



# 2010

## POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

### DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

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### MFANTSEMAMAN 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 Mfantseman Municipality 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.



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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

MMA	:	Mfantseman Municipal Assembly
AMA	:	Accra Metropolitan Assembly
ICT	:	Information Communication Technology
(UNDP)	:	United Nations Development Program
PHC	:	Population and Housing Census
ECOWAS	:	Economic Community of West African States
ISSER	:	Institute Statistical Social and Economic Research
UNDP	:	United Nation Development programme
WC	:	Water Closet
MMDAs	:	Metropolitan Municipal and District Assemblies
GSS	:	Ghana Statistical Service
GSDP	:	Ghana Statistical Development Plan
MDAs	:	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
UNFPA	:	United Nations Population Fund
NCSC	:	National Census Steering Committee
NCTAC	:	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NCPEC	:	National Census Publicity and Education Committee
CERSGIS	:	Centre for Remote Sensing & Geographic Information Services
EA	:	Enumeration Area
PES	:	Post Enumeration Survey
(UMLIS)	:	Urban Management Land Information System
UNFPA	:	United Nations Population Fund
PWD	:	Persons with Disability



# 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 Mfantseman Municipality, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 144,332 which constitute 6.6 percent of the population of Central Region. Females consist of 55 percent while males formed 45 percent. Approximately 64.9 percent of the population are in urban localities with the remaining 35.1 percent living in rural localities. The sex ratio for the municipality is 82 while the age-dependency ratio is 81. The low sex ratio, which is reflection of female preponderance in the municipality, suggests a very high out-migration of males from the municipality to other places in the country. The population of the municipality can be described as youthful because there are relatively more children than elderly persons

## Fertility, mortality and migration

With regards to migration, a total of 45,297 persons are identified as lifetime migrants; 25,303 persons were born elsewhere (outside Mfantseman Municipality) in the region of enumeration. However, 17,898 persons were born in another region while the remaining 2,096 persons were born outside Ghana.

About 39,462 women in the reproductive age group of 15-49 years in the municipality have ever given birth to 77,892 children with 69,273 surviving. The municipality also recorded the fifth highest number of births in the region in the last 12 months preceding the 2010 census as 3,537 persons.

Out of the total population of 144,332 of Mfantseman, 994 deaths were recorded at the household level in the 12 months preceding the census. The crude death rate of the municipality is recorded as 6.9. Out of the total reported deaths of 994 in the municipality, 12.9 percent were due to accidents, violence, homicide and suicide while about 87.1 percent were due to other causes

## Household Size, composition and structure

The Municipality has a household population of 135,823 with a total number of 35,673 households. The average household size in the district is 3.8 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household accounting for 41.8 percent while grandchildren consist of 10.4 percent of household population. Spouses form about 9.2 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 26.8 percent of the total number of households in the Municipality.

## **Marital status**

About three in ten (39.3%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 42.6 percent have never married, 4.3 percent are in consensual unions, 6.4 percent are widowed, 13.7 percent are divorced and 2.3 percent are separated. Among the married, 5.9 percent have no education while 2.9 percent of the Never married have never been to school. More than half of the married population (83.1%) are employed, 3.2 percent are unemployed and 13.7 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (70.3.0%) are economically not active with 4.4 percent unemployed.

## **Nationality**

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the Municipality is 95.6 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.6 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the Municipality is 3.7percent.

## **Literacy and education**

Of the total population 11 years and above (101,757), literate are 77.4 percent and 22.6 percent are non-literate. The number of non-literate females (16,155) was two times that of males (6,841). Similarly, female literate population (42,053) in the Municipality was slightly more than their male counterparts (32,708). Six out of ten people (68.8%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages

## **Economic activity status**

About 66.1 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 33.9 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 93.8 percent are employed while 6.2 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (58.2%), 15.8 percent perform household duties and 4.0 percent are disabled or too sick to work. About five out of ten (56.8%) unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

## **Occupation**

Among the employed population, only 26.6 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 27.3 percent in service and sales, 22.9 percent in craft and related trade, and 9.8 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

## **Employment status and sector**

The Municipality population 15 years and older in the employment sector was made up of 38.5 percent self-employed without employees, 4.8 percent Self-employed with employees, 5.6 percent contributing family workers, 1.7 percent, casual workers and 0.4 percent domestic employees (house helps). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the Municipality, employing 88.5 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 6.2 percent.

## **Information and communication technology**

Of the population 12 years and above, 45.9 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 49.8 percent as compared to 43.1 percent of females. The population 12 years and older who use internet facilities in the Municipality is 6.7 percent compared to 7.0 percent in the region. Only 1,741 households representing 4.9 percent of the total households in the Municipality have desktop/laptop computers.

## **Disability**

About 3.7 percent of the Municipality total population have one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly lower (3.3%) than females (3.9%). The types of disability in the Municipality include sight, physical, hearing, speech, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability accounted for 54.5 percent of all cases of which 58.0 percent were females while 49.4 percent were males. Also 49.8 percent of the total population of disabled persons in the Municipality were employed, 2.7 percent were unemployed while 47.5 percent were economically not active.

## **Agriculture**

Every three out of ten (29.6%) of households in the Municipality are engage in agriculture. Majority of these farmers (83.4) are involved in crop farming followed by livestock rearing (38.6%).

## **Housing**

The housing stock of the Municipality was 21,529. The total number of households in these houses was 35,673 with population per house amounting to (6.3%) and an average household size of 1.7

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

About 5 in 10 (59.9%) of all dwelling units in the Municipality are compound houses; 25.3 percent are separate houses and 5.0 percent are semi-detached houses. About (43.9%) of the dwelling units in the Municipality are owned by members of the household; 24.5 percent are owned by private individuals; 28.4 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and 1.0 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.7%) 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 Municipality is cement block and concrete accounting for 70.2 percent with Mud brick/Earth constituting 24.4 percent. Cement (87.9%) and Earth/Mud (9.1%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units. Slate/Asbestos (57.2%) and Metal sheets (36.2%) and are the two major roofing materials for dwelling units.

### ***Room occupancy***

One room constitutes the highest percentage (66.9%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in dwelling units in the Municipality. About 20.6 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

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

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the Municipality are electricity (73.1%), kerosene lamp (22.3%) and flashlight/torch (2.7%). The main sources of fuel for cooking by most households are Charcoal (62.3%) followed by wood (20.4%). The four main sources of drinking water are public tap (36.7%), pipe-borne outside dwelling (30.4%), pipe-borne inside dwelling (18.9%) and Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well (6.1%).

A higher percentage of households (42.8%) used public toilet, about 12.5 percent used water closet while 15.2 percent used Pit latrine. Surprisingly 15.7 percent of households in the Municipality had no toilet facilities and therefore used the bush or beach as places of

convenience. A third of households (32.0%) share separate bathrooms in the same house with 27.4 percent having shared open cubicle.

### ***Waste disposal***

The most commonly used methods of solid waste disposal in the Metropolis is Public dump (open space) (54.9%) and Burned by household accounting for 16.6 percent. Liquid waste are mostly thrown onto the street/outside (41.7%), thrown onto compound (28.8%) or thrown into gutter (17.6%) and through drainage system into gutter (7.2%).

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Introduction

Mfantseman Municipal is sited along the Atlantic coastline of the Central Region of Ghana. It stretches approximately 21 kilometres along the coastline and about 13 kilometres inland<sup>1</sup>, constituting an area of 300.662 square kilometres. The proportion of land area of the municipality to that of the region is 3.1 percent. The administrative capital of Mfantseman is Saltpond.

Mfantseman is bounded on the West by Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese District, on the North-East by Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District, on the East by Ekumfi District and on the South by the Gulf of Guinea (Atlantic Ocean). It stretches from Eguase (the most western point) to Mankessim (the most Eastern point).

### 1.2 Physical features

#### 1.2.1 Climate

Mfantseman has an average temperature of 24°C and relative humidity of about 70 percent, with double maximum rainfall with peaks in May-June and October. Annual total rainfall ranges between 90cm and 110cm in the coastal savannah areas and between 110cm and 160cm in the interior close to the margin of the forest zone. Dry seasons usually occur from December to February and from July to September.<sup>2</sup>

#### 1.2.2 Relief and drainage

Mfantseman is about 60 metres above sea level and is drained by a number of rivers and streams including the Nkasaku, which empties into the Atufa lagoon in Saltpond and Aworaba which drains into Etsi lagoon in great Kormantse. Other lagoons in the area are the Eko near Anomabo, the Egya at Egyaa and Kwasinzema at Kormantse into which flow small streams and rivulets. It is low lying with loose quaternary sands along the coast and is characterized by undulating coastal dense scrub and grassland with isolated marshy areas.<sup>3</sup>

#### 1.2.4 Soils, Geology and Minerals

The municipality is endowed with rich natural resources including talc, granite, silica and kaolin of commercial grade which are used in building construction and the ceramics industry. Petroleum and natural gas (not yet exploited) are also found in the continental shelf off-shore of Saltpond. Other natural resources which are yet to be exploited include beryl at Saltpond and the areas between Winneba and Mankessim, feldspar at Biriwa and Moree, spondumene (lithium) at Saltpond, uranium at Abandze, columbite and tantalite at the coastal belt between Cape Coast and Saltpond.<sup>4</sup>

#### 1.2.5 Vegetation

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<sup>1</sup> The Composite Budget of the Mfantseman District Assembly for the 2013 fiscal year pg. 4

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.ghanadistricts.com>

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Annual Progress Report For 2012 pg. 8

This consists of dense scrub tangle and grass, which grow to an average height of 4.5m. It is believed that the municipality was once forested, but has been systematically destroyed through centuries of bad environmental practices. However, pockets of relatively dense forest can be found around fetish groves and isolated areas. These physical characteristics have combined effectively to offer opportunities in agriculture (farming and fishing) to the people.

### **1.3 Political administration**

Mfantseman was established as a District by a Legislative Instrument (LI) 1374 in 1988. The District was elevated to Municipality status in January 2008 by an Executive Instrument (E.I.) 10 and Legislative Instrument (LI) No. 1862, of 2007.<sup>5</sup>

After the 2010 PHC, the population of Mfantseman was reported as 196,563, constituting 8.9 percent of the total population in the Central Region. Out of the total population recorded, males constitute 45.9 percent with the remaining 54.1 percent being females.

However, Ekumfi which was initially part of Mfantseman, was elevated to a district and was inaugurated in June 28, 2012<sup>6</sup>. Therefore, after a re-demarcation of the area which now excludes Ekumfi, the Ghana Statistical Service now reports the total population as 144,332 which is 6.6 percent of the total population in the Central Region. The population now comprises 45 percent males and 55 percent females. The population is distributed in both urban and rural localities.<sup>7</sup>

Structurally, the municipal assembly has a total membership of 54 made up of the Municipal Chief Executive, 1 Member of Parliament, 36 elected officers and 16 government appointees. The Assembly performs its functions through the Executive Committee and its sub-committees. It has 3 Town/Urban Councils, 4 Area Councils, 36 Electoral Areas and 36 Unit Committees.<sup>8</sup>

The Mfantseman Municipal Assembly is the highest political and administrative authority in the Municipality charged with the responsibility of formulating and executing plans and programmes as well as initiating strategies for the effective mobilization of resources which are necessary for the overall development of the Municipality in line with its mission.

### **1.4 Social and cultural structure**

#### **1.4.1 Ethnicity**

The Akan group forms the majority amongst the ethnic groups scattered along the length and breadth of the municipality, but migration has also brought other ethnic groups such as the Gas, the Ewes, Ashantis, Akwapems, Northerners and settlers from other parts of the continent to the municipality. Some of the languages spoken in the municipality are Fante, Twi, Ga, Ewe, and Akuapem, among others.

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<sup>5</sup>The Composite Budget of the Mfantseman District Assembly for the 2013 Fiscal year pg. 3

<sup>6</sup>2010PHCRegional Analytical Report Central Region pg. 23

<sup>7</sup> Ghana Statistical Service

<sup>8</sup>The Composite Budget of the Mfantseman District Assembly for the 2013 fiscal year pg3

**Figure 1.1: Mfantseman municipal map**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

## **1.4.2 Religion and festivals**

Traditionally, the Municipality is shared among the Anomabo, Mankessim, Nkusukum and Dominase Traditional Councils. The municipality is rich in cultural heritage. Traditional sacred places such as Nananompow at Mankessim can be found in many communities. Three major festivals are celebrated in the municipality. These festivals are Odambea harvest and remembrance festival by the people of Nkusukum traditional area of Saltpond, Ahobaa remembrance festival of the Mankessim community and Okyir cleansing festival of the Anomabo community.

## **1.4.3 Education**

The Municipality has both private and public educational facilities including: nursery/kindergarten, primary, Junior and Senior Secondary schools. Notable among the second cycle schools is Mfantseman Girls Senior High School of Saltpond. Biriwa NVTI also trains students in Vocational, Technical and Commercial skills.

## **1.4.4 Health**

The Municipality has a public hospital, public health facilities, community clinics, and a number of Community Health Planning and Services (CHPS) Compounds. In addition to the public health facilities, there are some private health facilities including hospitals, clinics and maternity homes.

## **1.5 Economy**

### **1.5.1 Agriculture**

Due to Mfantseman's proximity to the sea, it has rich fishing grounds along the coast and has made fishing a major activity along the coastal towns and villages notable among which are Biriwa, Anomabo, Abandze, Ankaful and Kormantse. Furthermore, the effective interactions among climate, soils and rivers/streams have made farming possible especially in the inland areas. Crop farming is done in almost all parts of the Municipality, especially in the inland areas. Among the crops cultivated are cocoa, oil palm, pineapples, oranges, plantain, maize, cassava, cocoyam and coconut. The major cash crops, which can be exported or sold domestically at high profit margins, include oil palm at Akobima, and coffee and cocoa, grown at Dominase and Kyeakor.

### **1.5.2 Tourism**

There are a few significant monuments in the municipality which can be converted into tourist sites. Among these are Fort Amsterdam built at Abandze by the Netherlands in 1631-1638 and Fort William (Fort Anomabo) built by the British in 1753-1770 and situated at Anomabo. Beach resorts are also operated at Saltpond, Abandze, Anomabo, Biriwa and Kuntu.<sup>9</sup>

### **1.5.3 Trade and Commerce**

Trading is an important economic activity and is carried out virtually in every area in the Municipality with Mankessim being the largest market centre in the municipality, rivalling

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<sup>9</sup>2010 PHC Regional Analytical Report Central Region Pg. 5



Techiman in the Brong Ahafo Region. Other significant trading centres are Saltpond, Anomabo and Yamoransa.<sup>10</sup>

#### **1.5.4 Industry**

Few industries can be found in the Municipality. They include local gin distilleries at Mankessim and Egyaa No. 1, 2 and 3, and Abandze. Other industries include soap making at Mankessim, boat building at Anomabo, saw milling at Mankessim and Biriwa, sachet water production at Saltpond, Mankessim and Anomabo. Salt winning is carried out on a large scale at Kuntu, Wankam, Aboano and Suprudu. Small scale diamond winning is carried out at Adambo near Anomabo<sup>11</sup>

#### **1.5.5 Road network and other social amenities**

The municipality is mostly linked by second and third class roads. The Accra-Takoradi trunk road also passes through the municipality. This places the municipality in a strategic position for trade and other economic activities because of easy access to transportation.

There are a number of towns and villages with pipe-borne water while other villages have boreholes. A few communities rely on other sources for water.

Furthermore, almost all the towns and villages in Mfantseman are linked to the national electricity grid. With regard to communication, few towns in the municipality have access to post offices but telecommunication access is widespread. Most of the settlements have cellular phone coverage from almost all the available service providers in the country

There are also a number of banking, savings and loan companies in all the urban localities with a few springing up in the rural localities due to numerous economic activities the population engage in.

### **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.

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<sup>10</sup>Annual Progress Report for 2012 Pg. 8

## **1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities**

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

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

### **Census secretariat and committees**

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

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

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

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

## **Selection of census topics**

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

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

## **Census mapping**

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

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

## **Development of questionnaire and manuals**

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

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

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

It is internationally recognized that an essential element in census planning is the pre-testing of the questionnaire and related instructions. The objective of the pre-test is to test the

questionnaire, the definition of its concepts and the instructions for filling out the questionnaire.

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

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

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

### **1.6.3 Census enumeration**

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **1.6.4 Post enumeration survey**

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

- 97.0 percent of all household residents who were in the country on Census Night (26<sup>th</sup> September, 2010) were enumerated.
- 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.
- Regional differentials are observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent.

- Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2 percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups are relatively lower compared to the coverage rates of the other age groups.
- There was a high rate of agreement between the 2010 PHC data and the PES data for sex (98.8%), marital status (94.6%), relationship to head of household (90.5%) and age (83.0%).

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

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

### **1.6.6 Concepts and definitions**

#### **Introduction**

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

The concepts and definitions in this report cover all sections of the 2010 Population and Housing Census questionnaires (PHC1A and PHC1B). The sections were: geographical location of the population, Household and Non-household population, Literacy and Education, Emigration, Demographic and Economic Characteristics, Disability, Information 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 the people are employed in.

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 analysed in detail. The final chapter, Chapter nine presents the summary of findings and conclusions. It also discusses the policy implications of the findings for the district.

# **CHAPTER TWO**

## **DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

### **2.1 Introduction**

Population size and age-sex composition are the primary characteristics of any population group which affect the social, economic and political structure of the society. Population size and composition influence the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies' (MMDAs') social amenity requirements and policy planning regarding educational and health services, and housing, among others. The age and sex composition of the population also has a great influence on fertility, mortality, labour force, migration, marital status composition and other demographic processes affecting population growth and socio-economic development. This chapter, therefore, analyses the population size and distribution, age-sex structure, birth place, children ever born and current fertility in the Mfantseman Municipality in 2010 within the context of policy planning and implementation.

### **2.2 Population size and composition**

#### **2.2.1 Population composition by age, sex and sex ratio**

Table 2.1 presents the age structure of the population by sex. From the table, Mfantseman Municipality has a population of 144,332. This represents 6.6 percent of the regional figure of 2,201,863. The table shows that 79,409 (55.0%) are females with 64,923 (45.0%) being males. The age groups of 0-4 years and 15-19 years have the highest population of 13.9 percent and 14.0 percent respectively. Generally, population decreases with age for both sexes in the municipality, except for the last five higher age groups from 65 years and older where the population for age 65-69 is slightly lower (1.6%) than that for age 70-74 (1.7%), and the three age groups from 75 years for which the population stays same (1.1%). Such obvious anomalies are often attributed to age misreporting.

In general, there are more females than males in the municipality. From the table, the sex ratio for the municipality is 81.8 signifying that there are 82 males to every 100 females. This is certainly very low and may depict a situation of high out-migration of males from the district. The table also depicts that there are more males than females among the 0-4 and 10-14 age groups with sex ratios of 102 and 100.5 respectively. The last two age groups from 80 years and above have the least sex ratios of less than 40. The explanation is that as age rises, mortality among males increases. However, the male-female disparity at the extreme ages is too wide and another plausible reason might be that most adult males who migrate do not come back to the district.

**Table 2.1: Age structure by sex**

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All Ages	144,332	100.0	64,923	100	79,409	100.0	81.8
0 – 4	20,040	13.9	10,102	15.6	9,938	12.5	101.7
5 – 9	17,961	12.4	8,963	13.8	8,998	11.3	99.6
10 – 14	18,372	12.7	9,207	14.2	9,165	11.5	100.5
15 – 19	20,166	14.0	8,188	12.6	11,978	15.1	68.4
20 – 24	11,420	7.9	5,056	7.8	6,364	8.0	79.4
25 – 29	9,513	6.6	4,021	6.2	5,492	6.9	73.2
30 – 34	7,959	5.5	3,389	5.2	4,570	5.8	74.2
35 – 39	7,293	5.1	3,134	4.8	4,159	5.2	75.4
40 – 44	6,508	4.5	2,728	4.2	3,780	4.8	72.2
45 – 49	5,541	3.8	2,422	3.7	3,119	3.9	77.7
50 – 54	5,008	3.5	2,113	3.3	2,895	3.6	73
55 – 59	3,269	2.3	1,450	2.2	1,819	2.3	79.7
60 – 64	3,077	2.1	1,275	2	1,802	2.3	70.8
65 – 69	2,154	1.5	847	1.3	1,307	1.6	64.8
70 – 74	2,213	1.5	832	1.3	1,381	1.7	60.2
75 – 79	1,425	1.0	546	0.8	879	1.1	62.1
80 – 84	1,158	0.8	308	0.5	850	1.1	36.2
85+	1,255	0.9	342	0.5	913	1.1	37.5

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

### 2.2.2 Dependency ratio

Age-dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents (people younger than 15 or older than 64 years) to the working age population (ages 15-64) measured per 100 persons. Table 2.2 indicates that the age-dependency ratio for Mfantseman is 81. This implies that every 100 working persons aged 15-64 years support about 81 dependents (children and the aged). It is also evident from the table that child dependency ratio (70.7) is far higher than old age dependency ratio (10.3). Furthermore, there is a higher dependency ratio in the rural (82.1) than urban (80.3) localities, though the difference is not much.

**Table 2.2: Age dependency ratio by locality**

Age Group	Total	Males		Females	
		Number	Percent	Rural	Percent
All Ages	144,332	93,641	64.9	50,691	35.1
0-14	56,373	36,661	65.0	19,712	35.0
15-64	79,754	51,923	65.1	27,831	34.9
65+	8,205	5,057	61.6	3,148	38.4
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>80.3</b>		<b>82.1</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>70.6</b>		<b>70.8</b>	
<b>Old age dependency ratio</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>9.7</b>		<b>11.3</b>	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 2.2.3 Population by sex and locality

Table 2.3 shows the population by sex and locality of residence in the Mfantseman Municipality. The table shows that there are nearly twice as many urban residents (64.9%) than rural (35.1%) in the municipality and the municipality is far more urbanized than the mother region (64.9% versus 47.1%). The sexes have similar pattern as the total population. Females in both rural and urban localities are nearly twice their male counterparts.

**Table 2.3: Population size by sex and locality of residence**

Region/District/ Sex	All localities		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Central Region	2,201,863	100.0	1,037,878	47.1	1,163,985	52.9
Mfantseman Municipality	144,332	100.0	93,641	64.9	50,691	35.1
Male	64,923	100.0	42,730	65.8	22,193	34.2
Female	79,409	100.0	50,911	64.9	28,498	35.9
<b>Percent of regional population</b>	<b>6.6</b>		<b>9</b>		<b>4.4</b>	

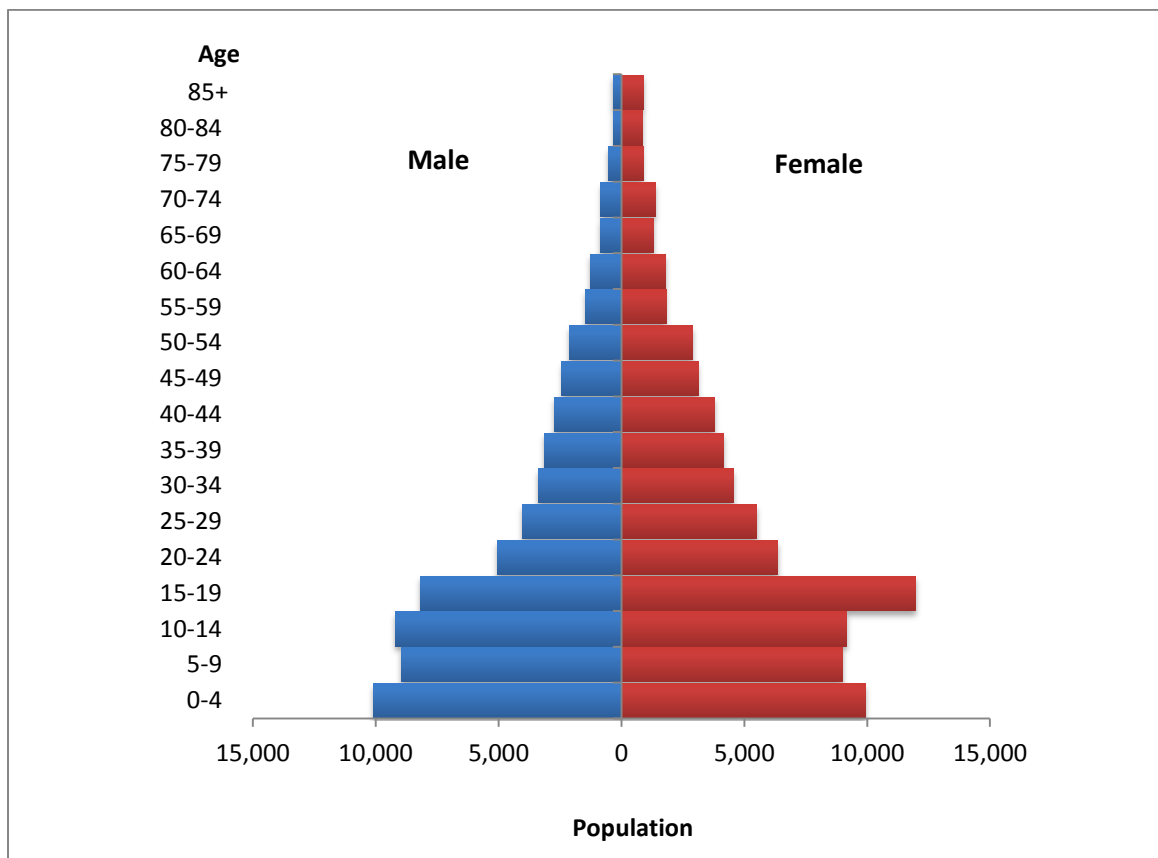
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 2.3 Age-Sex Structure

The age and sex structure of the population are the most important demographic characteristic that is captured by a population census. These two attributes largely influence an individual's role in society (Riyaza, 2000).

One important tool which gives a graphical representation of the age and sex composition of the population is the population pyramid. The age-sex structure of Mfantseman is represented by a pyramid in Figure 2.1. The shape of the pyramid is broad-based and tapers off with age, indicating a situation of high fertility and equally high mortality. The pyramid also clearly shows that age 0-4 has the largest population for males while 15-19 has the largest population of females. Perhaps ages 15-19 are where young men begin to leave the Municipality leaving the young women behind. Figure 2.1: Population pyramid of the Mfantseman Municipality

**Figure 2.1: Population pyramid**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are the three significant components of population change and are crucial for socioeconomic forecasting, planning and policy adoption in the decentralized system of governance in Ghana. Consequently, the characteristics of migration, fertility and mortality covered by the Ghana 2010 PHC that are pertinent to planning and policy formulation in the Mfantseman Municipality are examined in this section

### 2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the frequency of childbearing among a population. The total fertility rate (TFR) which is widely used in this type of analysis is the average number of live births a woman would have had if the prevailing age specific rates remain the same. General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of births in a given year divided by the mid-year population of women in the age group 15-49. Crude Birth Rate (CBR), on the other hand, is the total number of births per 1000 population.

Table 2.4 presents information on the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for women aged 15-49 years in the Mfantseman Municipality alongside other districts in the Central Region. The table allows us to compare the fertility level in the municipality with that of other districts in the region. The TFR of the municipality (3.4) is a little lower than the regional average of 3.6 and is lower than those of 15 other districts. Thus, only three districts in the Central Region have TFRs lower than that of the Mfantseman Municipality. Relatively, the other fertility measures, Crude Birth Rate and General Fertility Rate, follow a similar pattern. Table 2.4 further shows that though Mfantseman recorded the fifth highest population figure of 144,332



in the region, it reported more women in the reproductive age group of 15 to 49 years (39,462) than that of Assin North (38,331) and Komenda-Edina-Eguafo-Abirem (33,902) which reported the third and fourth highest population figure of 161,341 and 144,705 respectively in the region. The municipality also recorded the fifth highest number of births (3,537) in the last 12 months preceding the 2010 Census.

**Table 2.4: 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	2,201,863	553,384	58,292	3.6	105.3	26.5
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem Municipal	144,705	33,902	3,561	3.6	105	24.6
Cape Coast Metropolis	169,894	51,308	3,009	2.2	58.6	17.7
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	117,185	27,603	3,308	4.1	119.8	28.2
<b>Mfantsiman</b>	<b>144,332</b>	<b>39,462</b>	<b>3,537</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>24.5</b>
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	138,046	31,419	3,600	4	114.6	26.1
Gomoa West	135,189	32,740	3,657	3.8	111.7	27.1
Effutu Municipal	68,597	19,261	1,629	2.9	84.6	23.7
Gomoa East	207,071	54,787	6,159	3.7	112.4	29.7
Ewutu Senya	86,884	21,749	2,496	3.9	114.8	28.7
Agona East	85,920	20,368	2,408	4	118.2	28
Agona West Municipal	115,358	29,580	2,679	3.1	90.6	23.2
Asikuma-OdobenBrakwa	112,706	25,731	3,470	4.7	134.9	30.8
Assin South	104,244	23,709	2,986	4.3	125.9	28.6
Assin North Municipal	161,341	38,331	4,687	4.1	122.3	29.1
Twifo Ati Morkwa	61,743	15,283	1,822	4.1	119.2	29.5
Upper Denkyira East Municipal	72,810	18,690	1,972	3.5	105.5	27.1
Upper Denkyira West	60,054	13,789	1,862	4.5	135	31
TwifoHeman Lower Denkyira	55,131	13,308	1,411	3.6	106	25.6
Ekumfi	52,231	11,594	1,290	4	111.3	24.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 2.4.2 Children ever born and surviving

The number of children ever born per woman measures the lifetime or cumulative fertility performance of female respondents in the reproductive age group of 15-49 years. A summary of the female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born and children surviving by sex in the Mfantseman Municipality is presented in Table 2.5. The table shows that about 146,059 children have ever been born by 56,690 women aged 12 years and above in the municipality. Out of this total number of children ever born, 121,632 are surviving. Similarly, 39,462 women in the reproductive age group of 15-49 years in the municipality have ever given birth to 77,892 children and out of this number, 69,273 are surviving. The data also reveals that the number of children ever born increases with age and reaches its peak at 40-44 years for the female population aged 12 years and older.

All children (male and female) born alive and are still living are considered as children surviving. This includes all surviving children of the woman living with her in the same household and those living elsewhere. In this context, Table 2.5 also depicts that children surviving for the same female population aged 12 years and older also increases with age and reaches its peak at 40-44 years, but starts to decline from age 45-49.

**Table 2.5: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child**

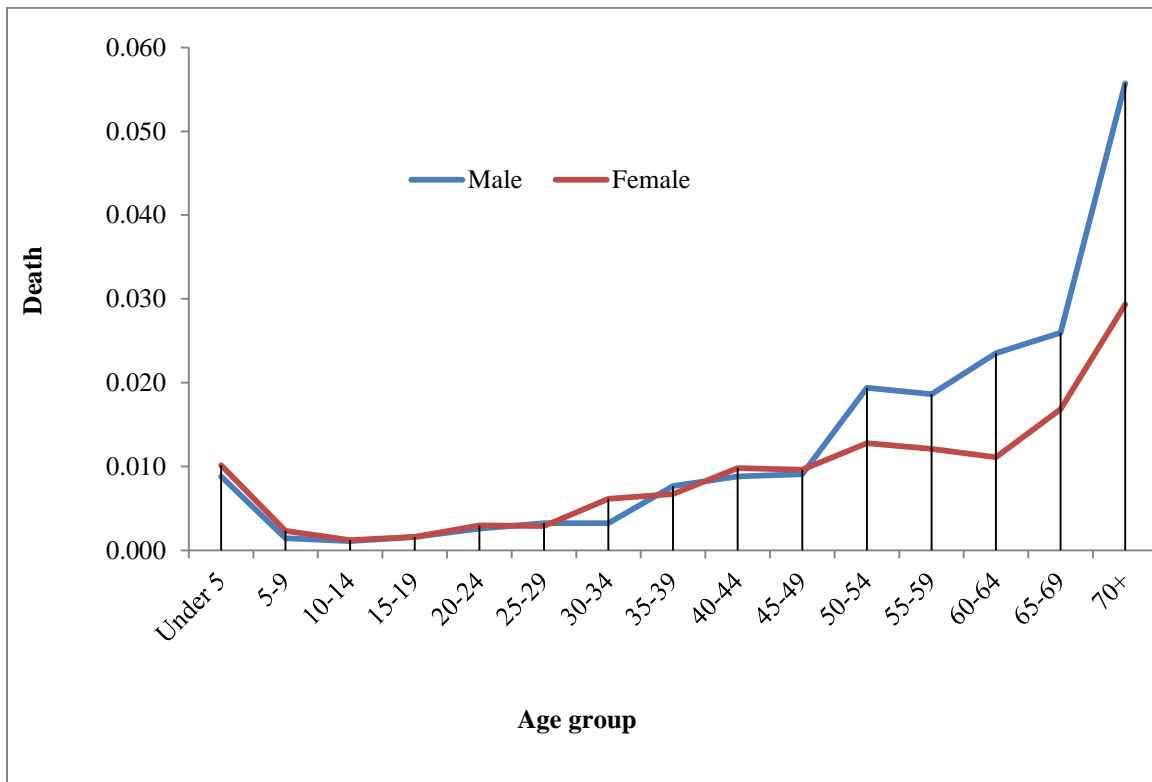
Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	56,690	146,059	72,585	73,474	121,632	59,711	61,921
14-Dec	5,382	19	5	14	16	5	11
15-19	11,978	930	463	467	808	377	431
20-24	6,364	4,994	2,568	2,426	4,475	2,243	2,232
25-29	5,492	9,955	5,001	4,954	8,979	4,429	4,550
30-34	4,570	13,473	6,791	6,682	12,239	6,096	6,143
35-39	4,159	15,686	7,755	7,931	14,104	6,944	7,160
40-44	3,780	17,448	8,793	8,655	15,346	7,676	7,670
45-49	3,119	15,406	7,663	7,743	13,322	6,477	6,845
50-54	2,895	15,067	7,424	7,643	12,576	6,110	6,466
55-59	1,819	10,103	4,974	5,129	8,208	4,022	4,186
60+	7,132	42,978	21,148	21,830	31,559	15,332	16,227

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 2.4.3 Age specific death rates (ASDRs) by sex

Death rates are calculated for specific age groups in order to compare mortality at different ages or at the same age over time. The age specific death rates (ASDRs) are computed as a ratio of deaths of people in a specified age group, for example deaths among the 20-24 year-age group to the population in that age group (20-24 years) multiplied by 1,000. Figure 2.2 provides information on age specific death rates. The data show that death rates for males and females are high in ages under five years but drops sharply at ages 5-9 years to 10-14 years and it remains low until it starts rising again from age 25-29. Between this age group and age 35-39 females' ASDRs are significantly higher than those of males. This may be attributed to maternal mortality. A big gap opens between males and females' ASDRs from ages 45-49 with male levels far higher than females'. This is an indication of a lower life expectancy for males compared to females. Furthermore, at ages 50 years and older, differences between male and female ASDRs are very high compared with the lower age groups.

**Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex, 2010**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 2.4.4 Mortality

Mortality is one of the three components of population growth. The level and pattern of mortality reflects the health status of a population. The indices of mortality also serve as indicators of a population's socio-economic development. Table 2.6 indicates the total number of deaths and crude death rate in the municipality. Out of the total population of 144,332 of Mfantseman, 994 deaths were recorded at the household level twelve months to the census. With regards to the crude death rate which measures the number of deaths per 1,000 population, the municipality recorded a figure of 6.9. This means that on the average, there are about seven deaths per 1,000 population in the municipality. This is, however, slightly lower than the regional average of about 8 deaths per 1000 population.

**Table 2.6: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate, by district**

District	Total population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate (per 1000)
All Districts	2,201,863	16,694	7.6
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem Mun.	144,705	1,321	9.1
Cape Coast Metropolis	169,894	881	5.2
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	117,185	974	8.3
<b>Mfantsiman</b>	<b>144,332</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>6.9</b>
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	138,046	1,828	13.2
Gomoa West	135,189	1,341	9.9
Effutu Municipal	68,597	502	7.3
Gomoa East	207,071	1,121	5.4
Ewutu Senya	86,884	653	7.5
Agona East	85,920	668	7.8
Agona West Municipal	115,358	889	7.7
Asikuma-OdobenBrakwa	112,706	1,114	9.9
Assin South	104,244	753	7.2
Assin North Municipal	161,341	1,080	6.7
TwifoAtiMorkwa	61,743	339	5.5
Upper Denkyira East Municipal	72,810	542	7.4
Upper Denkyira West	60,054	414	6.9
TwifoHeman Lower Denkyira	55,131	455	8.3
Ekumfi	52,231	559	10.7
Awutu Senya East Municipal	108,422	266	2.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 2.4.5 Distribution of causes of death

Information on deaths which occurred in the household during the last 12 months due to accidents, violence, homicide or suicide in the municipality is presented in Table 2.7. From the data, about 12.9 percent of total deaths recorded in the municipality were due to accidents, violence, homicide and suicide while about 87.1 percent were due to other causes out of the total reported deaths of 1,828. The proportion of deaths caused by accident, violence, homicide or suicide was below the regional figure of 14.1 percent

**Table 2.7: Cause of death by district**

District	Death due to		
	Total deaths	Accident/ violence/ homicide/ suide	All other causes
All Districts	16,694	14.1	85.9
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem Municipal	1,321	11.3	88.7
Cape Coast Metropolis	881	12.8	87.2
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	974	12	88
<b>Mfantsiman</b>	<b>1,828</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>87.1</b>
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	1,828	30.7	69.3
Gomoa West	1,341	13.3	86.7
Effutu Municipal	502	11.8	88.2
Gomoa East	1,121	10.2	89.8
Ewutu Senya	653	14.9	85.1
Agona East	668	8.8	91.2
Agona West Municipal	889	7.9	92.1
Asikuma-OdobenBrakwa	1,114	11	89
Assin South	753	12	88
Assin North Municipal	1,080	13.9	86.1
TwifoAtiMorkwa	339	15	85
Upper Denkyira East Municipal	542	10	90
Upper Denkyira West	414	21.7	78.3
TwifoHeman Lower Denkyira	455	11.9	88.1
Ekumfi	559	6.4	93.6
Awutu Senya East Municipal	266	20.7	79.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.4.6 Migration

### Birthplace and duration of migrant's residence

Data on birthplace and place of enumeration provide information on the migratory movements of the population. For the purpose of this report, all persons born outside the place of enumeration are considered as migrants. The 2010 census gathered data on the duration of stay at the place of enumeration. Table 2.8 presents the distribution of migrants by birthplace and duration of residence. From the table out of the total of 45,297 persons identified as lifetime<sup>1</sup> migrants, 25,303 persons were born elsewhere (outside Mfantseman Municipality) in the region of enumeration (Central). However, 17,898 persons were born in another region while the remaining 2,096 persons were born outside Ghana.

For the municipality as a whole, about 15 percent (15.1% ) of these lifetime migrants moved to their destinations during the twelve months prior to the census while about 36.2 percent of all lifetime migrants moved into the municipality less than five years prior to the census. That means that majority of the migrants living in the Mfantsiman Municipality are recent

migrants who moved in less than five years ago. The development could be linked to the recent creation of the area as a new municipality. Only 33.6 percent of migrants in the municipality have lived in the area for more than 10 years, 17.5 in less than 20 years and 16.1 percent for over 20 years.

Migrants who have lived in Mfantseman for less than a year prior to the census were from Upper West (16.5%), Brong Ahafo (16.0%), Northern (15.8%), Ashanti (15.0%) and Western (17.6%) regions. Those from the remaining regions recorded less than 15 percent. The table further shows that a higher proportion of residents born outside Ghana (36.2%) had lived in the municipality for less than five years prior to the 2010 census. Furthermore, the highest proportion of migrants who have lived in the municipality for 10-19 years were from Volta (18.1%) and Eastern regions. In the case of the Eastern Region, it may be because it is contiguous to the Central Region to which Mfantseman belongs. The people from the Volta Region, on the other hand, might have been attracted to the Municipality by fishing. In all, about a third (32.4%) of residents born outside Ghana have lived in the municipality for 10 years or more.

**Table 2.8: Distribution of migrants by birthplace and duration of residence**

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	45,297	15.1	36.2	15.1	17.5	16.1
Born elsewhere in the region	25,303	15.1	32.1	15.9	18.7	18.1
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	4,492	17.6	35.2	14.3	17.4	15.5
Central	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater Accra	4,185	14.5	56.9	16.8	9.9	8.1
Volta	1,426	13.5	33.9	16.7	18.1	17.9
Eastern	2,526	15	37.5	13.3	17.2	17
Ashanti	3,661	15	41.2	13.3	15.6	14.9
Brong Ahafo	776	16	38.9	15.1	17.5	12.5
Northern	493	15.8	34.7	15.8	16.2	17.4
Upper East	212	10.4	41	17.9	13.2	17.5
Upper west	127	16.5	33.1	22	8.7	19.7
Outside Ghana	2,096	13.5	36.2	19	21.5	9.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## CHAPTER THREE

### SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

#### 3.1 Introduction

The structure of Ghanaian households mirrors the social structure. Living arrangements in households are mostly influenced by various socio-cultural factors such as family systems and kinship prevailing in a particular society. Household size, structure and composition vary among the numerous cultures in the country based on the dominant kinship and inheritance system, that is, the patrilineal and matrilineal systems, in addition to other societal norms. The 2010 PHC defined a household as “a person or group of persons who lived together in the same house or compound and shared the same housekeeping arrangements. Typically, a household consists of a husband, wife, children and other relatives or a house help who may be living with them”. Members of a household are not necessarily related by blood or marriage. The household has a defined structure and also has a head recognized by all members of the household. It is within this context that this chapter analyses key aspects of data on the social characteristics in the Mfantseman Municipal.

#### 3.2 Household size, composition and headship

##### 3.2.1 Household size

Data on household population by composition and sex are presented in Table 3.1. The municipality recorded a total population of 135,823 who live in households with 26.3 percent being heads in these households. Children (41.8%) constitute the largest proportion of members of the household population. Son/daughter in-law and adopted/foster child each has the least percentages of 0.3 percent.

The proportion of male heads (30.1%) is higher than females (23.0%). Furthermore, the proportion of biological children who are males (44.6%) is more than those who are females (39.4%). However, there are more females as spouses (15.2%) than males (2.3%).

**Table 3.1: Household population by composition and sex**

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	135,823	100.0	62,734	100.0	73,089	100.0
Head	35,673	26.3	18,897	30.1	16,776	23.0
Spouse (wife/husband)	12,542	9.2	1,428	2.3	11,114	15.2
Child (son/daughter)	56,834	41.8	28,005	44.6	28,829	39.4
Parent/Parent in-law	1,209	0.9	140	0.2	1,069	1.5
Son/Daughter in-law	341	0.3	115	0.2	226	0.3
Grandchild	14,064	10.4	6,972	11.1	7,092	9.7
Brother/Sister	3,837	2.8	1,933	3.1	1,904	2.6
Step child	742	0.5	347	0.6	395	0.5
Adopted/Foster child	407	0.3	187	0.3	220	0.3
Other relative	8,073	5.9	3,617	5.8	4,456	6.1
Non-relative	2,101	1.5	1,093	1.7	1,008	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.2.2 Household structure

Household structure presented in this section refers to the type of relationship (whether related or unrelated) among household members. Households are first and foremost classified into nuclear and extended families. The nuclear has four categories, the single person household (head only), household that consists of head and spouse only, nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and their children) or the nuclear with only a single parent. The categories under the extended on the other hand have other relatives, aside head, spouse and children.

Table 3.2 presents household composition by structure and sex. From the table, nuclear families constitute 50.9 percent of the total number of households and the extended made up the remaining 49.1 percent. For the nuclear, majority of households in the municipality are composed of head, spouse(s) and children (26.8%) followed by single parenthood nuclear household (16.4%). Households with head only or single person households constitute 5.8 percent of the total number of households in the municipality. Households comprising of the head and his or her spouse constitute 2.0 percent of total household population.

Households with single parenthood and extended family members (19.2%) constitute the largest proportion among the extended family category, followed by extended family households consisting of the head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives (14.2%). Head with other composition but no spouse (10.4%) comes next.

For the nuclear family structure, apart from nuclear households headed by single parent where the female proportion (18%) exceeds male's (14.5%), male proportions exceed corresponding female proportions in the other three household categories. Nuclear (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute the largest proportion for both male (29.5%) and female (24.4%) households under the nuclear family structure.

Three of the six household categories under the extended family structure have female household proportions more than corresponding male proportions. They are single parent extended, head and other composition but no spouse, and single parent extended with non-relatives.

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

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	135,823	100.0	62,734	100.0	73,089	100.0
<b>Nuclear Family</b>	<b>69,076</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>33,668</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>35,408</b>	<b>48.4</b>
<i>Head only</i>	7,823	5.8	4,714	7.5	3,109	4.3
<i>Head and a spouse only</i>	2,690	2.0	1,331	2.1	1,359	1.9
<i>Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)</i>	36,346	26.8	18,528	29.5	17,818	24.4
<i>Single parent Nuclear</i>	22,217	16.4	9,095	14.5	13,122	18.0
<b>Extended Family</b>	<b>66,747</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>29,066</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>37,681</b>	<b>51.6</b>
<i>Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)</i>	19,228	14.2	9,290	14.8	9,938	13.6
<i>Extended + non relatives</i>	1,586	1.2	825	1.3	761	1.0
<i>Head, spouse(s) and other composition</i>	4,030	3.0	1,965	3.1	2,065	2.8
<i>Single parent Extended</i>	26,024	19.2	10,004	15.9	16,020	21.9
<i>Single parent Extended + non relative</i>	1,701	1.3	645	1.0	1,056	1.4
<i>Head and other composition but no spouse</i>	14,178	10.4	6,337	10.1	7,841	10.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



### 3.3 Marital status

#### 3.3.1 Marital status by sex and age group

There are 98,688 persons aged 12 years and older in the Mfantseman municipality. Table 3.4 presents the distribution of the population by marital status and by sex and age group. The table shows that 43.6 percent of the population 12 years and older are in some form of union with 39.3 percent married and 4.3 percent in consensual union. More than two fifth (42.6%) has never married and over one eighth (13.7%) have once been married comprising the widowed (6.4%), divorced (5.0%), and separated (2.3%).

Proportions of those who have once been married (the widowed, divorced and the separated) increase with age. However, the never married decreases with age. More than 90 percent of persons less than 20 years have never married and for persons 35 years and older, proportions that are never married within the age groups are less than 10 percent. The proportion married increases with age, peaks around the 35-49 years age group where more than 70 percent of persons are married, and declines thereafter from age 50 and older years. Less than 6 percent of persons 12-19 years are married. For persons in informal/consensual union, the peak is at age group (25-29 years where 10.4 percent of persons in that age group are in that union).

Both male and female populations follow the same marital pattern as the population for the municipality. However, slightly more males (0.8%) are found to be in informal/consensual union than females (0.7%). Furthermore, proportions of both married and never males are more than their corresponding female counterparts. On the other hand, more females (71.1%) within the age group of 30-34 are married than males (65.1%). Within the same age group, there are more separation (4.1%), divorced (6.4%) and widowed (1.9%) among females than males. Majority of females (61.1%) aged 65 years and above are widowed in contrast to males (15.4%).

**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	98,688	100.0	42.6	4.3	39.3	2.3	5	6.4
11- 14	10,729	100.0	93.3	0.7	5.9	0	0	0
15 - 19	20,166	100.0	92.1	2	5.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	11,420	100.0	65.4	9	23.2	1.2	0.7	0.3
25 - 29	9,513	100.0	34	10.4	50.9	2.2	2	0.5
30 - 34	7,959	100.0	14.8	7.6	68.5	3.1	4.6	1.4
35 - 39	7,293	100.0	8.1	5.7	74.5	3.8	6.2	1.7
40 - 44	6,508	100.0	4.6	3.8	73.8	4.2	9.3	4.2
45 - 49	5,541	100.0	3.5	3.4	72.9	4.5	10.3	5.5
50 - 54	5,008	100.0	2.8	2.3	66.3	5.3	13.2	10
55 - 59	3,269	100.0	2.4	1.7	62.4	4.6	14.2	14.6
60 - 64	3,077	100.0	2.5	1.5	53.4	4.5	15.3	22.8
65+	8,205	100.0	2.9	1	34.7	3.6	12.7	45.1

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
<b>Male</b>								
Total	41,998	100.0	48.2	4	41	1.6	3.3	1.9
14-Dec	5,347	100.0	92.3	0.8	6.9	0	0	0
15 - 19	8,188	100.0	93.8	1.1	4.7	0.1	0.3	0
20 - 24	5,056	100.0	81.8	5.2	12	0.5	0.2	0.2
25 - 29	4,021	100.0	47.4	10	40.3	1.2	0.9	0.2
30 - 34	3,389	100.0	21.5	8.9	65.1	1.7	2.3	0.6
35 - 39	3,134	100.0	11.4	6.3	75	2.8	4	0.7
40 - 44	2,728	100.0	5.4	4.1	80.4	2.9	5.8	1.4
45 - 49	2,422	100.0	3.9	4.3	79.8	2.8	7.2	2
50 - 54	2,113	100.0	3.7	2.6	79.9	3.4	7.6	2.8
55 - 59	1,450	100.0	2.7	2.2	79.2	3.9	7.9	4.1
60 - 64	1,275	100.0	2.8	2	74.3	3.8	11.1	5.9
65+	2,875	100.0	3.8	1.6	62	4.9	12.2	15.4
<b>Female</b>								
Total	56,690	100.0	38.5	4.6	38.1	2.8	6.3	9.7
14-Dec	5,382	100.0	94.4	0.7	4.9	0	0	0
15 - 19	11,978	100.0	90.8	2.6	6	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	6,364	100.0	52.5	12	32.1	1.8	1.2	0.4
25 - 29	5,492	100.0	24.2	10.7	58.6	2.9	2.8	0.7
30 - 34	4,570	100.0	9.8	6.7	71.1	4.1	6.4	1.9
35 - 39	4,159	100.0	5.6	5.3	74.1	4.5	8	2.5
40 - 44	3,780	100.0	4	3.7	69	5.2	11.9	6.2
45 - 49	3,119	100.0	3.1	2.7	67.6	5.8	12.6	8.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3.2 Marital status and education

Table 3.5 depicts the marital status and level of education for persons 12 years and older in the Mfantseman municipality. From the table, majority of persons have basic school education followed by no education for all marital categories except for the widowed where the reverse is the case. The never married also have exceptionally more than a quarter of persons with secondary level education. Fewer persons (less than 10%) have attained the other levels of education for all the marital categories with tertiary education being the least.

Both the male and female populations follow the same pattern as the total population for the municipality. However, married females with no level of education (35.7%) outnumber their male counterparts (22.5%) while the proportion of males with basic education (67.7%) who have never married is more than females (58.4%). Also, as high as 31.5 percent of females who have never married attained secondary level education as against 18.7 percent for their male counter parts. The proportion of both married males (55.9%) and females (52.8%) with basic education are over 50 percent. The proportion of married males with tertiary education (3.3%) is greater than females (0.9%).

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No. Education	Basic	Secondary	Voc/ Tech/ Com	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma <sup>3</sup>	Tertiary
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	98,688	100.0	23.2	55.8	14.2	2.1	3.5	1.3
Never married	42,082	100.0	6.4	62.9	25.3	1.4	2.9	1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	4,264	100.0	25.6	59	8.7	2.2	3.4	1.1
Married	38,803	100.0	29.8	54.2	6.8	2.7	4.5	2
Separated	2,290	100.0	40.7	48.3	4.8	2.8	2.3	1
Divorced	4,958	100.0	45.2	45.9	3	2.7	2.4	0.8
Widowed	6,291	100.0	68.6	25.9	1.6	1.4	2.1	0.4
<b>Male</b>								
Total	41,998	100.0	16.1	61.2	13.2	2.6	4.7	2.2
Never married	20,247	100.0	7.3	67.7	18.7	1.8	3.2	1.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,673	100.0	21.4	58	11.2	2.9	4.6	1.9
Married	17,230	100.0	22.5	55.9	8.3	3.4	6.5	3.3
Separated	691	100.0	37.3	47.8	6.5	3.5	3	1.9
Divorced	1,370	100.0	34.1	52	4.7	4	3.8	1.5
Widowed	787	100.0	41.3	45	3.3	3.2	5.5	1.8
<b>Female</b>								
Total	56,690	100.0	28.4	51.7	15	1.6	2.5	0.7
Never married	21,835	100.0	5.6	58.4	31.5	1.2	2.6	0.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,591	100.0	28.3	59.7	7.1	1.7	2.6	0.6
Married	21,573	100.0	35.7	52.8	5.7	2	2.8	0.9
Separated	1,599	100.0	42.2	48.5	4.1	2.5	2	0.6
Divorced	3,588	100.0	49.4	43.6	2.3	2.2	1.9	0.5
Widowed	5,504	100.0	72.5	23.2	1.3	1.2	1.6	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3.3 Marital status and economic activity status

Marriage constitutes one of the components that influence the level of fertility and to some extent mortality and migration in the dynamics of population. Table 3.6 highlights the population of Mfantseman municipality for persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status. The table indicates that out of the total number of 98,688 people 12 years and older 56 percent are employed whilst 40.3 percent are economically not active. However, a large majority (70%) of those in the never married category are economically not active. This situation may be explained by the fact that some people in that category are still schooling.

Similarly, very high majority of the married (83.1%), separated (78.0%), those in informal/consensual union/living together (77.7%) and the divorced (77.3) are employed for both sexes.

There is no significant variation in terms of the total employed males (56.2%) and females (55.9%). However, males and females who are never married constitute 66 percent and 74 percent respectively of the economically not active. Both married employed males and married employed females are more than 80 percent.

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	98,688	100.0	55,286	56	3,650	3.7	39,752	40.3
Never married	42,082	100.0	10,720	25.5	1,831	4.4	29,531	70.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	4,264	100.0	3,311	77.7	229	5.4	724	17
Married	38,803	100.0	32,242	83.1	1,233	3.2	5,328	13.7
Separated	2,290	100.0	1,787	78	98	4.3	405	17.7
Divorced	4,958	100.0	3,835	77.3	144	2.9	979	19.7
Widowed	6,291	100.0	3,391	53.9	115	1.8	2,785	44.3
<b>Male</b>								
Total	41,998	100.0	23,599	56.2	1,558	3.7	16,841	40.1
Never married	20,247	100.0	5,883	29.1	1,030	5.1	13,334	65.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,673	100.0	1,396	83.4	56	3.3	221	13.2
Married	17,230	100.0	14,424	83.7	402	2.3	2,404	14
Separated	691	100.0	514	74.4	17	2.5	160	23.2
Divorced	1,370	100.0	992	72.4	40	2.9	338	24.7
Widowed	787	100.0	390	49.6	13	1.7	384	48.8
<b>Female</b>								
Total	56,690	100.0	31,687	55.9	2,092	3.7	22,911	40.4
Never married	21,835	100.0	4,837	22.2	801	3.7	16,197	74.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,591	100.0	1,915	73.9	173	6.7	503	19.4
Married	21,573	100.0	17,818	82.6	831	3.9	2,924	13.6
Separated	1,599	100.0	1,273	79.6	81	5.1	245	15.3
Divorced	3,588	100.0	2,843	79.2	104	2.9	641	17.9
Widowed	5,504	100.0	3,001	54.5	102	1.9	2,401	43.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.4 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth and by naturalization. Table 3.7 presents the population of the municipality by nationality and sex. From the Table, most people in the municipality (96.2%) are Ghanaians, comprising of 95.6 percent Ghanaians by birth and 0.6 percent Ghanaians by naturalisation. The proportion of non-Ghanaians in the municipality is 3.8 percent which includes persons with dual nationality (1.8%), ECOWAS (1.0%), African other than ECOWAS (0.5%) and other nationals (0.4%).

Table 3.7 additionally reveals that out of the total male population of 64,923 in the municipality, 95.6 percent are Ghanaians by birth, 0.6 percent are Ghanaians by naturalisation with the remaining 3.7 percent reported as non-Ghanaians. Out of the total female population of 79,409, Ghanaians by birth are 95.5 percent with 0.7 percent being Ghanaians by naturalization and the remaining 3.7 percent non-Ghanaians.

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

Nationality	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	144,332	100.0	64,923	100.0	79,409	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	137,991	95.6	62,080	95.6	75,911	95.5
Dual Nationality	2,666	1.8	1,141	1.8	1,525	1.9
Ghanaian by naturalisation	908	0.6	386	0.6	522	0.7
ECOWAS	1,455	1.0	719	1.1	736	0.9
Africa other than ECOWAS	688	0.5	320	0.5	368	0.5
Other	654	0.4	277	0.4	347	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.5 Religious affiliation

Table 3.8 presents religious affiliations of the population in the municipality. There are 84.9 percent Christians (Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal/Charismatic and other Christians). Among the Christian population, Pentecostals/Charismatics are dominant (26.9%). Islam religion constitutes 6.9 percent of the population of Mfantseman. However, Traditionalists (0.8%) are less than one percent. About six percent (6.2%) has no affiliation to any religion.

The male-female differences shows that there are more females (87.3%) than males (81.8%) who are Christians but marginally more males (7.6 %) than females (6.3%) are Islam. The proportion of males (8.4%) with no religious affiliation is almost twice that of females (4.3%).

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

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	144,332	100.0	64,923	100.0	79,409	100.0
No Religion	8,892	6.2	5,438	8.4	3,454	4.3
Catholic	18,804	13.0	8,459	13.0	10,345	13.0
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	34,170	23.7	14,438	22.2	19,732	24.8
Pentecostal/Charismatic	38,796	26.9	16,747	25.8	22,049	27.8
Other Christians	30,704	21.3	13,509	20.8	17,195	21.7
Islam	9,899	6.9	4,922	7.6	4,977	6.3
Traditionalist	1,107	0.8	566	0.9	541	0.7
Other (Specify)	1,960	1.4	844	1.3	1,116	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.6 Literacy and education

#### 3.6.1 Literacy status

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write in any language with understanding. It is an indicator of the level at which societal knowledge can be transferred from one generation to another generation in written form. Literacy is, therefore, important for the development of the individual and the society as a whole. The 2010 Population and Housing Census collected statistical data from persons aged 11 years and older on literacy in three languages; Ghanaian languages, English (the official language), and French.

Table 3.9 presents persons 11 years and older in Mfantseman Municipal by sex, age and literacy status. The table shows that 22,996 of the population are non-literate whiles 78,761 are literate. About 70 percent are literate in English and a Ghanaian language while 21.6

percent are literate in English language only. However, 6.5 percent are literate in a Ghanaian language only. The proportion of persons literate in English only is highest within the age group 11-14 years (30.2%) followed by those in the 35-39 years group (22.8%). In contrast, the least proportions of persons literate in English only are among the 65 years and older (13.2%) and in age group 60-64 years (13.8%). The proportion of persons literate in English and a Ghanaian language is above 60 percent in all the age groups. Only three age groups reported more than ten percent for persons literate in Ghanaian language(s) only. They are 35-39, 40-44 and 45-49 age groups. The lowest literacy rate in Ghanaian languages only (2.8%) is in the age group 15-19. In all the age groups, less than one percent of the population are literate in English and French. Furthermore, for persons who are literate in English, French and Ghanaian Language, the age groups 15-19 reported 8.8 percent while the other age groups all recorded figures below 2 percent.

**Table 3.9: Literacy status for population 11 years and older by sex and age**

Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
<b>Both sexes</b>								
<b>Total</b>	22,996	78,761	100.0	21.6	6.5	68.8	0.4	2.7
11-14	468	13,330	100.0	30.2	4.9	64.3	0.2	0.4
15-19	966	19,200	100.0	19.1	2.8	68.7	0.7	8.8
20-24	1,521	9,899	100.0	21.3	4.9	72.3	0.3	1.2
25-29	1,849	7,664	100.0	22.4	7.7	68.8	0.2	0.9
30-34	2,057	5,902	100.0	22.2	9.8	66.8	0.4	0.8
35-39	2,125	5,168	100.0	22.8	10.6	65.8	0.3	0.6
40-44	2,235	4,273	100.0	20.9	10.9	67.2	0.3	0.7
45-49	1,840	3,701	100.0	19.8	11.2	68.2	0.0	0.8
50-54	1,749	3,259	100.0	17.1	8.7	73.4	0.3	0.6
55-59	1,161	2,108	100.0	14.0	8.3	76.2	0.3	1.1
60-64	1,550	1,527	100.0	13.8	7.2	78.1	0.3	0.5
65+	5,475	2,730	100.0	13.2	9.7	75.9	0.2	1.0
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Total</b>	6,841	36,708	100.0	20.8	5.1	72.8	0.3	0.9
11-14	282	6,616	100.0	31.1	4.4	63.8	0.2	0.5
15-19	474	7,714	100.0	20.8	2.6	74.9	0.5	1.2
20-24	539	4,517	100.0	19.2	3.5	76.1	0.2	1.0
25-29	617	3,404	100.0	19.6	5.5	73.6	0.3	1.0
30-34	657	2,732	100.0	19.9	7.7	71.2	0.4	0.8
35-39	715	2,419	100.0	21.0	7.9	69.8	0.4	0.9
40-44	671	2,057	100.0	18.6	8.6	71.8	0.3	0.7
45-49	567	1,855	100.0	19.1	8.0	72.1	0.1	0.8
50-54	502	1,611	100.0	13.9	6.7	78.3	0.4	0.7
55-59	301	1,149	100.0	12.0	5.0	81.3	0.3	1.4
60-64	351	924	100.0	11.3	4.7	83.3	0.3	0.4
65+	1,165	1,710	100.0	11.1	6.3	81.2	0.1	1.4

**Table 3.9: Literacy status for population 11 years and older by sex and age (Cont'd)**

Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	16,155	42,053	100.0	22.4	7.7	65.3	0.4	4.3
11-14	186	6,714	100.0	29.2	5.4	64.9	0.2	0.3
15-19	492	11,486	100.0	17.9	2.8	64.5	0.8	14.0
20-24	982	5,382	100.0	23.0	6.1	69.1	0.4	1.3
25-29	1,232	4,260	100.0	24.6	9.4	65.0	0.0	0.9
30-34	1,400	3,170	100.0	24.1	11.7	63.1	0.3	0.7
35-39	1,410	2,749	100.0	24.4	12.9	62.2	0.1	0.4
40-44	1,564	2,216	100.0	23.1	13.1	63.0	0.2	0.6
45-49	1,273	1,846	100.0	20.5	14.4	64.4	0.0	0.8
50-54	1,247	1,648	100.0	20.1	10.7	68.6	0.2	0.4
55-59	860	959	100.0	16.5	12.3	70.1	0.3	0.8
60-64	1,199	603	100.0	17.7	11.1	70.1	0.3	0.7
65+	4,310	1,020	100.0	16.9	15.5	67.0	0.4	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

As presented in Table 3.9 there are sex differentials in proportions of literate persons. While only about 15.7 percent males are not literate in any language, the proportion for females is 27.8 percent. Furthermore, 72.8 percent of males are literate in English and a Ghanaian language as compared with 65.3 percent females within the same age category. The table also discloses that females are more literate in English only (22.4%) than males (20.8%).

### 3.6.2 Level of education, school attendance and sex

Current school attendance is an indicator of the human resource potential of the municipality. For this reason, data on the population presently attending educational institutions is significant for human resource planning to sustain improvements to socio-economic conditions in the municipality. Data on past school attendance also offers an indication of formal education in society. In a society where few people have attended formal school in the past, there will be limited people with the essential knowledge and skills required for social and economic development.

Table 3.10 shows the distribution of past and current school attendance for persons aged 3 years and older classified by highest level of schooling. A total of 58,239 persons aged 3 years and older in the Mfantseman municipality are currently attending school of which there are more females (52.5%) than males (47.5%). Majority of them are in the Primary school among the general population (43.2%) and among the males (45.8%) and females (40.9%). The proportion currently pursuing tertiary education is 1.6 percent. Furthermore, only 0.4 percent of both sexes were reported as currently pursuing vocational/technical/commercial education. Male proportions for those currently attending school are higher than female at all levels of education. There are no people currently attending secondary or middle school

because secondary and middle school levels have been phased out and replaced with the JSS/SSS system.

A total of 47,510 persons aged 3 years and older in Mfantseman have attended school in the past, with females (25,016) more than males (22,494). Majority has attended JSS/JHS (32.0%) with female proportion (34.9%) exceeding males' (28.8%). Those who have attended middle school (27.5%) are also high with as much as more than 30 percent males having attained middle education in the past. Slightly more than 5 percent has attained tertiary education and nearly 4 percent Vocational/Technical/Commercial education. In all the educational categories, proportions of males are more than females'.



**Table 3.10: Level of education of population 3 years and older by 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	58239	100.0	27663	100.0	30576	100.0	47510	100.0	22494	100.0	25016	100.0
Nursery	4563	7.8	2271	8.2	2292	7.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kindergarten	7962	13.7	4058	14.7	3904	12.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	25180	43.2	12667	45.8	12513	40.9	8259	17.4	2998	13.3	5261	21.0
JSS/JHS	10700	18.4	5365	19.4	5335	17.4	15219	32.0	6476	28.8	8743	34.9
Middle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13062	27.5	6795	30.2	6267	25.1
SSS/SHS	8437	14.5	2566	0.0	5871	19.2	4164	8.8	2093	9.3	2071	8.3
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.5	0	0.0	1448	3.0	880	3.9	568	2.3
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	238	0.4	0.5	0.3	104	0.3	1786	3.8	967	4.3	819	3.3
Post middle/secondary certificate	240	0.4	0.3	1.8	149	0.5	1006	2.1	534	2.4	472	1.9
Tertiary	919	1.6	1.8	0.0	408	1.3	2566	5.4	1751	7.8	815	3.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# **CHAPTER FOUR**

## **ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

### **4.1 Introduction**

The economic development of any given location is to a large extent dependent on certain vital dynamics and how these dynamics are employed and harnessed together to improve the socio-economic life of the population. Every economic activity is driven by the quality of labour participation, hence, the need to focus attention on the economic characteristics of the municipality.

The productive capacity of a group of people located in a particular place is directly linked with the size of its productive workforce. This, in turn, also impacts directly on the socio-economic development of the people and place. It is important therefore to analyze the economic characteristics of the municipality.

The population census results provide data on the labour force and economic characteristics of the population of the Mfantseman municipality.

This chapter analyses the economic activities status of the population, classified as economically active and economically not active. The occupation, employment status and industry of employment are also analysed by age, and sex.

### **4.2 Economic activity status**

The economically active population consists of persons who either worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least one hour within the seven days preceding Census Night (September 26, 2010). This includes persons who were in paid employment, self-employment or who were contributing family workers; persons who did not work but had jobs to return to; and persons who were unemployed. The economically not active persons were those who did not work and were not seeking work within the seven days preceding Census Night. This includes homemakers, students, and retired persons, persons with disabilities and persons who were unable to work due to their age or ill-health.

#### **4.2.1 Economic activity status and sex**

Table 4.1 shows the activity status of the population of the municipal for persons aged 15 years and older. The data reveals that of the 87, 959 persons, 66.1 percent are economically active and that most of the people in this category are employed (93.8%). Only 6.2 percent of the economically active are unemployed of which over one-half (56.8%) are seeking work for the first time. Of the 33.9 percent economically not active persons, nearly three fifth (58.2%) are in full time education.

There is very little variation between the male and female economic activity status. Proportions of economically active males and females are respectively 67.5 percent and 65.0 percent. Also unemployed proportions for males and females are 6.3 percent and 6.2 percent respectively. Furthermore, employed females and males are respectively 93.8% and 93.7%.

Slightly greater proportion of females are economically not active (35.0%) as compared to males (32.5%) out of which, more males (61.4%) are in full time education as compared with females in the same category (56.2%).

**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	87,959	100.0	36,651	100.0	51,308	100.0
<b>Economically active</b>	<b>58,103</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>24,757</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>33,346</b>	<b>65.0</b>
<b>Employed</b>	<b>54,475</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>23,207</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>31,268</b>	<b>93.8</b>
<i>Worked</i>	51,627	94.8	22,180	95.6	29,447	94.2
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	2,732	5.0	979	4.2	1,753	5.6
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	116	0.2	48	0.2	68	0.2
<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>3,628</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1,550</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>2,078</b>	<b>6.2</b>
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	1,567	43.2	594	38.3	973	46.8
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	2,061	56.8	956	61.7	1,105	53.2
<b>Economically not active</b>	<b>29,856</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>11,894</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>17,962</b>	<b>35.0</b>
Did home duties (household chore)	4,731	15.8	1,423	12.0	3,308	18.4
Full time education	17,389	58.2	7,303	61.4	10,086	56.2
Pensioner/Retired	1,130	3.8	828	7.0	302	1.7
Disabled/Sick	1,185	4.0	488	4.1	697	3.9
Too old/young	3,544	11.9	987	8.3	2,557	14.2
Other	1,877	6.3	865	7.3	1,012	5.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 4.2.3 Economic activity status, by age and sex

The total population of the Mfantseman Municipal is reported by the 2010 PHC as 144,332 out of which 87,959 persons are 15 years and older, constituting 60.9 percent of the total population. Table 4.2 depicts the distribution of the economic activity status for persons 15 years and older by sex and age. The table shows that proportions of employed persons steadily increase with age, until it peaks at the 45-49 year group after which it declines sharply. The 45 - 49 years group has the highest percentage of the employed (91.5%). In the same age group, 2.5 percent are unemployed with 6.0 percent being economically not active.

Though the retirement age in Ghana for most public servants is 60 years and therefore one would have anticipated that persons in the 60-64 age group and older would have a higher percentage of the economically not active, only 25 percent of persons in this age category are economically not active. The same age group has 3.5 percent unemployed and 71.1 percent employed persons. This may be explained by the fact that a larger proportion of the Ghanaian working population is in the informal sector most of whom may be self-employed.

With regards to persons aged 15-19 years, 14.7 percent are employed, 3.4 are unemployed with the remaining 82.3 being economically not active. This phenomenon might be due to the fact that persons in that age bracket are usually students.

Females (51,308) are more than males (36,651). However, the proportion employed among males (63.3%) is higher than among females (60.9%). Proportions for unemployed males (4.2%) and females (4.1%) are almost the same whiles the economically not active female proportion (35.0%) is higher than male's (32.5%).

Among the males, those in the 45-49 years age group have the highest employment rate (93.7%) while that among the females falls in the age group 40-44 years (89.9%). In contrast, the lowest employment rate for both females (13.5%) and males (16.5%) fall in age group 15-19 years.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both sexes</b>								
Total	87,959	100.0	54,475	61.9	3,628	4.1	29,856	33.9
15 - 19	20,166	100.0	2,974	14.7	597	3	16,595	82.3
20 - 24	11,420	100.0	6,282	55	1,077	9.4	4,061	35.6
25 - 29	9,513	100.0	7,564	79.5	662	7	1,287	13.5
30 - 34	7,959	100.0	6,943	87.2	337	4.2	679	8.5
35 - 39	7,293	100.0	6,578	90.2	241	3.3	474	6.5
40 - 44	6,508	100.0	5,902	90.7	183	2.8	423	6.5
45 - 49	5,541	100.0	5,072	91.5	138	2.5	331	6
50 - 54	5,008	100.0	4,407	88	127	2.5	474	9.5
55 - 59	3,269	100.0	2,772	84.8	80	2.4	417	12.8
60 - 64	3,077	100.0	2,189	71.1	108	3.5	780	25.3
65+	8,205	100.0	3,792	46.2	78	1	4,335	52.8
<b>Male</b>								
Total	36,651	100.0	23,207	63.3	1,550	4.2	11,894	32.5
15 - 19	8,188	100.0	1,355	16.5	270	3.3	6,563	80.2
20 - 24	5,056	100.0	2,613	51.7	467	9.2	1,976	39.1
25 - 29	4,021	100.0	3,211	79.9	276	6.9	534	13.3
30 - 34	3,389	100.0	3,016	89	138	4.1	235	6.9
35 - 39	3,134	100.0	2,866	91.4	100	3.2	168	5.4
40 - 44	2,728	100.0	2,505	91.8	77	2.8	146	5.4
45 - 49	2,422	100.0	2,270	93.7	55	2.3	97	4
50 - 54	2,113	100.0	1,884	89.2	53	2.5	176	8.3
55 - 59	1,450	100.0	1,241	85.6	41	2.8	168	11.6
60 - 64	1,275	100.0	892	70	42	3.3	341	26.7
65+	2,875	100.0	1,354	47.1	31	1.1	1,490	51.8
<b>Female</b>								
Total	51,308	100.0	31,268	60.9	2,078	4.1	17,962	35
15 - 19	11,978	100.0	1,619	13.5	327	2.7	10,032	83.8
20 - 24	6,364	100.0	3,669	57.7	610	9.6	2,085	32.8
25 - 29	5,492	100.0	4,353	79.3	386	7	753	13.7
30 - 34	4,570	100.0	3,927	85.9	199	4.4	444	9.7
35 - 39	4,159	100.0	3,712	89.3	141	3.4	306	7.4
40 - 44	3,780	100.0	3,397	89.9	106	2.8	277	7.3
45 - 49	3,119	100.0	2,802	89.8	83	2.7	234	7.5
50 - 54	2,895	100.0	2,523	87.2	74	2.6	298	10.3
55 - 59	1,819	100.0	1,531	84.2	39	2.1	249	13.7
60 - 64	1,802	100.0	1,297	72	66	3.7	439	24.4
65+	5,330	100.0	2,438	45.7	47	0.9	2,845	53.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 4.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work a person was engaged in during the seven days preceding Census Night. The emphasis was on the work the person did during the reference period but not what he/she was trained to do.

In Table 4.3, which presents data on employed persons 15 years and older by occupation and sex, workers in service and sales represent the main occupational group (27.3%). Workers in skilled agriculture, forestry, and fishing occupational group (26.6%) come next followed by those in craft and related trades (22.9%). In contrast, only a small proportion of employed persons are in the technical and associated professionals (1.4%) and managerial categories (2.4%) with the least proportion of occupation being clerical support workers (1.1%).

There are more females (38.8%) than males (11.9%) in the service and sales occupation. Females in the craft and related trades (25.0%) are also more dominant than males (20.1%) in the municipality. On the other hand, the proportion of males in the skilled agricultural forestry and fishery (36.8%) is higher than females' (19.0%). It is worth noting that both the male and female proportions are the same (2.4%) for managerial and professional occupations.

**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	54,475	100.0	23,207	100.0	31,268	100.0
Managers	1,291	2.4	551	2.4	740	2.4
Professionals	3,253	6.0	1,857	8.0	1,396	4.5
Technicians and associate professionals	783	1.4	551	2.4	232	0.7
Clerical support workers	614	1.1	399	1.7	215	0.7
Service and sales workers	14,875	27.3	2,752	11.9	12,123	38.8
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	14,492	26.6	8,543	36.8	5,949	19.0
Craft and related trades workers	12,474	22.9	4,662	20.1	7,812	25.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,875	5.3	2,753	11.9	122	0.4
Elementary occupations	3,732	6.9	1,065	4.6	2,667	8.5
Other occupations	86	0.2	74	0.3	12	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.4 Industry

Table 4.4 presents the industrial activities of employed persons 15 years and older by sex. The table shows that there are three major industries of employment in the Mfantseman Municipality, namely, agriculture, forestry and fishing (27.0%), the wholesale and retail trade /repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (23.7%) and manufacturing (15.3%) industries.

Agriculture, forestry, and fishing (37.0%) is the major industry for males followed by wholesale and retail (13.1%). Construction (8.5%) and manufacturing (8.4%) industries also employ sizable proportions of the male population. On the other hand, retail and trade (31.6%) is the major industry for females followed by manufacturing (20.5%) and agriculture, forestry and fishing (19.6%).

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	54,475	100.0	23,207	100.0	31,268	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	14,730	27.0	8,589	37.0	6,141	19.6
Mining and quarrying	285	0.5	185	0.8	100	0.3
Manufacturing	8,360	15.3	1,959	8.4	6,401	20.5
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	90	0.2	80	0.3	10	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	208	0.4	123	0.5	85	0.3
Construction	1,997	3.7	1,961	8.5	36	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	12,926	23.7	3,042	13.1	9,884	31.6
Transportation and storage	2,567	4.7	2,479	10.7	88	0.3
Accommodation and food service activities	4,919	9.0	504	2.2	4,415	14.1
Information and communication	145	0.3	114	0.5	31	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	244	0.4	145	0.6	99	0.3
Real estate activities	7	0.0	7	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	528	1.0	242	1.0	286	0.9
Administrative and support service activities	315	0.6	239	1.0	76	0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	629	1.2	458	2.0	171	0.5
Education	2,569	4.7	1,387	6.0	1,182	3.8
Human health and social work activities	590	1.1	257	1.1	333	1.1
Arts entertainment and recreation	359	0.7	320	1.4	39	0.1
Other service activities	2,699	5.0	999	4.3	1,700	5.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	298	0.5	109	0.5	189	0.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	10	0.0	8	0.0	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.5 Employment status

The employment status data are presented in Table 4.5. The table shows that 64.7 percent of the work force is self-employed without employees. The percentage of females in this category is 74.6 percent and 51.3 percent for males. A few self-employed persons (4.8%) have also employed other employees, which is more common with the male self-employed (5.9%) than females (4.0%).

The proportion of employed people who are employees is 19.4 percent. Comparatively, more of the male proportion (32.0%) is employees than females (10.1%) [See Fig. 4.1]. Contributing family workers for both sexes constitute 5.6 percent while apprentices form 3.1 percent. Furthermore, contributing family workers are common among females (6.6%) than males (4.2%). Similarly, apprenticeship is also popular among the female population (3.2%)

than male population (2.9%). However, domestic employees (house helps) report a total of 0.4 percent for both males and females.

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

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	54,475	100.0	23,207	100.0	31,268	100.0
Employee	10,594	19.4	7,433	32.0	3,161	10.1
Self-employed without employee(s)	35,255	64.7	11,914	51.3	23,341	74.6
Self-employed with employee(s)	2,637	4.8	1,377	5.9	1,260	4.0
Casual worker	938	1.7	674	2.9	264	0.8
Contributing family worker	3,059	5.6	982	4.2	2,077	6.6
Apprentice	1,674	3.1	683	2.9	991	3.2
Domestic employee (Househelp)	239	0.4	99	0.4	140	0.4
Other	79	0.1	45	0.2	34	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population Housing and Census

Figure 4.1 shows the employment status of the employed population 15 years and older by sex in the municipality. The figure clearly shows employment statuses that are dominant by the heights and which of them are male or female dominant by the colouring of the blocks.

**Figure 4.1: Employment status of the employed population 15 years and older by sex**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population Housing and Census

## 4.6 Employment sector

According to Table 4.6 which indicates data on employment sector, the private informal sector is the largest employer (88.5%) in the municipality. The proportion of employed females working in the private informal sector is 92.5 percent while that of males is 83.1 percent.

About 4.9 percent of the workforce is employed in the private formal sector with males (7.4%) outnumbering females (3.0%). The public sector, comprising of Government

Ministries, Departments and Agencies, employs only 6.2 percent of the total employed population aged 15 years and older. The proportion of males and females employed in the public sector is 8.8 percent and 4.3 percent respectively. The semi-public/parastatal and NGOs (local and international), however, reports the least percent of 0.3 in the municipality.

**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	54,475	100.0	23,207	100.0	31,268	100.0
Public (Government)	3,372	6.2	2,032	8.8	1,340	4.3
Private Formal	2,646	4.9	1,722	7.4	924	3.0
Private Informal	48,214	88.5	19,288	83.1	28,926	92.5
Semi-Public/Parastatal	41	0.1	32	0.1	9	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	188	0.3	121	0.5	67	0.2
Other International Organizations	14	0.0	12	0.1	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



# **CHAPTER FIVE**

## **INFORMATION COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY**

### **5.1 Introduction**

Information Communications Technology (ICT) has become an important component of socioeconomic development. Therefore, government has put in place various policies and programmes to expand the ICT infrastructure and make ICT accessible to the populace.

The 2010 PHC collected data on ownership and usage of ICT facilities and services on both individuals/persons aged 12 years and older, and households. Persons using internet facility refers to those who have access to internet facility at home, internet café, mobile phone or other mobile device.

This chapter analyses access to these ICT facilities by individuals and households in the Mfantseman municipality.

### **5.2 Ownership of mobile phones**

In 2003, the cellular phone formally became the most widely-used telecommunication tool in the world and has been spreading around the world faster than any telecommunication technology (Castells et al. 2004). Research shows that the increasing global diffusion of mobile tele-communication has contributed to narrowing the gap in telephone usage between developed and less developed countries (Geser, 2004). Ghana became a beneficiary of this global diffusion of mobile telecommunication, when in 2003; mobile telephones became the primary mode of communication for social and business activities for the majority of Ghanaians (Ayensu, 2003).

Table 5.1 shows the distribution of the population 12 years and older in the municipality that own mobile phones or use internet facility by sex. There are 98,688 persons out of which 42.6 percent are males.

The proportion of the total population who own mobile phones are 45.9 percent. Out of the male population, 49.8 percent own mobile phones while 43.1 percent of females own the facility.

### **5.3 Use of internet**

The internet has become a very convenient communication facility for people, businesses and organizations. The popular uses of the Internet include electronic mailing (e-mail), online research and data processing, conducting business transactions and shopping (e-commerce) and social networking. There are 6,619 internet users in the municipality which is 6.7 percent of the municipality's total population. From Table 5.1, the proportion of male users of internet (6.9%) is slightly higher than the corresponding female users (6.5%).

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	98,688	100.0	45,305	45.9	6,619	6.7
Male	41,998	100.0	20,899	49.8	2,906	6.9
Female	56,690	100.0	24,406	43.1	3,713	6.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 5.4 Households ownership of desktop or laptop computer

Desktop and laptop computers are important for accessing and processing information, communicating on the internet via electronic mail and other similar services. Table 5.2 presents the distribution of households with desktop/laptop computers, fixed telephone lines and sex of household head. The data indicate that out of the 35,673 households in the Mfantseman municipality, male households constitute 53.0 percent. A total of 1,741 which is 4.9 percent of households in the municipality own desktop or laptop computers. This is made up of 6.7 percent male headed households and 2.8 percent female headed households.

**Table 5.2: Households having desktop/laptop computers by sex of head**

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	35,673	100.0	1,741	4.9
Male	18,897	53.0	1,269	6.7
Female	16,776	47.0	472	2.8

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). As a result, PWDs face a wide range of life challenges because disability, in whatever form or type, can reduce an individual's ability to function to his/her full potential. Disability can limit an individual's full participation in a number of activities in life. Estimates from the World Health Organisation (WHO) show that there are more than 600 million PWDs in the world, of which approximately 80 percent live in low-income countries (Ayiku, 2012).

Ensuring care for PWDs and aiding them to become prolific citizens is a significant aspect of national development. The government has enacted the Disability Act to address issues of high poverty among PWDs due to low levels of education and lack of employable skills, inaccessible public transport, and unfriendly environmental facilities such as the widespread absence of ramps for PWDs and uncovered drains and gutters. Knowing the characteristics and understanding the numbers of PWDs and their circumstances therefore, can enhance policies that address barriers that prevent them from participating more effectively in national development.

In an attempt to understand the situation of PWDs as a guide for policy formulation, the Ghana Statistical Service, for the first time, collected specific data on PWDs in the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The areas discussed in this chapter are distribution of population with disability, types of disability and distribution of disability population by type of locality.

### 6.2 Population with disability

Table 6.1 presents the population of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in the Mfantseman municipality by sex and locality of residence. There are 5,272 PWDs representing 3.7 percent of the municipality's population. Females are a little more likely to be disabled (3.9%) than males (3.3%). Table 6.1 further shows that the proportion of females with sight or hearing impairment (58.0% and 12.5%) are respectively higher than the corresponding male proportions (49.4% and 10.1%). In contrast, the percentages of male PWDs with speech, physical or intellectual disabilities (13.2%, 28.4% and 0.4%) are higher than those of corresponding females (7.8%, 27.0 and 0.3%). Furthermore, there are relatively more males (9.7%) with emotional disabilities than females (7.4%).

**Table 6.1: Disability type by type of locality and sex**

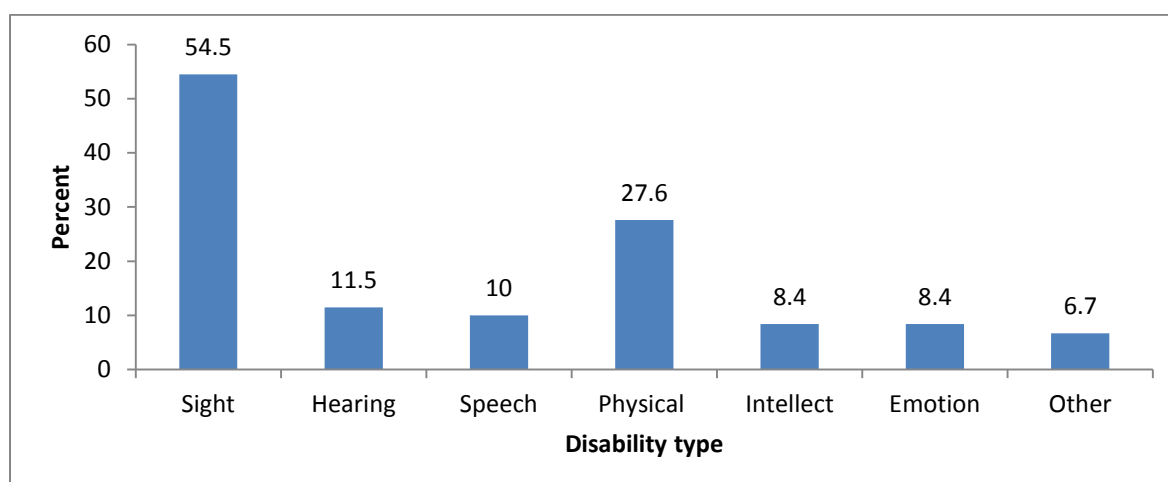
Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>All localities</b>						
Total	144,332	100.0	64,923	100.0	79,409	100.0
Without disability	139,060	96.3	62,775	96.7	76,285	96.1
With disability	5,272	3.7	2,148	3.3	3,124	3.9
Sight	2,875	54.5	1,062	49.4	1,813	58.0
Hearing	608	11.5	218	10.1	390	12.5
Speech	527	10.0	284	13.2	243	7.8
Physical	1,454	27.6	609	28.4	845	27.0
Intellect	441	8.4	230	0.4	211	0.3
Emotion	441	8.4	209	9.7	232	7.4
Other	352	6.7	134	6.2	218	7.0
<b>Urban</b>						
Total	93,641	100.0	42,730	100.0	50,911	100.0
Without disability	90,564	96.7	41,421	96.9	49,143	96.5
With disability	3,077	3.3	1,309	3.1	1,768	3.5
Sight	1,584	51.5	619	47.3	965	54.6
Hearing	333	10.8	120	9.2	213	12.0
Speech	335	10.9	177	13.5	158	8.9
Physical	860	27.9	379	29.0	481	27.2
Intellect	290	9.4	149	0.3	141	0.3
Emotion	287	9.3	136	10.4	151	8.5
Other	249	8.1	97	7.4	152	8.6
<b>Rural</b>						
Total	50,691	100.0	22,193	100.0	28,498	100.0
Without disability	48,496	95.7	21,354	96.2	27,142	95.2
With disability	2,195	4.3	839	3.8	1,356	4.8
Sight	1,291	58.8	443	52.8	848	62.5
Hearing	275	12.5	98	11.7	177	13.1
Speech	192	8.7	107	12.8	85	6.3
Physical	594	27.1	230	27.4	364	26.8
Intellect	151	6.9	81	0.4	70	0.2
Emotion	154	7.0	73	8.7	81	6.0
Other	103	4.7	37	4.4	66	4.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 6.3 Type of disability

The six major types of disability reported in the population with disability in Ghana at the 2010 PHC are all found in the Mfantseman Municipality. Table 6.1 shows the distribution of PWDs by type of disability in the Municipality. The data indicates that loss of sight is the highest form of disability in the municipality (54.5%) followed by physical (27.6%) and hearing disabilities (11.5%). Person with speech disability recorded 10 percent while both intellect and emotion disability recorded 8.4 percent. 'Other' types of disability are 6.7 percent in the municipality (See Fig. 6.1).

**Figure 6.1: Types of disability**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 6.4 Distribution by type of locality

Table 6.1 also shows that the PWDs vary among rural and urban households in the municipality. PWDs are a little more concentrated in the rural areas (4.3%) than the urban areas (3.3%). In both localities, more females than males are disabled (3.5% versus 3.1% in the urban areas and 4.8% versus 3.8% in the rural areas). While PWDs among urban populations are more than corresponding rural population for all disability types, proportions with disability is higher among rural populations than urban populations for two disability types, namely, sight and hearing. For the urban and rural populations, sight disability has the highest proportions (51.5% for urban and 58.8%) while other types of disability (8.1% for urban and 4.7% for rural) has the lowest proportions.

## 6.5 Disability and activity status

Table 6.2 presents economic activity status of PWDs by sex. The table shows that of 87,959 persons 15 years and older in the municipality, 4,593 have disabilities. Nearly half (49.8%) of the PWDs are employed with 2.7 percent unemployed. The remaining 47.5 percent are economically not active.

Sight (1,361) and physical disabilities (483) are highest forms of disability. However, the employed (52.3%) has the highest proportion among persons with sight related disabilities while the economically not active (61.2%) are highest among persons with physical disabilities.

There are more female (2,821) PWDs than males (1,772). Male and female proportions of PWDs who are employed are 52 percent and 48.4 percent respectively. However employed male PWDs (52%) are more than economically not active male PWDs (45%) while employed female PWDs (48.4%) are less than economically active female PWDs (49%). Proportions of unemployed male and female PWDs are 2.9 percent and 2.6 percent respectively.

Sight and physical disabilities remain the highest forms of disability among males and females. For sight disabilities, employed female (49.8%) and male (56.9%) PWDs are more than the corresponding economically not active female (48.3%) and male (41.1%) PWDs whiles for the physically disabled, the economically not active PWDs for both male (60.1%) and female (61.9%) are more than the employed male (36.3%) and female (35.9%) PWDs.

**Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability by 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>								
<b>Total</b>	87,959	100.0	54,475	61.9	3,628	4.1	29,856	33.9
Without disability	83,366	100.0	52,189	62.6	3,502	4.2	27,675	33.2
With disability	4,593	100.0	2,286	49.8	126	2.7	2,181	47.5
Sight	2,603	100.0	1,361	52.3	51	2	1,191	45.8
Hearing	504	100.0	221	43.8	20	4	263	52.2
Speech	396	100.0	188	47.5	16	4	192	48.5
Physical	1,339	100.0	483	36.1	37	2.8	819	61.2
Intellect	345	100.0	136	39.4	7	2	202	58.6
Emotion	281	100.0	134	47.7	11	3.9	136	48.4
Other	87,959	100.0	54,475	61.9	3,628	4.1	29,856	33.9
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Total</b>	36,651	100.0	23,207	63.3	1,550	4.2	11,894	32.5
Without disability	34,879	100.0	22,285	63.9	1,498	4.3	11,096	31.8
With disability	1,772	100.0	922	52	52	2.9	798	45
Sight	912	100.0	519	56.9	18	2	375	41.1
Hearing	173	100.0	83	48	8	4.6	82	47.4
Speech	206	100.0	91	44.2	10	4.9	105	51
Physical	534	100.0	194	36.3	19	3.6	321	60.1
Intellect	171	100.0	73	42.7	4	2.3	94	55
Emotion	169	100.0	90	53.3	8	4.7	71	42
Other	109	100.0	52	47.7	8	7.3	49	45
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	51,308	100.0	31,268	60.9	2,078	4.1	17,962	35
Without disability	48,487	100.0	29,904	61.7	2,004	4.1	16,579	34.2
With disability	2,821	100.0	1,364	48.4	74	2.6	1,383	49
Sight	1,691	100.0	842	49.8	33	2	816	48.3
Hearing	331	100.0	138	41.7	12	3.6	181	54.7
Speech	190	100.0	97	51.1	6	3.2	87	45.8
Physical	805	100.0	289	35.9	18	2.2	498	61.9
Intellect	174	100.0	63	36.2	3	1.7	108	62.1
Emotion	202	100.0	110	54.5	9	4.5	83	41.1
Other	172	100.0	82	47.7	3	1.7	87	50.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 6.6 Disability, education and literacy

Disability types and level of education for persons 3 years and older are shown in Table 6.3. Generally, education increases the employment prospects of all persons in Ghana, including persons with disability. Therefore, the government and several social welfare organisations have been implementing policies to increase access of persons with disability to education at all levels. Table 6.3 presents PWDs three years and older disaggregated by level of education and disability type. Among the several types of disabilities, 1,176 persons with sight impairment have never attended school, followed by those with physical (741) and hearing (319) disabilities. One hundred and thirty-seven (137) of those with ‘other’ forms of disability have never attended school, the lowest number in that category. Additionally, for PWDs with some level of education, about 1,013 persons have middle education, with persons with sight disability (623) the highest among those with middle education. Only 12 PWDs has post graduate (certificate, diploma, masters, PhD) level of education. The highest

was 7 among those with sight and physical disability. No PWDs with hearing and speech impairments has tertiary education.

Male-female distribution from Table 6.3 shows there are more females (3,079) with all kinds of disability than males (2,075). Female PWDs who have never attended school (1,590) outnumber their male counterparts (578). The number of male PWDs who attained middle level of education (573) outnumbers the females (440). While 11 male PWDs attained post graduate (certificate, diploma, masters, PhD) level of education, only one (1) of their female counterparts did.

Additionally, sight impairment is more prevalent among females who have never attended school (910) than males (266).

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

Type of disability	Total	Never attend	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS	Total	Never attend	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS
<b>Both Sexes</b>										
Total	132,146	26,397	12,525	72,420	20,804	100.0	20	9.5	54.8	15.7
No disability	126,992	24,229	12,374	70,241	20,148	100.0	19.1	9.7	55.3	15.9
With a disability	5,154	2,168	151	2,179	656	100.0	42.1	2.9	42.3	12.7
Sight	2,833	1,176	70	1,147	440	100.0	41.5	2.5	40.5	15.5
Hearing	599	319	25	220	35	100.0	53.3	4.2	36.7	5.8
Speech	509	239	29	211	30	100.0	47	5.7	41.5	5.9
Physical	1,434	741	24	554	115	100.0	51.7	1.7	38.6	8
Intellectual	413	187	13	174	39	100.0	45.3	3.1	42.1	9.4
Emotional	427	144	14	217	52	100.0	33.7	3.3	50.8	12.2
Other	336	137	9	153	37	100.0	40.8	2.7	45.5	11
<b>Male</b>										
Total	58,790	8,633	6,329	34,301	9,527	100.0	14.7	10.8	58.3	16.2
No disability	56,715	8,055	6,245	33,190	9,225	100.0	14.2	11	58.5	16.3
With a disability	2,075	578	84	1,111	302	100.0	27.9	4	53.5	14.6
Sight	1,036	266	39	562	169	100.0	25.7	3.8	54.2	16.3
Hearing	212	85	9	98	20	100.0	40.1	4.2	46.2	9.4
Speech	274	108	14	129	23	100.0	39.4	5.1	47.1	8.4
Physical	598	184	18	317	79	100.0	30.8	3	53	13.2
Intellectual	211	82	7	98	24	100.0	38.9	3.3	46.4	11.4
Emotional	199	58	9	102	30	100.0	29.1	4.5	51.3	15.1
Other	130	32	3	76	19	100.0	24.6	2.3	58.5	14.6
<b>Female</b>										
Total	73,356	17,764	6,196	38,119	11,277	100.0	24.2	8.4	52	15.4
No disability	70,277	16,174	6,129	37,051	10,923	100.0	23	8.7	52.7	15.5
With a disability	3,079	1,590	67	1,068	354	100.0	51.6	2.2	34.7	11.5
Sight	1,797	910	31	585	271	100.0	50.6	1.7	32.6	15.1
Hearing	387	234	16	122	15	100.0	60.5	4.1	31.5	3.9
Speech	235	131	15	82	7	100.0	55.7	6.4	34.9	3
Physical	836	557	6	237	36	100.0	66.6	0.7	28.3	4.3
Intellectual	202	105	6	76	15	100.0	52	3	37.6	7.4
Emotional	228	86	5	115	22	100.0	37.7	2.2	50.4	9.6
Other	206	105	6	77	18	100.0	51	2.9	37.4	8.7

# CHAPTER SEVEN

## AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

### 7.1 Introduction

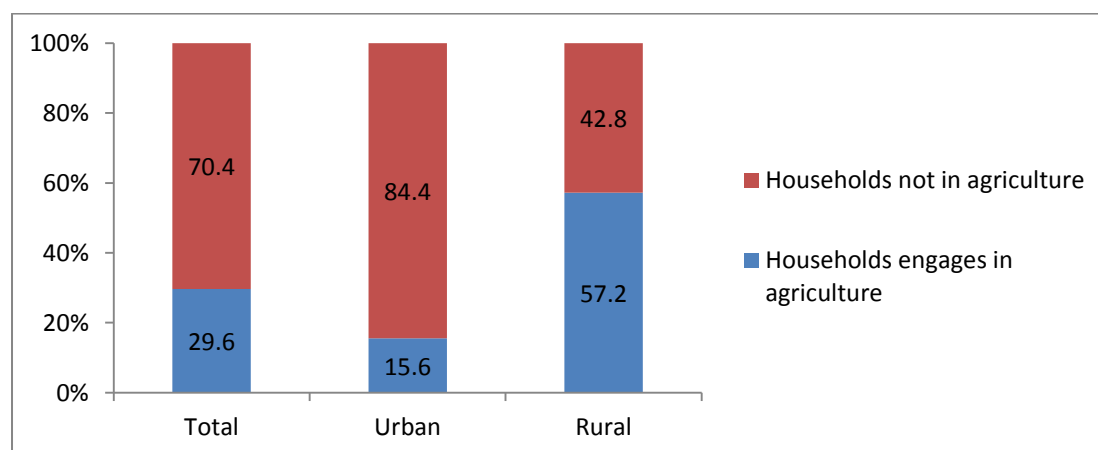
Ghana's economy is regarded as agrarian, largely due to the sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) generally, labour absorption and to foreign exchange earnings. The contribution of agriculture to foreign exchange earnings averaged 45 percent in the 1990s but dropped to 40 percent in the 2000s (ISSER 2000, 2011). The sector's contribution to GDP also declined from over 40 percent in the 1990s to 30 percent in the 2000s (ISSER, 2000, 2011).

Agriculture plays an important role in the socio-economic development of the Mfantseman municipality. The agricultural sector employs about 27 percent of the economically active population. The main agricultural sub-sectors include crops, livestock, fisheries, agro forestry and non-traditional commodities. This chapter presents data on the agricultural activities in the municipality, with a key focus on households in agriculture and types of farming activities.

### 7.2 Households in agriculture

Figure 7.1 shows the percentage of households engaged in agricultural activities by type of locality in the municipality. The table clearly shows that a greater proportion of households (70.4%) in the municipality are not engaged in agriculture. The proportion not engaged in agriculture (84.4%) in urban households far exceeds proportion engaged in agriculture (15.6%). However, there are more households engaged in agriculture (57.2%) in rural settings than households not engaged in agriculture.

**Figure 7.1: Percentage of households engaged in agricultural by type of locality**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 7.2.1 Types of farming activities

In the 2010 PHC, an agricultural household was defined as one in which at least one person in the household was engaged in farming/fishing/animal husbandry. Four types of agricultural activities are considered: crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming. Table 7.1 presents households engaged in agricultural activities in the municipality by



locality of residence. The table shows that there are 10,568 agricultural households in the municipality of which more are rural (65.1%) than urban (34.9%) households. Thus agricultural activities are more prevalent in the rural than urban households (See also Fig. 7.2).

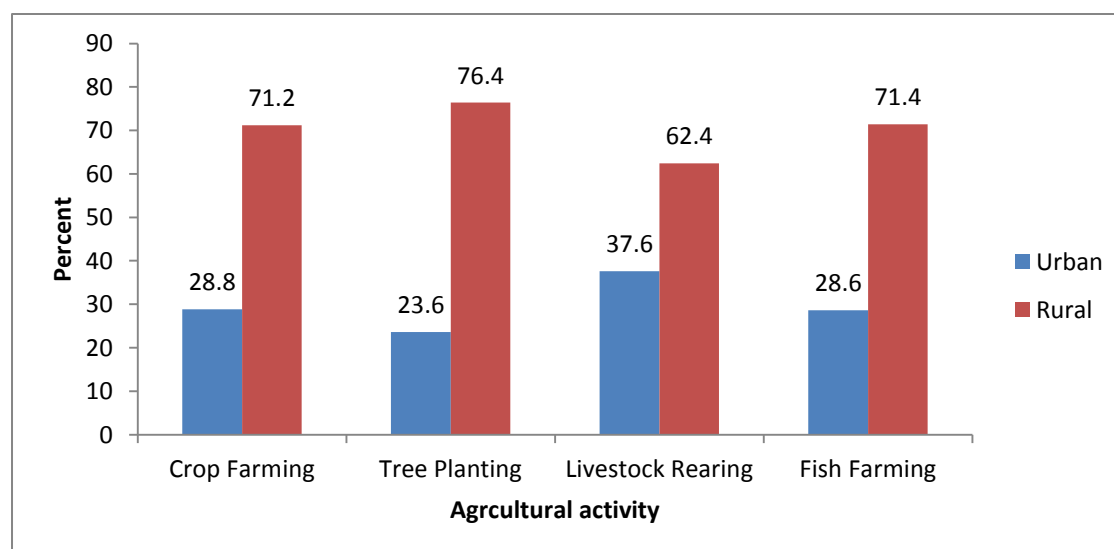
Crop farming has the largest number of households (8,819) with 28.8 percent of urban and 71.2 percent rural households engaged in the activity. This is followed by livestock rearing which 37.6 percent urban and 62.4 percent rural households are engaged in. Only a very small number of households (21) are engaged in tree growing of which more than three quarters (76.4%) of rural household are engaged in.

**Table 7.1: Household agricultural activities by locality**

Agricultural activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total Households</b>	35,673	100.0	23,650	66.3	12,023	33.7
Households engages in Agriculture	10,568	100.0	3,689	34.9	6,879	65.1
Crop Farming	8,819	100.0	2,536	28.8	6,283	71.2
Tree Planting	348	100.0	82	23.6	266	76.4
Livestock Rearing	4,080	100.0	1,535	37.6	2,545	62.4
Fish Farming	21	100.0	6	28.6	15	71.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Figure 7.2: Percentage of households engaged in agricultural activities by type of locality**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 7.3 Types of livestock and keepers

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity after crop farming. Table 7.2 shows the types of livestock reared in the municipality and the number of keepers for

each type of livestock. There are a total of 98,582 livestock of varied species in the municipality. There are also 5,675 livestock keepers. These figures give an average of 17 livestock per keeper. Among the ruminants and other hoofed animals, the top four are goats (23.9%), sheep (7.5%), pig (3.2%) and cattle (1.4%) with 39.2%, 11.0 percent, 2.1 percent and 0.8 percent of keepers respectively. The average animal per keeper for goat, sheep, pig and cattle are therefore 10.6, 11.8, 26.7 and 31.0 respectively. With regards to other ruminants (non-traditional livestock), grass-cutters constitute 0.3 percent with 0.5 percent of keepers and subsequent animal per keeper of 10.5, rabbits make 0.2 percent of animals with 0.3 percent of keepers and an average of 9.4 animals per keeper

Furthermore, chickens that constitute the largest proportion (59.4%) of livestock are reared by 42.5 percent of keepers; guinea fowls (0.5%) are reared by 0.5 percent of keepers, 0.2 percent of doves are kept by 0.2 percent of keepers and approximately 1.0 percent of ducks are reared by 1.3 percent of keepers. Overall, chicken, goat and sheep are kept by 5,258 out of the total 5,675 animal keepers, constituting 92.7 percent.

**Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers**

Livestock/Other animals	Livestock, birds, fishes and other		Keepers		Average per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	98,582	100	5,675	100	17.4
Beehives	0	0	0	0	0
Cattle	1,366	1.4	44	0.8	31
Chicken	58,544	59.4	2,412	42.5	24.3
Dove	164	0.2	14	0.2	11.7
Duck	877	0.9	71	1.3	12.4
Goat	23,576	23.9	2,223	39.2	10.6
Grass-cutter	294	0.3	28	0.5	10.5
Guinea fowl	474	0.5	27	0.5	17.6
Ostrich	122	0.1	7	0.1	17.4
Pig	3,145	3.2	118	2.1	26.7
Rabbit	170	0.2	18	0.3	9.4
Sheep	7,360	7.5	623	11	11.8
Silk worm	161	0.2	11	0.2	14.6
Snail	150	0.2	2	0	75
Turkey	137	0.1	10	0.2	13.7
Other (specify)	149	0.2	45	0.8	3.3
Fish farming	1,520	1.5	12	0.2	126.7
Inland fishing	0	0	0	0	0
Marine fishing	373	0.4	10	0.2	37.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# **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 centres especially has been worsened due to rapid rates of urbanization. Concerns for human wellbeing and health conditions related with housing led to the introduction of housing questions 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 such as 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 focuses on housing conditions that pertained in the Mfantseman municipality in 2010. It discusses the housing stock, type of dwelling, room occupancy, holding and tenancy, lighting and cooking facilities, bathing and toilet facilities, waste disposal and source of water for domestic use among others.

### **8.2 Housing stock**

Table 8.1 presents the population, households and stock of houses for total country, the Central Region and the Mfantseman Municipal by locality of residence. The table shows that the total population for the country is 24,658,823 of which the total household population is 24,076,327 with a total of 3,392,745 houses. The total number of households in the country is 5,467,054 with mean number of households per house of 1.6 and population per house as 7.1 persons. The mean household size is 4.4 persons.

Furthermore at the regional level, the total population is 2,201,863 with total household population of 2,113,766 and 346,699 houses. There are 526,763 households in the Central Region with an average household per house of 1.5 and population per house of 6.1 persons. The average household size is 4 persons.

The Mfantseman municipality has a total of 144,332 persons with rural–urban distribution of 35.1 and 64.9 percent respectively. The municipality has a total household population of 135,823 of which 89,570 are urban household population and 46,253 are rural household population. There are a total of 21,529 houses in Mfantseman of which 12,112 are found in urban localities and 9,417 in rural localities. There are 35,673 households in the municipality comprising of 23,650 urban and 12,023 rural households. The mean number of households per house is 1.7, 2.0 in the urban localities and 1.3 in rural localities. The average population per house is 6.3 persons at the district level and the urban average (7.4) is more than one-and-a-half times the rural average (4.9). The average household size for the municipality is 3.8 persons which is very close to same as the regional average of 4.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,201,863	144,332	93,641	50,691
Total household population	24,076,327	2,113,766	135,823	89,570	46,253
Number of houses	3,392,745	346,699	21,529	12,112	9,417
Number of households	5,467,054	526,763	35,673	23,650	12,023
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.7	2	1.3
Population per house*	7.1	6.1	6.3	7.4	4.9
Average household size	4.4	4	3.8	3.8	3.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.3 Type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangement

#### 8.3.1 Type of dwelling units

Table 8.2 presents types of dwelling units for the country and the municipality by sex and locality of residence. The table shows that there are 35,673 dwelling units. Majority of the dwelling units in the municipality are compound houses (59.9%). Separate house (25.3%) is another common dwelling unit in the municipality. Flat or apartment houses constitute 6.4 percent of dwelling units with semi-detached house forming 5.0 percent. The following dwelling units have figures less than one percent each; tent, huts/Buildings on different compound, living quarters attached to office/shop (0.2%), improvised home/kiosk/container (0.7%) and huts/Buildings on same compound (0.6%).

For the whole municipality, the proportion of male-headed households living in separate houses (26.2%) outnumbers that of female-headed households (24.4%). Contrary, the proportion of female-headed households living in compound houses (61.8%) is greater than males (58.2). Only a small number of households live in flat/apartments of which male-headed households (7.1%) dominates the females' (5.6%). Improvised dwelling units such as tents (0.1%), kiosks and containers (0.5%), attachments to shops or offices (0.2%) together constitute less than 1.0 percent of dwelling units among female-headed households but 1.2 percent among male-headed households.

Furthermore, the proportion of separate houses is higher among rural (37.1%) than urban (19.3%) households. The percentage of compound houses is also higher in rural (62.7%) than urban (54.3%) households. As expected, the proportion of huts (same compound) is slightly higher in rural localities (0.7%) than urban localities (0.6%). Conversely, the proportion of huts in different compounds is higher in urban (0.2%) than rural (0.1%) households. Similarly, the proportion of improvised homes (containers and kiosks) is higher in urban (0.9%) as compared to rural (0.3%) localities. Flats/apartments are more prevalent in urban (8.5%) than rural (2.2%) localities. Due to housing deficits especially in the urban towns, more uncompleted buildings are occupied in urban (1.7%) than in rural (0.8%) households.

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

Type of dwelling	Total		District					
	Country	Region	Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	526,763	35,673	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	158,608	9,040	25.3	26.2	24.4	19.3	37.1
Semi-detached house	391,548	36,734	1,794	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.5	4.2
Flat/Apartment	256,355	22,889	2,279	6.4	7.1	5.6	8.5	2.2
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	286,740	21,362	59.9	58.2	61.8	62.7	54.3
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	8,432	231	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	1,817	68	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Tent	10,343	937	54	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	3,674	249	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.3
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,559	70	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	4,370	502	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	0.8
Other	9,846	1,003	24	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.3.2 House ownership

Owning a house in Ghana as in many other countries is the dream of many citizens. Table 8.3 presents ownership status of dwellings by sex of head of households and locality of residence. From the table, number of houses owned by members of the household in the municipality is 15,680 with male-headed (8,322) being greater than their female-headed (7,358) household counterparts. More houses are owned by household members in urban (9,307) than rural (6,373) localities.

The table shows that there are 10,143 houses owned by relatives who are not household members in the municipality out of which 4,904 are occupied by male-headed households with the remaining 5,239 occupied by female-headed households. There are more of such houses owned by relative not a household member in the urban (6,571) than rural (3,572) localities.

There are also 8,734 dwelling units owned by other private individuals (not relatives) with those occupied by male-headed households (6,860) outnumbering those occupied by female-headed (1,874) households. Only 239 of the dwelling units in the municipality are owned by private employers with majority of them being occupied by male-headed households (163) which are also mostly located in the urban localities (190).

Similarly, 396 of the dwelling units in the municipality are owned by public/Government which are predominantly occupied by male-headed households (233) and are mostly located in the urban localities (320). Furthermore, only a few (280) of dwelling units are owned through mortgage system; occupied by 183 male-headed households and 97 female-headed households, and in 246 urban and 34 rural localities.

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

Ownership status	Total		District				
	Country	Region	Total	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	526,763	35,673	18,897	16,776	23,650	12,023
Owned by household member	2,883,236	272,070	15,680	8,322	7,358	9,307	6,373
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,896	280	183	97	246	34
Relative not a household member	851,630	115,683	10,143	4,904	5,239	6,571	3,572
Other private individual	1,439,021	118,549	8,734	4,990	3,744	6,860	1,874
Private employer	83,610	5,191	239	163	76	190	49
Other private agency	21,123	1,788	96	44	52	76	20
Public/Government ownership	118,804	7,496	396	233	163	320	76
Other	24,000	2,090	105	58	47	80	25

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.4 Construction materials

### 8.4.1 Materials for outer walls

Table 8.4 shows the main construction materials for outer walls of dwellings. Walls of dwelling units in Mfantseman municipality are made of two main construction materials: cement block/concrete (70.2%) and mud brick/earth (24.4%). Walls of few dwelling units are made of wood (1.8%), landcrete (1.1%) and palm leaf/ thatch (grass)/raffia (0.8%).

The proportion of dwelling units with outer walls made of cement or concrete is predominant in urban (82.7%) than rural (47.8%) localities. In contrast, the proportion of houses made of mud brick/earth is relatively higher in rural (45.3%) than urban (12.7%) localities. Urban localities' use of wood is slightly higher (1.9%) than that of rural (1.7%). However, the use of landcrete is more common in rural (2.8%) than urban (0.2%) localities.

**Table 8.4: Construction materials for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality**

Material for Outer wall	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	567,051	37,936	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	206,207	9,257	24.4	12.7	45.3
Wood	200,594	10,461	683	1.8	1.9	1.7
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	2,698	175	0.5	0.4	0.5
Stone	11,330	942	61	0.2	0.2	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,389	189	0.5	0.5	0.5
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	325,673	26,624	70.2	82.7	47.8
Landcrete	104,270	10,996	432	1.1	0.2	2.8
Bamboo	8,206	766	46	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,295	287	0.8	1.0	0.2
Other	39,206	2,624	182	0.5	0.2	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.4.2 Materials for floor

The appearance, quality and health status of a house is greatly influenced by materials used for the floor of the house. Some floor materials are easily contaminated while others are difficult to clean or disinfect. Table 8.5 presents main construction materials for the floor of dwelling units by locality of residence. Floors are largely made of cement or concrete (87.9%) and earth or mud brick (9.1%). The proportion of floors made of vinyl tiles (0.6%), ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles (1.1%) and terrazzo/terrazzo tiles (0.4%) put together is 2.1 percent.

From the table, on the average, higher proportions of the urban dwellings (89.2%) than rural (85.3%) use cement for their floor. In rural localities, 12.5 percent of floors are constructed from earth/mud compared to 7.4 percent in urban localities. The proportion of urban houses with floors made of vinyl tiles, ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles and terrazzo/terrazzo tiles put together is 2.6 percent compared with rural 1.1 percent.

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

Materials for the floor	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	526,763	35,673	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	59,543	3,259	9.1	7.4	12.5
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	448,599	31,343	87.9	89.2	85.3
Stone	32,817	2,192	87	0.2	0.2	0.4
Burnt brick	6,537	718	45	0.1	0.1	0.2
Wood	52,856	1,924	129	0.4	0.4	0.3
Vinyl tiles	57,032	3,378	203	0.6	0.7	0.4
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	5,534	389	1.1	1.3	0.6
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,669	154	0.4	0.6	0.1
Other	15,567	1,206	64	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.4.3 Materials for roof

Table 8.6 shows main construction materials for roofing dwelling units by locality of residence. Two main materials are used as roofing for dwelling units in the municipality. They are Slate/Asbestos (57.2%) and metal sheets (36.2%). Other roofing materials are not common in the municipality with each of them below one percent except thatch/palm leaf or raffia which recorded 1.9 percent.

Metal sheet (59.6%) is the most commonly used roofing material in rural localities. In contrast, Slate/Asbestos (70.1%) is more prevalent in the urban localities. The reverse is the case for the second widely used roofing materials for urban and rural localities: metal sheets (23.1%) come next to slate/asbestos in urban localities while slate/asbestos (34.1%) come next to metal sheets in rural localities. Cement/concrete (2.8%) and thatch/palm leaf or raffia (2.3%) are mostly used for roofing in urban dwelling units. The use of wood (0.4%) as a roofing material is same in both urban and rural localities.

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	567,051	37,936	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	2,568	121	0.3	0.2	0.5
Wood	45,547	3,047	159	0.4	0.4	0.4
Metal sheet	4,152,259	369,829	13,744	36.2	23.1	59.6
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	146,526	21,692	57.2	70.1	34.1
Cement/Concrete	141,072	10,824	825	2.2	2.8	1.1
Roofing tile	31,456	1,892	251	0.7	0.4	1.1
Bamboo	71,049	9,912	249	0.7	0.2	1.5
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	19,317	738	1.9	2.3	1.3
Other	35,935	3,136	157	0.4	0.5	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.5 Room occupancy

### 8.5.1 Number of sleeping rooms

The number of 'sleeping rooms' provides an indication of the extent of crowding in households. Overcrowded rooms have health implications arising from, among others, disturbed sleep. More importantly, crowded living conditions increase the risk of the spread of infectious diseases, such as meningococcal disease, tuberculosis and respiratory infections. Considering the hot and humid conditions, overcrowding can lead to psychological distress; lack of tolerance, reduced levels of concentration and can affect mental health.

Table 8.7 presents number of sleeping rooms for various household sizes in the municipality. The table shows that majority of households (66.9%) in the municipality have one sleeping room, followed by two sleeping rooms (21.4%) and three rooms (6.4%). Generally, the proportion of households in sleeping rooms decrease as the number of sleeping rooms increases. Thus, 97.7 percent of households in the municipality sleep in 1-4 rooms.

The proportions of households occupying one sleeping room unit decrease as the household size increases. A little over 50 percent of households of 6 persons sleep in one room only and every one out of five persons in 10+ member households live in single rooms. In fact only 2.5 percent of 10+ member households live in nine rooms or more. On the whole, the picture shows that there is some measure of overcrowding in the Mfantseman municipality.



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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more	
Total	35,673	100.0	66.9	21.4	6.4	3	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2
1	7,823	100.0	90.6	7.7	1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.1
2	5,478	100.0	79.6	16.6	2.3	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0
3	5,181	100.0	71.9	20.8	4.7	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
4	4,903	100.0	64.2	25.3	6.5	2.7	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
5	4,261	100.0	56.7	29.2	8.4	3.6	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0
6	3,036	100.0	50.6	30.8	10.4	4.9	1.7	1.1	0.3	0	0.2
7	1,937	100.0	40.7	34.8	14.1	6	2.5	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.3
8	1,208	100.0	30.5	33.4	17.6	9.2	4.3	1.8	1.8	0.8	0.4
9	747	100.0	28	33.9	17.9	9.1	5.4	3.3	1.3	0.5	0.5
10+	1,099	100.0	20.6	25.9	20.9	13.9	8.5	3.6	2.6	1.4	2.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.6 Access to utilities and household facilities

### 8.6.1 Main source of lighting

Nature of the source of lighting is one of the indicators of quality of life. As societies improve, the source of lighting shifts from the use of low quality sources such as firewood to more efficient ones such as electricity. Table 8.8 presents main sources of lighting by locality of residence. There are three main sources of non-natural lighting in households, namely, electricity (grid) (73.1%), kerosene lamp (22.3%) and flashlight/torch (2.7%).

More than three quarters (76.4%) of urban households use electricity (mains) as their main source of lighting as compared to 66.6 percent in the rural areas. The use of kerosene lamps as main source of light is more prevalent in rural households (28.1%) than urban (19.3%). In contrast, only 2.5 percent of urban households use flashlight as the main source of light as compared to 3.2 percent of rural households. The use of private generators for electricity is relatively gaining grounds in rural households (1.2%) and with rather minimal patronage in the urban households (0.6%).

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

Main source of light	District					
	Total country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	526,763	35,673	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	347,998	26,084	73.1	76.4	66.6
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	3,806	288	0.8	0.6	1.2
Kerosene lamp	971,807	109,111	7,947	22.3	19.3	28.1
Gas lamp	9,378	817	50	0.1	0.1	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	592	22	0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle	41,214	2,796	200	0.6	0.6	0.5
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	59,233	974	2.7	2.5	3.2
Firewood	13,241	822	43	0.1	0.1	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	357	38	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	11,739	1,231	27	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.6.2 Main source of cooking fuel

Table 8.9 presents the main sources of cooking fuel for households in the municipality. As the table shows, charcoal is the main source of cooking fuel (62.3%), followed by wood (20.4%), and gas (11.2%). The use of the other sources such as kerosene, sawdust and electricity is negligible, less than one percent for each source.

The table further shows that firewood is the most common source of cooking fuel in rural households (47.4%) but not very common in urban households (6.7%); it comes third in urban households. In urban households, charcoal is the most common energy source for cooking (73.7%) followed by gas (13.8%); the use of charcoal (39.9%) comes second to firewood in rural households followed by gas (6.2%). The excessive use of charcoal and firewood can lead to deforestation and should therefore be discouraged.

### 8.6.3 Cooking space

Table 8.9 also gives the distribution of cooking spaces in dwelling units used by households. The highest proportion of cooking space used by households in dwelling units is open space in compound (30.4%), followed by the veranda (25.5%) and separate room for exclusive use of household (24.9%). However, 6.1 percent of dwelling units in the municipality do without a cooking space.

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Main source of cooking fuel for household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	35,673	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	26,767	1,663	4.7	4.4	5.2
Wood	2,197,083	232,964	7,271	20.4	6.7	47.4
Gas	996,518	65,955	4,010	11.2	13.8	6.2
Electricity	29,794	1,221	113	0.3	0.4	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	2,935	271	0.8	0.7	0.9
Charcoal	1,844,290	194,256	22,227	62.3	73.7	39.9
Crop residue	45,292	1,477	39	0.1	0.1	0.2
Saw dust	8,000	514	16	0.0	0.0	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	209	14	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	7,759	465	49	0.1	0.2	0.0
<b>Cooking space used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	35,673	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	34,823	2,193	6.1	5.6	7.3
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	176,215	8,872	24.9	19.4	35.5
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	35,850	2,087	5.9	5.9	5.7
Enclosure without roof	117,614	8,635	554	1.6	1.2	2.3
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	34,193	1,473	4.1	3.3	5.8
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	8,387	351	1.0	1.0	1.0
Verandah	1,173,946	108,346	9,096	25.5	30.9	14.8
Open space in compound	1,115,464	117,661	10,853	30.4	32.3	26.7
Other	21,007	2,653	194	0.5	0.4	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The Table also gives the distribution of cooking spaces households use by locality of residence. Three main cooking spaces are mainly used by both urban and rural households in the municipality. They are open space in compound, veranda and separate room for exclusive use of household. The most common cooking space urban households use is open space in compound (32.3%) followed by cooking on verandas (30.9%). For rural households, separate room for exclusive use (35.5%) is the most common followed by open space in compound (26.7%) and cooking on verandas (14.8%). The third most common cooking space for urban households is separate room for exclusive use (19.4%). Other cooking spaces worthy of note are separate rooms shared with other households (urban 5.9% and rural 5.7%), no cooking space (urban 5.6% and rural 7.3%) and structure with roof but without walls (urban 3.3% and rural 5.8%).

## 8.7 Main source of water for drinking and for other domestic use

### 8.7.1 Main source of drinking water

The source of water supply especially for drinking has great effect on the burden of disease in a community. The UN Millennium Development Goal (MDG 7) Seven aimed to reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015 based on 1990 levels. The key health benefit of clean water supply is a reduction in diarrhoeal disease, even though the effects on other diseases are also significant.

Table 8.10 presents the main sources of water for drinking and for other domestic purposes by locality of residence. The table shows that there are 14 main sources of drinking water for households including public tap or standpipe (36.7%), pipe-borne water outside the dwelling (30.4%), pipe-borne water inside the dwelling (18.9%), bore-hole including pump or tube well (6.1%) and sachet water (2.7%). Tanker supply (or vendor provided) and protected well both recorded 0.8 percent; the least sources of drinking water are rain water (0.3%) and unprotected spring (0.2%).

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

Sources of water	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
<b>Main source of drinking water for household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	35,673	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	48,916	6,748	18.9	25.1	6.7
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	109,946	10,845	30.4	34.3	22.8
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	122,845	13,092	36.7	35.0	40.1
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	96,113	2,160	6.1	0.8	16.4
Protected well	321,091	22,615	292	0.8	0.5	1.5
Rain water	39,438	8,361	119	0.3	0.1	0.9
Protected spring	19,345	1,530	95	0.3	0.2	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	1,482	73	0.2	0.2	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	42,729	981	2.7	3.6	1.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	15,072	283	0.8	0.1	2.1
Unprotected well	112,567	10,210	168	0.5	0.0	1.3
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,041	59	0.2	0.0	0.5
River/Stream	502,804	41,341	636	1.8	0.0	5.2
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	4,197	113	0.3	0.0	0.9
Other	3,972	365	9	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Table 8.10: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes (cont'd)**

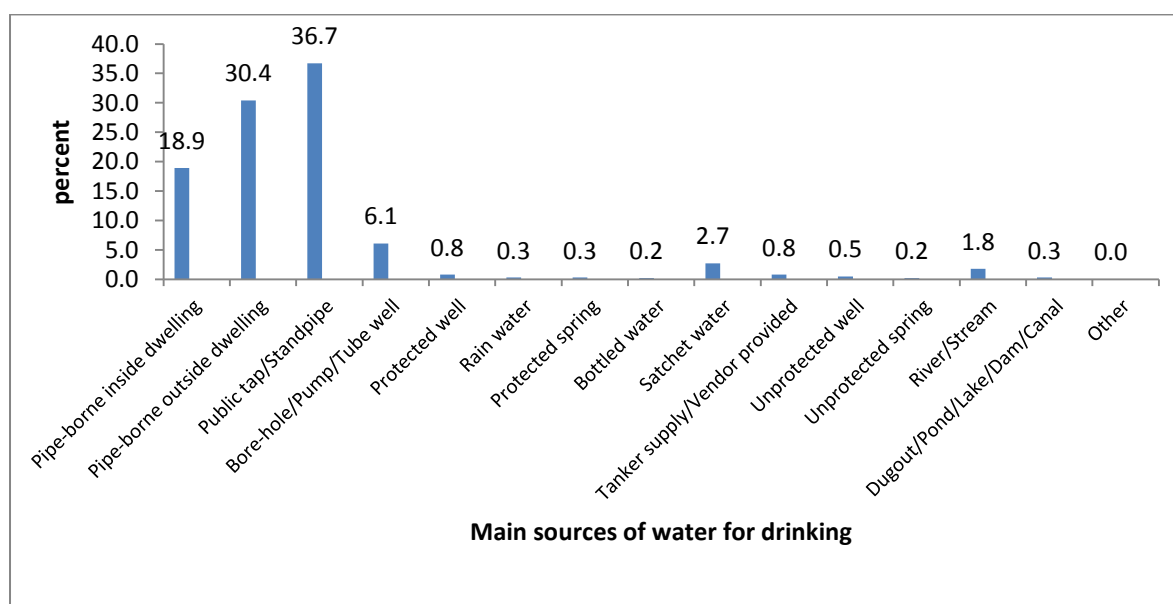
Sources of water	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Main source of water for other domestic use of household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	35,673	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	54,888	6,999	19.6	26.2	6.6
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	109,873	10,549	29.6	34.0	20.8
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	117,824	12,846	36.0	35.2	37.6
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	101,438	2,531	7.1	1.1	18.9
Protected well	465,775	37,995	770	2.2	2.4	1.7
Rain water	39,916	6,583	67	0.2	0.1	0.4
Protected spring	18,854	1,725	148	0.4	0.4	0.5
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	20,059	330	0.9	0.3	2.2
Unprotected well	5,467,054	526,763	35,673	0.8	0.2	1.8
Unprotected spring	905,566	54,888	6,999	0.2	0.0	0.5
River/Stream	1,089,030	109,873	10,549	3.0	0.1	8.8
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	704,293	117,824	12,846	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	1,280,465	101,438	2,531	0.1	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

As shown in Table 8.10, public tap or standpipe is the main source of drinking water in both urban (35.0%) and rural (40.1%) households. Pipe-borne outside dwelling comes next and is used by 34.3 percent of urban and 22.8 percent of rural households. Pipe-borne inside dwelling unit is more common in urban (25.1%) than rural (6.7%) households. In contrast bore-hole is more prevalent in rural (16.4%) than urban (0.8%) households.

Figure 8.2 presents the main sources of drinking water for the municipality. The sources that are mostly used stand out as public tap/stand pipe, pipe borne outside dwelling, pipe-borne inside dwelling, bore-hole/pump/tube well, sachet water and river/stream. The other sources of drinking water are all below one percent.

**Figure 8.2: Main sources of water for drinking**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.7.2 Main source of water for other domestic use

The sources of water for other domestic use has similar pattern to drinking water with the exception of sachet and bottled water which are not in the list for domestic use.

Pipe-borne water is predominantly used for domestic purposes in both urban (95.4%) and rural (65.0%) households. However, bore-hole as a source of water for domestic use is more prevalent in rural (18.9%) than urban (1.1%) households.

## 8.8 Bathing and toilet facilities

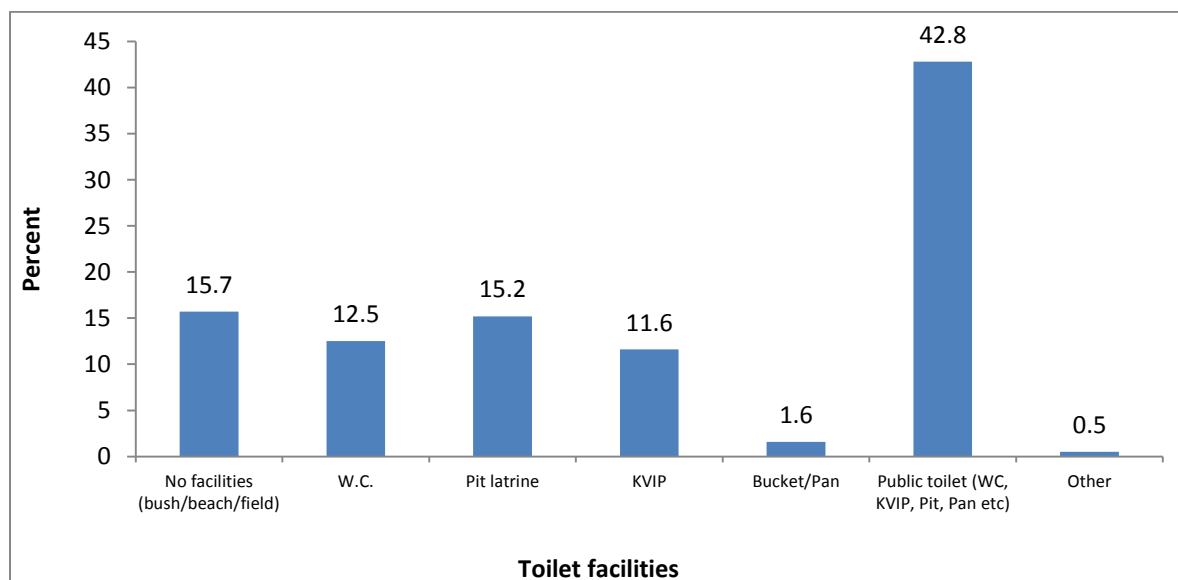
### 8.8.1 Toilet facilities

The availability of an efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal in a dwelling unit is a key indicator of the sanitary condition of the unit and indirectly determines the socio-economic status of a household.

Table 8.11 presents types of bathing and toilet facilities households' use by locality of residence. Three main toilet facilities available to households in the municipality are public toilets (42.8%), pit latrine in the house (15.2%) and KVIP (11.6%). In addition, 15.7 percent of households have no facilities and therefore resort to the use of the bush, beach or field.

The percentage distribution of toilet facilities by type in the district is given in Figure 8.2. The Figure shows that the use of public toilet (WC, KVIP etc.) in the municipality is highest followed by 'free range' (households that do not have toilet facilities and therefore resort to the use of the beach, bush or fields). The use of pit latrines, W.Cs and to some extent bucket/pan comes next.

**Figure 8.2: Distribution of toilet facilities by type**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Public toilets are predominantly used by both urban (40.3%) and rural (47.6%) households while more rural (19.4%) than urban (13.1%) households use pit latrines. More urban households (13.7%) however use KVIP than rural households (7.6%); so is in-built (not public) WC which is used more by urban (16.0%) than rural (5.6%) households. The proportion that has no facility and therefore used the bush, beach or field is also higher in rural (18.9%) than urban (14.1%) households.

## 8.8.2 Bathing facilities

From Table 8.11, bathing facilities available to households can mainly be grouped into four types: bathroom for exclusive use, shared bathroom in the same house, shared open bathing cubicle and others. The proportion of households that have separate bathrooms shared with other non-household members is 32 percent; 27.4 percent of households use shared open cubicle as bathrooms and 17.8 percent has own bathrooms for exclusive use. The proportion of each of the remaining facilities is below 7 percent: 4.4 percent of dwelling units have no bathing facilities (household members use open spaces around the house); 6.2 percent use facilities in another house and 5.5 percent use public bath house while 0.2 percent bath in rivers, lakes, dams and ponds.

Proportion of rural households (18.5%) that have bathrooms for exclusive use is higher than the urban proportion (17.4%). In contrast, urban proportion (37.1%) for households that share separate bathrooms in the same house is higher than the corresponding rural proportion (21.9%). Furthermore, 27.9 percent of urban households share open cubicle bathrooms compared to 26.4 percent of rural households.

**Table 8.11: Toilet and bathing facilities households use by locality of residence**

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
<b>Toilet facility used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	35,673	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	80,936	5,615	15.7	14.1	18.9
W.C.	839,611	48,303	4,460	12.5	16.0	5.6
Pit latrine	1,040,883	121,805	5,424	15.2	13.1	19.4
KVIP	572,824	62,088	4,154	11.6	13.7	7.6
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,729	587	1.6	2.2	0.5
Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc)	1,893,291	208,323	15,255	42.8	40.3	47.6
Other	23,385	2,579	178	0.5	0.6	0.3
<b>Bathing facility used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	35,673	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	121,297	6,346	17.8	17.4	18.5
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	160,291	11,407	32.0	37.1	21.9
Private open cubicle	381,979	36,157	2,200	6.2	4.8	8.9
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	118,153	9,768	27.4	27.9	26.4
Public bath house	140,501	12,895	1,959	5.5	5.2	6.2
Bathroom in another house	187,337	38,394	2,216	6.2	3.4	11.7
Open space around house	372,556	35,703	1,559	4.4	3.9	5.3
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,773	89	0.2	0.1	0.5
Other	16,276	2,100	129	0.4	0.2	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## **8.9 Method of waste disposal**

### **8.9.1 Solid waste disposal**

Table 8.12 presents different methods of solid waste disposal by households. Majority of the households dispose of solid waste by dumping it in public sites either in open spaces (54.9%) or in containers (16.3%). This is followed by burning of solid waste by households (16.6%) with only 2.7 percent of households who utilising the services of solid waste management companies. However 4.6 percent of households indiscriminately dump solid waste which can pose serious health threat in the municipality.

Table 8.12 also shows that dumping in an open space is the main method of solid waste disposal for both rural (64.9%) and urban (49.8 %) households. Most of the urban households (20.9%) dump solid waste in public containers in contrast to 7.4 percent of rural households. The low proportion for rural households could be due to the limited availability of public containers for waste disposal in rural localities. Burning of solid waste is practiced by 18.3 percent of urban and 13.2 percent of rural households. The proportions of rural and urban households that have their solid wastes collected from their houses are 2.9 and 2.7 percent respectively. The high figure in rural households suggests that the use of private waste management firms is a little more prevalent in rural than in urban localities. Also, indiscriminate dumping of solid waste is predominant in rural households. More than twice as many rural (6.9%) than urban (3.4%) households dump solid waste indiscriminately.

### **8.9.2 Liquid waste disposal**

Table 8.12 also gives different methods by which liquid waste is disposed of by households in the municipality. Majority of households (41.7%) throw their liquid waste onto the streets outside their homes; 28.8 percent of households throw liquid waste onto their compound while 17.6 percent of households throw their liquid waste into gutters. Also, 7.2 percent of households dispose of their liquid waste through a drainage system into a gutter while 1.6 percent have drainage into a pit (or soak away system). Only 1.2 percent of households in the municipality dispose of liquid waste through the sewerage system.

From the table, rural households use two main methods to dispose liquid waste; throwing waste onto the street/outside the house (43.5%) and throwing waste onto compounds (38.8%). However 10.7 percent throw their liquid waste into gutters. In urban households, throwing water onto the compound, street/outside (41.7%), throwing waste onto compounds (23.7%) and throwing liquid waste into gutters (21.1%) are the most common methods of liquid waste disposal. A minority of 7.2 percent have their liquid waste system connected into gutters with 1.6 percent connected into pits or soak-away systems; 1.2 percent is connected to a central sewage system.

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

Method of waste disposal	District					
	Total		Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
<b>Solid waste</b>						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	35,673	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	20,490	976	2.7	2.7	2.9
Burned by household	584,820	70,553	5,918	16.6	18.3	13.2
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	98,454	5,831	16.3	20.9	7.4
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	283,454	19,575	54.9	49.8	64.9
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	28,334	1,639	4.6	3.4	6.9
Buried by household	182,615	17,727	1,136	3.2	2.9	3.8
Other	53,805	7,751	598	1.7	2.0	1.0
<b>Liquid waste</b>						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	35,673	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	6,670	415	1.2	1.4	0.7
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	35,183	2,563	7.2	8.8	4.0
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	9,059	588	1.6	1.9	1.1
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	163,838	14,868	41.7	40.7	43.5
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	89,199	6,266	17.6	21.1	10.7
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	216,209	10,276	28.8	23.7	38.8
Other	38,294	6,605	697	2.0	2.3	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



# **CHAPTER NINE**

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

### **9.1 Summary of Findings**

#### **Introduction**

The eleventh successive census to be conducted in Ghana was the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) which was underpinned by the basic features from the United Nations Principle and Recommendation (2010) for countries taking part in the 2010 round of censuses and experiences from previous censuses.

The 2010 PHC collected data on characteristic of the population such as age, sex, relationship to head of household, marital status, ethnicity, religious affiliation, literacy, education, economic characteristics and housing conditions. The unique features of the 2010 PHC was the inclusion of modules on information and communication technology (ICT), disability and agriculture which were absent in the previous censuses.

This report on Mfantseman provides detailed discussion of the 2010 census data at the municipality level. The objective is to offer useful data for planners and policy makers in designing and implementing evidence-based policies for development in the municipality. This chapter discusses the summary of findings, conclusions and policy implications.

### **9.2 Demographic characteristics**

Mfantseman recorded a population of 144,332 in the 2010 PHC, which is 6.6 percent of the population of the Central Region. About 55 percent of the population are females while 45 are males. Approximately 64.9 percent of the population are in urban localities with the remaining 35.1 percent living in rural localities. The sex ratio for the municipality is 82 while the age-dependency ratio is 81. The low sex ratio, which is reflection of female preponderance in the municipality, suggests a very high out-migration of males from the municipality to other places in the country. The population of the municipality can be described as youthful because there are relatively more children than elderly persons.

#### **Migration, fertility and mortality**

With regards to migration, a total of 45,297 persons are identified as lifetime migrants; 25,303 persons were born elsewhere (outside Mfantseman Municipality) in the region of enumeration. However, 17,898 persons were born in another region while the remaining 2,096 persons were born outside Ghana.

About 39,462 women in the reproductive age group of 15-49 years in the municipality have ever given birth to 77,892 children with 69,273 surviving. Mfantseman recorded more women in the reproductive age group of 15 to 49 years (39,462). The municipality also recorded the fifth highest number of births in the region in the last 12 months preceding the 2010 census as 3,537 persons.

Out of the total population of 144,332 of Mfantseman, 994 deaths were recorded at the household level in the 12 months preceding the census. The crude death rate of the

municipality is recorded as 6.9. Out of the total reported deaths of 994 in the municipality, 12.9 percent were due to accidents, violence, homicide and suicide while about 87.1 percent were due to other causes.

Age specific death rates (ASDRs) for males and females are higher in ages under five years. However, ASDRs for females below five years up to 45-49 years are higher than males while ASDRs for males at ages 50-69 years is higher than females.

### **Social characteristics**

The total household population for the municipality is recorded as 135,823 (this excludes non-household population) with 35,673 being household heads (26.3%). The household heads are comprised of 30.1 percent males and 23 percent females. About 23,650 household heads are in urban localities while 12,023 household heads are in rural localities.

### **Marital status**

A total of 98,688 persons aged 12 years and older in the Mfantseman municipality responded to the marital status question in the 2010 PHC. Across all ages, 43.6 percent of the population 12 years and older are in some form of union, consisting of 39.3 percent married with the remaining 4.3 percent being in consensual union. Never married persons are 42.6 percent. Furthermore, 13.7 percent have once been married but are now divorced (5.0%), separated (2.3%), or widowed (6.4%).

### **Nationality**

Most people counted in the municipality (96.2%) during the 2010 census were Ghanaians, comprising of 95.6 percent Ghanaians by birth and 0.6 percent Ghanaians by naturalisation. The proportion of non-Ghanaians in the municipality is 3.7 percent which includes persons with dual nationality (1.8%), ECOWAS (1.0%), African other than ECOWAS (0.5%) and other nationals (0.4%).

### **Religious affiliation**

Mfantseman is comprised of 84.9 percent Christians, 6.9 percent Muslim, about 0.8 percent Traditionalist; 1.4 constitute other religious affiliation while 6.2 percent of the population have no religious affiliation.

### **Literacy and education**

Mfantseman recorded a population of 101,757 for persons 11 years and older; 22.6 percent are non-literates while 77.4 are literates. About 86.8 percent of the persons 11 years and older are literate in English language and Ghanaian language while 21.6 percent of the persons 11 years and older are literate in English only.

A total of 58,239 persons aged 3 years and older were reported as currently attending school in the Mfantseman municipality during the 2010 PHC. Out of that, more females (52.5%) are currently attending school than males (47.5%).

### **Economic characteristics**

#### ***Economic activity status***

About 66.1 percent of persons aged 15 years and older are economically active. A lot of persons in this category are employed (93.8%). Only 6.2 percent are unemployed of which over one-half (56.8%) are seeking work for the first time and available for work. However,

about 33.9 percent of the population aged 15 years and older is economically not active out of which 58.2 percent are in full time education.

### ***Occupation***

The service and sales sector represents the main occupational group (27.3%) in the municipality. Workers in skilled agriculture, forestry, and fishing occupational group constitute 26.6 percent, with those in craft and related trades recording 22.9 percent. Only a small proportion of employed persons are in the technical and associated professionals (1.4%) and managerial categories (2.4%) with the least proportion of occupation being clerical support workers (1.1%) for persons aged 15 years and older.

### ***Industry***

Agriculture, forestry and fishing is the main industrial sector, employing a little more than one out of every four persons (27.0%) of the employed population 15 years and older. The other two major industries are wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (23.7%) and manufacturing (15.3%).

### ***Employment status***

About 64.7 percent of the workforce is self-employed without employees for persons 15 years and older; 4.8 percent are self-employed persons with other employees, while 19.4 percent are employees.

### ***Employment sector***

The private informal sector (88.5%) is the largest employer in the municipality. About 4.9 percent of the workforce is employed in the private formal sector with the public sector comprising of Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies, employing only 6.2 percent of the total employed population aged 15 years and older.

### ***Information communication technology***

Approximately 45.9 percent or 45,305 out of a total population of 98,688 aged 12 years and older in the municipality own mobile phones. Internet users in the Municipality are 6,619 persons, 6.7 percent of the municipality's total population of 98,688 persons 12 years and older.

The PHC reported 262 households with fixed telephone lines in the municipality representing only 0.7 percent of total households. However, only 1,741 households (4.9%) own desktop or laptop computers in the Mfantseman municipality.

### ***Disability***

There are 5,272 persons with disability representing 3.7 percent of the municipality's population of which females (3.9%) outnumber males (3.3%). Sight related disability is the highest form of disability in the municipality (54.5%) followed by physical (27.6%) and hearing disabilities (11.5%). Persons with speech disability recorded 10 percent while each of intellect and emotion disabilities recorded 8.4 percent. The 'other' type of disability recorded the lowest (6.7%) in the municipality.

The proportions with disability is higher in the rural (4.3%) populations of the municipality than in the urban populations (3.3%)

The proportion of the total number of persons 15 years and older with disability who can be classified as economically employed is approximately 49.8 percent. The percentage of disabled persons who are unemployed is 2.7 percent while PWDs who are economically not active are 47.5 percent.

### ***Agricultural activities***

The agricultural sector employs about 27 percent of the economically active population. Four types of agricultural activities are considered: crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming. There are 10,568 agricultural households in the municipality of which nearly two thirds (65.1%) are rural. Thus agricultural activities are more prevalent in the rural than urban households.

Crop farming has the largest number of households. More than 80 percent of agricultural households in the municipality are crop farmers of which more than 70 percent are rural households. This is followed by livestock rearing which involves 46.3 percent of agricultural households. Only a very small number of households are engaged in tree growing and fish farming.

### ***Housing conditions***

The municipality has a total house population of 135,823 with 89,570 in urban localities (65.9%) and 46,253 in rural localities (34.1%) of the municipality. There are a total of 21,529 houses in Mfantseman of which 12,112 are found in urban localities and 9,417 in rural localities. With regards to households, there are 35,673 of them in the municipality comprising of 23,650 urban and 12,023 rural households. The mean number of households per house is 1.7 and the average population per house is 6.3 persons. The average household size in the municipality is 3.8 persons.

### ***Type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangement***

Mfantseman recorded 35,673 dwelling units. Majority of the dwelling units in the municipality are compound houses (59.9%) followed by separate house (25.3%). Flat or apartment houses constitute 6.4 percent of dwelling units with semi-detached house forming 5.0 percent. The following dwelling units with figures less than one percent each are least patronized by the residents in the municipality; tent, huts/Buildings or different compound, Living quarters attached to office/shop (0.2%), Improvised home/kiosk/container (0.7%), Huts/Buildings/same compound (0.6%).

### ***Construction materials***

Walls of dwelling units in the municipality are made of two main construction materials: cement block/concrete (70.2%) and mud brick/earth (24.4%). Walls made of wood (1.8%), landcrete (1.1%) and palm leaf/ thatch (grass)/raffia (0.8%) are minimal.

Floors are largely made of cement or concrete (87.9%) and earth or mud brick (9.1%). The proportion of floors made of vinyl tiles (0.6%), ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles (1.1%) and terrazzo/terrazzo tiles (0.4%) put together is 2.1 percent.

Two main materials are used as roofing materials in the municipality. Nearly three fifth (57.2%) of dwelling units in the municipality are roofed with Slate/Asbestos while 36.2 percent of households use metal sheets. The other roofing materials are not common in the municipality and therefore recorded below one percent each with the exception of thatch/palm leaf or raffia which recorded 1.9 percent.

### ***Room occupancy***

Majority of households (66.9%) in the municipality have one sleeping room. Two rooms constitute 21.4 percent, followed by three rooms (6.4%), four rooms (3.0%) and five rooms (1.1%). The remaining number of rooms all reported less than one percent; six rooms (0.5%), seven rooms (0.3%), eight rooms (0.1%), and nine or more rooms (0.2%). This shows that, 97.7 percent of households in the municipality live in 1-4 room dwelling units beyond which the proportion decreases. There is some evidence of overcrowding in the municipality with nearly 21 percent of households with 10+ members living in single rooms.

### ***Access to utilities and household facilities***

Electricity (mains) is the main source of lighting (73.1%) for most households in the municipality followed by kerosene lamp (22.3%). Flashlight/torch is also used by 2.7 percent of households in the municipality. The other sources of lighting including gas lamp (0.1%), private generator (0.8%), solar energy (0.1%), candle (0.6%), firewood (0.1), crop residue (0.1%) and 'other (0.1)' are not significant with a total of less than 4 percent.

Charcoal is the main source of cooking fuel (62.3%), followed by wood (20.4%), and gas (11.2%). The use of the other sources such as kerosene, sawdust and electricity is negligible, at less than one percent for each source.

The commonest form of cooking space used by households in dwelling units is open space in compound (30.4%), followed by the veranda (25.5%) and separate room for exclusive use of household (24.9%). However, 6.1 percent of dwelling units in the municipality do without a cooking space.

### ***Main source of water for drinking and for other domestic use***

Public tap/stand pipe (36.7%) is the commonest source of water for the households in the municipality followed by pipe borne outside dwelling (30.4%), pipe-borne inside dwelling (18.9%), bore-hole/pump/tube well (6.1%), sachet water (2.7%) and river/stream (1.8%). The other sources of drinking water all recorded below one percent.

Pipe-borne water is predominantly used for domestic purposes in both urban (95.4%) and rural (65.0%) localities. However, bore-hole as a source of water for domestic use is more prevalent in rural (18.9%) than urban (1.1%) localities.

### ***Bathing and toilet facilities***

The proportion of households that use separate bathrooms shared with other non-household members (32.0%) is highest followed by households that share open cubicles as bathrooms with others in the compound (27.4%). Households that use their own exclusive bathrooms (17.8%) come next. However 4.4 percent of households have no bathing facilities and therefore use open spaces around the house while 6.2 percent use facilities in another house.

As much as 15.7 percent of households in the municipality do not have toilet facilities at all, while more than two fifth (42.8%) of households use public toilet (WC, KVIP etc.). Other toilet facilities used by the inhabitants of Mfantseman are: water closet (12.5%), pit latrine (15.2%), KVIP (11.6%), bucket/pan (1.6%) and 'other (0.5%)'.

### ***Method of waste disposal***

Nearly three quarters (71.2%) of households dispose of their solid wastes by dumping them in public dump sites (open sites and containers) with only 2.7 percent of the households in the

municipality utilising the services of solid waste management companies to collect and dispose of their solid waste; 4.6 percent of households also indiscriminately dump solid waste which can pose serious health threat in the municipality.

Majority of households (41.7%) throw their liquid waste on to the streets outside their homes, 28.8 percent throw liquid waste onto their compounds while 17.6 percent throw liquid waste into gutters.

## **9.2 Conclusion**

Mfantseman has a population of 144,332 and covers a total land area of 300.662 Km<sup>2</sup>. Mfantseman was elevated to Municipality status in January 2008 by an Executive Instrument in 2007. Ekumfi district was initially part of Mfantseman but carved out of the municipality in June 2012. Fantis are the dominant ethnic groups though migration has brought such ethnic groups as the Gas, Ewes, Ashantis, Akwapems and other migrant groups into the municipality.

The municipality abounds in natural resources like talc, granite, silica and kaolin of commercial grade which are used in building construction and the ceramics industry. Petroleum and natural gas (not yet exploited) are also found in the continental shelf off-shore of Saltpond.

There are three dominant occupations that engage more than three quarters of the employed population in the municipality. They are service and sales, agriculture, forestry and fishing, and

craft and related trades. Also dominant are three industrial sectors, agriculture, forestry and fishing, wholesale and retail trade, and manufacturing.

Due to Mfantseman's proximity to the sea, it has rich fishing grounds along the coast. This has made fishing a major activity for the coastal towns. However people from the hinterland usually engage in crop farming instead of fishing

Less than half of the total population in the municipality aged 12 years and older own mobile phones. Internet users are also less than 7 percent, so do less than 5 percent of households own desktop or laptop computers. It could thus be said that information communication technology (ICT) has not made much penetration into the municipality.

Charcoal is the main source of cooking fuel followed by wood. More than 80 percent of households in the municipality use the two sources. Slightly more than 10 percent of households use gas.

Majority of households in the municipality enjoys the use of safe pipe borne water for drinking and other domestic activities. More than 70 percent of households also enjoy electricity from the main national grid. However, as much as 15.7 percent of households in the municipality do not have toilet facilities at all and defecate along the beaches and in the bush and fields. More than two fifth use public toilets and 15.2 percent use pit latrines. Only one eighth of households and slightly more than 10 percent use water closet and KVIP respectively. Majority of households throw their liquid wastes on to streets outside their homes, their compounds and into gutters. This certainly poses a threat to health in the municipality.

### **9.3 Policy Implications**

The characteristics of the population in Mfantseman municipality as observed in the 2010 Population and Housing Census have implications for the general wellbeing of the people in the municipality. These characteristics presuppose 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 municipality and to the nation as a whole. The objectives of any such policies must therefore be within the general human development agenda of Ghana.

Mfantseman has rich fishing grounds along its coastline. The fishing industry is however not well organised. The Assembly should therefore make effort to partner fishing groups in the municipality to make them more effective. Government should also increase the exploration of the continental shelf off-shore Saltpond to bring the production of petroleum and gas in the area to fruition. These should be done within the general framework of creating job opportunities in the municipality in an attempt to stem the tide of out-migration of people, mainly males, from the municipality. As the practice of decentralization, which has become accepted as the fulcrum on which the wheel of the country's development turns deepens, the municipality will need all hands on deck to help in the development of the area.

The use of wood and charcoal as the main sources of fuel has implications for the rapid deforestation, land degradation and has long term negative effects on the environment. The use of liquefied petroleum gas is low in the municipality and should be encouraged. Attempt by government to bring gas to the doorsteps of people in the rural areas is a step in the right direction and must be pursued to its logical conclusion.

Though we are in the global village, the use of ICT and its associated facilities has not caught up very well with people in the Municipality. Very few households own computers; this is reflected in low use of the internet. It is therefore important to improve the use of computers and internet especially in schools. Government policy of distributing free computers to school children should be extended to the municipality to enable students get easy access to the facility.

The dominant use of public toilets, pit latrines and the beach, bushes and fields has negative health implications. The advocacy for household latrine as stipulated in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is not really reflective in the municipality. The hygienic way of disposing liquid waste through the sewerage system is also minimal. Mfantseman municipal assembly (MMA) must therefore come out with by-laws that ensure that landlords/landladies with no toilet facilities in their homes provide such facilities within a stipulated time frame. Furthermore the department in charge of issuing building permits should strictly ensure that toilet facilities are included in building plans before permits are issued. They should at the same time monitor the construction of these facilities. Proper and safe disposal of liquid and solid waste can also help in reducing the burden of disease. Modern waste management methods such as waste separation and recycling should be introduced in the municipality.

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## APPENDICES

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

	Total		District		
	Country	Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,136	526,764	35,673	23,650	12,023
Head only	960,700	107,816	7,823	5,188	2,635
Household with head and a spouse only	208,340	19,984	1,345	907	438
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	707,214	79,590	6,433	4,410	2,023
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	1,337,416	124,069	7,446	4,819	2,627
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	47,570	2,961	167	129	38
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	762,847	51,224	2,727	1,675	1,052
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	165,052	14,529	857	560	297
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	603,295	63,119	4,414	2,904	1,510
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	41,189	3,130	213	164	49
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	633,513	60,342	4,248	2,894	1,354

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Disability type	Total	Highest level of school attended or attending												
		Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secundary	Voc./ Tech/ Com.	Post middle /sec cert	Post sec. diploma	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD ect)
<b>Total</b>	132,146	26,397	4,563	7,962	33,439	25,919	13,062	12,601	1,448	2,024	1,246	2,166	1,097	222
No disability	126,992	24,229	4,506	7,868	32,715	25,477	12,049	12,323	1,382	1,936	1,175	2,053	1,069	210
With a disability	5,154	2,168	57	94	724	442	1,013	278	66	88	71	113	28	12
Sight	2,833	1,176	29	41	327	197	623	213	32	54	41	72	21	7
Hearing	599	319	3	22	100	53	67	16	7	1	7	4	-	-
Speech	509	239	11	18	105	41	65	8	3	3	8	8	-	-
Physical	1,434	741	8	16	168	101	285	16	17	24	22	24	5	7
Intellectual	413	187	4	9	87	35	52	13	7	2	4	9	4	-
Emotional	427	144	7	7	78	64	75	20	7	8	7	9	1	-
Other	336	137	5	4	55	25	73	12	6	8	3	7	1	-
<b>Male</b>														
<b>Total</b>	58,790	8,633	2,271	4,058	15,665	11,841	6,795	4,659	880	1,101	625	1,346	734	182
No disability	56,715	8,055	2,238	4,007	15,339	11,629	6,222	4,597	843	1,047	579	1,273	715	171
With a disability	2,075	578	33	51	326	212	573	62	37	54	46	73	19	11
Sight	1,036	266	15	24	147	82	333	35	13	30	29	43	13	6
Hearing	212	85	-	9	41	23	34	6	4	1	5	4	-	-
Speech	274	108	6	8	61	24	44	7	2	2	7	5	-	-
Physical	598	184	7	11	79	63	175	5	13	19	15	16	4	7
Intellectual	211	82	2	5	41	21	36	7	6	1	2	4	4	-
Emotional	199	58	4	5	37	29	36	10	4	3	5	7	1	-
Other	130	32	3	-	25	10	41	1	6	7	1	3	1	-
<b>Female</b>														
<b>Total</b>	73,356	17,764	2,292	3,904	17,774	14,078	6,267	7,942	568	923	621	820	363	40
No disability	70,277	16,174	2,268	3,861	17,376	13,848	5,827	7,726	539	889	596	780	354	39
With a disability	3,079	1,590	24	43	398	230	440	216	29	34	25	40	9	1
Sight	1,797	910	14	17	180	115	290	178	19	24	12	29	8	1
Hearing	387	234	3	13	59	30	33	10	3	-	2	-	-	-
Speech	235	131	5	10	44	17	21	1	1	1	1	3	-	-
Physical	836	557	1	5	89	38	110	11	4	5	7	8	1	-
Intellectual	202	105	2	4	46	14	16	6	1	1	2	5	-	-
Emotional	228	86	3	2	41	35	39	10	3	5	2	2	-	-
Other	206	105	2	4	30	15	32	11	-	1	2	4	-	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A3: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest Communities**

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Mankessim	38,313	17,290	21,023	9,636	5,048
2	Saltpond	20,114	9,179	10,935	5,280	2,646
3	Anomabo	13,401	6,047	7,354	3,621	1,579
4	Kormantse	8,501	4,002	4,499	2,161	1,094
5	Biriwa	7,086	3,434	3,652	1,675	892
6	Yamoransa	6,816	3,050	3,766	1,465	965
7	Mfantseman Girls' Senior High School	4,163	324	3,839	177	129
8	Baifikrom	3,705	1,773	1,932	922	517
9	Abandze	3,632	1,741	1,891	981	496
10	Kyeakor	2,491	1,126	1,365	603	465
11	Abeadzse Dominase	2,462	1,169	1,293	665	440
12	Egyaa No.1	1,767	854	913	421	165
13	Abonko	1,538	761	777	384	269
14	Krofu	1,321	582	739	365	259
15	Kaawonsere	1,263	597	666	328	185
16	Asafora	1,127	520	607	245	295
17	Eguase (Essaman)	1,025	474	551	280	136
18	Nkramofokrom	1,003	450	553	271	381
19	Egyaa No.2	967	447	520	289	167
20	Nsanfu	960	452	508	276	271

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/NO.	Community Name	Age Group																
		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	Mankessim	38,313	5,181	4,598	4,949	4,718	3,725	3,096	2,511	2,195	1,759	1,482	1,203	764	683	437	423	589
2	Saltpond	20,114	2,593	2,341	2,823	2,391	1,622	1,364	1,122	1,014	954	802	739	520	496	316	374	643
3	Anomabo	13,401	2,056	1,888	1,679	1,425	965	817	703	667	632	529	473	301	291	243	244	488
4	Kormantse	8,501	1,240	1,045	1,049	1,000	659	525	467	431	435	315	289	195	182	166	184	319
5	Biriwa	7,086	1,096	996	977	775	587	456	439	335	363	228	209	147	115	97	109	157
6	Yamoransa	6,816	819	791	777	1,543	550	443	333	311	265	212	202	132	109	95	75	159
7	Mfantse Senior High School	4,163	101	67	104	3,503	87	39	51	33	38	29	37	29	20	4	8	13
8	Baifikrom	3,705	580	471	511	407	319	253	211	223	167	163	110	71	67	43	41	68
9	Abandze	3,632	490	488	478	345	309	244	212	209	170	184	120	86	72	46	48	131
10	Kyeakor	2,491	386	390	368	248	142	145	108	128	138	94	89	71	47	43	37	57
11	Abeadze Dominase	2,462	329	339	348	316	210	121	119	120	86	85	96	67	68	37	43	78
12	Egyaa No.1	1,767	229	226	192	168	170	137	138	116	91	78	68	41	28	32	23	30
13	Abonko	1,538	245	185	184	153	129	98	88	81	69	67	75	46	39	14	21	44
14	Krofu	1,321	213	168	183	140	68	54	45	50	64	59	52	40	46	32	36	71
15	Kaawonsere	1,263	171	157	117	101	111	130	94	89	63	66	60	32	27	18	13	14
16	Asafora	1,127	143	184	184	113	76	56	63	50	56	52	48	20	36	19	5	22
17	Eguase (Essaman)	1,025	175	119	112	110	107	85	79	63	37	38	31	22	17	8	14	8
18	Nkramofokrom	1,003	203	157	103	85	68	70	58	38	32	41	34	14	27	13	15	45
19	Egyaa No.2	967	148	112	134	110	66	45	51	52	42	39	41	24	26	19	11	47
20	Nsanfu	960	112	120	120	126	48	43	23	37	48	44	52	43	34	31	31	48

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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