household per house of 1.3 which is lower than the national and regional average household per house figures of 1.6 and 1.5 respectively. The table also shows that the district has an average household size of 4.4 with population per house of 5.8. It is significant to note that household population per house in the urban areas in the Wassu Amenfi East District is higher (8.6) than the national of 7.1 meaning urban areas of the district have a high population per house.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,376,021	83,478	5,750	77,728
Total household population	24,076,327	2,307,395	81,441	5,485	75,956
Number of houses	3,392,745	380,104	13,992	635	13,357
Number of households	5,467,054	553,634	18,620	1,406	17,214
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.3	2.2	1.3
Population per house*	7.1	6.1	5.8	8.6	5.7
Average household size	4.4	4.2	4.4	3.9	4.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Table 8.2 indicates that out of the total households of 18,620 in the district, 69.8 percent (12,995) dwell in houses owned by a member of the household. A proportion of 73.8 percent (9,588) of households who dwell in houses owned by a household member are male headed with 26.2 percent (3,407) of households who dwell in houses owned by a household member headed by a female. Under one percent (0.8%) of households (155) dwell in public or government owned houses. 127 of these households (public or government owned) constituting 81.9 percent are located in the rural areas of the district and only 8.1 percent (28) of these households are located in the urban areas. This means more public or government housing units are located at the rural areas than urban areas of the district.

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	Total		District			
			Number	Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	553,634	18,620	100.0	13,520	5,100.0	1,406	17,214
Owned by household member	2,883,236	313,579	12,995	69.8	9,588	3,407.0	652	12,343
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	5,093	87	0.5	66	21.0	4	83
Relative not a household member	851,630	71,742	2,277	12.2	1,482	795.0	166	2,111
Other private individual	1,439,021	123,401	2,795	15.0	2,004	791.0	514	2,281
Private employer	83,610	15,343	242	1.3	215	27.0	25	217
Other private agency	21,123	2,689	45	0.2	33	12.0	14	31
Public/Government ownership	118,804	19,307	155	0.8	111	44.0	28	127
Other	24,000	2,480	24	0.1	21	3.0	3	21

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.3 shows the type of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality. Of the various types of dwelling, separate house constitute the highest percent (44.6%) followed by compound house (rooms), accounting for 42.2 percent and semi-detached house 8.2 percent. Flat/apartment and Huts/Building (same compound) type of dwelling forms 1.8 and 1.9 percent respectively. All the other types of dwelling individually constitute under one percent.

Of the separate house type of dwelling, the proportion of male headed (46.9%) is higher than the proportion of female headed (38.6%). On the other hand, the proportion of female heads in compound house (rooms) is higher (50.2%) than male headed (39.2%).

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Separate house	1,471,391	185,809	8,312	44.6	46.9	38.6	17.6	46.8
Semi-detached house	391,548	48,683	1,533	8.2	8.6	7.3	4.9	8.5
Flat/Apartment	256,355	33,980	329	1.8	2.0	1.2	2.8	1.7
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	259,471	7,854	42.2	39.2	50.2	72.4	39.7
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	13,962	352	1.9	2.1	1.4	0.9	2.0
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,158	70	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Tent	10,343	1,120	28	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container, etc.)	90,934	3,707	49	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,743	41	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	2,049	9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	9,846	952	43	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The table also indicates that the separate type dwelling is the most common (46.8%) in the rural areas compared to the urban areas (17.6%). Conversely, the proportion of compound house (rooms) in urban areas is higher (72.4%) than in rural areas (39.7%).

## 8.4 Construction Materials

Table 8.4 shows that mud brick and earth constitutes the main constructional material for the outer wall of dwellings in the district, (68.0%) followed by cement blocks/Concrete which constitutes 19.4 percent. The national and regional figures for construction material of out walls of dwellings are 57 percent and 50 percent respectively

The table also shows some differences in the rural/urban localities. While cement block/concrete is the main (52.3%) construction material used for the outer walls of dwellings in the urban areas of the district, only 16.5 percent of dwelling units in the rural areas of the district have cement block/concrete as the main construction material for the outer walls, with 70.3 percent of dwelling units in the rural areas using mud brick/earth for the outer walls.

**Table 8.4: Main construction material for outer wall**

Material for outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	241,414	13,985	68	41.7	70.3
Wood	200,594	19,221	1,212	5.9	4.0	6.1
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	3,170	96	0.5	1.0	0.4
Stone	11,330	835	13	0.1	0.0	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,273	333	1.6	0.4	1.7
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	297,909	3,986	19.4	52.3	16.5
Landcrete	104,270	9,463	684	3.3	0.3	3.6
Bamboo	8,206	1,957	69	0.3	0.0	0.4
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	11,618	47	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other	39,206	3,432	142	0.7	0.2	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.5 indicates that more than 81 percent of households use cement or concrete for the floor of their dwelling units. Earth/mud (17.1%) is also used by a significant proportion of households for the floor of their dwelling units. This pattern is exhibited in the urban and rural divides as well.

**Table 8.5: Main construction material for the floor**

Materials for the floor	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Earth/Mud	872,161	77,859	3,192	17.1	2.1	18.4
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	450,286	15,097	81.1	94.5	80.0
Stone	32,817	2,432	101	0.5	0.6	0.5
Burnt brick	6,537	569	6	0.0	0.1	0.0
Wood	52,856	2,848	32	0.2	0.1	0.2
Vinyl tiles	57,032	4,158	51	0.3	1.8	0.2
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	6,608	89	0.5	0.7	0.5
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	7,055	21	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	15,567	1,819	31	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.6 shows that metal sheets is the main material used for roofing (85.0%) dwelling units. This is followed by bamboo (7.0%). More dwelling units in the urban areas (93.1%) have metal sheet as main material used for roofing compared to rural areas (84.3%).

**Table 8.6: Main construction material for roofing**

Main Roofing material	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,795	286	1.4	0.3	1.5
Wood	45,547	4,333	259	1.3	0.4	1.3
Metal sheet	4,152,259	375,579	17,472	85.0	93.1	84.3
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	90,669	31	0.2	0.6	0.1
Cement/Concrete	141,072	35,736	71	0.3	0.6	0.3
Roofing tile	31,456	2,538	153	0.7	0.0	0.8
Bamboo	71,049	32,363	1,434	7.0	4.8	7.2
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	43,836	786	3.8	0.0	4.2
Other	35,935	4,443	75	0.4	0.2	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 provides information on the number of 'sleeping rooms' per household. The number of 'sleeping rooms' provides an indication of the extent of crowding in households. The table shows that more households (16.1%) are one member households and out of this 26.1 percent have one sleeping room. About 14.4 percent of five and six member households have two sleeping rooms with 24.1 percent of ten and more (10+) member households having eight sleeping rooms. Only 0.5 percent of ten and more member households sleep in one room. The data also show that about 21 percent (20.9%) of ten plus member households sleep in six rooms.

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

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
1	3,007	16.1	26.1	8.7	5.2	5.1	3.0	2.3	5.4	5.7	3.5
2	2,437	13.1	17.8	10.5	7.9	5.9	6.8	2.6	6.0	6.9	4.9
3	2,554	13.7	16.6	13.1	10.1	7.1	7.7	8.9	10.9	8.0	6.3
4	2,498	13.4	13.9	14.1	12.4	12.3	10.9	9.9	10.3	6.9	14.0
5	2,315	12.4	10.5	14.4	14.7	13.9	14.8	13.9	7.1	16.1	9.1
6	1,950	10.5	7.2	14.4	13.7	13.6	11.4	8.9	12.0	5.7	10.5
7	1,437	7.7	4.4	9.6	13.0	12.2	12.0	9.6	9.8	8.0	7.0
8	1,004	5.4	1.9	7.1	9.5	9.6	11.1	11.6	15.2	12.6	10.5
9	595	3.2	1.0	3.8	5.9	6.7	8.2	11.3	7.1	5.7	9.1
10+	823	4.4	0.5	4.2	7.7	13.7	14.1	20.9	16.3	24.1	25.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

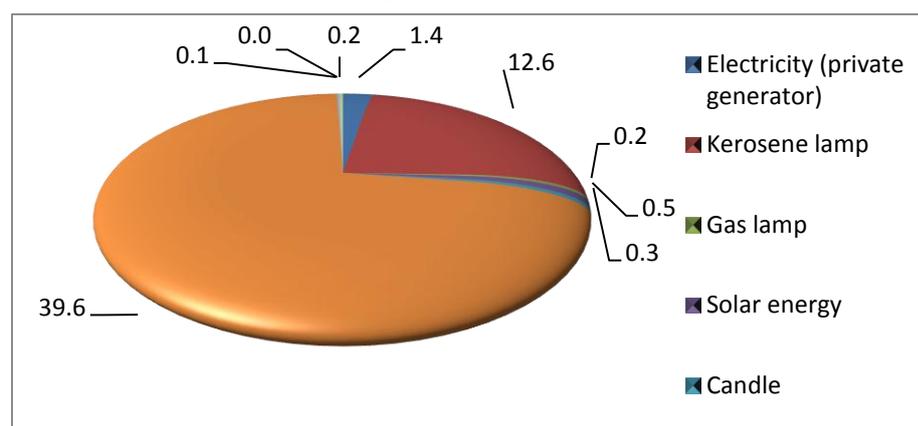
Table 8.8 shows that more than 45 percent (45.2%) of households use electricity (mains) as their main source of lighting, 39.6 percent use flashlight or torch light and 12.6 percent use kerosene lamp. In the urban localities, most households (78.7%) use electricity as their main source of lighting. Only 42.5 percent of rural households use electricity (mains) with another 42.2 percent relying on flashlight/torch for lighting. The rest of the households rely on the other lighting sources (kerosene lamp, electricity by private generators, solar energy, candles, etc.).

**Table 8.8: Main source of power for household lighting**

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	360,079	8,420	45.2	78.7	42.5
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	4,931	262	1.4	7.9	0.9
Kerosene lamp	971,807	67,662	2,337	12.6	4.3	13.2
Gas lamp	9,378	915	38	0.2	0.0	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	928	87	0.5	0.6	0.5
Candle	41,214	2,085	54	0.3	0.4	0.3
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	114,514	7,370	39.6	8.1	42.2
Firewood	13,241	1,055	16	0.1	0.0	0.1
Crop residue	4,623	315	8	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	11,739	1,150	28	0.2	0.0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Figure 8.1: Main source of power for household lighting**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.9 presents information on the main source of cooking fuel used by households in the district. A relatively high percentage (73.1%) of households use wood for cooking in the Wassa Amenfi East District. It is worth noting that most households (77.0%) in the rural areas use wood for cooking compared to 25.7 percent of households in urban areas. Charcoal is used by 16.1 percent of households for their cooking in the district. Whereas 42.0 percent of households in urban areas use charcoal, only 14.0 percent of rural households use charcoal. Gas use for household cooking is low in the Wassa Amenfi East District, with 23.1 percent of urban households and 2.8 percent of rural households relying on gas for household cooking.

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total Number	Total Percent	Urban	Rural
<b>Cooking fuel used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	18,620	100	100	100
Wood	2,197,083	267,976	13,608	73.1	25.7	77
Gas	996,518	82,912	799	4.3	23.1	2.8
Electricity	29,794	3,314	22	0.1	0.3	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	2,413	36	0.2	0.4	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	164,627	3,002	16.1	42	14
Crop residue	45,292	1,864	90	0.5	0.1	0.5
Saw dust	8,000	597	7	0.0	0.1	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	211	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	524	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Cooking space used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	18,620	100	100	100
No cooking space	386,883	38,816	1,451	7.8	8.5	7.7
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	258,116	10,232	55	37.2	56.4
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	43,983	1,264	6.8	7.2	6.8
Enclosure without roof	117,614	6,279	131	0.7	0.4	0.7
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	26,140	910	4.9	0.9	5.2
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	3,685	36	0.2	0.9	0.1
Verandah	1,173,946	115,053	2,910	15.6	39	13.7
Open space in compound	1,115,464	60,015	1,657	8.9	5.8	9.1
Other	21,007	1,547	29	0.2	0.1	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 shows that 35.2 percent of households use river/ stream as main source for drinking water, followed by bore-hole/pump/tube well (23.4%). The main source of drinking water for urban households is pipe-borne outside dwelling (44.8%) whilst it constitutes a mere 15.4 percent for households in rural areas. Rivers/ streams constitute 37.9 percent of main source of drinking water for rural households but it constitutes only 1.6 percent of source of drinking water for urban households. This means a large proportion of households in the district still do not have access to improved source of drinking water.

The source of water supply particularly for drinking has a tremendous effect on burden of diseases. For instance, one of the main health benefits of clean drinking water supply is a reduction in diarrhoea. The source of water for domestic use was similar to drinking water except 11.5 percent of urban households that use protected well for other domestic use. It is obvious that reliance on borehole/pump/tube well is more prevalent in the rural localities of the district.

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

Source of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Main source of water for drinking</b>						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	18,620	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	58,258	333	1.8	7.0	1.4
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	108,321	3,287	17.7	44.8	15.4
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	90,198	1,956	10.5	21.4	9.6
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	100,915	4,356	23.4	2.5	25.1
Protected well	321,091	39,026	357	1.9	3.0	1.8
Rain water	39,438	707	65	0.3	0.1	0.4
Protected spring	19,345	1,857	27	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bottled water	20,261	1,734	21	0.1	0.9	0.0
Sachet water	490,283	30,053	924	5.0	18.1	3.9
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	3,328	4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	22,976	577	3.1	0.2	3.3
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,850	94	0.5	0.0	0.5
River/Stream	502,804	90,453	6,552	35.2	1.6	37.9
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	3,517	60	0.3	0.1	0.3
Other	3,972	441	7	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Main source of water for other domestic use of household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	18,620	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	61,523	375	2.0	8.1	1.5
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	100,763	3,486	18.7	44.0	16.7
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	85,182	2,086	11.2	27.7	9.9
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	104,503	4,209	22.6	4.6	24.1
Protected well	465,775	61,075	622	3.3	11.5	2.7
Rain water	39,916	1,171	56	0.3	0.1	0.3
Protected spring	18,854	1,860	42	0.2	0.4	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	3,467	7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	30,543	760	4.1	0.9	4.3
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,885	94	0.5	0.0	0.5
River/Stream	588,590	96,641	6,717	36.1	2.6	38.8
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	3,644	61	0.3	0.1	0.3
Other	10,302	1,377	105	0.6	0.1	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

This section deals with types of toilet and bathing facilities used by households in the Wassa Amenfi East District. The data in Table 8.11 shows that 48.4 percent of households use pit latrine followed by public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit Pan, etc.) (31.0%). The table further shows the use of bush/beach/field by 13.6 percent of the population in the district and 4.7 percent using KVIP. W.C. use is very low with only 1.7 percent of households in the district using that facility. Similar pattern is seen in the rural and urban localities with pit latrine recording 48.8 percent and 43.7 percent respectively for the rural and urban areas. Public toilet is next with 31.2 and 28.9 percent for rural and urban localities.

The bathing facilities in the Wassa Amenfi East are also presented in Table 8.11. Over one-third of households in the district (36.7%) own bathroom for exclusive use and 30.7 percent use shared separate bathroom in the same house. Households that use shared open cubicle constitute 10.9 percent. Next is households that use bathroom in another house (8.4%) and open space around house (7.2%). The same trend is observed in the urban and rural areas. More than half (54.7%) of the households in urban localities use shared separate bathroom in the same house as compared to 28.7 percent of households in rural localities who use shared separate room in same house. And 38.3 percent of households in rural areas own bathroom for exclusive use compared to 16.7 percent urban households who own bathroom for exclusive use.

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Toilet facility used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	18,620	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	65,781	2,531	13.6	11.2	13.8
W.C.	839,611	74,100	322	1.7	6.5	1.3
Pit latrine	1,040,883	166,530	9,015	48.4	43.7	48.8
KVIP	572,824	34,822	875	4.7	9.2	4.3
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,263	16	0.1	0.3	0.1
Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit Pan, etc.)	1,893,291	207,221	5,771	31.0	28.9	31.2
Other	23,385	2,917	90	0.5	0.2	0.5
<b>Bathing facility used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	18,620	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	172,397	6,825	36.7	16.7	38.3
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	184,496	5,714	30.7	54.7	28.7
Private open cubicle	381,979	29,430	929	5.0	2.7	5.2
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	81,605	2,022	10.9	20.6	10.1
Public bath house	140,501	12,880	118	0.6	0.1	0.7
Bathroom in another house	187,337	32,531	1,562	8.4	2.8	8.8
Open space around house	372,556	34,738	1,348	7.2	2.2	7.7
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	4,159	79	0.4	0.1	0.4
Other	16,276	1,398	23	0.1	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Table 8.12 presents different methods of solid and liquid waste disposal by households in the district. The most common method of disposal of solid waste is dumping in a public site (54.3%), followed by dumping indiscriminately (18.5%). Public dump in containers is practiced by 14.9 percent of the households. Burning is also used by some households (6.7%). Public dump (container) is practiced by 70.3 percent of urban households and public dumping in open space done by 14.2 percent of urban households. Most rural households (57.5%) dispose their solid waste by dumping at open space publicly with only 10.4 percent of rural households using public dump in container and 19.6 percent dumping indiscriminately.

For liquid waste disposal, 46.4 percent of all households in the district throw their liquid waste unto their compound and 28.4 percent throw their liquid waste onto the street/outside. Whereas 40.5 percent of urban households throw their liquid waste into gutters, 48.1 percent of rural households throw onto compound.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Solid waste</b>						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	18,620	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	45,630	158	0.8	1.2	0.8
Burned by household	584,820	32,348	1,244	6.7	7.6	6.6
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	116,994	2,775	14.9	70.3	10.4
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	280,109	10,102	54.3	14.2	57.5
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	53,725	3,439	18.5	4.1	19.6
Buried by household	182,615	19,641	751	4.0	2.2	4.2
Other	53,805	5,187	151	0.8	0.3	0.9
<b>Liquid waste</b>						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	18,620	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	14,000	107	0.6	0.5	0.6
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	60,735	701	3.8	6.3	3.6
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,486	118	0.6	1.2	0.6
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	131,104	5,295	28.4	24.7	28.7
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	119,736	3,609	19.4	40.5	17.7
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	211,768	8,637	46.4	25.7	48.1
Other	38,294	4,805	153	0.8	1.2	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# **CHAPTER NINE**

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

### **9.1 Summary of Findings and Conclusions**

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

#### **Basic Population Characteristics**

In 2010 the population of Wassa Amenfi East District was 83,478, accounting for about 3.5 percent of the population of the Western Region. This comprises 42, 896 (51.4%) males and 40,582 (48.6 %) females representing a sex ratio of 106 males per 100 females. for the districts.

The district is predominantly rural with 93.1 percent (77,728) of the population residing in rural localities and only 6.9 percent (5,750) in urban locality.

The age structure of the population shows a relatively young population, which has the potential for further growth. The results have implications for the planning of social services, particularly education and health. It is therefore recommended that the integration of population variables into district development planning should be considered a priority. The population of the district has a youthful age structure, with a dependency ratio of 84.3.

#### **9.1.1 Fertility, Mortality and Migration**

##### **Fertility**

The district recorded a General Fertility Rate (GFR) of 106.9 which is higher than the regional GFR of 89.2. The district's Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 30.2 which is also higher than the Regional CBR of 27.2.

##### **Mortality**

The results of this report show that children aged less than 5 years recorded the highest age specific death rate of 15.2 per 1000 live births for males and 12.3 per 1000 live births for females. The strengthening of initiatives aimed at improving maternal health service, family planning, child care and girl child education in the district could go a long way to reduce childhood mortality.

##### **Migration**

A total of 29,171 (34.9%) persons were recorded as persons who were not born in the district but are currently residents of the district. About 1.8 percent of the migrants in the district came from outside Ghana. All others (98.2%) came from outside the district but within Ghana.

### **9.1.2 Households**

There are 18,620 households in the district. The majority of households (37.7%) consist of nuclear families, made up of the head only or the head and the combination of spouse and/or biological or adopted children. About four out of 10 household members (46.3%) are children while about a quarter (22.9%) are household heads. Seven out of every 10 households (72.6%) are headed by males and the remaining 27.4 percent by females. The average household size for the district is 4.4, which is the same as the regional average of 4.4.

### **9.1.3 Marital Characteristics**

Thirty-seven (37.9%) percent of the population 12 years and older have never married, 47.2 percent are married, 6.1 percent are in an informal/consensual union, 5.6 percent are separated/divorced and 3.4 percent are widowed. The proportion of females who have never married (31.8%) is lower than that of males (43.6%). Females are more likely to be married, in an informal/consensual union, divorced and widow than males.

### **9.1.4 Education and Literacy**

#### **Literacy**

A little more than a quarter (2.9%) of the population 11 years and older in the district is not literate in any language. The percentages that are literate in English only and Ghanaian language only respectively are 29.3 percent and 13.1 percent. More than 56.5 percent is literate in the combination of English and a Ghanaian language.

#### **School attendance**

About one out of five (22.7%) of the population three years and older have never attended any formal school while 41.9 percent are currently attending school and 35.4 percent have attended school in the past.

### **9.1.5 Economic Characteristics**

Of the 48,423 persons 15 years and older, 72.9 percent are economically active. One in 30 persons, (2.3 %) 15 years and older is unemployed. One in 4 persons 15 years and older in the district is not economically active because they are students, homemakers and too old/young to work. The age group with the highest unemployment is 20-24.

#### **Occupation of employed persons (15 years and older)**

In terms of types of occupations of persons 15 years and older employed in Wassa Amenfi East District, skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers forms the largest occupation group employing 67.1 percent of all employed persons. The second largest group is plant and machine operators and assemblers (10.2%).

#### **Employed persons 15 years and older by status of employment**

Two-thirds of employed persons in the Wassa Amenfi East District (67.0%) are self-employed without employee(s), and 13.6 percent are contributing family workers. Nearly one in ten (9.3%) of employed persons are employees, 4.6 percent are casual workers while 1.4 percent are apprentices. On the whole, the proportion of the self-employed with employees is low (2.9%). The proportion of people who are self-employed (without employees) is slightly high for females (67.6%) than for males (66.5%). This is also true for those classified as

contributing family workers. Thus, the percentage of males who are employees is higher (12.9%) than females (5.3%).

### **Employment sector of employed (persons 15 years and older)**

A substantial proportion of the employed (94.6%) are in the private informal sector and predominantly as farmers and traders. About 3.0 percent of the employed work in the public or government sector with the remaining employed in the private sector. Only 2.0 percent works in private formal sector. The rest are found in NGOs and semi-public/ parastatal.

#### **9.1.6 Information and Communication Technology**

The district has 18,135 persons 12 years and older (33.2%) having mobile phones, with differences by sex (males 63.7% and females 36.3%). Use of internet in the district is by only 1.8 percent of the population 12 years and older, with differences in favour of males. At the district level, the proportion of females using the internet is less than half (28.9%) that of males (71.1%). There were 1,078 households with fixed telephone lines in the district in 2010. This represents only 2.7 percent of total households. The low rate for fixed telephone may be due to the expansion of mobile subscription in the country and the subsequent decline in investment in fixed telephony. A total of 4,528 households (11.4% of all households) own desktop or laptop computers in the Wassa Amenfi East District.

#### **9.1.7 Disability**

Overall, 4.4 percent (3,605) of the total population of the district has some form of disability. The proportion of persons with disability (PWDs) is slightly higher among females (4.5%) than among males (4.4%). Four out of every 10 persons (44.1%) with disability in the district have challenges related to sight or visual impairment. More than one-half (67.1%) of PWDs are employed, 2.0 percent are unemployed and 30.9 percent are economically not active. Over half (53.1%) of PWDs have attained basic education in the district with 36.7 percent having no education.

#### **9.1.8 Agricultural Activity**

##### **Households in agriculture**

A total of 14,632 (78.6%) households are engaged in agricultural activities in the district. Crop farming (98.5%) and livestock rearing (37.5%) are the most important agricultural activities in the district with a high proportion of households engaging in these activities. Only 0.3 percent and 0.2% of farming households are engaged in tree growing and fish farming respectively. Chicken rearing is the commonest (54%) in the district with an average of 26 birds per keeper, followed by goat rearing (21%) with an average of 9 goats per keeper.

#### **9.1.9 Housing Conditions**

There are 13,992 houses in the Amenfi East District with 1.3 households per house; and 5.8 persons per house. The average household size is 4.4.

##### **House ownership**

The majority (69.8%) of dwelling units are owned by a household member; while 15.0 percent are owned by private individuals. A dwelling unit owned by a household member is a phenomenon in rural (71.7%) than in urban (46.4%) areas while dwelling unit owned by private individuals is more common in urban (36.6%) than in rural (13.3%) areas.

## **Type of Dwelling**

Separate house is the most common type of dwelling unit in the district. Almost one-half of dwelling units in the district (44.6%) are separate houses and compound houses constitute 42.2 percent.

## **Materials for outer wall (occupied and vacant)**

The two main construction materials for outer walls in the district are mud or mud bricks (68.0%) and cement or concrete (19.4%).

## **Materials for floor**

9.5.4 The floors of dwelling units in the Wassa Amenfi East District are largely made of cement or concrete (81.1%) and mud or earth (17.1%).

## **Materials for roof**

About four out of every five dwelling units (85.0%) have roofs made of metal sheets, and bamboo (7.0%), followed by thatch or palm leave or raffia (3.8%).

## **Room occupancy**

Slightly more than one-half of households (54.5%) in the district occupy a single room. More than 58.0 percent of single size households have one sleeping room.

## **Dwelling facilities: source of lighting**

Electricity (45.2%), flashlight/torch (39.6%) and kerosene lamp (12.6%) together provide 97.4 percent of the lighting needs of the district.

## **Dwelling facilities: source of energy for cooking**

The three main sources of energy for cooking in households in the district from the 2010 census are firewood (73.1%), charcoal (16.1%), and gas (4.3%).

## **Main source of drinking water**

River/ stream is the main source of drinking water for more than one-third (35.2%) of all households in the region. This is followed by bore-hole/tube-well (23.4%). Pipe borne water is source of water for drinking to 30.0 percent of households in the district. The pipe-borne water is either outside the dwelling (17.7%), from a public tap/stand pipe (10.5%) or inside the dwelling (1.8%). The major sources of water for other domestic use are the same as for drinking water but with varying proportions.

## **Sanitation- bathing facilities**

Bathing facilities used in the district are primarily of three main types: shared bathroom in the same house (30.4%), bathroom for exclusive use (23.0%), and shared open bathing cubicle (22.4%).

## **Sanitation- toilet facilities**

Five main types of toilet facilities are used in the district. They are the public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit-Pan, etc.) (31.0%), the pit latrine (48.4%), the Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (KVIP) (4.7%) and No facilities (bush/beach/field) (13.6%).

### **Sanitation- disposal of solid waste**

The most popular means of disposing solid waste (refuse) in the district is by the public dump, either dumping in a container (14.9%) or dumping unto an open dump site (54.3%) and dumping indiscriminately (18.5%)

### **Sanitation- disposal of liquid waste**

In the majority of dwelling units in the district, liquid waste is disposed of by either throwing it onto the compound (46.4%) or onto the street or outside the house (28.4 %). About one in five dwelling units (19.4%) dispose of liquid waste through a drainage system into a gutter.

## **9.2 Policy Implications**

The characteristics of the population of the Wassa Amenfi East District as observed at the 2010.

Population and Housing Census have implications for the general wellbeing of the people in the district. They also suggest that policies are required to manage the population to ensure that its human resource potentials can be fully realized for the economic progress of the district and the entire region. The goals of any such policies must therefore be within the general human development agenda of Ghana. In terms of realizing the wellbeing of the people, the objectives of the revised 1994 Population Policy of Ghana must be considered. The general objective of the policy is to ensure that rapid population growth does not constrain economic progress of the nation and for that matter district. The human resource potential has not been realized since the educational and other socioeconomic characteristics that are indicators of human resource quality are generally low. Since the district has considerable natural resources that can be tapped for development, investment in education and other basic needs, including housing, amenities and facilities for the benefit of the population will eventually lead to economic progress in the district.

Only 1.8 percent of persons 12 years and older uses the internet in the district. Similarly, only 11.4 percent of households own a laptop or desktop computer. Considering the important role of the computer and the internet in teaching and learning, information dissemination and other facets of community development, public-private partnerships are needed to expand computer ownership and the use of internet in the district. In addition, electricity should be extended to all parts of the district to facilitate internet penetration. Government policy of distributing free computers to school children should be extended to all parts of the district. Women should be economically empowered to increase their ownership of mobile phones and hence the benefits associated with its use.

The government policy of free compulsory universal basic education (FCUBE) should be enforced in the district to reduce the proportion of persons who have never attended school. Also, non-formal education should be set-up. Measures should also be put in place to retain girls in the school system beyond the primary level. Retention of girls in school would improve and enhance them economically, and this could help reduce or possibly eliminate the high proportions in informal/consensual unions. High levels of mortality indicators as found in the district may be due to poor environmental conditions; and pointers to the need to improve environmental conditions in the district by the promotion of communal work. The fertility rate in the district does not permit women to achieve their full potential as many years are spent in child bearing and child care. The high proportion of working children (17.6%) of 15- 19 age group is indicative of economic deprivation and the need for additional

income for the household. Empowering men and women financially would enable them increase incomes from their livelihoods and hence reduce the need for their under-age children to be economically active. Steps must be taken to provide the infrastructure, start-up capital and other factors needed for the establishment of small businesses by fresh entrants to the labour market. This is because about 73 percent of the unemployed (3.1%) are first time job seekers.

The district health Directorate should intensify programmes aimed at taking proper care of the eye and promote general eye check at the health facilities since almost a half (44.1%) of all disabilities types is sight impairment.

The use of wood and charcoal as the main sources of fuel has implications for rapid deforestation in the district. The intermittent shortages of gas and relatively high cost of the product should be addressed to encourage more households to shift to the use of gas to help save the environment.

One key finding of important social and health implication is the poor nature of housing condition in the district which confirms the relative poverty of the residents of the district. The number of rooms occupied by a household is one of the best indicators of poverty. Environmental and housing conditions can be improved by increasing the housing stock to eliminate over-crowding; provision of portable water to all communities (rural and urban) can help eliminate water borne diseases. Proper and safe disposal of liquid and solid waste can also help in reducing the burden of disease. The relatively poor housing conditions in the district as a whole suggests the need for interventions especially in the area of provision of modern toilet facilities. About 14 per cent of households in the district have no toilet facilities at all. The relatively high proportion of dwellings without toilet facilities in the district also supports the poverty-stricken nature of the district and the Environmental Sanitation Department of the district must enforce the by-laws that require land lords to provide toilet facilities in their houses.

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

The district has abundant natural resources which can be exploited and developed to provide jobs for the unemployed.

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## APPENDICES

**Table A1: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged**

Households/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	18,620	81,441	41,790	39,651	28,418	14,803	13,615
Households engaged in agricultural activities	14,632	70,054	35,813	34,241	28,418	14,803	13,615
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	14,418	69,202	35,387	33,815	27,995	14,595	13,400
Households engaged in crop farming	14,415	69,193	35,382	33,811	27,989	14,592	13,397
Households engaged in tree growing	43	206	108	98	96	53	43
Agro forestry (tree planting)	43	206	108	98	96	53	43
Alligator pepper	8	37	22	15	14	9	5
Apples	13	70	31	39	37	16	21
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	5	21	11	10	8	5	3
Avocado	2	7	5	2	4	3	1
Banana	18	106	56	50	62	33	29
Beans	60	305	158	147	137	74	63
Black pepper	3	7	4	3	4	3	1
Cabbage	6	25	12	13	8	5	3
Carrot	96	457	233	224	202	100	102
Cashew	38	204	107	97	80	43	37
Cassava	8,084	40,292	20,428	19,864	16,534	8,330	8,204
Citronella	34	197	106	91	68	36	32
Citrus	50	250	125	125	110	61	49
Cloves	4	23	13	10	12	7	5
Cocoa	13,020	63,320	32,496	30,824	25,540	13,421	12,119
Coconut	107	531	288	243	216	121	95
Cocoyam	887	4,735	2,526	2,209	2,023	1,064	959
Cocoyam/Taro (kooko)	44	264	144	120	116	58	58
Coffee	3	16	7	9	10	5	5
Cola	21	120	69	51	53	31	22
Cotton	3	15	7	8	6	3	3
Cucumber	5	39	22	17	24	14	10
Egg plant	3	8	2	6	3	2	1
Garlic	1	3	2	1	2	1	1
Garden eggs	82	408	215	193	176	93	83
Ginger	3	15	10	5	7	6	1
Groundnut	3	16	6	10	5	3	2
Guava	6	39	17	22	14	6	8
Kenaf	2	9	7	2	4	3	1
Lemon grass	2	10	5	5	3	1	2
Lettuce	2	9	5	4	7	3	4
Maize	873	4,639	2,412	2,227	2,038	1,068	970
Mango	22	121	65	56	42	18	24
Millet	4	15	6	9	7	3	4
Mushroom	1	10	6	4	4	2	2
Nut meg	1	5	3	2	3	1	2



**Table A1: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged (cont'd)**

Households/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Oil palm	1,797	9,540	4,974	4,566	3,718	1,940	1,778
Okro	102	583	302	281	239	121	118
Onion	10	62	32	30	23	11	12
Pawpaw	23	107	50	57	55	27	28
Peas	14	82	38	44	42	21	21
Pepper	248	1,433	729	704	624	312	312
Pineapple	40	172	90	82	84	48	36
Rice	34	208	114	94	80	47	33
Plantain	7,146	36,006	18,406	17,600	14,806	7,501	7,305
Potatoes	9	65	29	36	31	15	16
Rubber	72	355	188	167	144	73	71
Shea tree	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Soya beans	4	17	11	6	8	5	3
Spinach	1	4	3	1	1	1	0
Sugarcane	17	88	47	41	37	22	15
Tiger nut	3	15	6	9	7	2	5
Tobacco	3	22	15	7	13	10	3
Tomatoes	209	1,243	645	598	500	233	267
Water melon	3	14	8	6	8	4	4
Yam	395	2,205	1,181	1,024	918	498	420
Other (specify)	70	361	189	172	152	83	69

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A2: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education**

Sex/Disability type	Total	Educational level attained									
		Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	Middle/ JSS/ JHS	Secondary/ SSS/ SHS	Vocational/ Technical/ Comm.	Post secondary	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc)
<b>Total</b>	75,783	17,232	3,200	4,897	21,616	22,758	4,380	453	1,080	141	26
No disability	72,178	15,910	3,149	4,812	20,911	21,549	4,231	425	1,028	137	26
With a disability	3,605	1,322	51	85	705	1,209	149	28	52	4	0
Sight	1,605	629	14	21	229	597	67	13	31	4	0
Hearing	528	222	10	19	137	124	11	0	4	1	0
Speech	370	146	6	20	91	85	16	1	5	0	0
Physical	737	328	6	4	116	246	24	8	4	1	0
Intellectual	275	123	4	9	63	60	10	4	2	0	0
Emotional	784	251	12	27	158	271	43	7	15	0	0
Other	247	97	2	8	55	77	5	1	2	0	0
<b>Male</b>											
<b>Total</b>	38,985	6,746	1,682	2,581	10,830	13,180	2,852	256	712	123	23
No disability	37,143	6,242	1,651	2,536	10,464	12,448	2,751	238	670	120	23
With a disability	1,842	504	31	45	366	732	101	18	42	3	0
Sight	831	232	6	11	127	374	44	7	27	3	0
Hearing	266	95	8	9	69	75	6	0	3	1	0
Speech	233	80	5	10	64	56	13	1	4	0	0
Physical	370	127	3	2	48	160	20	5	4	1	0
Intellectual	140	60	2	4	32	30	7	3	2	0	0
Emotional	379	91	7	13	75	149	29	4	11	0	0
Other	123	36	1	6	29	44	4	1	2	0	0
<b>Female</b>											
<b>Total</b>	36,798	10,486	1,518	2,316	10,786	9,578	1,528	197	368	18	3
No disability	35,035	9,668	1,498	2,276	10,447	9,101	1,480	187	358	17	3
With a disability	1,763	818	20	40	339	477	48	10	10	1	0
Sight	774	397	8	10	102	223	23	6	4	1	0
Hearing	262	127	2	10	68	49	5	0	1	0	0
Speech	137	66	1	10	27	29	3	0	1	0	0
Physical	367	201	3	2	68	86	4	3	0	0	0
Intellectual	135	63	2	5	31	30	3	1	0	0	0
Emotional	405	160	5	14	83	122	14	3	4	0	0
Other	124	61	1	2	26	33	1	0	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A3: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status**

Sex/Age group	Literate							
	None (Not literate)	Number	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	15,190	41,213	100.0	29.3	13.1	56.5	0.4	0.7
11-14	330	7,650	100.0	38.9	9.1	51.2	0.2	0.7
15-19	794	7,732	100.0	29.9	7.4	61.4	0.3	1.0
20-24	1,376	5,953	100.0	28.1	10.9	59.5	0.7	0.8
25-29	1,863	4,707	100.0	30.4	15.2	53.2	0.7	0.6
30-34	1,749	3,619	100.0	27.8	19.9	51.6	0.4	0.4
35-39	1,728	2,964	100.0	28.4	18.9	51.5	0.7	0.5
40-44	1,540	2,257	100.0	24.3	18.3	56.2	0.5	0.7
45-49	1,187	1,872	100.0	22.9	18.4	57.9	0.2	0.6
50-54	1,157	1,649	100.0	20.0	15.9	63.4	0.3	0.4
55-59	677	984	100.0	17.8	15.9	64.8	0.6	0.9
60-64	746	743	100.0	18.7	14.4	65.7	0.1	1.1
65+	2,043	1,083	100.0	18.6	19.3	61.8	0.2	0.2
<b>Male</b>								
Total	5,702	23,275	100.0	27.1	11.4	60.3	0.5	0.8
11-14	174	4,022	100.0	37.2	8.7	53.1	0.2	0.8
15-19	345	4,077	100.0	28.3	6.4	64.0	0.4	1.0
20-24	510	3,052	100.0	26.3	8.4	63.7	0.8	0.8
25-29	662	2,561	100.0	29.1	11.7	57.6	0.9	0.8
30-34	669	2,070	100.0	25.2	17.6	56.1	0.4	0.6
35-39	649	1,785	100.0	26.9	17.0	54.6	0.8	0.6
40-44	554	1,431	100.0	22.7	15.6	60.1	0.6	1.0
45-49	425	1,183	100.0	21.1	15.5	62.5	0.3	0.7
50-54	435	1,050	100.0	19.3	11.2	68.7	0.1	0.7
55-59	258	668	100.0	16.6	11.5	70.5	0.4	0.9
60-64	268	555	100.0	16.2	11.9	70.6	0.0	1.3
65+	753	821	100.0	16.2	17.2	66.1	0.2	0.2
<b>Female</b>								
Total	9,488	17,938	100.0	32.0	15.4	51.7	0.3	0.6
11-14	156	3,628	100.0	40.7	9.6	49.0	0.2	0.5
15-19	449	3,655	100.0	31.7	8.4	58.6	0.2	1.0
20-24	866	2,901	100.0	29.9	13.6	55.1	0.6	0.8
25-29	1,201	2,146	100.0	31.9	19.3	47.9	0.4	0.4
30-34	1,080	1,549	100.0	31.2	22.9	45.6	0.3	0.1
35-39	1,079	1,179	100.0	30.7	21.9	46.7	0.4	0.3
40-44	986	826	100.0	27.1	23.0	49.5	0.2	0.1
45-49	762	689	100.0	26.0	23.4	50.1	0.1	0.4
50-54	722	599	100.0	21.0	24.2	54.1	0.7	0.0
55-59	419	316	100.0	20.3	25.0	52.8	0.9	0.9
60-64	478	188	100.0	26.1	21.8	51.1	0.5	0.5
65+	1,290	262	100.0	26.0	26.0	48.1	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A4: Population by sex nature of household and house in the 20 largest communities**

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Wassa Akropong	5,750	2,792	2,958	1,406	635
2	Dompim Bawdie	3,526	1,732	1,794	820	408
3	Afransie	3,030	1,492	1,538	683	366
4	Nananko	2,664	1,385	1,279	662	352
5	Opon Valley	2,597	1,269	1,328	651	387
6	Saamang	1,974	993	981	432	316
7	Nsuaem	1,940	1,001	939	439	344
8	Gyapa (Japa)	1,857	996	861	441	225
9	Ankonsia	1,697	852	845	369	305
10	Asikuma	1,391	707	684	337	194
11	Suhyenso	1,310	685	625	268	234
12	Abesewa Gyaman	1,306	615	691	295	243
13	Grumisa	1,267	651	616	273	230
14	Abenabena	1,232	648	584	259	213
15	Nkonya	1,202	617	585	243	176
16	Adesu	1,186	599	587	353	167
17	Gyadua Asaman	1,148	579	569	225	177
18	Dawurampong	1,138	596	542	262	173
19	Asundua	1,137	617	520	244	186
20	Wassa Saa	1,118	555	563	232	183

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A5: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities**

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Wassa Akropong	5,750	680	721	831	731	611	524	418	329	205	206	179	84	78	34	44	75
2	Dompim Bawdie	3,526	495	442	476	405	364	335	276	198	157	127	74	60	32	26	20	39
3	Afransie	3,030	476	429	426	307	289	205	174	144	133	93	105	55	68	31	38	57
4	Nananko	2,664	415	357	336	269	277	213	163	147	123	65	93	50	53	27	31	45
5	Opon Valley	2,597	348	380	373	248	174	138	149	110	120	133	121	82	52	33	61	75
6	Saamang	1,974	272	258	279	245	182	148	127	96	72	61	63	44	44	24	18	41
7	Nsuaem	1,940	347	281	243	174	150	126	133	112	76	68	61	55	25	18	28	43
8	Gyapa (Japa)	1,857	223	189	217	200	231	246	159	122	75	55	47	29	22	12	17	13
9	Ankonsia	1,697	246	225	586	195	141	137	101	99	82	60	78	30	40	18	12	18
10	Asikuma	1,391	196	191	190	166	114	133	83	77	55	43	39	25	29	10	20	20
11	Suhyenso	1,310	222	209	164	106	79	87	247	77	60	74	60	27	22	14	14	27
12	Abesewa Gyaman	1,306	201	180	158	121	116	118	90	53	59	44	59	18	21	12	30	26
13	Grumisa	1,267	197	199	156	148	97	102	82	60	41	39	44	21	24	11	18	28
14	Abenabena	1,232	221	168	159	117	108	101	78	82	59	38	28	11	28	10	8	16
15	Nkonya	1,202	181	185	154	104	122	93	78	68	52	47	28	24	16	19	18	13
16	Adesu	1,186	174	152	138	115	129	131	78	71	60	36	30	11	11	9	19	22
17	Gyadua Asaman	1,148	171	172	163	136	86	62	70	70	52	34	33	23	31	16	15	14
18	Dawurampong	1,138	188	171	157	114	88	72	86	59	45	41	46	18	21	13	6	13
19	Asundua	1,137	164	155	152	100	104	85	71	80	58	40	50	22	20	13	10	13
20	Wassa Saa	1,118	191	180	157	113	67	82	82	67	52	37	36	16	16	10	6	6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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