



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

FANTEAKWA DISTRICT



Canada 

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

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

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

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CERSGIS	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Systems
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
ECOWAS	Economic Commission of West African States
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GFR	General Fertility Rate
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NCTAC	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NCSC	National Census Steering Committee
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	Persons with Disability
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nation Population Fund
SHS	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
WC	Water Closet

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 Fanteakwa District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 108,614 representing 4.1 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 49.7 percent and females represent 50.3 percent. More than seventy percent (72.5%) of the population is rural. The district has a sex ratio of 98.9. The population of the district is youthful (63.9%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (7.8%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 83.0, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (86.1) than that of females (80.0).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 3.7. The General Fertility Rate is 107.2 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is among the highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 25.5 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 8.4 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 70 and above representing 60 deaths per 1000 population while for the females, the highest death rate of 45 deaths per 1000 population is for ages 65-69. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 8.0 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 91.9 percent of deaths in the district. Majority of migrants (69.1 percent) living in the district were born elsewhere in the region. For migrants born in another region, they constitute 29.3 percent.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 106,155 with a total number of 24,026 households. The average household size in the district is 4.4 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 41.0 percent. Spouses form about 11.0 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 28.6 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

About four in ten (42.9%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 42.0 percent have never married, 5.0 percent are in consensual unions, 4.9 percent are widowed, 3.4 percent are divorced and 1.9 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (55.5%) are married compared to a little above one-third of males (36.1%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 32.4 percent while widowed males account for only 7.3 percent. . Among the married, 29.1 percent have no education while

about 8.1 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. About eight out of ten (85.6%) of the married population are employed, 2.9 percent are unemployed and 11.5 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (32.7%) are economically not active with 3.5 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 96.6 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.5 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 1.5 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 78.1 percent are literate and 21.9 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is more (52.6 %) than that of females (47.4%). Six out of ten people (63.9%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and older 49.8 percent are currently attending and 50.1 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 74.0 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 26.0 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 94.7 percent are employed while 5.3 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a little more than fifty percent of them are students (50.9.0%), 20.1% perform household duties and 6.0 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Six out of ten (63.6%) unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 60.2 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 14.3 percent in service and sales, 10.7 percent in craft and related trade, and 7.1 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 74.1 percent are self-employed without employees, 11.6 percent are employees, 1.2 percent are casual workers and 0.5 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, females constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 90.0 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 6.0 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 34.6 percent have mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 39.0 percent as compared to 30.5 percent of females. A little over two percent (2.4%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 728 households representing 3.0 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 4.9 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly lower (4.7%) than females (5.2

%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 41.7 percent followed by emotion disability (27.5%). About 4.2 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. There are more females with sight disability than males, same as with physical disability males dominate. Of the population disabled, 19.4 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

About 75.0 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, eight out of ten households (83.3%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 55.7 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (95.9%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district

Housing

The housing stock of Fanteakwa District is 106,115 representing 4.0 percent of the total number of houses in the Ashanti Region. The average number of persons per house is 4.9.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (47.0%) of all dwelling units in the district are separate houses; 42.8 percent are compound houses and 0.6 percent are tents. More than half (66.0%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 18.5 percent are rented and 11.5 owned by a relative who is not a member of the household. Just about one percent (1.0%) of the houses is being purchased in the district.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is mud bricks/earth accounting for 51.6 percent followed with cement blocks or concrete constituting 41.8 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (70.6%) and mud/earth (27.0%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (91.6 %) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (85.6%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 3.3 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are electricity (47.2%) followed by kerosene lamp (39.0%) and flashlights/ torch 11.5 percent. The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (67.5%). The proportion for rural (80.2%) is lower than that of urban (31.8%). The four main sources of water in the district are river/stream 38.2 percent, 24.8 percent depend on Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well and 8.5 percent public tap/ stand pipe.

The most important toilet facility used in the district is Pit latrine representing 51.1%, public toilets 22.4 % and KVIP 9.3 percent. About ten percent (9.0%) of the population in the district has no toilet facility. About 33.8 percent of households in the district use bathrooms

that exclusive to the household only, 26.4 percent use separate bathrooms shared with other non-household members and 14.7 percent use shared open cubicles in the compound.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 31.2 percent and this is followed by public dump (container) 18.3 percent and about 17.0 percent households dump their refuse indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 4.5 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (60.0%) and onto the street (19.5%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Fanteakwa district was carved out of the East Akim district in 1988 by Legislative Instrument (L.I) 1411¹ of 1988 and the Local Government Act, Act 462 of 1993 with Begoro as the capital.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location and size

The Fanteakwa district is located within the central part of the Eastern Region of Ghana. It lies within longitudes 0032.5' west and latitudes 6015' north and 6010' south. The district shares boundaries with Kwahu Afram Plains South district to the north, to the northwest by Kwahu South district, the south by East Akim and Atiwa district and to the east by Yilo and Upper Manya Krobo district. It is bonded to the north by the Afram Plains and Volta Lake and to the North West. The district has a total land area of 1150 square kilometers being currently the third largest district in the region in terms of land size.

1.2.2 Climate

The district falls under the influence of both the south west monsoon winds and north east trade winds and characterized by double maxima rainfall in March to October and November to February respectively with the heaviest rainfall in June. Averagely, the district experiences an annual temperature of 24 degrees Celsius, with the weather usually cold and often experience relative humidity throughout the year. This condition therefore resulted in the district popularly known as 'Manchester'.

1.2.3 Vegetation

The district is predominantly a forest zone with few semi-savannah areas at the Northern part. The typical wet- semi deciduous forest vegetation covers about 80 percent of the total vegetation cover across the district. This vegetation is therefore suitable for the cultivation of cash crops like cocoa, coffee, rubber, oil palm and citrus as well as staple food crops such as plantain, cocoyam, cassava, maize, rice and vegetables. Most of these crops are exported which help generate more income for farmers, the district and the country as a whole.

1.2.4 Relief and Drainage

The topography of the district is generally hilly and rugged with undulating land forms. The average height of the land is about 8762m above sea level. Underlying these land masses are several rocks and parent rocks from which several different soils have developed. The parent rock includes the Birrimian formation and Voltarian metamorphoses sediment, with their associated rocks such as Phyllis, Schist and Granites. Most of the hills are capped with iron pans, Bauxite and Kaolin. Gold and Bauxite are also embedded within these rocks. They are

¹ Medium term development plan (2010-2013)

suitable for both building and constructional purposes and can therefore be exploited to the benefit of the district.

The district is well drained with several rivers such as the Akrum, Osubin, Amanfuesua and Dede. Almost all these rivers are seasonal with most of them overflowing their banks during the rainy season and drying up during the dry season. These rivers are the major source of water resources used mainly for domestic activities.

Apart from the vast arable land being used mainly for agricultural purposes, the topographical and geological nature of the vegetation in the district also made possible for a proportion of the land being used for some small scale mining activities across the southern part (Abompe, Osino, Nsuapemso, etc) of the district. The rocks found in the district are also suitable for both building and constructional purposes and are therefore being exploited to the benefit of residents in the district.

1.3 Political and Administration structure

The Fantekwa district as a political, planning and administrative authority performs among its responsibilities, deliberative, Legislative and executives functions.

The district has the District Assembly at the top with the District Chief Executive as the political head and the District Coordinating Director as the Administrative head, the structure has the Executive Committee as the executive wing of the assembly which constitutes the chairmen of the various sub- committees.

The Executive Committee also serves as the co-ordinating body of the assembly that is chaired by the District Chief Executive (DCE). The assembly members form the legislative wing of the District Assembly. There are two parliamentary constituencies (Fantekwa North and South) and 46 Electoral Areas. The decentralization system of the district is also made up of town and area councils supported by Unit Committees.

1.4 Cultural and Social Structure

1.4.1 Ethnic Groups

Ethnicity in the district varied with majority being the Akans (43.7%) followed by the G dangmes (40.1%) and the Ewes (7.9%), Northern tribes (Mole dagbani, Frafra, Kotokoli, Gurma, Grusi, and Mande) and Guans account for a total of 5.5 percent and 2.3 percent of the district's population respectively. Other alienated tribes (0.4%) (2010 PHC regional report) can also be found in the district.

Both patrilineal and matrilineal systems of kinship are found in the district because of the diverse ethnic background of the residents. The practices of inheritance are observed by both the patrilineal and matrilineal systems of kinship and descent.

Figure 1.1: District map of Fanteakwa



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.4.2 Chieftaincy, Religion and Festivals

Traditionally, Fanteakwa district is headed by the Fanteakwahene doubled as the Benkumhene, one of the five divisional chiefs of the Akyem Abuakwa state with their head at Kyebi the district capital of East Akim. Under the Benkumhene (Osabarima Awuah Kotoko), are the Queen-mothers, sub-chiefs, Okyeames and Dade–Mantses manning the traditional affairs of the smaller areas, towns and communities on behalf of Osabarima. By tradition, the people of Fanteakwa serve Bosomptra, a smaller god hence; consider Wednesdays as sacred days where no farming activities are carried out.

1.4.3 Religious beliefs and Festivals

The religious affiliation in the district follows the general pattern of that of the country with Christians (88.2%) being the majority followed by Moslems (5%) and Traditionalists (0.7%). Also found in the district are persons with no religion (5.1%) (2010 PHC regional report).

The people in Fanteakwa celebrate two (2) major festivals namely Odwira and Ohum. The Odwira also known as Ahwie festival is observed usually in September and October. The Ohum festival on the other hand, is observed twice in a year, thus, Ohumkan (first Ohum) and Ohumukyire (last Ohum). The Ohumkan is celebrated in June and Ohumukyire is celebrated in January. Besides, people of Fanteakwa observe the Adae - (Akwasidae) and (Awukudae), which falls on every fortieth day in the year.

1.5 Economy and Tourism

The predominant occupation in the district is agriculture and related trades, whilst the remaining are petty traders/commerce, artisans (auto and radio mechanics, sewing,, masonry, wood carving, beads making, smiting, sign-writing, painting, decoration and carpentry) and the service sector.

The District is endowed with large tracks of arable land suitable for the cultivation of cocoa, cereals, roots, vegetables, plantain, banana, yam etc. the land in the forest belt is fertile for the for the cultivation of cash crops like cocoa and coffee and food crops such as cocoyam, plantain, yam, banana and vegetables

The District is endowed with some tourist sites that can be developed into income generating ventures. These include waterfalls at Trudu, Osubinboum and Apaa. Others are the Rock Paradise, the Volta Lake and the Palm Tree with six (6) trunks.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

Experience from previous post independence censuses of Ghana (1960, 1970, 1984 and 2000) was taken into consideration in developing the methodologies for conducting the 2010 PHC. The primary objective of the 2010 PHC was to provide information on the number,

distribution and social, economic and demographic characteristics of the population of Ghana necessary to facilitate the socio-economic development of the country.

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

The Regional and District Census Implementation Committees were inter-sectoral in their composition. Members of the Committees were mainly from decentralized departments with the Regional and District Coordinating Directors chairing the Regional Census Implementation Committee and District Census Implementation Committee, respectively. The Committees contributed to the planning of district, community and locality level activities in areas of publicity and field operations. They supported the Regional and District

Census Officers in the recruitment and training of field personnel (enumerators and supervisors), as well as mobilizing logistical support for the census.

Selection of census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

and over enumeration. The canvasser method, which involves trained field personnel visiting houses and households identified in their respective enumeration areas, was adopted for the 2010 PHC.

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

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

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

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

1.6.4 Post enumeration survey

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

- 97.0 percent of all household residents who were in the country on Census Night (26th September, 2010) were enumerated.

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

In 1988, Ghana changed from the local authority system of administration to the district assembly system. In that year, the then existing 140 local authorities were demarcated into 110 districts. In 2004, 28 new districts were created; this increased the number of districts in the country to 138. In 2008, 32 additional districts were created bringing the total number of

districts to 170. The 2010 Population and Housing Census was conducted in these 170 administrative districts (these are made-up of 164 districts/municipals and 6 metropolitan areas). In 2012, 46 new districts were created to bring the total number of districts to 216. There was urgent need for data for the 46 newly created districts for planning and decision-making. To meet this demand, the 2010 Census data was re-programmed into 216 districts after carrying out additional fieldwork and consultations with stakeholders in the districts affected by the creation of the new districts.

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

- a. Educational Institutions
- b. Children's and Old People's Homes
- c. Hospitals and Healing centres

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of education

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

Activity status

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

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

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment status

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

Employment sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

ICT questions were asked for both individuals and households. Persons having mobile phones refer to respondents 12 years and older who owned mobile phones (irrespective of the number of mobile phones owned by each person). Persons using internet facility refers to those who had access to internet facility at home, internet cafe, on mobile phone or other

mobile device. Internet access is assumed to be not only via computer, but also by mobile phones, PDA, game machine and digital television.

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

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

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

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

In chapter eight, housing conditions such as housing stock, type of dwelling and construction materials, room occupancy, holding and tenancy, lighting and cooking facilities, bathing and toilet facilities, waste disposal and source of water for drinking or for other domestic use in the district are discussed and 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, composition and age-sex structure are important characteristics that have many social and economic implications. Population size and composition influence the district's potential human resource requirement and level of provision of social services such as schools, hospitals/clinics and housing. The population composition by age and sex influences mortality, nuptiality, fertility, migration and other demographic processes that underlie population growth and ultimately socio-economic development. This chapter therefore discusses population size and distribution, age-sex structure, birth place, children ever borne and fertility in the district.

2.2 Population size and distribution

2.2.1 Introduction

Table 2.1 presents data on the demographic characteristic of the population with regard to age, sex and locality of residence. These characteristics are examined in the sub-sections that follow. In some cases simpler tables are derived from Table 2.1 to enhance the analysis of the characteristics.

2.2.2 Population Size, Distribution (Urban/Rural)

The distribution of the population by sex and locality of residence are shown in Table 2.1. The data show that the total population of the district was 108,614, representing 4.1 percent of the regional population. The female population was 54,604 and that of males was 54,010, an indication that there were slightly more females (50.3%) than males (49.7%) in the district.

In Ghana, the classification of a locality as urban or rural is based on population size. Localities with population of 5,000 or more are classified as urban. The table shows that the urban population was about one-third (27.5%) lower than that of the rural population (72.5%). Thus Fanteakwa District can be described as largely a rural district.

2.2.3 Sex Ratio

The sex ratio measures the number of males to females in the population, the balance of the sexes being 100. In most populations the sex ratio favours males at birth. The average sex ratio at birth in most populations is observed to be about 105 to 106. The sex ratio at birth in African populations is reported to be 103.

Table 2.1 shows that the sex ratio for the district is 98.9 which indicates an excess of females over males in the district; there are about 99 males to every 100 females in the district. Like most population, the data in the table also show that the sex ratio generally decrease with age as a result of sex differences in death rates at all ages which favour females.

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

Age Group	Sex				Type of locality		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Sex ratio	Total	Urban	Rural
All Ages	108,614	54,010	54,604	98.9	100.0	27.5	72.5
0 - 4	15,005	7,711	7,294	105.7	100.0	25.1	74.9
5-7	13,798	7,132	6,666	107.0	100.0	24.6	75.4
10-14	13,659	7,233	6,426	112.6	100.0	26.5	73.5
15 - 19	11,626	6,173	5,453	113.2	100.0	29.1	70.9
20 - 24	8,560	4,042	4,518	89.5	100.0	29.4	70.6
25 - 29	7,469	3,386	4,083	82.9	100.0	28.3	71.7
30 - 34	6,253	3,012	3,241	92.9	100.0	27.3	72.7
35 - 39	5,896	2,808	3,088	90.9	100.0	27.2	72.8
40 - 44	5,210	2,475	2,735	90.5	100.0	27.2	72.8
45 - 49	4,645	2,220	2,425	91.5	100.0	28.2	71.8
50 - 54	4,330	2,186	2,144	102.0	100.0	29.0	71.0
55 - 59	2,795	1,423	1,372	103.7	100.0	31.6	68.4
60 - 64	2,579	1,297	1,282	101.2	100.0	29.0	71.0
65 - 69	1,646	767	879	87.3	100.0	30.9	69.1
70 - 74	2,018	904	1,114	81.1	100.0	31.1	68.9
75 - 79	1,334	564	770	73.2	100.0	33.7	66.3
80 - 84	887	322	565	57.0	100.0	35.5	64.5
85 - 89	502	214	288	74.3	100.0	38.8	61.2
90 - 94	274	94	180	52.2	100.0	25.9	74.1
95 - 99	128	47	81	58.0	100.0	28.1	71.9
All Ages	108,614	54,010	54,604	98.9	100.0	27.5	72.5
0-14	42,462	22,076	20,386	108.3	100.0	25.4	74.6
15-64	59,363	29,022	30,341	95.7	100.0	28.5	71.5
65+	6,789	2,912	3,877	75.1	100.0	32.4	67.6
Age-dependency ratio	83.0	86.1	80.0			76.6	85.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-sex Structure

One of the most important characteristics of a population is its age-sex structure. Age and sex influence many demographic trends. An understanding of the age and sex structure of a population yields insights into changing population composition and highlights social and economic challenges.

Table 2.2 shows the age structure of the district's population by broad age group and sex. The table shows that the district's population has a youthful age structure with about 39.0 percent of the population under age 15 years and the proportion adolescents (aged 15-24 years) constituting 18.6 percent of the population.

The proportion of young adults (25-29 years) was only about 6.9 percent, probably reflecting the extent of rural-urban migration of this group to the district. About 9 out of 100 residents of the district are 60 years and older. The pattern of age distribution is not very different for the sexes.

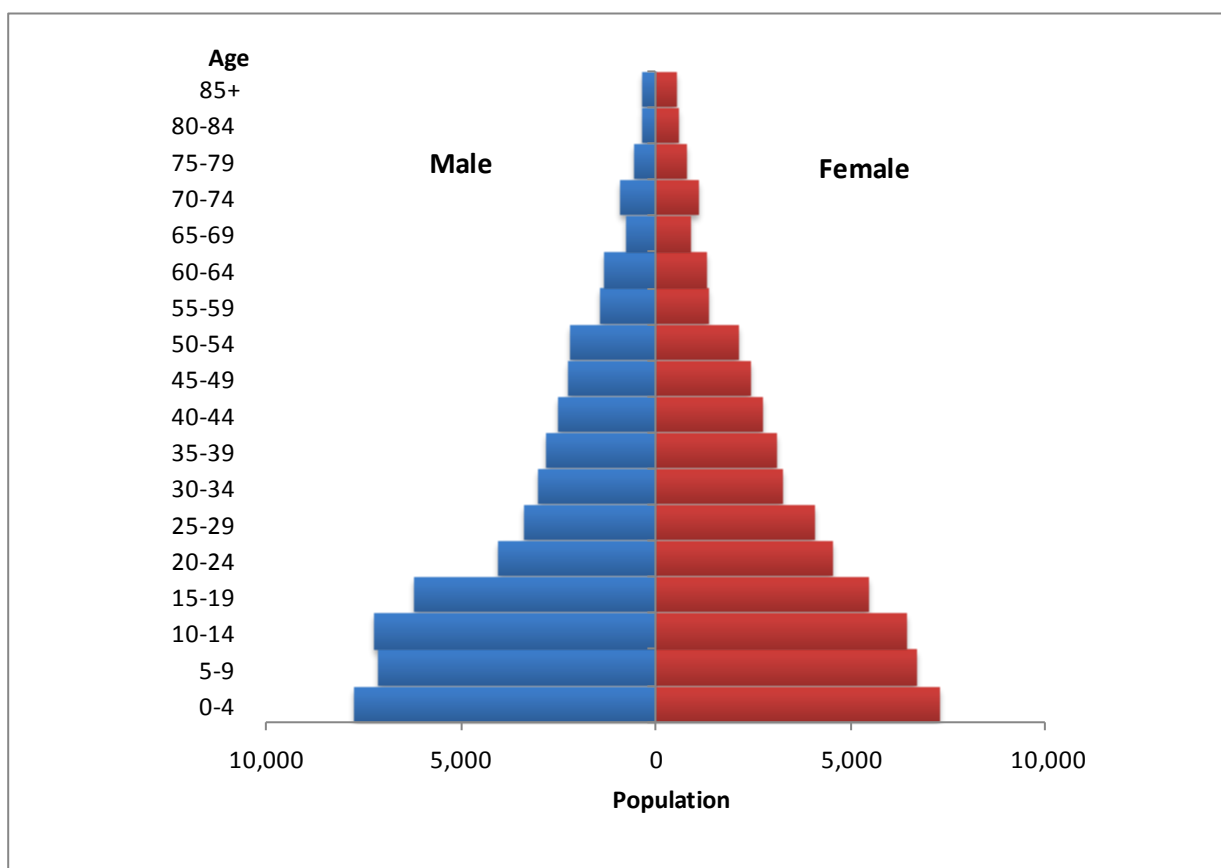
Table 2.2: Age structure by broad age group and sex

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	108,614	100.0	54,010	100.0	54,604	100.0
Under 15	42,462	39.1	22,076	40.9	20,386	37.3
15 – 24	20,186	18.6	10,215	18.9	9,971	18.3
25 – 29	7,469	6.9	3,386	6.3	4,083	7.5
30 – 59	29,129	26.9	14,124	26.1	15,005	27.5
60 +	9,368	8.6	4,209	7.8	5,159	9.3

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

An important tool for analyzing age and sex composition of a population is the age-sex pyramid. Figure 2.1 shows the population pyramid of the district. The shape closely depicts that of the regional pyramid, and typical of developing countries. It has a broad base gradually tapering off at the older ages. This supports the earlier observation that the district has a youthful structure with a broad base consisting of large numbers of children and a conical top of a small number of elderly persons. For both sexes, more females than males survive to higher ages although more males than females are in the age group 0-4years.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid of Fanteakwa District



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

2.3.1 Dependency ratio

The dependency ratio is one of the key indicators of socioeconomic development. Generally the ratio is high in developing countries than developed countries, reflecting demographic

experiences of the two countries. Table 2.3 provides information on dependency ratios for district. It can be observed that, dependency ratio of the district is quite high at about 83 dependents (child and old age) for every 100 people working. Large part of the total dependency ratio in the district is child dependency ratio as indicated by the age distribution.

The district recorded an old age dependency ratio of about 11 people 60 years and older per 100 working population.

Table 2.3: Age dependency ratio by sex

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	108,614	100.0	54,010	100.0	54,604	100.0
0-14	42,462	39.1	22,076	40.9	20,386	37.3
15-64	59,363	54.7	29,022	53.7	30,341	55.6
65+	6,789	6.3	2,912	5.4	3,877	7.1
Total dependency ratio	83		86.1		80	
Child dependency ratio	71.5		76.1		67.2	
Old age dependency ratio	11.4		10		12.8	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are the three components of population change that determine the size, age-sex composition and distribution of the population at a particular point in time. Data on these three components are critical for planning the overall socioeconomic development of the district. The 2010 Population and Housing Census examine the fertility, mortality and migration patterns.

2.4.1 Fertility

Two types of fertility measures are used to examine levels of fertility in the district. These are current fertility measures and cumulative fertility measures. Current fertility measures such as total fertility rate (TFR) are based on data covering a short period of time such as a year (in the case of population censuses) or five years (in surveys), while cumulative measures such as mean children ever born are based on retrospective fertility data covering women's reproductive performance over their lifetime

Current fertility measures

The most commonly used measures of current fertility are the total fertility rate (TFR). It is defined as the number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she were to experience the currently observed age-specific fertility rates.

Table 2.4 shows reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district for Eastern Region. The table shows that 2,769 births occurred in the Fanteakwa district in the 12 months preceding the census. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the district was 3.7, which was higher than the regional average of 3.5.

This means that woman living in the district would have, on average, 3.7 children at the end of her reproductive period if the current age specific fertility rates continue to prevail. With the other measures of fertility, the district ranked eighth in terms Crude Birth Rate figure of 25.5 and thirteenth position in terms of General Fertility Rate of 107.2

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	2,633,154	788,455	67,900	3.5	103.9	25.8
Birim South	119,767	35,212	3,259	3.9	114.3	27.2
Birim Municipal	144,869	45,720	3,411	3.1	90.1	23.5
West Akim Municipal	195,349	58,024	5,434	3.9	113.8	27.8
Suhum-Kraboa Coaltar	167,551	48,762	4,317	3.6	108.0	25.8
Akwapem South Municipal	123,501	38,447	3,091	3.3	95.5	25.0
Akwapem North	136,483	41,211	3,549	3.6	103.4	26.0
New Juaben Municipal	183,727	62,150	3,612	2.4	68.0	19.7
Yilo Krobo	87,847	27,007	2,030	2.9	90.1	23.1
Lower Manya	89,246	29,546	2,190	3.0	87.4	24.5
Asuogyaman	98,046	30,675	2,254	3.1	89.5	23.0
Upper Manya	72,092	20,332	1,859	3.7	111.5	25.8
Fanteakwa	108,614	31,368	2,769	3.7	107.2	25.5
East Akim Municipal	167,896	51,132	3,807	3.1	89.9	22.7
Kwaebibirem	192,562	58,556	5,407	3.9	111.4	28.1
Akyem Mansa	97,374	27,417	2,735	4.3	122.3	28.1
Birim North	78,907	22,778	2,163	3.9	116.1	27.4
Atiwa	110,622	31,359	3,207	4.2	125.9	29.0
Kwahu West Municipal	93,584	29,311	2,295	3.3	95.0	24.5
Kwahu South	69,757	20,311	1,872	3.8	114.0	26.8
Kwahu East	77,125	21,132	2,067	4.2	120.7	26.8
Kwahu North	218,235	58,005	6,572	4.4	132.3	30.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Life time fertility (children ever born)

The number of children ever born per woman measures the lifetime or cumulative fertility performance of female respondents in the reproductive age group 12-49 years. Table 2.5 shows that the district recorded a total of 107,057 children have ever been born (53,938 males and 53,119 females) to the 37, 899 women aged 12-54 years. This translates to an average completed family size of 2.8 children for women aged 12 to 60 years and older.

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

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	37,899	107,057	53,938	53,119	93,652	46,927	46,725
12-14	3,681	18	7	11	16	5	11
15-19	5,453	809	419	390	754	391	363
20-24	4,518	4,037	2,077	1,960	3,749	1,907	1,842
25-29	4,083	7,610	3,908	3,702	7,169	3,631	3,538
30-34	3,241	9,516	4,810	4,706	8,915	4,467	4,448
35-39	3,088	11,632	5,874	5,758	10,807	5,418	5,389
40-44	2,735	12,231	6,281	5,950	11,174	5,702	5,472
45-49	2,425	11,604	5,878	5,726	10,604	5,338	5,266
50-54	2,144	11,460	5,652	5,808	10,186	5,031	5,155
55-59	1,372	7,369	3,752	3,617	6,431	3,247	3,184
60+	5,159	30,771	15,280	15,491	23,847	11,790	12,057

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Table 2.6 presents information on mortality within 12 months preceding the census in the district. The table suggests that there were a total of 911 deaths recorded in the district.

The crude death rate which is the number of deaths per 1000 of the population in a given year is 8.4 in the Fanteakwa District. This implies that 8 out of 1000 persons died over the past 12 months preceding the enumeration.

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	2,633,154	21,519	8.2
Birim South	119,767	1,351	11.3
Birim Municipal	144,869	966	6.7
West Akim Municipal	108,298	866	8.0
Suhum Municipal	90,358	632	7.0
Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal	86,000	448	5.2
Akwapem North	136,483	1,317	9.6
New Juaben Municipal	183,727	1,085	5.9
Yilo Krobo	87,847	1,198	13.6
Lower Manya	89,246	940	10.5
Asuogyaman	98,046	853	8.7
Upper Manya	72,092	607	8.4
Fanteakwa	108,614	911	8.4
East Akim Municipal	167,896	1,427	8.5
Kwaebibirem	113,721	726	6.4
Akyem Mansa	97,374	805	8.3
Birim North	78,907	595	7.5
Atiwa	110,622	1,064	9.6
Kwahu West Municipal	93,584	659	7.0
Kwahu South	69,757	879	12.6
Kwahu East	77,125	992	12.9
Kwahu Afram Plains North	102,423	455	4.4
Upper West Akyem	87,051	662	7.6
Akwapim South	37,501	357	9.5
Ayensuano	77,193	741	9.6
Denkyembuor	78,841	444	5.6
Kwahu Afram Plains South	115,812	539	4.7

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

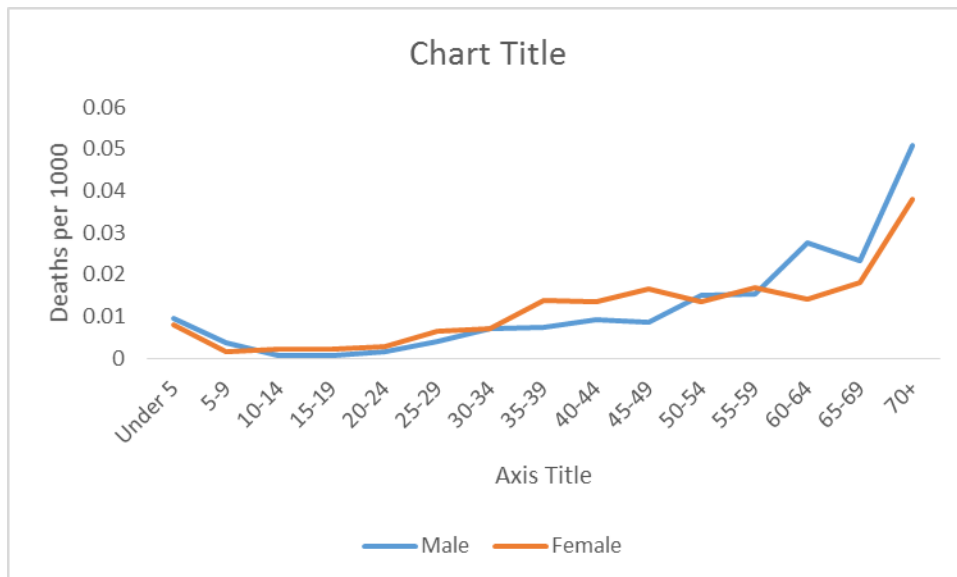
Age Specific Mortality Rate

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 the ASDR of 20-24 year-age is calculated by taking the deaths among the 20-24 year-age group and dividing it by the population in that age group (20-24 years) multiplied by 1,000.

Figure 2.2 provide information on age specific death rates. The data show that death rates for males and females are higher in ages under five years but lowest at ages 5-14 years. The death rates start rising at ages 20-24 with more females than males and intensifies with

increase in age until 40-44 years. Between ages 15-34 (the reproductive period), ASDRs for females are higher than males and this may be attributed to maternal mortality. ASDRs for males are higher at ages 50 years and older than females and this is an indication of a lower life expectancy for males compared to females. Additionally, at ages 50 years and older, differences between male and female ASDRs are very high compared with the lower age groups.

Figure 2.2: Age specific death rate



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Causes of death

Out of a total 911 deaths recorded in the district, 73 occurred by accident, violence, homicide or suicide and 873 deaths occurred through other causes such as diseases.

In terms of exposure to the risk of dying as a result of pregnancy related causes, Table 2.7 indicates that only 13 out of the 911 deaths that occurred in the district were due to pregnancy.

Table 2.7: Cause of death by district

District	Total deaths	Death due to		Total deaths	Pregnancy related death (female 15-54 years)	Not pregnancy related
		Accident/violence/homicide/suicide	All other causes			
All Districts	21,519	2,240	19,279	21,519	365	21,154
Birim South	1,351	153	1,198	1,351	27	1,324
Birim Municipal	966	118	848	966	14	952
West Akim Municipal	866	99	767	866	6	860
Suhum Municipal	640	35	605	640	13	627
Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal	448	46	402	448	9	439
Akwapem North	1,317	106	1,211	1,317	17	1,300
New Juaben Municipal	1,085	121	964	1,085	22	1,063
Yilo Krobo	1,198	108	1,090	1,198	17	1,181
Lower Manya	940	63	877	940	21	919
Asuogyaman	853	85	768	853	3	850
Upper Manya	607	32	575	607	7	600
Fanteakwa	911	73	838	911	13	898
East Akim Municipal	1,427	235	1,192	1,427	41	1,386
Kwaebibirem	727	78	649	727	15	712
Akyem Mansa	805	53	752	805	8	797
Birim North	595	83	512	595	11	584
Atiwa	1,064	94	970	1,064	22	1,042
Kwahu West Municipal	659	58	601	659	12	647
Kwahu South	879	85	794	879	12	867
Kwahu East	992	138	854	992	19	973
Kwahu Afram Plains North	455	92	363	455	16	439
Upper West Akyem	662	62	600	662	11	651
Akwapim South	357	61	296	357	7	350
Ayensuano	733	49	684	733	10	723
Denkyembuor	443	53	390	443	8	435
Kwahu Afram Plains South	539	60	479	539	4	535

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Migration refers to change in usual place of residence. A migrant is therefore defined as a person whose usual place of residence is different from his/her place of birth or previous residence. The importance of measuring migration lies in its impact on the population size, structure and distribution in the region.

Migration out of the district decreases the size of the population in the district, while migration into the district increases the population size. In addition, the selectivity of the migration process in terms of age, sex, education and other socio-demographic characteristics can have significant impact on the overall social and economic development of the district.

The 2010 PHC collected data on the duration of residence in the place of enumeration which is used to assess migratory movements in the district

Table 2.8 presents data on birthplace and place of enumeration by duration of residence. The data reveal that there were 29, 927 migrants who moved to the district in the 12 months prior to the 2010 Population and Housing Census. Out of this number, 20,704 persons were born elsewhere in Eastern Region, 8,787 persons were born elsewhere in another region and the remaining 481 were born outside Ghana.

The largest number of migrants to the district moved to the district from the Volta Region (2,050) followed by Ashanti Region (1,605) and Greater Accra Region (1,483). The least number of migrants moved from Upper West Region (193).

With regard to the duration of residence, about 14 percent of migrants had lived in the district for less than one year, 28.4 percent had lived in the district between one to 4 years, 15.6 percent between 5 to 9 years and 42.2 percent over ten years.

Table 2.8: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	29,972	13.7	28.4	15.6	16.8	25.5
Born elsewhere in the region	20,704	12.6	26.0	14.8	17.9	28.8
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	526	14.6	41.1	18.3	14.3	11.8
Central	734	19.9	33.8	17.2	18.3	10.9
Greater Accra	1,483	21.4	37.7	16.9	12.8	11.1
Volta	2,050	11.0	27.8	16.9	16.4	27.9
Eastern	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ashanti	1,605	16.9	34.6	19.1	15.1	14.3
Brong Ahafo	617	19.4	36.0	19.3	11.5	13.8
Northern	832	15.5	32.7	14.5	13.8	23.4
Upper East	747	17.5	37.6	16.3	10.6	17.9
Upper west	193	16.1	28.5	17.6	15.0	22.8
Outside Ghana	481	9.4	33.7	18.5	14.1	24.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

Ghanaian households are reflections of the social structure, in that living arrangements are largely influenced by socio-cultural factors as marriage, and the types of family and kinship systems existing in societies. The chapter therefore focuses on the analysis of social characteristics of the population in the district which includes the household size, composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation and literacy and educational level.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

The size, composition, and headship of the household are influenced by social, economic and demographic factors. This section examines house size, composition and headship in the district.

3.2.1 House size and headship

Table 3.1 indicates that there are 24,026 households in the Fanteakwa district with nearly more than seventy percent (70.1%) in the rural areas compared with just 29.9 percent in the urban areas. The average household per house for the district according to the 2010 census is 1.1 with the urban areas recording a greater number than the rural areas implying that there are more persons in a house in those settings than in the rural areas.

The average household size for the district is 4.4 comparing with 4.1 for the region as a whole and interestingly the average household size for the urban area is less than the total district.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality of residence

Categories	Total		District		
	country	Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,574,549	106,155	28,897	77,258
Number of households	5,467,054	632,045	24,026	7,194	16,832
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.0
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.0	4.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.2 shows the household size of the district by sex of household head. The data show that there were 106,155 households with 49.6 percent headed by males and 53.4 percent headed by females. The district also recorded an average household size of 4.4 persons per household. The distribution shows that one-member households constitute the highest proportion of the total households in the district (17.3 %), followed by four member households (13.7%) and three member households (12.2%) respectively. Household with nine members constitute the least proportion of all households (2.9%).

For both sexes, the highest proportion of households was single member households. However, the proportion of households headed by females were higher than those headed by males for two member households (17.2% versus 9.8%), three member households (15.9% versus 11.3%) and

four member households (14.0% versus 13.6%) , while male headed households dominate in the other categories of household size.

Table 3.2: Household size by sex of household head

Household Size	Both Sexes		Male Head		Female Head	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Household Population	106,155	100.0	52,705	100.0	53,450	100.0
Total Households	24,026	100.0	16,373	100.0	7,653	100.0
1	4,168	17.3	2,783	17.0	1,385	18.1
2	2,925	12.2	1,610	9.8	1,315	17.2
3	3,073	12.8	1,856	11.3	1,217	15.9
4	3,301	13.7	2,226	13.6	1,075	14.0
5	3,057	12.7	2,179	13.3	878	11.5
6	2,596	10.8	1,986	12.1	610	8.0
7	1,762	7.3	1,351	8.3	411	5.4
8	1,107	4.6	857	5.2	250	3.3
9	692	2.9	525	3.2	167	2.2
10+	1,	5.6	1,000	6.1	345	4.5
Average household size	4.4		3.2		7.0	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household Composition

Household may be composed of one or more of the following: head, spouse, child or children, parents/parents in law, step child, other relatives or non- relatives. Table 3.3 shows household population by composition and sex. In total, there are 106,155 persons living in households with 52,705 males and 53,450 females.

There are four major components of the household composition in the district, namely household heads (22.6%), spouses (11.0%), children (41.0%) and grandchildren (12.0%). The proportions of parent/parent-in-law (0.9%), step children (0.8%), son/daughter-in-law (0.7%) and adopted/foster children (0.4%) are substantially low

For the sexes, male headed households had a higher percentage of 31.1 percent than the female headed households of 14.3 percent. There are more females (20.9%) than males who are spouses in the household (0.8%). The proportion of parent/parent-in-law and son/daughter-in-law are also higher in female headed households (1.6% and 1.1% respectively) than male headed households (0.2% and 0.3% respectively).

Table 3.3: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	106,155	100.0	52,705	100.0	53,450	100.0
Head	24,026	22.6	16,373	31.1	7,653	14.3
Spouse (wife/husband)	11,636	11.0	443	0.8	11,193	20.9
Child (son/daughter)	43,469	41.0	22,276	42.3	21,193	39.7
Parent/Parent in-law	950	0.9	113	0.2	837	1.6
Son/Daughter in-law	757	0.7	173	0.3	584	1.1
Grandchild	12,774	12.0	6,647	12.6	6,127	11.5
Brother/Sister	3,335	3.1	1,921	3.6	1,414	2.7
Step child	815	0.8	416	0.8	399	0.8
Adopted/Foster child	402	0.4	196	0.4	206	0.4
Other relative	6,335	6.0	3,104	5.9	3,231	6.0
Non-relative	1,656	1.6	1,043	2.0	613	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household structure

Household structure refers to the type of relationship (whether related or unrelated) among household members. Table 3.4 presents household population by structure and sex. The table shows that nuclear family households which include the head, spouse(s) and children constitute the highest proportion of households in the district (28.6%). This is followed closely by the extended family households (25.4%) and single parent extended households (16.3%). Single parent extended and non-relative households constitute the lowest proportion of households (1.5%).

The distribution by the sex of household head reveals similar pattern. However, single parent extended households and single parent nuclear households are more prevalent in female headed household (18.6% and 9.5% respectively) than male headed households (13.9% and 7.7% respectively).

Table 3.4: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	106,155	100.0	52,705	100.0	53,450	100.0
Head only	4,168	3.9	2,783	5.3	1,385	2.6
Head and a spouse only	1,688	1.6	845	1.6	843	1.6
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	30,405	28.6	15,871	30.1	14,534	27.2
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	26,974	25.4	13,384	25.4	13,590	25.4
Extended + non relatives	1,779	1.7	951	1.8	828	1.6
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	4,679	4.4	2,468	4.7	2,211	4.1
Single parent Nuclear	9,089	8.6	4,040	7.7	5,049	9.5
Single parent Extended	17,261	16.3	7,343	13.9	9,918	18.6
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,615	1.5	753	1.4	862	1.6
Head and other composition but no spouse	8,497	8.0	4,267	8.1	4,230	7.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

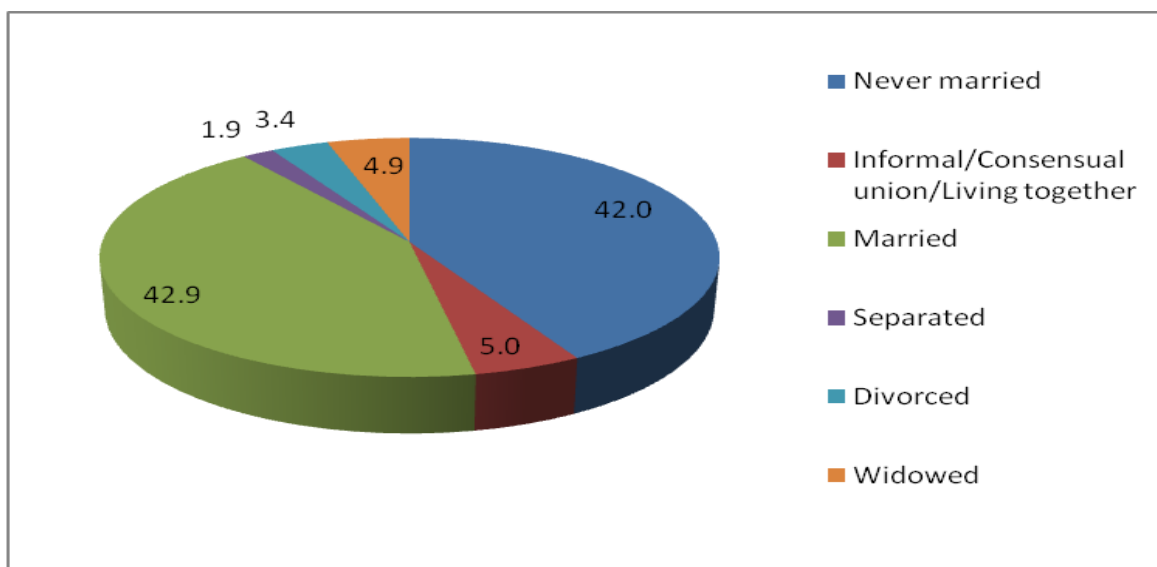
3.3 Marital Status

Marital status is one of the social characteristics of a population that is determined by biological, social, economic, legal and, in many cases, religious factors. Marriage is socially defined to include formal unions that are legally, traditionally or religiously sanctioned as well as cohabiting unions. There is also a close relationship between proportion married and fertility. The objective of this chapter is to present marital characteristics of the population in the region in terms of age, sex, locality of residence, level of education and religion.

3.3.1 Distribution of Population by Marital Status

Figure 3.1 depicts the distribution of marital characteristics of the population 12 years and older. The figure shows that 42 percent had never married, 42.9 percent had married and about 4.9 percent were widowed. Persons who reported being separated constitute the least with 1.9 percent.

Figure 3.1: Marital Status of the Population 12 years and over



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status by age and sex

Early marriage is prevalent in populations where marriage is universal. In many traditional societies in Ghana males are more likely to delay marriage than females. However, nowadays education has extended the age at marriage for females.

Table 3.5 presents the marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and age- group in the district. The table shows that persons 12 years and older and never married constitute 37.6 percent, while 43.4 percent are married. It also shows that a proportion of 6.1 percent of persons 12 years and older in the district are in informal or consensual union, 4.1 percent is divorced while 2.6 percent are separated.

The table further reveals that 44.5 percent males who are never whiles 43.1 percent are married in the district. For the divorced and widowed males they constitute 2.9 and 2.1 percent respectively. The marital status among the age groups reveals that the age group 12-14 years has the highest percentage of the persons never married (94%), 5.2 percent married and 0.8 percent. in informal/consensual The age group 15-19 followed by 89.5percent with 6.7 percent married and 3.3 percent in informal/consensual. The age group 55-59 and 60-64 years both recorded the least proportion of the never married (2.1% each). The proportion married increases with age up to age 45-49 years and begins to decline at the older ages. On the other hand divorce and widowhood substantially higher at the older ages (55 to 60 years and above).

For the females 12 years and older in the district the never married are 30.9 percent, 43.8 percent are married whiles 5.3 percent and 10.1 percent are divorced and widowed respectively in the district. The table further reveals that informal/consensual is more prevalent among young adults (20-29 years); this group accounts for 27 percent. In the district it is observed that a slightly higher proportion of females are married (43.8%) compared to their male counterparts (43.1%). There is also 'more females who are widowed (10.1%), divorced (5.3%) and separated (3.1%) than males (2.1%, 2.9%, and 2.0% respectively) in the population.

Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status

Sex/Age group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	74,106	100.0	37.6	6.1	43.4	2.6	4.1	6.2
12-14	7,954	100.0	94.0	0.8	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	11,626	100.0	89.5	3.3	6.7	0.2	0.3	0.1
20 - 24	8,560	100.0	60.1	12.4	25.2	1.4	0.6	0.3
25 - 29	7,469	100.0	33.8	14.6	46.7	2.3	1.9	0.6
30 - 34	6,253	100.0	15.5	10.3	66.2	3.4	3.4	1.4
35 - 39	5,896	100.0	8.7	7.8	72.2	3.7	5.4	2.3
40 - 44	5,210	100.0	5.2	5.1	75.1	4.3	6.6	3.7
45 - 49	4,645	100.0	3.2	4.2	74.1	4.8	8.4	5.3
50 - 54	4,330	100.0	2.4	3.3	71.1	5.2	9.3	8.6
55 - 59	2,795	100.0	2.1	1.9	67.3	5.6	11.1	11.9
60 - 64	2,579	100.0	2.1	1.9	60.0	5.1	11.1	19.8
65+	6,789	100.0	2.4	1.2	45.7	3.2	8.6	38.9
Male								
Total	36,207	100.0	44.5	5.4	43.1	2.0	2.9	2.1
12-14	4,273	100.0	93.3	0.9	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,173	100.0	94.3	1.0	4.5	0.0	0.2	0.0
20 - 24	4,042	100.0	77.8	8.0	13.4	0.6	0.2	0.1
25 - 29	3,386	100.0	47.2	14.2	36.1	1.4	1.0	0.1
30 - 34	3,012	100.0	22.9	11.5	61.1	1.7	2.2	0.5
35 - 39	2,808	100.0	12.7	8.6	71.3	3.1	3.4	0.9
40 - 44	2,475	100.0	7.8	5.8	76.6	3.5	4.8	1.5
45 - 49	2,220	100.0	4.7	4.9	77.7	4.6	5.8	2.3
50 - 54	2,186	100.0	3.3	3.9	80.3	3.5	6.7	2.2
55 - 59	1,423	100.0	2.5	2.5	78.6	4.4	8.4	3.7
60 - 64	1,297	100.0	2.8	2.7	72.7	6.4	8.1	7.3
65+	2,912	100.0	3.0	1.3	70.0	3.8	7.3	14.6
Female								
Total	37,899	100.0	30.9	6.7	43.8	3.1	5.3	10.1
12-14	3,681	100.0	94.8	0.6	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5,453	100.0	84.1	5.9	9.1	0.3	0.4	0.1
20 - 24	4,518	100.0	44.3	16.4	35.7	2.2	0.9	0.4
25 - 29	4,083	100.0	22.8	15.0	55.5	3.1	2.6	1.0
30 - 34	3,241	100.0	8.5	9.1	70.9	4.9	4.4	2.1
35 - 39	3,088	100.0	5.1	7.0	72.9	4.1	7.2	3.6
40 - 44	2,735	100.0	2.9	4.5	73.7	5.0	8.3	5.7
45 - 49	2,425	100.0	1.9	3.6	70.9	4.9	10.7	8.0
50 - 54	2,144	100.0	1.6	2.8	61.8	7.0	11.8	15.1
55 - 59	1,372	100.0	1.7	1.3	55.7	6.9	13.9	20.6
60 - 64	1,282	100.0	1.5	1.2	47.1	3.7	14.0	32.4
65+	3,877	100.0	2.0	1.1	27.4	2.7	9.5	57.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Marital status and economic activity status

Table 3.6 presents data on persons aged 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status. From the table, 63.8 percent of the population aged 12 years and

older are economically active. The proportion never married who are employed constitute 34.0 percent, 4.3 percent unemployed and with 61.7 being economically not active. Of the married persons 85.6 percent are employed with only 2.9 percent unemployed.

Among both sexes males who are never married 57.5 percent are employed, 57.5 as economically not active and only 4.3 percent are unemployed in the district. For the married males the situation is different with 85.6 as employed, 2.9 percent unemployed and 11.5 percent being economically not active.

Regarding the females the table indicates that 28.3 percent are employed, just 4.3 unemployed and a large proportion 67.4 as economically not active. For the married females as large as 82.9 percent are employed and only 3.4 percent are unemployed with nearly fourteen percent (13.7%) being economically not active.

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

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	74,106	100.0	47,301	63.8	2,599	3.5	24,206	32.7
Never married	27,847	100.0	9,475	34.0	1,188	4.3	17,184	61.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	4,490	100.0	3,549	79.0	277	6.2	664	14.8
Married	32,195	100.0	27,575	85.6	919	2.9	3,701	11.5
Separated	1,920	100.0	1,554	80.9	80	4.2	286	14.9
Divorced	3,061	100.0	2,450	80.0	73	2.4	538	17.6
Widowed	4,593	100.0	2,698	58.7	62	1.3	1,833	39.9
Male								
Total	36,207	100.0	23,688	65.4	1,165	3.2	11,354	31.4
Never married	16,128	100.0	6,160	38.2	688	4.3	9,280	57.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,938	100.0	1,699	87.7	68	3.5	171	8.8
Married	15,603	100.0	13,821	88.6	354	2.3	1,428	9.2
Separated	734	100.0	635	86.5	23	3.1	76	10.4
Divorced	1,047	100.0	860	82.1	18	1.7	169	16.1
Widowed	757	100.0	513	67.8	14	1.8	230	30.4
Female								
Total	37,899	100.0	23,613	62.3	1,434	3.8	12,852	33.9
Never married	11,719	100.0	3,315	28.3	500	4.3	7,904	67.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,552	100.0	1,850	72.5	209	8.2	493	19.3
Married	16,592	100.0	13,754	82.9	565	3.4	2,273	13.7
Separated	1,186	100.0	919	77.5	57	4.8	210	17.7
Divorced	2,014	100.0	1,590	78.9	55	2.7	369	18.3
Widowed	3,836	100.0	2,185	57.0	48	1.3	1,603	41.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.4 Marital status by level of education

Table 3.7 shows persons aged 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. The table indicates that majority (64.3%) of the district population aged 12 years

and older with various marital status have basic education. It again shows that 22.4 percent have never been to school in the district.

The table further shows that majority of the never married (74.2%) and married (59.1%) have basic education. There are 29.1 percent of married and 8.1 percent never married with no education in the District.

There is disparity in marital status between males and females in relation to level of education. There are more married males (61.2%) with basic education than females (57.1%). On the other hand, there are more never married females (75.2%) with basic education than males (73.5%).

Males and females never married with no education constitutes 8.8 percent and 7.1 percent respectively. On the other hand, married males and females with no education form 22.5 percent and 35.3 percent of the population 12 years and older respectively.

Table 3.7: Persons 12 years and older by marital status and level of education

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	74,106	100.0	22.4	64.3	8.3	1.5	2.7	0.8
Never married	27,847	100.0	8.1	74.2	13.9	0.9	2.3	0.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	4,490	100.0	18.6	71.7	6.3	1.1	2.0	0.3
Married	32,195	100.0	29.1	59.1	5.3	2.0	3.4	1.1
Separated	1,920	100.0	31.2	59.6	3.9	2.4	2.7	0.3
Divorced	3,061	100.0	28.8	62.4	4.0	2.2	2.4	0.2
Widowed	4,593	100.0	58.5	37.3	1.3	1.0	1.7	0.3
Male								
Total	36,207	100.0	16.5	67.2	10.0	1.6	3.5	1.2
Never married	16,128	100.0	8.8	73.5	14.0	0.6	2.4	0.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,938	100.0	14.0	73.6	8.3	1.0	2.5	0.5
Married	15,603	100.0	22.5	61.2	7.0	2.5	4.8	1.9
Separated	734	100.0	29.2	61.3	4.4	2.6	2.3	0.3
Divorced	1,047	100.0	21.6	67.3	4.9	2.3	3.5	0.4
Widowed	757	100.0	43.6	46.5	4.5	1.7	2.4	1.3
Female								
Total	37,899	100.0	28.1	61.6	6.6	1.4	2.0	0.3
Never married	11,719	100.0	7.1	75.2	13.9	1.4	2.1	0.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,552	100.0	22.1	70.3	4.9	1.1	1.6	0.1
Married	16,592	100.0	35.3	57.1	3.7	1.5	2.0	0.4
Separated	1,186	100.0	32.5	58.5	3.5	2.3	2.9	0.3
Divorced	2,014	100.0	32.6	59.9	3.6	2.1	1.8	0.0
Widowed	3,836	100.0	61.5	35.4	0.6	0.9	1.5	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Table 3.8 presents information on the nationality of the population enumerated in the district. On the whole, majority of the residents (96.6%) were Ghanaians by birth, 1.4 percent have dual citizenship. ECOWAS nationals resident in the district constitute 0.8 per cent and Ghanaian by naturalization (0.5%). Residents from other non-ECOWAS African countries and other countries together constitute 0.7 percent of the district's population.

Table 3.8: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	108,614	100.0	54,010	100.0	54,604	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	104,938	96.6	52,148	96.6	52,790	96.7
Dual Nationality	1,571	1.4	764	1.4	807	1.5
Ghanaian by naturalization	516	0.5	263	0.5	253	0.5
ECOWAS	891	0.8	497	0.9	394	0.7
Africa other than ECOWAS	389	0.4	198	0.4	191	0.3
Other	309	0.3	140	0.3	169	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.9 shows that there are varied religious groups in the district. A majority of the population are Christians (80.6%). Among the Christians, the highest proportion of them belong to the Pentecostal/Charismatic churches (43.6%), followed by Protestant (24.4%), and Other Christians (12.6%). Only 7.5 percent of Christians are Catholics in the district. The other religious groups are Moslems (5.0%), traditionalist (0.7%) and other religious groups (1.1%). About 5.0 percent of the population do not belong to any religion.

Table 3.9: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	108,614	100.0	54,010	100.0	54,604	100.0
No Religion	5,492	5.1	3,701	6.9	1,791	3.3
Catholic	8,156	7.5	4,299	8.0	3,857	7.1
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	26,520	24.4	12,844	23.8	13,676	25.0
Pentecostal/Charismatic	47,351	43.6	22,511	41.7	24,840	45.5
Other Christians	13,725	12.6	6,671	12.4	7,054	12.9
Islam	5,422	5.0	2,946	5.5	2,476	4.5
Traditionalist	793	0.7	455	0.8	338	0.6
Other (Specify)	1,155	1.1	583	1.1	572	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

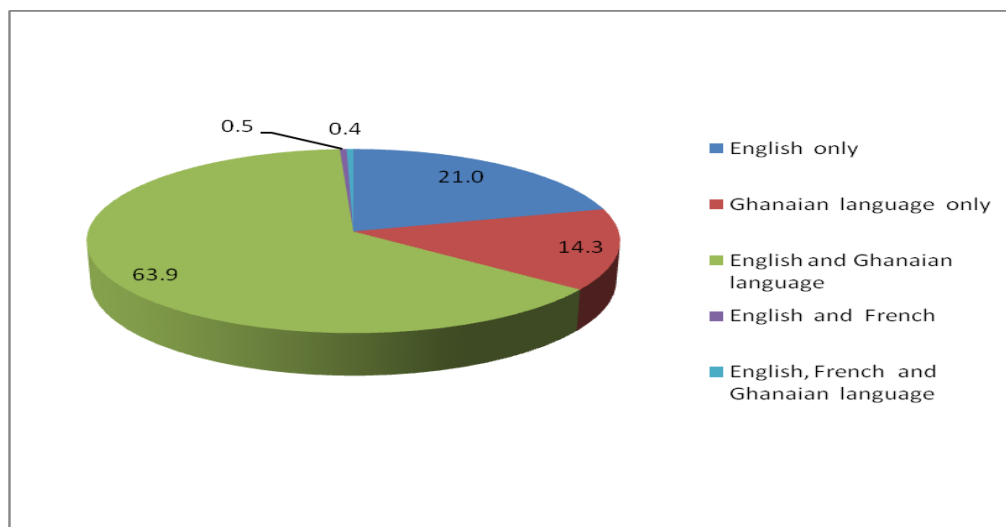
3.6 Literacy and Education

3.6.1 Literacy

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write in any language with understanding. It is an indicator of the extent to which societal knowledge can be transmitted from generation to generation. Thus, literacy is important for the development of the individual and society. The 2010 PHC collected information from persons age 11 years and older on literacy in three languages namely Ghanaian languages, English and French.

Figure 3.2 shows the distribution of the population 11 years and older by literacy status in the district. Out total of 76,429 persons aged 11 years and older in the district, 21.9 percent were illiterate and 78.1 percent is literate. Among the literate population, 21 percent were literate in English language only, 14.3 percent in Ghanaian language only while as high as 63.9 percent were literate in both English and Ghanaian language. Less than one percent of the population could read and understand English and French (0.5%) and also English, French and Ghanaian language (0.4%).

Figure 3.2: Population 11 years and older by literacy status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10 also presents data on the population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status. The table shows that in the district the total population who are literate in English only accounts for 21.0 percent, those literate in Ghanaian language only represent 11.1 percent and those who are literate in both languages account for 67.6 percent.

For the gender, 20.7 males are literate in English only, 11.1 percent in Ghanaian language only and 67.6 percent in both languages. A look at the table again shows more females 21.3 percent are literate in English only, 17.8 percent in Ghanaian language only and rather a low percent of 59.7 percent in both languages indicating there are more males literate in both languages than females.

The data indicate that the proportion of the population who are literate in English only is higher at the younger ages (11-19 years) compared to the older cohorts. This pattern may reflect the impact of the policy increasing access to education at all levels. On the other hand, literacy in Ghanaian language only is more common among both male and female older cohorts of the population than the younger cohorts.

This pattern may also be the result of the impact of adult literacy programmes being implemented by the Ministry of Education.

Table 3.10: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status

Sex/Age group	None (Not literate)	Literate						
		Number	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
Both Sexes								
Total	16,722	59,707	100.0	21.0	14.3	63.9	0.5	0.4
11-14	351	9,926	100.0	31.2	10.1	58.0	0.3	0.3
15-19	777	10,849	100.0	23.3	7.5	68.4	0.3	0.5
20-24	1,217	7,343	100.0	21.9	10.7	66.2	0.5	0.6
25-29	1,515	5,954	100.0	21.7	13.4	63.7	0.7	0.5
30-34	1,494	4,759	100.0	21.5	16.8	61.0	0.3	0.4
35-39	1,649	4,247	100.0	18.7	21.2	59.2	0.6	0.4
40-44	1,508	3,702	100.0	16.2	21.7	61.2	0.5	0.4
45-49	1,318	3,327	100.0	13.7	20.0	65.6	0.2	0.4
50-54	1,247	3,083	100.0	13.9	18.1	67.1	0.5	0.5
55-59	768	2,027	100.0	11.3	18.4	69.4	0.4	0.5
60-64	1,026	1,553	100.0	10.3	20.0	68.9	0.5	0.4
65+	3,852	2,937	100.0	9.9	24.0	64.9	0.9	0.3
Male								
Total	6,024	31,390	100.0	20.7	11.1	67.6	0.2	0.5
11-14	209	5,271	100.0	31.8	10.0	57.7	0.2	0.2
15-19	402	5,771	100.0	23.6	6.3	69.6	0.2	0.4
20-24	533	3,509	100.0	20.0	8.4	71.0	0.1	0.5
25-29	509	2,877	100.0	19.8	11.4	67.7	0.4	0.6
30-34	517	2,495	100.0	20.8	13.1	65.5	0.1	0.5
35-39	541	2,267	100.0	18.3	16.3	64.8	0.1	0.5
40-44	516	1,959	100.0	17.1	17.0	65.1	0.2	0.6
45-49	464	1,756	100.0	14.5	13.6	71.4	0.0	0.6
50-54	481	1,705	100.0	13.7	11.6	73.8	0.1	0.8
55-59	286	1,137	100.0	13.2	11.0	74.6	0.4	0.9
60-64	379	918	100.0	11.9	11.5	76.1	0.0	0.4
65+	1,187	1,725	100.0	9.3	15.1	75.0	0.2	0.5
Female								
Total	10,698	28,317	100.0	21.3	17.8	59.7	0.8	0.4
11-14	142	4,655	100.0	30.5	10.3	58.3	0.5	0.4
15-19	375	5,078	100.0	23.0	8.8	67.0	0.5	0.7
20-24	684	3,834	100.0	23.7	12.9	61.8	0.9	0.7
25-29	1,006	3,077	100.0	23.5	15.3	59.9	0.9	0.4
30-34	977	2,264	100.0	22.2	21.0	55.9	0.6	0.3
35-39	1,108	1,980	100.0	19.1	26.7	52.8	1.2	0.2
40-44	992	1,743	100.0	15.3	27.0	56.7	0.9	0.1
45-49	854	1,571	100.0	12.9	27.3	59.1	0.4	0.2
50-54	766	1,378	100.0	14.0	26.1	58.9	0.9	0.1
55-59	482	890	100.0	9.0	27.8	62.7	0.4	0.1
60-64	647	635	100.0	8.0	32.1	58.4	1.1	0.3
65+	2,665	1,212	100.0	10.8	36.7	50.5	1.8	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Education

Table 3.11 shows the population 3 years and older who are currently attending school and population who have attended school in the past. The table shows that 40,023 persons 3 years and older are currently attending school in the district. Of those who are currently attending school majority (92.2%) are at the basic level of education (nursery, kindergarten, primary, and JHS) and 6.4 percent are at the Senior High School level. Less than one percent is currently attending school at the tertiary level (0.9%). The proportions currently attending vocational/technical/commercial schools are very low (0.2%). Similar proportions of males and females are currently attending school at the basic level of education. However, relatively more males than females are currently benefiting from tertiary education (1.1% against 0.7%).

From the table, 40,330 persons 3 years and older have attended school in the past in the district. Overall, past school attendance follow similar pattern as current school attendance; majority of individuals have achieved basic education (83.4%), 6.3 percent have achieved SSS/SHS level of education and only 3.0 percent have attended tertiary institutions in the past. For the sexes, it is observed that whereas higher proportion of females than males have attended school at all levels of basic education, the opposite is the case for SSS/SHS level and higher. It seems that more girls than boys in the district discontinued their schooling after the basic level of education in the past.

Table 3.11: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	40,023	100.0	21,308	100.0	18,715	100.0	40,330	100.0	20,716	100.0	19,614	100.0
Nursery	2,531	6.3	1,385	6.5	1,146	6.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	7,001	17.5	3,518	16.5	3,483	18.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	19,561	48.9	10,298	48.3	9,263	49.5	9,195	22.8	3,889	18.8	5,306	27.1
JSS/JHS	7,799	19.5	4,349	20.4	3,450	18.4	12,074	29.9	5,915	28.6	6,159	31.4
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,396	30.7	6,777	32.7	5,619	28.6
SSS/SHS	2,553	6.4	1,420	6.7	1,133	6.1	2,542	6.3	1,466	7.1	1,076	5.5
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,033	2.6	743	3.6	290	1.5
Voc/Tech	83	0.2	33	0.2	50	0.3	1,016	2.5	530	2.6	486	2.5
Post middle	125	0.3	70	0.3	55	0.3	868	2.2	531	2.6	337	1.7
Tertiary	370	0.9	235	1.1	135	0.7	1,206	3.0	865	4.2	341	1.7

Source; Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

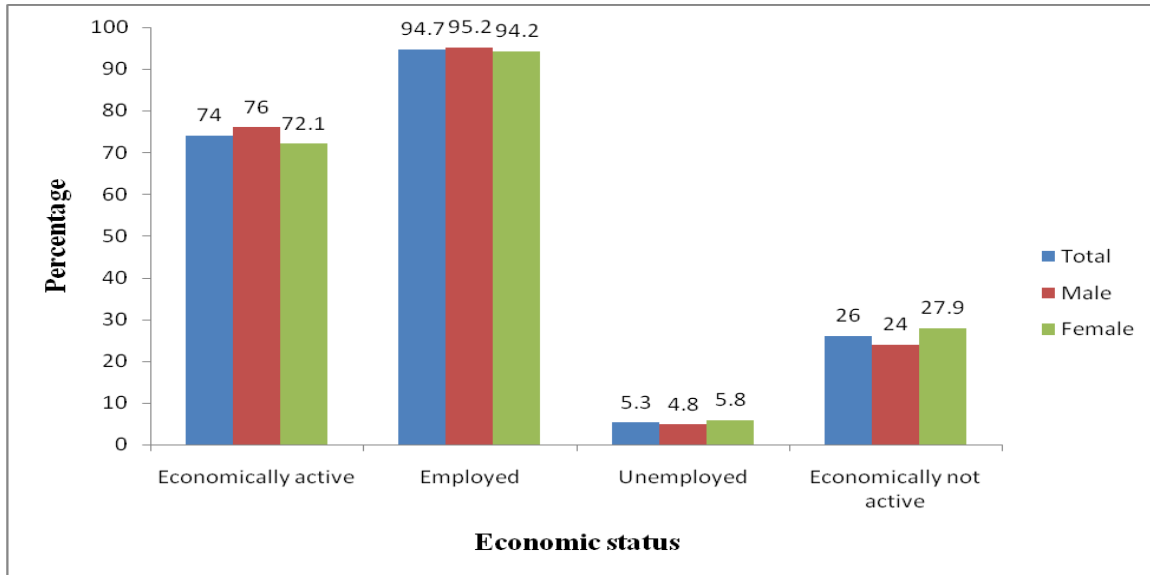
Statistical data on economic characteristics of a population covering the type of activity, occupation, industry, institutional sector and employment status are essential for social and economic development planning of the district. The focus of this chapter is on the economic activity of persons 15 years and older who were enumerated in the district. The type of industrial or commercial sector of employment of the population is also examined.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

The economically active population consists of those who worked or had a job but did not work or were unemployed at the time of the on census. The “not economically active” were those who did home duties (household chores), full time education, pensioner/retired, disable/sick, too old/too young and others.

Figure 3.3 shows a graphical presentation of the economic activity status of the population 15 years and older. The economically active population is higher (74.0 %) as compared to the economically not active (26.0%). Of the economically active population, 94.7 percent were employed and 5.3 were unemployed.

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



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.1 Economic activity status by sex

Distribution with regards to the sexes in Table 4.1 reveals that a higher proportion of the male. Population (76.0%) is economically active with 95.2% employed compared to the female population (72.1% economically active with 94.2% employed). For economically not active population male is 24.0 percent and female 27.9. The major reason given for not being economically active for both sexes was full- time education (50.9%), followed by home duties/household chores (20.1%).

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

Activity status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	66,152	100.0	31,934	100.0	34,218	100.0
Economically active	48,941	74.0	24,272	76.0	24,669	72.1
Employed	46,359	94.7	23,118	95.2	23,241	94.2
<i>Worked</i>	45,148	97.4	22,658	98.0	22,490	96.8
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	1,070	2.3	391	1.7	679	2.9
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	141	0.3	69	0.3	72	0.3
Unemployed	2,582	5.3	1,154	4.8	1,428	5.8
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	940	36.4	397	34.4	543	38.0
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	1,642	63.6	757	65.6	885	62.0
Economically not active	17,211	26.0	7,662	24.0	9,549	27.9
Did home duties (household chore)	3,462	20.1	897	11.7	2,565	26.9
Full time education	8,758	50.9	4,885	63.8	3,873	40.6
Pensioner/Retired	563	3.3	385	5.0	178	1.9
Disabled/Sick	1,036	6.0	420	5.5	616	6.5
Too old/young	2,526	14.7	698	9.1	1,828	19.1
Other	866	5.0	377	4.9	489	5.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.2 Economic activity status

The economic activity status of population 15 years and older by age and sex is shown in Table 4.2. The total workforce in the district is 66,152 with 70.1 percent employed, 3.9 percent unemployed and 26.0 percent economically not active. The age group of 15-19 years had the highest number of 11,626 with 24.3 percent employed, 2.9 percent unemployed and 72.8 percent economically not active. The economically not active for the age group 15-19 is very high and this may be that most of them are still in school or training. Overall the data indicates that the proportion of the employed population started increasing from age 20-24 to the age 50-54 years and then declines slightly at the older ages.

The pattern of the distribution of the activity status of the population 15 years and older by age is similar for both males and females. For the employed, the rate increases from the age group 20-24 and then declines for persons 60 to 65 and older. However, for the unemployed and economically not active the rates decline with age to a point and then begin to rise at old age.

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
Both sexes								
Total	66,152	100.0	46,359	70.1	2,582	3.9	17,211	26.0
15 - 19	11,626	100.0	2,825	24.3	338	2.9	8,463	72.8
20 - 24	8,560	100.0	5,187	60.6	745	8.7	2,628	30.7
25 - 29	7,469	100.0	6,014	80.5	506	6.8	949	12.7
30 - 34	6,253	100.0	5,500	88.0	264	4.2	489	7.8
35 - 39	5,896	100.0	5,322	90.3	216	3.7	358	6.1
40 - 44	5,210	100.0	4,814	92.4	149	2.9	247	4.7
45 - 49	4,645	100.0	4,328	93.2	105	2.3	212	4.6
50 - 54	4,330	100.0	3,950	91.2	102	2.4	278	6.4
55 - 59	2,795	100.0	2,495	89.3	48	1.7	252	9.0
60 - 64	2,579	100.0	2,110	81.8	70	2.7	399	15.5
65+	6,789	100.0	3,814	56.2	39	0.6	2,936	43.2
Male								
Total	31,934	100.0	23,118	72.4	1,154	3.6	7,662	24.0
15 - 19	6,173	100.0	1,579	25.6	136	2.2	4,458	72.2
20 - 24	4,042	100.0	2,503	61.9	311	7.7	1,228	30.4
25 - 29	3,386	100.0	2,791	82.4	251	7.4	344	10.2
30 - 34	3,012	100.0	2,736	90.8	131	4.3	145	4.8
35 - 39	2,808	100.0	2,603	92.7	100	3.6	105	3.7
40 - 44	2,475	100.0	2,337	94.4	61	2.5	77	3.1
45 - 49	2,220	100.0	2,114	95.2	46	2.1	60	2.7
50 - 54	2,186	100.0	2,063	94.4	43	2.0	80	3.7
55 - 59	1,423	100.0	1,316	92.5	25	1.8	82	5.8
60 - 64	1,297	100.0	1,105	85.2	38	2.9	154	11.9
65+	2,912	100.0	1,971	67.7	12	0.4	929	31.9
Female								
Total	34,218	100.0	23,241	67.9	1,428	4.2	9,549	27.9
15 - 19	5,453	100.0	1,246	22.8	202	3.7	4,005	73.4
20 - 24	4,518	100.0	2,684	59.4	434	9.6	1,400	31.0
25 - 29	4,083	100.0	3,223	78.9	255	6.2	605	14.8
30 - 34	3,241	100.0	2,764	85.3	133	4.1	344	10.6
35 - 39	3,088	100.0	2,719	88.1	116	3.8	253	8.2
40 - 44	2,735	100.0	2,477	90.6	88	3.2	170	6.2
45 - 49	2,425	100.0	2,214	91.3	59	2.4	152	6.3
50 - 54	2,144	100.0	1,887	88.0	59	2.8	198	9.2
55 - 59	1,372	100.0	1,179	85.9	23	1.7	170	12.4
60 - 64	1,282	100.0	1,005	78.4	32	2.5	245	19.1
65+	3,877	100.0	1,843	47.5	27	0.7	2,007	51.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Information on occupation relates to the work a person actually did during the seven days preceding census night, and not what the person is trained to do. In the case of the employed category, those who did not work during the reference period did not have their regular occupations. Those who had work but did not work during the reference period (sick persons or persons on holiday) were classified as employed; for the unemployed, the information

recorded relate to the last kind of work the person did before he/she became unemployed. However, those unemployed who have never worked, for example students or vocational trainees who have just finished school or completed their period of training but are actively looking for a job, are classified under the category “Others”.

4.3.1 Employed population by occupation

Table 4.3 shows the distribution of employed population by occupation and sex. The data revealed that skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers accounted for the major occupation in the district (60.2%), followed by service and sales workers (14.3%) and craft and related trade workers (10.7%).

Distribution by sex shows that employed males 66.9 percent are in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery, followed by craft and related trades workers (10.5%). For employed females, 53.5percent are in skilled agriculture, forestry and forestry. A higher percentage of employed females than employed males are in service and sales job (24.2% against 4.3%).

There are low proportions of sexes working in occupations such as managers, technical and associate professionals, and clerical support workers (1, 4%, 1.0%, and 0.6%).

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	46,359	100.0	23,118	100.0	23,241	100.0
Managers	666	1.4	272	1.2	394	1.7
Professionals	2,159	4.7	1,311	5.7	848	3.6
Technicians and associate professionals	477	1.0	315	1.4	162	0.7
Clerical support workers	281	0.6	167	0.7	114	0.5
Service and sales workers	6,617	14.3	983	4.3	5,634	24.2
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	27,894	60.2	15,457	66.9	12,437	53.5
Craft and related trades workers	4,939	10.7	2,433	10.5	2,506	10.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,867	4.0	1,715	7.4	152	0.7
Elementary occupations	1,455	3.1	461	2.0	994	4.3
Other occupations	4	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Table 4.4 shows the percentage distribution of employed persons by industry and sex. The table indicates that skilled agriculture, forestry and fishing industry constitute the largest industry in the district employing 60.0 percent of the workforce.

The other important industry is wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (11.2%). The manufacturing sector employs 6.5 percent of the workforce. It is observed that low proportions of the workforce are employed in financial and insurance activities (0.4%), administrative and support services (0.3%), arts and entertainment (0.2%), electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply (0.1%) and information and communication (0.1%).

Among the male workforce, 67.0 percent work in agriculture forestry and fishing, 4.6 percent in wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, and 4.5 percent in manufacturing. For females, about 53.0 percent are employed in agriculture, including forestry and fishing, 17.9 percent in wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles and 8.5 percent in manufacturing.

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	46,359	100.0	23,118	100.0	23,241	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	27,796	60.0	15,489	67.0	12,307	53.0
Mining and quarrying	724	1.6	596	2.6	128	0.6
Manufacturing	3,014	6.5	1,029	4.5	1,985	8.5
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	38	0.1	34	0.1	4	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	79	0.2	44	0.2	35	0.2
Construction	1,046	2.3	1,025	4.4	21	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5,212	11.2	1,060	4.6	4,152	17.9
Transportation and storage	1,002	2.2	975	4.2	27	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	2,053	4.4	174	0.8	1,879	8.1
Information and communication	53	0.1	43	0.2	10	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	169	0.4	108	0.5	61	0.3
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	410	0.9	192	0.8	218	0.9
Administrative and support service activities	129	0.3	107	0.5	22	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	385	0.8	306	1.3	79	0.3
Education	1,823	3.9	1,105	4.8	718	3.1
Human health and social work activities	419	0.9	156	0.7	263	1.1
Arts entertainment and recreation	89	0.2	80	0.3	9	0.0
Other service activities	1,551	3.3	443	1.9	1,108	4.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	361	0.8	148	0.6	213	0.9
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	6	0.0	4	0.0	2	0.0

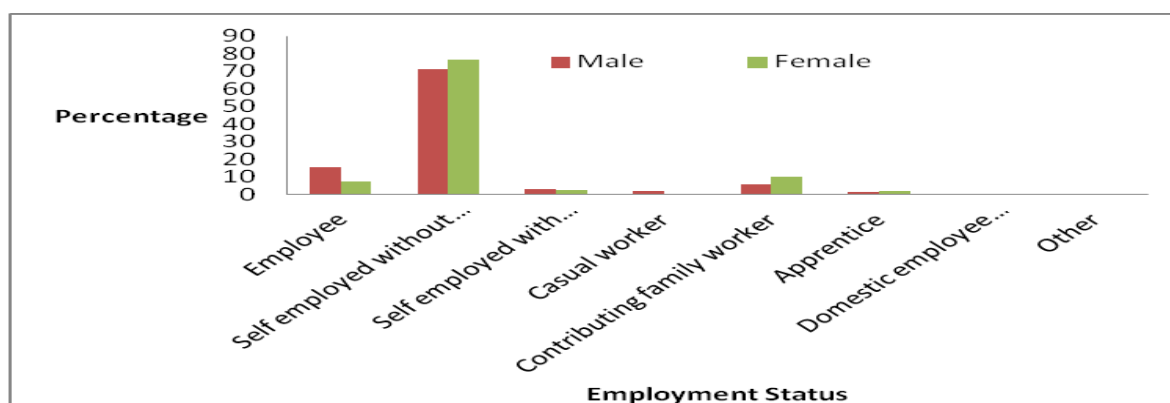
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

In the more industrialised countries or communities, the proportion of employees is higher relative to the self-employed, but in agricultural countries, the proportions of self-employed without employees (own account workers) and unpaid family workers are usually higher. As such the distribution of the workforce by employment status is often used as an indicator of progress in the modernisation of employment and the economy.

It also measures the relative capacity of the various sectors of the economy to create jobs. Figure 4.2 presents the employed population 15 years and older by employment status. The data show that 74.1 percent of the workforce in the district was self-employed without employee(s), followed by employee (11.6%). Less than one percent of the employed population was domestic workers/house helps (0.5%) or was engaged in the other categories of employment status (0.1%).

Figure 4.2: Distribution of employment status by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Data in Table 4.5 reveals that 71.4% percent of the male workforce was self-employed without employees and 15.7 percent were employees. For the females the corresponding figures were 76.7 percent and 7.5 percent respectively.. Thus females are more likely to be self-employed without employees in the district. In addition, the proportion of the workforce who reported engaging in domestic work was relatively higher among employed females than employed males (10.2% and 5.9% respectively).

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

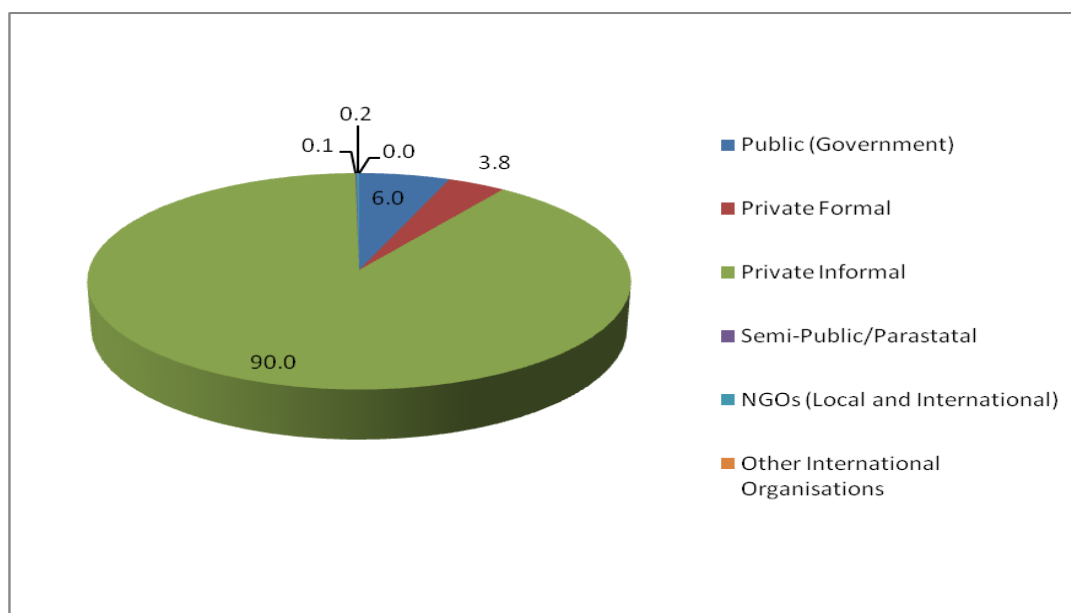
Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	46,359	100.0	23,118	100.0	23,241	100.0
Employee	5,371	11.6	3,635	15.7	1,736	7.5
Self-employed without employee(s)	34,340	74.1	16,517	71.4	17,823	76.7
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,322	2.9	765	3.3	557	2.4
Casual worker	552	1.2	410	1.8	142	0.6
Contributing family worker	3,741	8.1	1,363	5.9	2,378	10.2
Apprentice	794	1.7	318	1.4	476	2.0
Domestic employee (House help)	211	0.5	101	0.4	110	0.5
Other	28	0.1	9	0.0	19	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Figure 4.3 shows the distribution of employed persons 15 years and older by sector of employment and sex. The results shows that the private informal sector accounted for the highest proportion employed persons (90.0%) and followed by public or government employee (6.0%). The private formal sector accounted for only 3.8 percent of the workforce and the rest Semi-Public/Parastatal, NGOs (Local and International) and Other International Organisation had percentages less than 1.0 percent.

Figure 4.3: Distribution of employed persons 15 years and older by sector of employment



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

As shown in Table 4.6 a similar pattern of employment status is observed for the sexes with a relatively higher proportion of females working in the private informal sector than males (93.0% against 86.9%).

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	46,359	100.0	23,118	100.0	23,241	100.0
Public (Government)	2,770	6.0	1,773	7.7	997	4.3
Private Formal	1,767	3.8	1,189	5.1	578	2.5
Private Informal	41,707	90.0	20,086	86.9	21,621	93.0
Semi-Public/Parastatal	39	0.1	24	0.1	15	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	74	0.2	45	0.2	29	0.1
Other International Organisations	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) developments have taken place in Africa with the significant growth over the past decade. ICT brings about social and economic development and transformation by creating an enabling environment for accelerating economic growth. These multi-dimensional changes have been observed in almost all aspects of life: economics, education, communication, health, manufacturing, etc.

As a result of availability of ICT, it is now possible to quickly find and distribute information. The focus of this chapter is to present information on access of individuals and households to ICT in the Fanteakwa district.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

The global diffusion of mobile telecommunication since 2003 has contributed to narrowing the gap in telephone usage between developed and less developed communities across countries (Geser, 2004). Ghana has benefited from this global diffusion of mobile telecommunication; mobile telephones have now become the primary mode of communication for social and business activities for the majority of Ghanaians (Ayensu, 2003).

Table 5.1 indicates of the 74,106 persons aged 12 years and older in the district, 25,664 own mobile phones. This represents about 34.6 percent of the population 12 years and older. This figure is lower than the regional average (44.5%) and National average (47.7%). The male population having mobile phone is 39.0 percent compared to the female of 30.5 percent.

5.3 Use of Internet

The internet has become a very useful communication facility for people, businesses and organizations. Some of the common uses of the Internet include electronic mailing, accessing information, conducting business transactions, social networking and shopping. According to the International Communication Union (2012), the percentage of individuals using the Internet continues to grow worldwide. However, there is a wide gap in access to internet between the developed and developing communities.

In 2010, the district recorded a total of 1,780 of persons using internet facility and this represents 2.4 percent of the total population 12 years and older. Like mobile phone ownership, relatively more males (3.4%) than females (1.5%) use the internet facility (68.3% and 31.7 % respectively).

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	74,106	100	25,664	34.6	1,780	2.4
Male	36,207	48.9	14,116	39.0	1,215	3.4
Female	37,899	51.1	11,548	30.5	565	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Households ownership of desktop or laptop computer

Desktop and laptop computers are useful for accessing and processing information, including the use of the internet, electronic mail and other services. Again table 5.2 shows that only 728 households representing 3.0 percent of the total 24,026 households in the district own desktop or laptop computers. Of those households that own desktop or laptop computers, 3.4 percent are headed by males and 2.2 percent by females.

The main explanation of the low desktop/laptop ownership in households in the district may be principally the cost of a desktop/laptop in relation to its possible uses in the household, particularly since those who use it normally have access to it in the office or at the internet café.

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

Sex of Household Head	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	24,026	100.0	728	3.0
Male	16,373	68.1	561	3.4
Female	7,653	31.9	167	2.2

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. The prevention of disability and care of people with disability (PWDs) as productive citizens is an important aspect of national development.

The government of Ghana 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 pedestrian walkways for PWDs and uncovered drains/gutters. The chapter examines issues on the population with disability in the district with respect to sex, locality of residence and activity status.

6.2 Population with disability

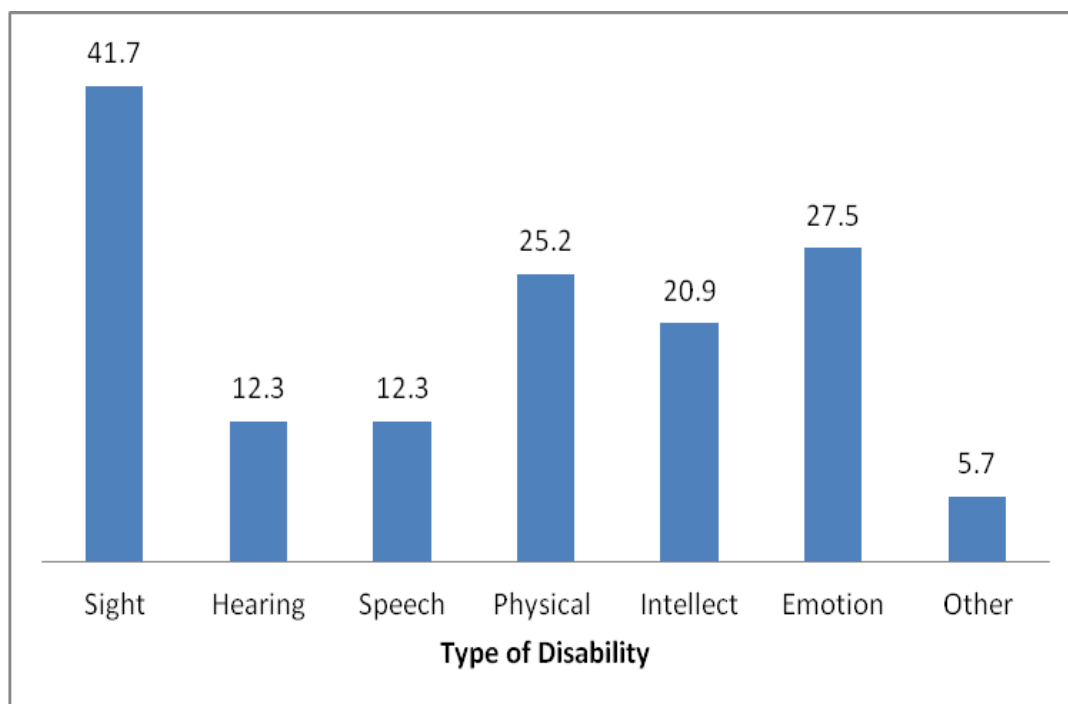
Population by type of locality, disability type and sex is shown in Table 6.1 Fanteakwa district has a total population of 108,614 with 5,362 (4.9%) having different form of disabilities as at 2010. For PWDs, sight has the highest disability of 41.7 percent, emotional disability of 27.5 percent, physical disability has 25.2 percent and intellectual disability had 20.9 percent, hearing and speech had 12.3 percent. Sight recorded the highest percent of (43.4%) for females whilst males recorded (39.8%). Hearing is the second highest with (53.9%) for males and (46.1%) for females. In the district, males dominated in all forms of the disabilities with (52.6%) for males and (47.4%) for females

For the male PWDs, sight had the highest of 39.8 percent, emotion had 28.6 percent, physical disability had 23.7 percent and intellectual disability also had 22.8 percent. The females on the other hand, sight dominated with 43.4 percent, physical disability and emotion all had 26.4 percent and intellectual disability had 19.3 percent

6.3 Type of disability

All the six major types of disability found in Ghana were present in the Fanteakwa District. Figure 6.1 shows the distribution of PWDs by type of disability in the district. The data indicates that the visual impairment was the most common type of disability among PWDs (41.7%), followed by emotional challenges (27.5%) and physical impairment (25.2%). PWDs suffering from intellectual disabilities was 20.9 percent, hearing impairments 12.3 percent and speech disabilities 12.3 percent.

Figure 6.1: Type of Disability



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Distribution by Type of Locality

The percentage with disability varies among the rural and urban populations of the district. On the whole, the proportion with disability is higher in the rural populations than the urban population (5.2% and 4.2% respectively). Just as at the district level, PWDs with sight impairment constitute the highest proportion of persons with disability in both urban areas (32.6%) and rural areas (35.1%).

However there were more PWDs with physical disability and hearing impairments in the urban areas (36.3% and 15.4%) compared to the rural areas (21.8% and 11.3%). On other hand, the proportion of PWDs with emotional challenges and intellectual disability in the rural areas were higher in the rural localities (30.4% and 23.3%) than urban localities (17.9% and 13.1).

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	108,614	100.0	54,010	100.0	54,604	100.0
Without disability	103,252	95.1	51,482	95.3	51,770	94.8
With disability	5,362	4.9	2,528	4.7	2,834	5.2
Sight	2,236	41.7	1,005	39.8	1,231	43.4
Hearing	657	12.3	290	11.5	367	12.9
Speech	658	12.3	333	13.2	325	11.5
Physical	1,349	25.2	600	23.7	749	26.4
Intellect	1,122	20.9	576	22.8	546	19.3
Emotion	1,472	27.5	723	28.6	749	26.4
Other	304	5.7	149	5.9	155	5.5
Urban						
Total	29,911	100.0	14,215	100.0	15,696	100.0
Without disability	28,661	95.8	13,667	96.1	14,994	95.5
With disability	1,250	4.2	548	3.9	702	4.5
Sight	623	49.8	253	46.2	370	52.7
Hearing	193	15.4	82	15.0	111	15.8
Speech	149	11.9	84	15.3	65	9.3
Physical	454	36.3	197	35.9	257	36.6
Intellect	164	13.1	85	15.5	79	11.3
Emotion	224	17.9	112	20.4	112	16.0
Other	92	7.4	42	7.7	50	7.1
Rural						
Total	78,703	100.0	39,795	100.0	38,908	100.0
Without disability	74,591	94.8	37,815	95.0	36,776	94.5
With disability	4,112	5.2	1,980	5.0	2,132	5.5
Sight	1,613	39.2	752	38.0	861	40.4
Hearing	464	11.3	208	10.5	256	12.0
Speech	509	12.4	249	12.6	260	12.2
Physical	895	21.8	403	20.4	492	23.1
Intellect	958	23.3	491	24.8	467	21.9
Emotion	1,248	30.4	611	30.9	637	29.9
Other	212	5.2	107	5.4	105	4.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and economic activity status

Table 6.2 shows economic activity status by sex for persons 15 years and older who are disabled. The data further shows that there is a total work force of 66,152 with 4,164 as PWDs. At the district level, 70.1 percent of persons with disability employed population, 3.9 percent of PWDs are found among the unemployed population, and 26.0 percent of the persons with disability are economically not active. As indicated in table 6.2, majority of the employed PWDs have emotional disability (68.3%) followed by visual impairment (64.3%), those with disability represent (55.3%) and the least being those suffering from intellectual impairment (42.2%). On the other hand the proportion of PWDs who are economically not active represent 36.5 percent. Physically challenged account for the highest (55.1%), intellectual impairment (52.7%), speech had (42.7%) and those with emotional problem (28.7%) being the lowest.

Furthermore, it can be inferred from Table 6.2 that, of the male population with disability, 66.3 percent are employed, 1.5 percent unemployed and 32.1 percent being economically not active. Males with emotional disability, 72.7 percent are employed and 52.4 percent of those with physical disability are economically not active.

With respect to females the situation is not that different from the males with 57.9 percent being employed, 1.8 as unemployed and 40.3 of those females with disability being economically not active in the district. The table indicates that of those with emotional disability 63.8 percent are employed and 58.7 percent with intellectual disability being economically not active.

.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
Both Sexes								
Total	66,152	100.0	46,359	70.1	2,582	3.9	17,211	26.0
Without disability	61,988	100.0	43,784	70.6	2,512	4.1	15,692	25.3
With disability	4,164	100.0	2,575	61.8	70	1.7	1,519	36.5
Sight	2,050	100.0	1,319	64.3	21	1.0	710	34.6
Hearing	541	100.0	299	55.3	13	2.4	229	42.3
Speech	426	100.0	234	54.9	10	2.3	182	42.7
Physical	1,148	100.0	492	42.9	23	2.0	633	55.1
Intellect	526	100.0	222	42.2	27	5.1	277	52.7
Emotion	974	100.0	665	68.3	29	3.0	280	28.7
Other	242	100.0	120	49.6	6	2.5	116	47.9
Male								
Total	31,934	100.0	23,118	72.4	1,154	3.6	7,662	24.0
Without disability	29,988	100.0	21,827	72.8	1,124	3.7	7,037	23.5
With disability	1,946	100.0	1,291	66.3	30	1.5	625	32.1
Sight	916	100.0	641	70.0	9	1.0	266	29.0
Hearing	235	100.0	153	65.1	8	3.4	74	31.5
Speech	218	100.0	132	60.6	7	3.2	79	36.2
Physical	504	100.0	229	45.4	11	2.2	264	52.4
Intellect	262	100.0	127	48.5	13	5.0	122	46.6
Emotion	491	100.0	357	72.7	13	2.6	121	24.6
Other	119	100.0	57	47.9	6	5.0	56	47.1
Female								
Total	34,218	100.0	23,241	67.9	1,428	4.2	9,549	27.9
Without disability	32,000	100.0	21,957	68.6	1,388	4.3	8,655	27.0
With disability	2,218	100.0	1,284	57.9	40	1.8	894	40.3
Sight	1,134	100.0	678	59.8	12	1.1	444	39.2
Hearing	306	100.0	146	47.7	5	1.6	155	50.7
Speech	208	100.0	102	49.0	3	1.4	103	49.5
Physical	644	100.0	263	40.8	12	1.9	369	57.3
Intellect	264	100.0	95	36.0	14	5.3	155	58.7
Emotion	483	100.0	308	63.8	16	3.3	159	32.9
Other	123	100.0	63	51.2	0	0.0	60	48.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

Generally, the level of education of persons three years and older with disability is low in the district. At the district level, 34.0 percent of persons with disability have never attended school and 52.6 percent of persons with disability have basic education. Less than ten percent (7.4%) of persons with disability have post-secondary or tertiary education. With respect to the types of disability, persons with sight disability 52.7 percent have basic education, 8.6 percent with similar disability have sec/SHS and higher education with those who have never attended school, and those with hearing disability constitute 47.4 percent.

Regarding the sexes, males with disability with no education represent 24.5 percent and those with basic education are 57.8 percent being higher than the total with disability. For those with sec/SHS and higher they account for 10.4 percent.

For the females with disability and education the situation is not entirely different from the males. For those with no education they constitute 42.6 percent far greater than their male counterparts but with basic education it's lesser than the males with 47.9 percent and for those with sec/SHS and higher they are still less than the males with only 4.6 percent.

At least two reasons could be offered to explain the low educational levels of persons with disabilities. The major reason is inadequate number of special schools for persons with disabilities. The facilities and other resources in conventional schools hardly facilitate teaching and learning for persons with disabilities. It is also likely that some parents do not find the need to send their children with disability to school, because of the nature and form of disability.

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Total	99,664	19,311	9,532	61,025	9,796	100.0	19.4	9.6	61.2	9.8
No disability	94,559	17,574	9,227	58,339	9,419	100.0	18.6	9.8	61.7	10.0
With a disability	5,105	1,737	305	2,686	377	100.0	34.0	6.0	52.6	7.4
Sight	2,196	805	45	1,157	189	100.0	36.7	2.0	52.7	8.6
Hearing	626	297	25	275	29	100.0	47.4	4.0	43.9	4.6
Speech	564	246	34	262	22	100.0	43.6	6.0	46.5	3.9
Physical	1,277	521	29	625	102	100.0	40.8	2.3	48.9	8.0
Intellectual	978	316	177	451	34	100.0	32.3	18.1	46.1	3.5
Emotional	1,367	369	144	767	87	100.0	27.0	10.5	56.1	6.4
Other	289	93	13	153	30	100.0	32.2	4.5	52.9	10.4
Male										
Total	49,465	7,441	4,903	31,228	5,893	100.0	15.0	9.9	63.1	11.9
No disability	47,041	6,847	4,728	29,826	5,640	100.0	14.6	10.1	63.4	12.0
With a disability	2,424	594	175	1,402	253	100.0	24.5	7.2	57.8	10.4
Sight	990	259	30	580	121	100.0	26.2	3.0	58.6	12.2
Hearing	276	98	16	143	19	100.0	35.5	5.8	51.8	6.9
Speech	292	100	17	159	16	100.0	34.2	5.8	54.5	5.5
Physical	568	159	14	322	73	100.0	28.0	2.5	56.7	12.9
Intellectual	509	121	105	262	21	100.0	23.8	20.6	51.5	4.1
Emotional	685	142	78	405	60	100.0	20.7	11.4	59.1	8.8
Other	143	39	6	81	17	100.0	27.3	4.2	56.6	11.9

Table 6.3: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education (cont'd)

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Female										
Total	50,199	11,870	4,629	29,797	3,903	100.0	23.6	9.2	59.4	7.8
No disability	47,518	10,727	4,499	28,513	3,779	100.0	22.6	9.5	60.0	8.0
With a disability	2,681	1,143	130	1,284	124	100.0	42.6	4.8	47.9	4.6
Sight	1,206	546	15	577	68	100.0	45.3	1.2	47.8	5.6
Hearing	350	199	9	132	10	100.0	56.9	2.6	37.7	2.9
Speech	272	146	17	103	6	100.0	53.7	6.3	37.9	2.2
Physical	709	362	15	303	29	100.0	51.1	2.1	42.7	4.1
Intellectual	469	195	72	189	13	100.0	41.6	15.4	40.3	2.8
Emotional	682	227	66	362	27	100.0	33.3	9.7	53.1	4.0
Other	146	54	7	72	13	100.0	37.0	4.8	49.3	8.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Agriculture plays a vital role in the socio-economic development of the Fanteakwa District. The district's economy is mainly rural and dominated by the agricultural sector, which employs about 60.0 percent of the economically active population (GSS PHC 2010). The key agricultural sub-sectors include crops, livestock, fisheries, agro forestry and non-traditional commodities. This chapter presents analysis of data on the agricultural activities in the district, with a main focus on households in agriculture and types of farming activities. It also examines data on livestock distribution in the district and the keepers of the livestock.

7.2 Households in agriculture

In the 2010 PHC, an agricultural household was defined as one in which at least one person in the household was engaged in agricultural production. Table 7.1 and Figure 7.1 reveal that there are 24,026 households in Fanteakwa District out of which three out of four households (75.0%) were engaged in agricultural activities. This is higher than the regional average of nearly three out of five households (59.2%) in agriculture.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Farming activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	24,026	100.0	7,194	100.0	16,832	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	18,019	75.0	4,006	55.7	14,013	83.3
Crop Farming	17,285	95.9	3,726	93.0	13,559	96.8
Tree Planting	167	0.9	64	1.6	103	0.7
Livestock Rearing	9,921	55.1	1,320	33.0	8,601	61.4
Fish Farming	55	0.3	4	0.1	51	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

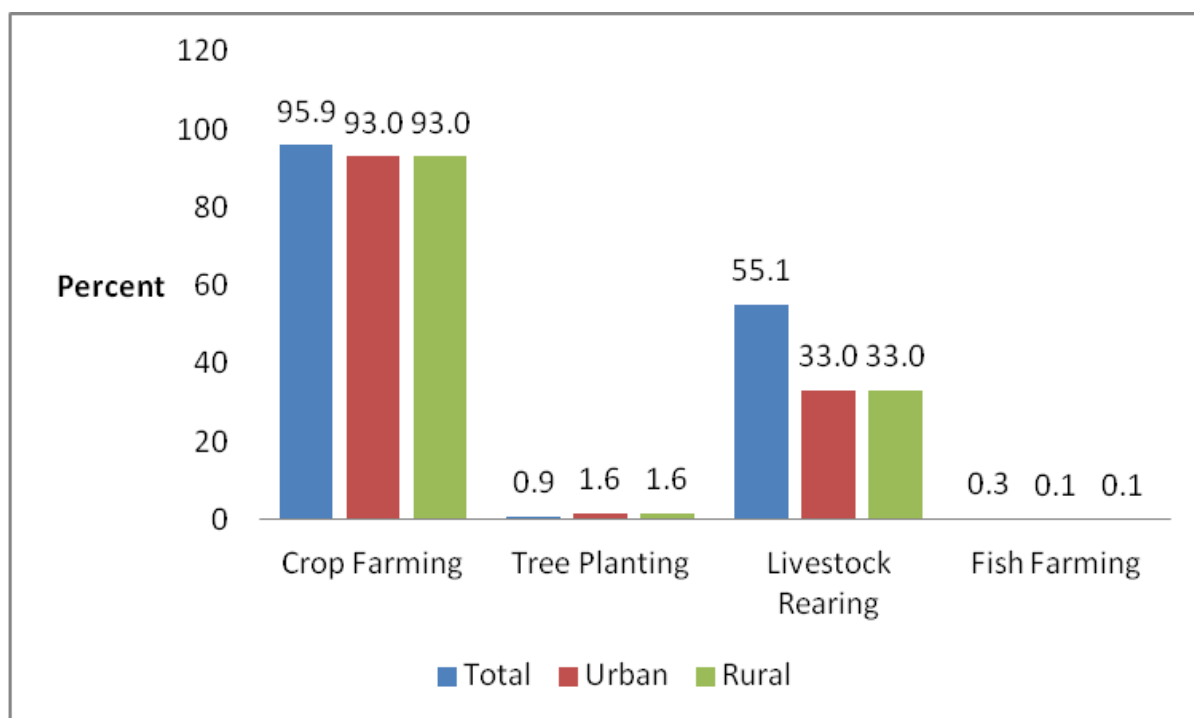
In terms of locality, agricultural households account for a little over half (55.7%) of the total households in urban areas as against a higher percentage of 83.3% in the rural areas emphasizing the agrarian nature of the district economy.

7.2.1 Households and types of farming activities

Table 7.1 shows that four types of agricultural activities are undertaken in the district: crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming. According to the table, the highest proportion agricultural households in the district are engaged in crop farming (95.9%), while 55.1 percent are into livestock rearing. Only a very small percentage of farming households are engaged in tree growing (0.9%) and fish farming (0.3%).

As expected a higher proportion of rural agricultural households are engaged in crop farming (96.8%) compared to urban agricultural households (93.0%). Livestock rearing is also relatively more common in the rural areas (61.4%) than urban areas (33.0%). Tree planting and fish farming are the least popular agricultural activity in both urban and rural areas.

Figure 7.1: Percentage distribution of households engaged in agriculture by type of locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of livestock and other animals reared

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity in Fanteakwa District. Table 7.2 shows the number and the types of livestock reared in the district. The 2010 census counted a total of 302,165 livestock of different species in the district, of which there were 17,904 keepers and an average of 17 per keeper. In the bird category, there were 204,356 chickens being reared in the district with 8,015 persons as keepers. Next of importance among the bird category is the rearing of ducks (4,183) with an average of 11 keepers per animal and Guinea fowls (953) with an average of 11 keepers per animal.

Among the ruminants, the top three were for goats (56,652) with 6,032 keepers, followed by sheep (22,590) with 2,664 keepers and cattle (4,257) with 183 keepers. The lowest number of ruminants being reared in the district was rabbit (1,586) with 49 keepers. The other kinds of livestock also reported included non-traditional livestock like grass-cutters (864), insects such as silk worm (149) and beehives (29) and reptiles such as snails (170).

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Livestock/other animals	Number of animals	Number of keepers	Average animal per keeper
All livestock	302,165	17,904	17
Beehives	29	3	10
Cattle	4,257	183	23
Chicken	204,356	8,015	25
Dove	615	25	25
Duck	4,183	368	11
Goat	56,652	6,032	9
Grass-cutter	864	29	30
Guinea fowl	953	86	11
Ostrich	822	25	33
Pig	2,624	178	15
Rabbit	1,586	49	32
Sheep	22,590	2,664	8
Silk worm	149	36	4
Snail	170	3	57
Turkey	930	65	14
Other	539	92	6
Fish farming	180	8	23
Inland fishing	666	43	15
Marine fishing	0	0	0
Other	539	92	6

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 conditions associated with housing led to the introduction of housing into the 2000 Round of Population and Housing Census.

The 2010 Population and Housing Census is thus the second time questions on housing were asked. A number of housing characteristics and associated conditions such as overcrowding, declining 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 therefore presents the findings on housing and housing conditions that pertained in the Fanteakwa District prior to the 2010 PHC. It also examines 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

The distribution of housing stock and households in the district is presented in Table 8.1. The table indicates that the total stock of houses in the district was 106,115 of which 28,897 were located in urban areas and 77,258 in rural areas. The data further shows that the total household population was 106,155 with an average of 4.9 persons per house

The number of households was 24, 026 and the average household size was 4.4 persons per household. While the average household size was higher than the regional average of 4.1, the average population per house was lower than that of the region at 6 persons per house.

With regard to the localities, the average population per house and the average number of households in the urban areas (6.2 and 1.5 respectively) were larger than those of rural areas (4.5 and 1.0 respectively). In contrast, the average household size in the rural areas (4.6) was lower than that of urban areas (4. 0).

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

Categories	Total country		District		
	Region	Total	Urban	Rural	
Total population	2,633,154	24,658,823	108,614	29,911	78,703
Total household population	2,574,549	24,076,327	106,155	28,897	77,258
Number of houses	431,697	3,392,745	21,803	4,661	17,142
Number of households	632,045	5,467,054	24,026	7,194	16,832
Average households per house	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.0
Population per house*	6.0	7.1	4.9	6.2	4.5
Average household size	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.6

Source: Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangement

8.3.1 Type of dwelling

Table 8.2 shows that about ten types of occupied dwellings could be found in the district. According to the table, there were 24,026 occupied dwelling units in the district in 2010. For the district as a whole, 47.0 percent of all occupied dwelling units were separate houses thereby making the separate houses the most common type of dwelling unit in the district. The next common type of dwelling unit was the compound houses (42.8%). The following dwelling units: tents (0.1%) and living quarters attached to offices/shops (0.1%) were least patronized by the inhabitants of the district.

For the sexes, the data show that a little more than half (50.8%) of male-headed households were found in separate house type of dwelling units compared 39.1 percent of female-headed households in similar dwelling type. On contrary, the percentage of female headed households in compound house types of dwelling units is higher than of male-headed households (51.3% and 38.8% respectively). Only a very few households live in flat/apartments (1.9%) of which male-headed households is the same as that of females headed households.. Makeshift dwelling units such as tents (0.1%), kiosks and containers (0.3%), attachments to shops or offices (0.1%), uncompleted buildings (0.3%) together constitute less than 1.0 percent of dwelling units among female-headed households but 1.1 percent among male-headed households.

By type of locality, table 8.2 further indicates that the proportion of separate houses was lower in urban (29.0%) than rural (54.8%) localities. Conversely, the percentage of compound houses was higher in urban areas (59.7%) than rural areas (35.6%). As expected, the proportion of huts on the same compound was lower in urban areas (0.5%) than rural areas (3.4%). while huts on different compound was lower in urban localities (0.2%) than rural localities (0.7%) The percentage of improvised homes (containers and kiosks) was higher in urban localities (0.5%) compared to rural localities (0.3%). More flats/apartments were in urban areas (3.1%) than rural areas (1.4%).

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	632,045	24,026	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	193,719	11,313	47.1	50.8	39.1	29.0	54.8
Semi-detached house	391,548	42,458	989	4.1	3.8	4.8	5.7	3.4
Flat/Apartment	256,355	16,839	461	1.9	1.9	1.9	3.1	1.4
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	349,682	10,278	42.8	38.8	51.3	59.7	35.6
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	17,381	614	2.6	3.0	1.6	0.5	3.4
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,236	128	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.7
Tent	10,343	950	31	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	3,055	76	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,736	22	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	2,335	104	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.2
Other	9,846	654	10	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0

8.3.2 Holding and tenancy agreement

In Ghana, as in many other countries, owning a house is the dream of many citizens. Table 8.3 shows the distribution of type of ownership of occupied housing units in the district by sex of household-head and locality. The table shows that out of the 24,026 dwelling units in district, 15,920 or about 66 percent were owned by household member, 4,444 or 18.5 percent were rented property, and 2753 or 11.5 percent were owned by a relative who is not a member of the household.

Male-headed households dominate in the ownership of housing units in the district accounting for 68.1 percent (16,373) as against 31.9 percent (7,653) for female-headed households. In terms of locality of residence, the number of dwelling units owned by household members is higher in the rural areas than urban areas (52.3% against 72.2%). As expected, there were relatively more rented properties in the urban areas (28.9%) than in rural areas (14.1%).

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District				
			Total	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	632,045	24,026	16,373	7,653	7,194	16,832
Owned by household member	2,883,236	335,114	15,920	10,888	5,032	3,765	12,155
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	4,009	250	180	70	73	177
Relative not a household member	851,630	108,374	2,752	1,703	1,049	987	1,765
Other private individual	1,439,021	159,804	4,444	3,138	1,306	2,079	2,365
Private employer	83,610	6,862	171	120	51	55	116
Other private agency	21,123	2,797	90	71	19	23	67
Public/Government ownership	118,804	12,754	243	161	82	114	129
Other	24,000	2,331	156	112	44	98	58

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

8.4.1 Material for outer walls

As shown in Table 8.4, cement blocks/concrete and mud brick/earth were the two main construction materials used by households for outer walls in the district. Of the two construction materials, mud brick/earth (51.6%) of all types of materials used for wall construction followed by cement blocks/concrete accounts for 41.8 per cent. However, the use of cement blocks/concrete features most prominently in wall construction in the urban localities (76.2%) while rural localities mostly use mud brick/earth (64.3%) of wall materials.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	686,478	28,336	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	266,725	14,612	51.6	16.4	64.3
Wood	200,594	12,028	676	2.4	1.0	2.9
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	4,268	115	0.4	0.6	0.3
Stone	11,330	1,182	26	0.1	0.2	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	6,481	107	0.4	0.8	0.2
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	370,691	11,841	41.8	76.2	29.4
Landcrete	104,270	19,885	886	3.1	4.6	2.6
Bamboo	8,206	954	15	0.1	0.1	0.0
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,202	16	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	39,206	3,062	42	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Roofing materials

In respect of roofing materials, Table 8.5 shows that in 2010 about nine in every ten households (91.6%) in the district live in dwelling units roofed with metal sheets. Urban-rural differentials exist regarding roofing materials used. Metal sheet is the most widely used roofing material in both places of residence though a higher percentage of dwellings in urban localities (96.9%) than those in rural (89.6%) have metal roofs (Table 8.5).

The reason for this revelation being that the district is rural based than urban. Again, unlike the urban areas (0.4%), a significant number (7.4%) of dwelling units in rural localities have thatch/palm leaf or raffia roofs. Finally, while bamboo was the least used roofing material in the urban localities (0.2%), roofing tiles were the least used in the rural localities (0.2%).

Table 8.5: 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	686,478	28,336	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,693	195	0.7	0.2	0.9
Wood	45,547	3,527	145	0.5	0.5	0.5
Metal sheet	4,152,259	604,209	25,942	91.6	96.9	89.6
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	8,831	109	0.4	0.4	0.4
Cement/Concrete	141,072	5,561	192	0.7	0.8	0.6
Roofing tile	31,456	1,012	18	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	4,630	54	0.2	0.1	0.2
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	52,372	1,562	5.5	0.4	7.4
Other	35,935	2,643	119	0.4	0.7	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Materials for floor

Type of materials used for the floor of a house affects the appearance, quality and health status of a house. Some floors are easily contaminated and are difficult to clean or disinfect. As shown in Table 8.6, floors of dwelling units in the district were largely made of cement or concrete (70.6%) and earth or mud brick (27.0%). The proportion of floors made of vinyl

tiles, ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles and terrazzo/terrazzo tiles put together was 0.8 percent.

As indicated in Table 8.6, a higher proportions of the urban households (88.4%) than rural households (63.0%) use cement for their floor. Mud or earth is the predominant floor material used in rural areas. In rural areas 34.8 percent of floors were constructed from earth/mud compared to 8.8 percent in urban areas. The proportion of urban houses with floors made of vinyl tiles, ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles and terrazzo/terrazzo tiles put together was 1.1 percent compared with rural 0.9 percent (Table 8.6).

Table 8.6: Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,467,054	632,045	24,026	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	118,931	6,499	27.0	8.8	34.8
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	491,586	16,963	70.6	88.4	63.0
Stone	32,817	6,076	198	0.8	0.8	0.8
Burnt brick	6,537	710	59	0.2	0.1	0.3
Wood	52,856	1,345	51	0.2	0.5	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	2,914	60	0.2	0.3	0.2
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	5,404	104	0.4	0.4	0.5
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,833	60	0.2	0.4	0.2
Other	15,567	1,246	32	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The number of ‘sleeping rooms’ provides an indication of the extent of crowding in households. 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 provides information on household size and number of sleeping rooms in occupied dwellings. The table shows 42.1 percent of occupied dwellings in the district have one sleeping room, followed by dwellings with two sleeping rooms (30.8%) and three rooms (13.9%). Less than one percent of occupied dwellings have 7 rooms (0.6%), 8 rooms (0.5%) and nine or more rooms (0.5%). For one member households, 85.6 percent of them use one room for sleeping, 9.3 percent use two rooms for sleeping and 2.2 percent use three rooms for sleeping and 1.4 percent use four rooms for sleeping. For two member households, 58.9 percent use one room for sleeping, 32.2 percent use two rooms for sleeping, and 4.2 percent use three rooms for sleeping.

The proportion of households therefore decreases as the number of sleeping rooms increases bringing the least proportion to 0.5percent each to nine and sleeping rooms. The proportion of household size of 10 or more occupying 1 to 4 sleeping rooms was 72.4 percent beyond which the proportion decreases.

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

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	24,026	100.0	42.1	30.8	13.9	7.2	2.9	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.5
1	4,168	100.0	85.6	9.3	2.2	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2
2	2,925	100.0	58.9	32.2	4.2	1.9	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.5
3	3,073	100.0	49.6	34.3	10.2	4.0	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2
4	3,301	100.0	38.1	39.6	12.4	5.8	2.0	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.4
5	3,057	100.0	30.2	39.6	17.7	7.7	2.8	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.2
6	2,596	100.0	22.3	39.6	23.3	8.6	3.4	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.3
7	1,762	100.0	15.4	37.4	25.3	12.9	5.7	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.6
8	1,107	100.0	13.3	34.9	24.8	15.0	6.2	3.5	1.4	0.5	0.3
9	692	100.0	7.8	24.3	29.0	22.0	8.1	5.5	1.4	1.4	0.4
10+	1,345	100.0	5.4	19.1	25.4	22.5	12.0	7.1	2.9	2.3	3.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to utilities and household facilities

The source of lighting is one of the determinants of quality of life. As society modernizes, the source of lighting shifts from use of low quality sources such as firewood to more efficient ones such as electricity.

8.6.1 Main source of lighting

Table 8.8 shows that the three main sources of light for households in the district are electricity which accounts for 47.2 percent, followed by kerosene (39.0%) and flashlight/torch (11.5%). Access to electricity is however below the regional average of 58.5 percent.

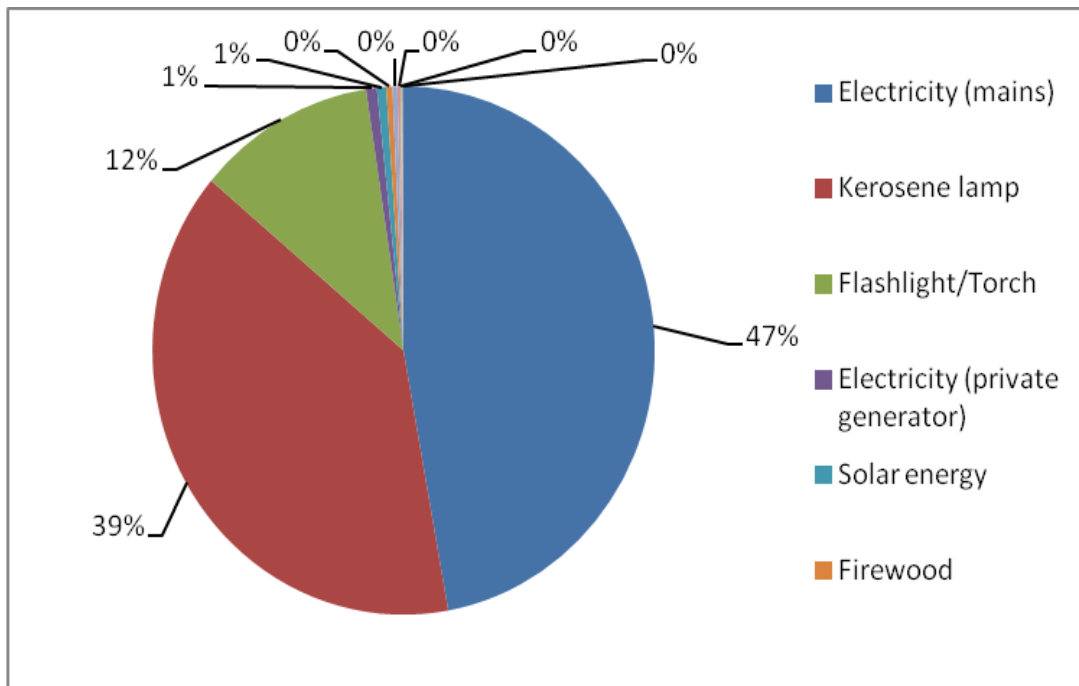
The urban households however have a higher proportion households using electricity than rural households (63.9% versus 40.1%) while rural households dominate in the use of flashlight/torch (13.4% versus 7.0%). As expected, the use of kerosene lamps as main source of light more common among rural households (44.1%) than in urban households (27.0%). The use of private generators and solar energy for electricity is gradually gaining grounds in the rural areas (0.8% each) as compared to urban localities (0.6%, 0.1% respectively.).

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	632,045	24,026	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	369,961	11,341	47.2	63.9	40.1
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	4,282	180	0.7	0.6	0.8
Kerosene lamp	971,807	159,439	9,362	39.0	27.0	44.1
Gas lamp	9,378	1,135	40	0.2	0.2	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	1,018	141	0.6	0.1	0.8
Candle	41,214	2,595	62	0.3	0.6	0.1
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	90,643	2,760	11.5	7.0	13.4
Firewood	13,241	1,593	87	0.4	0.4	0.4
Crop residue	4,623	447	36	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	11,739	932	17	0.1	0.1	0.1

Figure 8.1 shows the distribution of main source of lighting for dwelling unit is shown in Figure 8.1. Electricity (mains) was the main source of lighting for most dwelling units in the district with a figure of 47 percent followed kerosene lamp (39.0%). It was also observed that most dwelling units in the district use flashlight/torch (12%). The other sources of lighting including gas lamp, private generator, solar energy, candle, firewood, crop residue and 'other' was 2.0 percent.

Figure 8.1: Distribution of main source of lighting for dwelling units



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of cooking fuel

Table 8.9 shows the main sources of cooking fuel for households in the district. According to the table, the highest proportions of households used wood (67.5%) as main source of cooking fuel, followed by charcoal (20.7%), and gas (7.8%). The use of the other sources such as kerosene, sawdust and electricity is negligible, at less than 1 percent for each source.

From Table 8.9, firewood still remains the main source of cooking fuel in rural localities (80.2%) as compared opposed to urban localities (31.8%). In urban localities, charcoal was the most common energy source for cooking (41.4%) followed by wood (37.8%) and gas (15.0%).

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

Source of cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	24,026	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	29,214	697	2.9	4.7	2.2
Wood	2,197,083	315,386	16,222	67.5	37.8	80.2
Gas	996,518	74,339	1,868	7.8	15.0	4.7
Electricity	29,794	3,438	47	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	3,393	90	0.4	0.5	0.3
Charcoal	1,844,290	203,053	4,964	20.7	41.4	11.8
Crop residue	45,292	2,198	86	0.4	0.1	0.5
Saw dust	8,000	548	27	0.1	0.3	0.1
Animal waste	2,332	147	6	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	7,759	329	19	0.1	0.0	0.1
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	24,026	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	38,872	1,296	5.4	6.7	4.9
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	230,426	10,718	44.6	42.8	45.4
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	51,302	1,848	7.7	8.5	7.3
Enclosure without roof	117,614	10,220	409	1.7	0.8	2.1
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	67,390	3,244	13.5	5.5	16.9
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	7,798	213	0.9	1.6	0.6
Verandah	1,173,946	135,910	3,768	15.7	24.9	11.8
Open space in compound	1,115,464	87,662	2,421	10.1	9.1	10.5
Other	21,007	2,465	109	0.5	0.2	0.6

Source, Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.3 Cooking space

The distribution of cooking spaces used by households is presented in Table 8.9. The highest proportion of cooking space used by households in dwelling units is separate room for exclusive use (44.6%), followed by veranda (15.7%). In 2010, 13.5 percent of dwelling units were using structures with roof but without walls as their cooking space. The proportion of dwelling units in the district with no cooking space was 5.4 percent.

As shown in the table, the proportion of dwelling units in rural areas with separate room for exclusive use was 45.4 percent while 42.8 percent for urban localities. However, a higher proportion of households in urban localities cooked on the veranda (24.9%) compared to rural localities (11.9%). A little 16.9 percent of households in rural areas used structure with roof but without walls as cooking space while 5.5 percent urban households used the same type of facility. In both rural and urban localities 4.9 percent and 6.7 percent respectively of households have no cooking space.

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

The availability of and accessibility to improved drinking and domestic use water is an important aspect of the health of household members. The UN Millennium Development Goal (MDG) Seven aimed to reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015 based on 1990² levels.

The source of water supply particularly for drinking and domestic use has a tremendous effect on burden of diseases. For instance, one of the main health benefits of clean drinking water supply is a reduction in diarrhoea. The 2010 census also compiled information on sources of drinking and domestic use in order to measure accessibility to portable water at the district levels.

8.7.1 Main source of drinking water

Table 8.10 and Figure 8.2 indicate that 38.2 percent of households in the district use water from river/stream while 24.8 percent depend on borehole/pump/tube wells. The use of pipe born water outside dwelling for drinking is accounting for 8.5 percent of the households in the district.

Even though households that have access to pipe-borne type of water are 14.3 percent, the proportion of households with improved source of drinking water is 49.4 percent.

As shown in Table 8.10 although the trend appeared to be the same, there are slightly some variations in the main source of drinking water between urban and rural localities. River/stream still remains the main source in urban areas (33.5%) and rural areas (40.2%).

The proportion of urban dwelling units that use pipe-borne drinking water (from all the three sources) is 21.6 percent as against 11.0 percent in rural localities. The use of sachet water for drinking is also relatively high in urban areas at 17.2 percent compared to 3.7 percent in rural localities. Water from borehole, pump or tube well dominates in rural areas accounting for 34.2 percent as against only 2.8 percent in urban areas.

² Regional analytical report

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	24,026	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	51,123	502	2.1	5.0	0.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	91,863	2,053	8.5	12.7	6.8
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	71,616	880	3.7	3.9	3.6
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	177,097	5,956	24.8	2.8	34.2
Protected well	321,091	58,167	1,823	7.6	14.8	4.5
Rain water	39,438	7,948	259	1.1	2.2	0.6
Protected spring	19,345	2,570	351	1.5	3.9	0.4
Bottled water	20,261	1,232	28	0.1	0.2	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	53,638	1,851	7.7	17.2	3.7
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	1,562	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	9,712	519	2.2	3.1	1.8
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,751	287	1.2	0.5	1.5
River/Stream	502,804	94,883	9,179	38.2	33.5	40.2
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	8,624	329	1.4	0.3	1.8
Other	3,972	259	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	24,026	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	55,588	669	2.8	7.0	1.0
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	83,245	1,995	8.3	15.1	5.4
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	65,772	625	2.6	3.7	2.1
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	180,604	5,690	23.7	3.8	32.2
Protected well	465,775	95,179	2,515	10.5	18.5	7.0
Rain water	39,916	7,577	316	1.3	2.9	0.7
Protected spring	18,854	2,760	383	1.6	4.5	0.3
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	1,975	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	13,230	520	2.2	3.4	1.6
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,196	284	1.2	0.6	1.4
River/Stream	588,590	112,728	10,548	43.9	39.4	45.8
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	9,850	417	1.7	0.9	2.1
Other	10,302	1,341	61	0.3	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2 Main source of water for other domestic use

Table 8.10 also shows the main sources of water for other domestic purposes by households. The data reveal that the sources of water for domestic use are similar to that of the drinking water. For other domestic purposes, rivers and streams again dominated in the district accounting for 43.9 percent followed by borehole, pump or tube well (23.7%) and protected well (10.7%).

River/streams once again dominated the sources of water for other domestic purposes in both the urban areas (39.4%) and rural areas (45.8%). Similarly, while 32.2 percent of the households in rural areas use borehole, pump or tube well for domestic purposes, 3.8 percent of urban household depend on a similar source for their domestic use. This may be due to the high number of boreholes in rural areas as against the urban localities.

8.8 Bathing and toilet facilities

8.8.1 Toilet facilities

An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition of the unit and is an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of a household. Table 8.11 and Figure 8.3 show that three main toilet facilities are available to households in the district. These are pit latrine in the house (51.1%), public toilets (22.4%) and KVIP (12.5%). In addition, nearly one out of ten households (9.0%) has no facilities and therefore resort to the use of the bush, beach or field.

In both urban and rural localities, pit latrine was the highest reported facility used with each recording 39.8 percent and 55.9 percent respectively. In both localities, about one out of five dwelling units used public toilets. The proportion that used KVIP was 9.3 percent in rural areas and 20.2 percent in urban localities. The proportion that used the bush, beach or field was also higher in rural areas (9.3%) compared to urban areas (8.2%). About 8.1 percent of dwelling units in urban localities used in-built (not public) WC compared with only 2.4 percent in rural areas (Table 8.13).

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	24,026	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,384	2,159	9.0	8.2	9.3
W.C.	839,611	55,161	990	4.1	8.1	2.4
Pit latrine	1,040,883	203,246	12,273	51.1	39.8	55.9
KVIP	572,824	100,193	3,015	12.5	20.2	9.3
Bucket/Pan	40,678	3,926	133	0.6	0.6	0.5
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc)	1,893,291	195,950	5,380	22.4	22.7	22.3
Other	23,385	2,185	76	0.3	0.5	0.2
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	24,026	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	163,394	8,132	33.8	25.1	37.6
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	209,248	6,339	26.4	46.2	17.9
Private open cubicle	381,979	56,572	3,201	13.3	7.3	15.9
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	131,234	3,534	14.7	14.5	14.8
Public bath house	140,501	2,817	48	0.2	0.3	0.2
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,316	620	2.6	2.0	2.8
Open space around house	372,556	45,833	2,091	8.7	4.4	10.5
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,996	36	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	16,276	1,635	25	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2 Bathing facilities

Bathing facilities available in dwelling units can be categorised primarily into four main types: bathroom for exclusive use, shared bathroom in the same house, shared open bathing cubicle and others. The proportion of dwelling units with bathrooms exclusively used by household members was 33.8 percent and 26.4 percent of dwellings units had a separate bathroom shared with other non-household members. Dwelling units that shared an open cubicle as a bathroom with others in the compound is 14.7 percent

10 percent of dwelling units had no bathing facilities, household members used open spaces around the house (8.7%), facilities in another house (2.6%), public bath house (0.2%), or rivers, lakes, dams and ponds (0.1%) (Table 8.11).

Table 8.11 shows that the proportion of dwelling units that had a bathroom for exclusive use was higher in rural (37.6%) than urban (25.1%) localities. On the other hand, 46.2 percent of urban dwelling units shared a separate bathroom in the same house compared with 17.9 percent in rural dwelling units. Furthermore, 14.5 percent of households in urban localities shared open cubicle bathrooms compared to 14.8 percent in rural localities.

8.9 Method of waste disposal

8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

The method of solid waste disposal has implication to environmental sanitation and the health status of the people. Table 8.12 presents the different methods of solid waste disposal by households. The most common method of solid waste disposal is by dumping in open space (31.2%), followed by public dump (container) (18.3%), dumping indiscriminately including drains and rivers (17.0%) and collection from the dwelling place of households by specialised refuse collection companies (4.5%).

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	24,026	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	26,049	1,073	4.5	1.1	5.9
Burned by household	584,820	102,501	3,537	14.7	11.0	16.3
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	143,820	4,397	18.3	49.6	4.9
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	252,886	7,508	31.2	24.0	34.3
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	63,321	4,074	17.0	4.3	22.4
Buried by household	182,615	37,144	3,059	12.7	9.7	14.0
Other	53,805	6,324	378	1.6	0.3	2.1
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	24,026	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	8,228	199	0.8	1.1	0.7
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	33,511	1,142	4.8	9.7	2.6
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,428	367	1.5	2.2	1.3
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	147,245	4,681	19.5	21.8	18.5
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	106,945	3,059	12.7	21.9	8.8
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	319,580	14,333	59.7	41.9	67.2
Other	38,294	5,108	245	1.0	1.4	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

With regard to localities, the most common method of solid waste disposal for urban areas was public dump container (49.6%) while that of rural areas was public dump open space (34.3%). Similarly, whereas only 4.3% percent of households in urban areas dump their solid waste indiscriminately, as high as 22.4 percent of households do so in rural communities. Also, in the rural localities, 16.3 percent of the households burned their solid waste, while 11.0 percent of their urban counterparts used similar waste disposal method.

8.9.2 Liquid waste disposal

The various methods by which liquid waste is disposed of by households are presented in Table 8.12. Almost 60.0 percent of all the households in the district throw their liquid waste onto the compounds of their houses. 19.5 percent of dwelling units in the district throw their liquid wastes on to the streets outside their homes while 12.7 percent of households throw their liquid waste into gutters. 4.8 percent of dwelling units dispose of liquid waste through a drainage system into a gutter and another 1.5 percent has drainage into a pit (or soak away system).

In rural localities there were two main methods of liquid waste disposal (Table 8.12): throwing waste onto compounds and throwing waste onto the street/outside the house. In the rural areas 67.2 percent of households disposed of liquid waste onto their compounds and 18.5 percent threw water onto streets or open space outside the house.

In urban areas, throwing water onto the compound accounted for 41.9 percent while gutter and street/outside accounted for 21.9 percent and 21.8 percent respectively. A further 9.7 percent had the liquid waste system connected into a gutter, 2.2 percent were connected into a pit or a soak-away system and 1.1 percent of urban dwelling units connected liquid waste to a central sewage system. Thus, liquid waste disposal appear to pose a challenge to local administrators in the district.

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The population census is the primary source of information about the population and its characteristics. The 2010 Population and Housing Census collected data on the demographic, social and economic characteristics, and housing conditions of the entire population of Ghana and for that matter Fantekwa District. Geographically, the census covered the entire district including localities, settlements as well as hamlets.

This report on the district provides detailed analysis of the 2010 census data at the district level. The aim is to provide useful data for planners and policy makers in designing and implementing evidence-based strategies for development in the district. This chapter discusses the summary of findings, conclusions and policy implications.

9.2 Summary of findings

The Fantekwa district, with an area of 1150 square kilometres, occupying 6.0 per cent of the total land area of Eastern region, it is the third largest district of the region in terms of land size.

The district was one of the 21 administrative districts in the region with Begoro as the district capital. There are two parliamentary constituencies, to elect residents in the region to the National Legislative Assembly/Parliament. The political administration is decentralized into a system of district assembly and the Regional. The district Assembly in turn, decentralized into local/area councils and unit committees.

Demographic characteristics

The 2010 Census registered a total population of 108,614 for the district, representing 4.1 per cent of Region's population. The population is made up of 49.7 per cent males and 50.3 per cent females, giving a sex ratio of 98.9 males for 100 females.

Social characteristics

Household composition and structure

There are 24,026 households and 106,155 household population in the district, with an average household size of 4.4 persons per household. Within the household structure, 22.6 percent of the household members are heads, 41.0 percent children, 12.0 percent grandchildren, with other relatives making up 6.0 percent. Thus, 65.9 per cent of the household members are related to the head or to the temporary head of the household while 1.7 percent are non-relatives or have final relations. This is an indication that the traditional family structure of the primary family with an extended family is still prevalent in the district.

Religious affiliation

The three major religious groups are Christianity, Islam and Traditional religion. Christians constitute 88.1 per cent of the population, followed by Moslems, (5.0%) and adherents of Traditional religion (0.7%). The Christian religion is further broken down into Catholic (7.5%), Protestant (24.4%), Pentecostal/Charismatic (43.6%) and other Christian religions (12.6%). It is worth noting that 5.1 percent of the district's population has no religion.

Marital status of the population 15 years and older

Of the 74,106 people, 12 years and older, 52.1 percent are married, including 6.1 percent in consensual unions and 2.6 percent separated. The never married constitute 37.6 percent, 4.1 percent divorced and 6.2 percent widowed. District level analysis shows that the incidence of both divorce and widowhood is substantially higher among females (5.3%, 10.1% respectively) than males (2.9%, 2.1% respectively). By contrast, the proportion of the never married males (44.5%) is higher than that of females (30.9%).

Hence, it is also worth noting that while the proportion of females separated, divorced, widowed or in consensual unions, is substantially higher than those of males, the proportion of males who never married is equally substantially higher than that of females. Analysis of the marital status also pointed out a number of minors are into marital unions, for instance there was an indication of 12-14 years group population of 5.2 percent having been ever married. Surprisingly, the percentage of males (5.7%) in condition slightly outweighs that of females (4.7%).

Education and literacy

Literacy

Literacy in Fantakwa district, though not the best, is assumed to be on a higher side. About 3 out every 4 persons (78.1%) of the population aged 11 years and older, were literate. Out of this 63.9 percent were literate in both English and Ghanaian language only. Literacy is higher among males (52.6%) compared to females (47.4%). The proportion of illiterates stood at 21.9 percent of the district population. A total of 16.1 percent of males and 27.4 percent of females are illiterates.

Educational attainment

A total of 99664 persons aged 3 years and older were found to have one level of education or the other in the District prior to 2010 PHC. Out of this number 49.6 percent were males while 50.4 percent were females. The proportion with JSS education is 19.9 percent, while 28.9 percent have primary education. As low as 0.6 percent have attained tertiary education with males (4.2%) dominating females (1.7%)

Economic characteristics

Economic activity status

Nearly three quarters (74.0%) of the population were economically active and of these, majority were employed (94.7%). Only 5.3 percent were unemployed of which more than half (63.6%) were seeking work for the first time and available for work. Twenty six percent of the population aged 15 years and older was economically not active out of which 50.9 percent were in full time education.

For persons 15 years and older, females were more likely to be unemployed (5.8%) than males (4.8%). Males were more economically active (76.0%) than females (72.1%). Again, more males (93.0%) were in employment than females (92.0%). For those who were economically not active, females (27.0 %) were more than males (24.0%).

Economic activity status, by age and sex

The 2010 PHC reported a total population of 108,614 for the district out of which 66,152 are persons 15 years and older, representing 60.9 percent of the total population. More than two-thirds (70.0%) of persons 15 years and older were employed and only 3.9 percent were unemployed, while in the economically not active population, both sexes constitutes 26.0 percent.

Fifteen percent of the employed population 15 years and older were in the age group 25-29 years with the least number (4.6%) employed in the age group 60-64 years.

The 20-24 year age group also recorded the highest proportion of 26.8 percent for unemployed with those in age 65 years and older having the least figure of 1.5 percent.

The employed females (13.9%) within the age group 25-29 years were higher than males (12.1%) within the same age group. A higher proportion of females (30.4%) in the age group 20-24 years were unemployed compared with their males (21.8%) in the same age group.

Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work a person was engaged in during the seven days preceding Census Night, and those who did not work but had a job to return to, as well as those unemployed who had worked before. The emphasis was on the work the person did during the reference period but not what he/she was trained to do.

Workers in skilled agriculture, forestry, and fishing(60.2%) constitute the largest occupational group, followed by workers in service and sales occupational group (14.3%), followed by those in craft and related trades (10.7%). On the other hand, only a small proportion of employed persons were in the technical and associated professionals (1.0%) and managerial categories (1.4%) with the least proportion of occupation being clerical support workers (1.4%) for persons aged 15 years and older.

For both males and females, skilled agricultural forestry and fishery still remained the dominant occupation. There were more males (66.9%) than females (53.5%) in this occupation. The proportion of females in service and sales (24.2%) far outweighs the males (4.3%).

Industry

Agriculture, forestry and fishing were the largest industrial sector which employed 60.0 percent of the employed population 15 years and older. The other two major industries in the district were wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (11.2%) and manufacturing (6.5%). For both sexes, these industries remained the major employers.

Employment status

Nearly three quarters (74.1%) of the workforce in Fantekwa district were self-employed without employees for persons 15 years and older. The proportions for females were 76.7

percent and 71.4 percent for males. A few of those who were self-employed (2.9%) had also employed other employees, and the practice is more popular with the male self-employed (3.3%) than their female counterparts (2.4%). Relatively large proportions of males (15.7%) were employees compared with females (7.5%). Contributing family workers for both sexes comprised 8.1 percent while apprentices were 1.7 percent.

Employment sector

Private informal sector was the largest employer in the district with a record of 90.0 percent. The proportion of employed females working in the private informal sector was 93.0 percent while that of males was 86.9 percent. Thus, irrespective of sex, the private informal sector was the dominant employer of the workforce. Among the workforce 3.8 percent are employed in the private formal sector with more males (5.1%) than females (2.5%).

Information Communication Technology

The 2010 PHC collected data on ownership and usage of information communication technology facilities and services on both individuals/persons aged 12 years and older and households.

Ownership of mobile phones

A total of 25,664 representing 34.6 percent of persons aged 12 years and older in the district reported that they had mobile phones, with 39.0 percent being males and 30.5 percent females.

Use of internet

A proportion of 2.4 percent of the district's total population of 74,106 persons for 12 years and older use the internet with the proportion of male users (3.4%) being higher than female users (1.5%).

Household ownership of fixed telephone Lines

The 2010 PHC suggests that, there were total of 135 households with fixed telephone lines in the district. This represents only 0.6 percent of total households. A proportion of 0.7 of households with fixed telephone lines were headed by males and 0.3 percent being headed by females.

Household's ownership of desktop or laptop computer

The rate of ownership of desktop/laptop by households is very low in the district, with an average of 3.0 percent of all households having these facilities. This is made up of 3.4 percent were male headed households and 2.2 percent female headed households.

Disability

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).

Population with disability

Overall, 5362 persons, representing 4.9 percent of the total population of Fanteakwa district has disability of which the females (5.2%) outnumber the males (4.7%). The percentage of

males with sight disability is 39.8 percent, emotional disability had 28.6 percent, physical disability had 23.7 percent and intellectual disability had 22.8 percent. Whilst females with sight problem had 43.4 percent, physical and emotional disabilities all had 26.4 percent and intellectual disability had 19.3 percent

Types 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 District. The data indicates that sight is the highest form of disability in the district (41.7%) followed by emotional (27.5%) and physical disabilities (25.2%). The 'other' type of disability recorded the lowest (5.7%) in the district.

Distribution by type of locality

On the whole, the proportion persons with disability are higher among both urban and rural populations for females (4.5%, 5.5% respectively) compared to males (3.9%, 5.0% respectively). Similarly, there were more females (52.7%, 40.4% respectively) with sight problems among both urban and rural populations than their male counterparts (46.2%, 38.0% respectively) with similar disabilities.

Disability and activity status

At the district level, 8.8 percent of persons within the economically not active group are PWDs, while 2.7 percent were found in the unemployed group and 5.6 percent are in the employed population. Within all the three economic activity status, persons with sight disability dominates; employed (2.8%), unemployed (0.8%) and economically not active (4.1%).

Disability, education and literacy

Disability types and level of education for persons 3 years and older

Generally, education enhances the employment opportunities of all persons in Ghana, including persons with disability. However, educational status and literacy rate are generally low among the population with disability. Among the various types of disabilities, 1,011 persons with sight impairment had never attended school, followed by those with physical (759) and hearing (354) disabilities. About 150 PWDs had had middle/JSS/JHS) education, with the highest of 615 persons among those with sight disability. Only 15 PWDs had post graduate (certificate, diploma, masters, PhD) level of education.

There were more females (3,246) with all kinds of disability than males (2,460). Female PWDs who had never attended school (1,638) outnumber their male counterparts (619). The number of male PWDs who attained middle/JSS/JHS level of education (859) outweighs the females (629). While 14 male PWDs attained post graduate (certificate, diploma, masters, PhD) level of education, only one (1) of their female counterpart did.

Housing stock

The total stock of houses in the district was 21,803 with a total of 24,026 households. The number of households per house is 1.1 with an average household size of 4.4. There were nearly 5 persons per house. On the other hand, the urban localities had a total houses of 4,661 and total households of 7,194 with 4 persons per household while the rural localities had a total houses of 17,142 and a total of 16,832 households with nearly 5 persons per household.

Types of dwelling

Separate (47.1%), compound (42.8%), and semi-detached (4.1%) houses were the three common types of dwellings occupied by households in the districts. Few tents and attachments to shops and offices were also being used by residents as at the time of census.

Construction materials walls

Mud/mud brick/earth and cement/concrete blocks are the two main construction materials used by households for walls in the districts. Of the two construction materials, mud or mud brick/earth accounts for 51.6 per cent of all types of materials used for wall construction. The use of this type of material featured most prominently in wall construction in rural areas.

Roof

About nine in ten households (91.6%) in the district live in dwelling units roofed with metal sheets. Again, the use of this type of roofing material featured most prominently in rural areas compared to urban areas.

Floor

The material for floor of dwelling units in the district was made of cement or concrete accounting for 70.0 percent. It is the commonest type of floor material used in all types of localities, particularly in the rural areas.

Sleeping rooms for households

In the district 42.1percent of the households have one sleeping room with one member household size leading with 85.6 percent. However, there were at least 5.4 percent of six or more member households sleeping in single room. These reflect the inadequacy of rooms as well as sleeping rooms for a number of households. It is a situation which is likely to create overcrowding.

Household facilities and utilities

Drinking water

More than one third (38.2%) of households in the district use the river/stream as their main source of drinking water. This figure is the highest in the region. While 24.8 percent use bore hole/pump/tube well as their source of drinking water. However, accessibility of bore hole/pump/tube well as source of drinking water was dominant in rural areas (34.2%) compared to urban areas (2.8%).

Lighting

The hydroelectricity is the main source of lighting in the district, used by 64.3 per cent of households. Apart from the hydroelectricity, kerosene lamp is the second major source of lighting with 34.3 per cent of households. For the types of localities, rural has the highest proportion (44.1%) of households using kerosene lamps as the main source of lighting compared with urban which has the highest proportion (63.9%) of households using electricity for lighting.

Fuel and space for cooking

In the district 67.5percent of households use wood and 20.0 percent use charcoal as the main fuel for cooking. The District Assemblies have, as a matter of serious concern to consider

introducing L.P. Gas cylinders of different sizes to encourage the use of L.P. Gas as the main source of cooking fuel in the district. Wood as cooking fuel is highest in the rural localities (80.2%) compared with the urban average of 37.8 percent.

Cooking space

About two in five households (44.5%) have separate rooms exclusively set aside for cooking purposes. At the locality levels, the rural localities had the highest percentage (45.4%) of households who have a separate room set aside exclusively for cooking.

Bathing facility

About a third (33.8%) of households in the district uses own bathroom; and 24.1percent shared separate bathroom in the same house. This type was highest among urban dwellers compared to rural areas.

Toilet facility

Over a third (51.1%) of households in the district use the pit latrine in the house, while 22.7 percent use public toilets of all kinds (pit, pan, KVIP and W.C). In the localities, the rural areas had the highest proportion (55.9%) of households that use pit latrine while 39.8 percent use it in urban areas. Of course, the urban had the highest use of the public toilets of all kinds (pit, pan, KVIP and W.C). (22.7%) compared to rural (22.3%).

It is noteworthy that only 9.0 percent of dwelling units in the district have no access to toilet facility, compared with the regional average of 10.3 percent. In the districts, households with no toilet facility range from 8.2 percent in urban areas to 9.3 percent in rural areas.

Solid waste disposal

Nearly one third (31.2%) of households in the district dispose of solid waste in public dumps (open space), while 17.0percent dump their household waste anywhere. 12.7 percent of households bury their solid waste in and around their compounds. A vast majority (49.6%) of households in the urban localities dispose of their solid waste in public dumps (container), while only 4.9 percent of rural dwellers dispose solid waste through similar method.

Liquid waste disposal

Only 0.8 percent of households dispose of their liquid waste through the sewerage system. The large proportion (59.7%) of households disposes of their liquid waste by throwing onto the compound, while other households throw liquid waste onto the street, outside (19.5%) or into the gutter (12.7%).

9.3 Conclusion

The Fantekwa district is one of the twenty six districts currently in the Eastern region of Ghana with diverse physical environment and topography that support diverse economic activities in the region and for that matter Ghana. These include agricultural production, fishing, forestry and ecotourism. Administratively, both political and social organizations of the region are based on modern and traditional institutions. The population characteristics of the district are also diverse in several respects.

Sex ratio for the district has been relatively low as in some other districts in the region and has declined consistently falling below 100 in most of the age groups. The proportion of children is large compared to the aged population.

The population is largely youthful, with a potential to continue to grow in the near future. The relatively high fertility levels also indicate prospects of future fertility growth. The contribution of children (females under 15 years) to births was for the first time measured at the census. This age group contributed a similar proportion of total births as teenagers (15- 19 years) and justifies their inclusion on the fertility schedule at the census and the need to address the phenomenon.

The population dynamics of the district may be determined largely by fertility and mortality processes. Migration in the district is predominantly the internal type and mostly from one locality in the region to another. Persons of Ghanaian parentage constitute a large percentage of the population in the district. There is a presence of Ghanaians with dual citizenship in the district, though very small. This is an indication of return migration of Ghanaians who had travelled or were born abroad where they acquired citizenship of foreign nations.

Even though the district is rural based, the population is most concentrated in its few urban localities. There are disparities among the socioeconomic subgroups regarding all these characteristics. The residents of the district are also of diverse, socioeconomic, ethnic and other backgrounds. Levels of education and literacy rate are lower among rural dwellers and women.

Household sizes are small in the district, with rural households having slightly larger proportions but with lower household sizes than the urban households. The nuclear family living arrangements dominates in the district and is slightly higher than the extended family system.

The employment characteristics of the population indicate employment in low skill among the employed population that are mostly self-employed without employees. Such employment hardly generates employment for others. Levels of unemployment are high in the district. The higher rate of unemployment among younger persons gives support to the anecdotal information on higher and increasing unemployment among the youth.

While a total of 34.6 percent of persons aged 12 years and older in the district reported that they had mobile phones only a few of them use the internet. The rate of ownership of desktop/laptop by households is very low just as ownership of fixed telephone lines.

The prevalence of disability is quite high and six major types are reported in the district. There are little variations in the rate in the localities and between the sexes. Their levels of educational attainment and literacy rates are comparatively lower than those without disability.

Agricultural production is a predominant economic activity in the district and 60.0 percent of the population in the district are engaged in it, and mostly in crop farming. The proportion of all agricultural households in urban areas is not quite high.

Most of the households in the district depend on one sleeping rooms, indicating that overcrowding exists in the households as far as sleeping is concerned. On the average the majority of all dwellings in the district are owned by household members but this is true for

rural households more than their urban ones and also for male-headed than female-headed households. Majority of the households in dwellings use electricity while access to water within the dwellings is lacking or limited.

Waste disposal (solid and liquid) are two major issues affecting the district. Dumping of solid waste in open space is paramount in the district and even more evident in rural areas. Liquid waste is also thrown onto compound in the district but more pronounced in the urban areas. Majority of the population in the district use the public toilet and also wood is the main source of cooking fuel for the district.

9.4 Policy Implications

The characteristics of the population in Fantekwa district as observed at the 2010 Population and Housing Census have implications for the general wellbeing of the people in the district. These characteristics therefore suggest that policies are required to manage the population to ensure that its human resource potentials can be fully realized for the economic progress of the district and the entire nation. The goals of any such policies must therefore be within the general human development agenda of Ghana.

In terms of realizing the wellbeing of the people, the objectives of the revised 1994 Population Policy of Ghana must be considered. The general objective of the policy is to ensure that rapid population growth does not constrain economic progress of the nation. The population of the district has grown very fast over the past few years of its establishment.

The human resource potential has not been realized since the educational and other socioeconomic characteristics that are indicators of human resource quality are generally low. Since the district has considerable natural resources that can be tapped for development, investment in education and other basic needs, including housing, amenities and facilities for the benefit of the population will eventually lead to economic progress in the district.

The pursuit of goals such as generation of employment for the youth can meet the needs of the youth more appropriately. For instance, the low skill employment among the employed population who are mostly self-employed without employees must be attended to by strengthening the Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency (GYEEDA) to adequately equip participants who excel during their training to be able to employ others. On the other hand, the higher unemployment levels in the urban population suggest that serious consideration of adverse conditions in urban areas also receive the attention of policy makers in the district. In this regards specific categories must be targeted.

The population characteristics of the district have implications for the human development agenda of the country and for the district, for that matter. Today, it is generally prudent for any nation to have such an agenda and fit the needs of its population into it. Generally, the approach is the adoption of one policy-a straight jacket- that must fit all. The various population subgroups of the district present some characteristics that require careful policy measures that can meet peculiar needs of the various population subgroups. Generally gender dimensions of policies must not be underestimated. Secondly, investment in the education of young people must be emphasized as a key policy as is already being done but with a long-term plan that ensures their employment as well. These are necessary for the young female population whose age at child bearing is reduced to even below 15 years.

There is a generally low level of education among PWDs which can no longer be overlooked. It is the suggestion of this report that, the Fantakwa District Assembly (FDA) must make it an effort to sponsor at least some number of PWDs each year to attain a certain level of education.

In addressing the issue of overcrowding as it exists now, the District Assembly must replicate the affordable housing scheme project that is being carried out at the national level in the district. Moving forward one would also recommend that in addressing issues on community facilities, District Assemblies should try and make available accessible and easily recoverable soft loans to households to construct adequate toilet facilities in their dwellings.

In doing so, the Assembly must also come out with by-laws that are quite punitive to ensure that every landlord/landlady provides toilet facilities in their homes. In a related development, FDA must provide enough solid and liquid waste disposal bins to the communities placed at vantage points that can be easily accessible to all in order to forestall the status quo.

There should be a strong policy implication for adding to, and improving upon, the sources of water in all the districts. A more realistic measure will be through deep wells and boreholes. The District Assemblies, through the Community Water and Sanitation Scheme, should accelerate their efforts in that respect. Approaches should also be made to interested development partners such as DANIDA, which specialize in the provision of water to assist in improving upon the provision of potable water in the district. There should be also on the drawing board, a scheme by which towns are able to contribute minimum percentage of the total cost of construction of pipe-borne water to be provided to beneficiary localities. A serious consideration should also be given to rainwater harvesting schemes.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Total population, sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			Households	Houses
		Both Sexes	Male	Female		
1	Begoro	22,421	10,548	11,873	5,553	3,641
2	Osino	7,490	3,667	3,823	1,641	1,020
3	Obososo	4,878	2,302	2,576	1,244	940
4	Nsutem	4,722	2,352	2,370	1,178	807
5	Akyem Hemang	4,348	2,138	2,210	981	887
6	Saaman	2,944	1,500	1,444	659	462
7	Dwenase	2,529	1,229	1,300	575	511
8	Abompe	2,405	1,164	1,241	652	539
9	Dedeso Worako	2,045	972	1,073	507	473
10	Ahomahomasu	1,944	957	987	406	411
11	Ehiamankyene	1,480	718	762	335	262
12	Nkankama (S. K)	1,435	682	753	310	343
13	Agyeikrom	1,343	662	681	301	241
14	Bepoase	1,303	630	673	283	253
15	Obooho	1,075	508	567	223	188
16	Amotare	1,017	554	463	188	215
17	Ehimankyene Odumase	998	503	495	237	215
18	Akora Darko	978	507	471	202	227
19	Akim Juaso	959	493	466	178	340
20	Odunkuase	897	490	407	196	197

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	Age group															
			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	Begoro	22,421	2,827	2,587	2,690	2,525	1,860	1,587	1,189	1,154	1,036	1,011	978	670	572	379	506	850
2	Osino	7,490	939	807	925	853	659	528	519	447	380	300	276	214	177	129	121	216
3	Obososo	4,878	676	574	620	528	363	320	245	218	234	225	224	147	121	78	115	190
4	Nsutem	4,722	549	551	558	509	473	369	330	238	229	215	182	125	134	66	80	114
5	Akyem Hemang	4,348	624	560	600	429	274	270	253	245	200	186	155	119	114	78	114	127
6	Saaman	2,944	458	362	328	298	233	212	180	167	165	110	97	88	74	33	65	74
7	Dwenase	2,529	300	281	425	315	152	164	113	101	99	114	104	83	63	54	58	103
8	Abompe	2,405	318	310	344	213	137	124	111	133	104	122	106	58	85	67	70	103
9	Dedeso Worako	2,045	252	234	247	242	194	146	115	117	81	107	90	67	42	29	30	52
10	Ahomahomasu	1,944	339	272	241	227	154	149	129	108	93	68	46	30	24	19	9	36
11	Ehiamankyene	1,480	209	198	198	139	110	132	110	99	82	47	44	26	23	25	19	19
12	Nkankama (S. K)	1,435	207	231	213	148	73	102	106	101	69	66	37	11	19	10	22	20
13	Agyeikrom	1,343	158	178	168	174	98	85	71	74	74	69	68	33	29	11	18	35
14	Bepoase	1,303	191	180	182	122	73	70	62	68	59	64	64	51	26	9	31	51
15	Obooho	1,075	192	137	129	103	92	96	72	59	45	39	32	13	24	16	9	17
16	Amotare	1,017	132	127	139	132	88	60	57	61	41	41	31	26	23	22	20	17
17	Ehimankyene Odumase	998	134	144	117	107	74	72	68	55	51	36	36	32	24	13	20	15
18	Akora Darko	978	146	123	103	95	103	61	52	64	56	47	32	19	16	17	13	31
19	Akim Juaso	959	149	140	127	103	69	58	57	57	42	38	31	24	24	6	16	18
20	Odunkuase	897	152	155	110	75	52	62	47	56	51	42	25	19	11	9	9	22

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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