



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

NKWANTA SOUTH DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

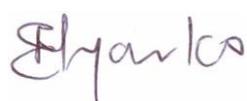
A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources 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 Nkwanta South 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

⁰ C	Degree Celsius
⁰ F	Degree Fahrenheit
AGI	Association of Ghanaian Industries
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CEB	Children Ever Born
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination
CERSGIS	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Survey
CHIPS	Community Health Planning Services
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CS	Children Surviving
CWIQ	Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DBO	District Budget Officer
DCD	District Coordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
DFID	Department for International Development
DFO	District Finance Officer
DP	Development Partners
DPO	District Planning Officer
EA	Enumeration Area
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EU	European Union
fCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GDHS	Ghana Demography Health Survey
GDP	Gross Domestic product
GES	Ghana Education Service
GETFund	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GFR	Gross Fertility Rate
GoG	Government of Ghana

GPRTU	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GPS	Global Positioning System
GREDA	Ghana Real Estate Developers Association
GSDP	Ghana Statistics Development Plan
GSOP	Ghana Social Opportunities Project
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
HIV	Human Immune Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ICT4AD	National ICT for Accelerated Development Policy
ICU	International Communication Union
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupation
ISIC	International Standard Classification of Industry
ISSER	Institute of Statistical Social and Economic Research
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
Km	Kilometre
Km ²	Kilometre square or square kilometer
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
L.I.	Legislative Instrument
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programme
LESDEP	Local Enterprise and Skills Development
LISGIS	Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MER	Migration Effectiveness Ratio
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
NCA	National Communication Authority
NCPEC	The National Census Publicity and Evaluation Committee
NCTAC	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme

NIPORT	National Institute of Population Research and Training
NSDA	Nkwanta South District Assembly
OIC	Opportunities Industrialisation Centre
PAS	Population Analysis Spreadsheet
PASEX	Population Analysis System
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PM	Presiding Member
PNDC	Provisional National Council
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
PWDs	Persons with disabilities
SADA	Savanna Accelerated Development Authority
SAP	Structural Adjustment Programme
SHS	Senior High School
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
SSS	Senior Secondary School
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
W.C	Water Closet
WHO	World Health Organization
ZIMSTAT	Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency

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 Nkwanta South District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 117,878, representing 5.7 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 49.6 percent and females 50.4 percent. The District has an urban population of 74.4 percent and a sex ratio of 101.7. The population of the District is youthful (45.0%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (5.6%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 94.6, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (98.0) than that of females (91.2).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the District is 4.0. The General Fertility Rate is 121.4 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 28.0 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the District is 4.8 per 1000. More than a quarter of migrants (34%) living in the District were born in another region while 57.3 percent were born elsewhere in the Volta Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Northern region constitute the highest (25.0%).

Household size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 116,684 with a total number of 22,733 households. The average household size in the District is 4.2 persons per household. Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives) constitute 33.3 percent of the total number of households in the District. Children constitute 49.2 percent of the household members.

Marital status

A little over half (52.1%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married and 437.3 percent have never married. By age 25-29 years, 79.9 percent of females are married compared to 50.0 percent of males. At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 59.9 percent while widowed males account for only 9.6 percent. Among the married, 62.9 percent have no education while about 23.0 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. Eighty six percent of the married population are employed, 0.9 percent are unemployed and 13.4 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (65.8%) are economically not active.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the District is 69.5 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 2.6 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the District is 11.2 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 52.3 percent are literate and 47.3 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (57.0 %) than that of females (48.0%). Six out of ten people (55.9%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages.

Economic activity status

Seventy two percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 28.3 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 98.3 percent are employed while 1.7 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (56.1%) and 18.9 % perform household duties.

Occupation

Of the employed population, 71.2 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 11.2 percent as craft and related trades workers and 8.7 percent are engaged service and sales workers.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older, 76.3 percent are self-employed without employee(s) and 12.6 percent are contributing family worker. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the District, employing 93.8 percent of the population.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 21.3 percent have mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 27.3 percent as compared to 15.4 percent of females. Only one percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the District while only 1.5 percent of the households in the District have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.1 percent of the District's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability is (2.0%) compare to males (2.1%). The types of disability in the District include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 34.4 percent. There are more males (34.1%) with sight disability compare to females (34.8%) About 2.0 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. Of the population with disability, 57.8 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

Households engaged in agriculture in the District stand at 76.9 percent. In the rural localities, 90.9 percent households and urban (51.1%) are agricultural households. Crop farming (98.0%) is predominant in the District while poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the District.

Housing

The housing stock of the District is 18,114 representing 4.5 percent of the total number of houses in the Volta Region. The average number of persons per house is 1.3.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Almost half (48.5%) of all dwelling units in the District are separate houses and 42.2 percent are compound houses. Household member owns sixty-six percent of the dwelling units 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 brick/earth (88.2%). Cement (83.6%) and metal sheet (94.1%) account for the main materials used in the construction of floors and as roofing material for dwelling units in the District.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (89.4%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the District. About 1.7 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three sources of lighting in dwelling units in the District are electricity (mains) (37.3%), kerosene lamp (7.5%) and flashlight/torch (25.1%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the District is wood (72.8%). The proportion for rural (90.2%) is higher than that of urban (32.6%). Bore-hole/pump/tube account for the highest (47.1%) of drinking water for households in the District.

About 47.7 percent of the population in the District has no toilet facility and therefore resort to the use of bush and field. This is followed by the use of pit latrine (23.7%). Three out of ten (31.9%) of households in the District own bathroom for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

Public dump (open space) (49.2%) and dumping indiscriminately (20.1%) account for the two main methods of solid waste disposal used by households in the District. House to house waste collection accounts for only 6.1 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto compound (57.1%) and thrown onto the street/outside (29.6%) are the two most common methods used by households in the District.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The chapter gives brief information on the physical features, political and administrative structure, and cultural and social structure and economy of the Nkwanta South District.

Nkwanta South District is one of the twenty-five (25) Municipal and District Assemblies in the Volta Region. The historical development of the District started within the Kete Krachi District. Nkwanta District was carved out of Kete Krachi District in 1989. Following the passage of the Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 1892 in 2007, the Nkwanta District was divided into two (Nkwanta South and Nkwanta North Districts). Nkwanta South District took over the name of Nkwanta District and retained Nkwanta as its capital.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location and size

The District is located in the northern part of the Region and lies between latitudes 7° 30' and 8° 45' North and longitude 0° 10' and 0° 45' East. It is bounded to the North by Nkwanta North District, to the South by Kadjebi District, to the East by the Republic of Togo and to the West by Krachi East District. It covers a land area of 2,733 km², making it the second largest District in Volta Region.

1.2.2 Climate

Nkwanta South District is characterized by a tropical climate with dry and humid weather conditions. The rainfall regime experienced in the District is the double maxima type; that is from April to July and September to October. The average annual number of rainy days is 86 with rainfalls ranging between 922mm and 1,874mm. The dry season is from November to March.

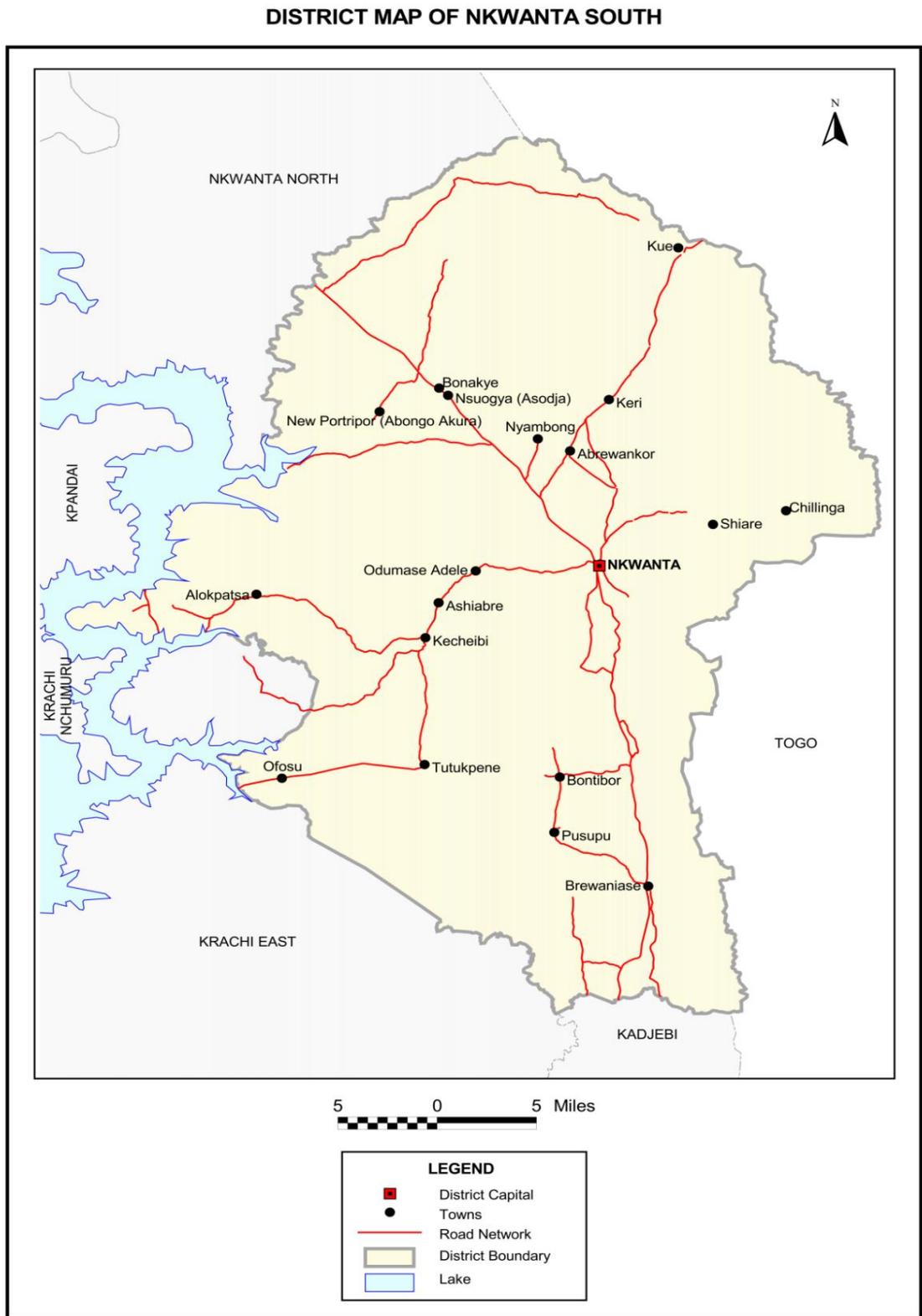
The maximum annual temperatures range between 24°C and 39°C (76°F¹⁰ and 103°F) while the minimum annual temperatures are between 11°C and 26°C (52°F and 79°F). January, February, March and April are the hottest months while December has the lowest temperatures. There are short scattered drought resistant trees and grass, burnt by bushfires or scorched by the sun during the long dry season.

1.2.3 Vegetation

The District has three vegetation zones. These are:

- i. Semi-deciduous forest zone, found mainly on the eastern border of the District. This accounts for about 30percent of the vegetative cover ;
- ii. Savannah Woodland - extends from the North-Eastern part of the District Southwards to the zone of the semi-deciduous forest. This accounts for about 50percent of the vegetative cover ; and
- iii. Grassland savannah - extending eastwards from the Volta Lake and its Oti arm. It takes about 20percent of the vegetative cover of the District.

Figure 1.1: District map of Nkwanta South



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

Human interference with ecology is significant resulting in near semi-arid conditions. The most common economic fruit trees are the sheanut, dawadawa, baobab, teak and acacia.

1.2.4 Relief features

The District is classified into two (2) major relief zones. These are the mountainous southern portion lying along the eastern border with the Republic of Togo and the undulating northern part with altitudes between 100m and 200m above sea level. This part stretches from the Savannah woodland of the northern part of the District to the forest zone of the southern part. Notable mountains that can be found in the relief feature of the District are the Kyabobo Mountain (about 884 metres above sea level) and the Kelembo Mountain (738 metres above sea level).

1.2.5 Drainage systems

Nkwanta South District is drained by several drainage features such as Oti River (1percent of the surface area of the District), Sabu River, Bonakye River and Chai River. Sabu, Bonakye and Chai rivers take their source from the Buem-Togo Ranges on the Eastern border of the District and flow in south-western direction into the Oti River. The several tributaries of these rivers and streams serve both the human and animal (cattle, pigs, sheep, goats etc.) population of the District as their source of drinking and non-drinking water. However, most of these streams almost invariably dry up during the long dry season with dire consequences for human and animal health and survival.

1.2.6 Soils

The District is underlain by the Voltarian, the Buem Volcanic formation and the Togo series. The Voltarian, which is mainly shale and mudstone beds and sandy pebbly beds occupy the eastwards of Lake Volta and takes about a quarter of the District. The Togo series consists of quartzites, phyllites, sandstone, shale, schist and sollicated limestone and is on the eastern border forming the Buem-Togo ranges. The Buem-Volcanic formation consisting of Basaltic, Andesitic and Trachytic lava occupies about two-thirds of the District.

These geographic formations determine the types of soils in the District. The first group of soils is the laterite integrates found in the Savanna-Woodland zone of the District. The second groups of soils are the forest Ochrosols and Oxysols found in the forest zone of the District. These soils support variety of crops including yam, cassava, maize, groundnut, cowpea, and sorghum. Rice production is also widespread in the District.

1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

1.3.1 Political and administrative hierarchy

The Nkwanta South District is autonomous in relation to planning, budgeting and implementation of projects. The District Assembly is the highest administrative and political authority in the District. Like all Assemblies in Ghana, the District Chief Executive (DCE) who has executive, deliberative and legislative powers heads the District Assembly. The Assembly has a membership of Forty-Five (45) made up of Thirty (30) elected members, Fourteen (14) Government Appointees, the DCE and the only Member of Parliament in the District. The Nkwanta South District Assembly has three (3) Area Councils. The Area Councils are Nkwanta, Ntrubo and Tutukpene/Kecheibi Area Councils.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structures

1.4.1 Ethnicity and languages

The Ethnic composition of the District is very diverse. The ethnic groups are the following the Ntrubos, the Adeles, the Atwodes and the Challas, the Konkombas, the Ewes, the Akans, the Kotokoli and the Basaris.

1.4.2 Festivals

There are a number of traditional festivals that are organized throughout the District. These include:

- The Gyogyible festival celebrated by the Atwodes in October/November each year to thank the gods for good harvest
- The Gidifon festival, celebrated in August/September each year by the Adeles
- The Malade festival is celebrated by the Challas in March/April every year to thank their ancestors for bumper guinea corn harvest
- Also peculiar to the Challa people is the Gussum festival, which is celebrated once every ten years to enshrine young men into the Challa Jogo fetish

1.4.3 Music and dance

There are traditional dance and music as follows;

1. The Atwodes have dance forms like the Gegyemboe, war dance for the Atwodes. The Gbleha is also another form of dance performed by old women and men during funerals. The Ogyege is also performed in the District. This is common to all the tribes.
2. Adeles also have a number of dance forms, notable among them are the Atrikpe, performed when somebody dies suddenly. Kaale is another form performed to commemorate the departure of their ancestors from their ancestral home. Gebelikpe, Adyelegbe, Gatanmgba, Genanacha, Kpatrikpe and Gazo are all dance forms performed by the Adeles. It is worthy to note that all these dance forms can be performed for tourists on request.
3. The Challas (Bagons) also have Gakpo, Sarru, Gakpamde, Bende-Gakpamde among other traditional dance forms.

1.4.4 Tourism attractions

Nkwanta South District possesses a wide range of naturally attractive features. The developed tourist attractions include Kyabobo Range National Park at Nkwanta, which contains Kyabobo and Kelembo Mountains, Laboun Waterfalls, various species of plants and animals. Hanging Village at Shiare, 10km from Nkwanta, which is the paramount seat of the Akyode people has a potential of becoming a tourist site that can create jobs and wealth.

1.5 Economy

Agriculture and forestry are the main economic activities in the District with minimal activities of manufacturing and service. The major economic activities include agriculture and related activities.

1.5.1 Agriculture and related activity

People of all ages in the District are involved in farming due to the high returns derived from yam production. The District is one of the leading producers of yam in the country. The major crops produced in the District include yam, cassava, maize, groundnut, cowpea, rice and sorghum. Cocoa is also produced in some parts of the District. Thus, there is a high concentration of yam buying middlemen in the District. These activities of middlemen offer employment to a sizable number of the populace.

In terms of manufacturing, agro-processing is largely limited to gari preparation using cassava; therefore about 95percent of agricultural produce are sold in their raw state.

Most households rear animals for domestic consumption. A few households rear animals for commercial purposes just to supplement incomes from crop farming and other sources.

Fishing is also another economic activity in the District. A relatively sizable number of people along the Volta Lake engage in fishing and smoking of fish. The common species of fish produced are tilapia and mudfish.

1.5.2 Social infrastructure/amenities

There are sixty-nine (69) Pre-Schools, eighty-seven (87) primary schools, thirty-seven (37) Junior High Schools and two (2)second cycle institutions (Nkwanta and Ntruboman Senior High Schools).

There are sixteen (16) health facilities in the District as follows;

1. Two (2) Hospitals in Nkwanta Township;
2. One (1) Health Centre at Tutukpene;
3. Two (2) Clinics at Breweniase and Kecheibi ;
4. Two (2) Private Clinics at Pusupu and Obanda ; and
5. Nine (9) Community Health-Based Planning and Services (CHPS) compounds at Keri, Bonakye, Chaiso, Alokpatsa, Odumase, Abrubruwa, Pusupu, Dainkope and Bontibor.

1.5.3 Mining and quarrying

There is sufficient justification for mineral exploration in the District. For instance, geological reasoning and examination of analogous mineral deposits in the Republic of Togo, such as marble in Togo formations and phosphate in Voltarian rocks should alone warrant a serious search for such deposits in similar geological formations in the District.

There are also clay deposits in the District especially in Chaiso and its surrounding areas, which is suitable for building material and the pottery industry.

1.5.4 Manufacturing

Small-scale manufacturing industries exist in Nkwanta South District. These include carpentry and joinery, metal melting, automobile fitting, refrigeration repair, cassava processing, cereal milling, bakery, shoe making, tie and dye, batik making and fuel dispensing.

1.5.5 Road network

Nkwanta South District has a rough about 209 kilometre in road network length. The major ones are the Kadjebi-Brewaniase-Nkwanta-Damanko road and the Nkwanta-Dambai. There are several feeder roads in the District. Apart from Nkwanta township roads which is just about 3.4km, there are no bitumen surface resulting difficulty in vehicular mobility especially in the rainy season and dusty in the long dry season.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

An acting Census Coordinator engaged by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 2008 to support GSS in the planning of the Census initially headed the Census Secretariat. 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 are 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 are 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 are the Regional Census Implementation Committee and the District Census Implementation Committee, respectively.

The Regional and District Census Implementation Committees are inter-sectoral in their composition. Members of the Committees are 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 are 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 are included in the census.

Some topics that are not considered core by the UN recommendations but which are found to be of great interest and importance to Ghana and are, 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 are also procured for the Geographical Information System Unit.

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

For effective data collection, there is the need to design appropriate documents to solicit the required information from respondents. GSS consulted widely with main data users in the process of the questionnaire development. Data users including MDAs, research institutions, civil society organizations and development partners are 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 are 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 are 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 fieldwork

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 are 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 are 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 are 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 are absent from the institutions on Census Night. Out-door sleepers (floating population) are 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 are listed and where the members of the household are 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 are 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 are mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that are yet to be

enumerated in some regional capitals and other fast growing areas. Flooded areas and other inaccessible localities are also enumerated after the end of the official enumeration period. Because some enumeration areas in fast growing cities and towns, such as, Accra Metropolitan Area, Kumasi, Ksoa and Techiman are not properly demarcated and some are characterized by large EAs, some enumerators are 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 are that:

- 97.0 percent of all household residents who are in the country on Census Night (26th September, 2010) are 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%) are 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 are 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 are 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 are: geographical location of the population, Household and Non-household population, Literacy and Education, Emigration, Demographic and Economic Characteristics, Disability, Information

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

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

Region

There are ten (10) administrative regions in Ghana during the 2010 Population and Housing Census as they are 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 are demarcated into 110 districts. In 2004, 28 new districts are created; this increased the number of districts in the country to 138. In 2008, 32 additional districts are 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 are 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 are 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 are classified as urban while localities with less than 5,000 persons are 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) are classified as non-household population. Persons who spent census night in any of the under listed institutions and locations are classified as non-household population:

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

Age

The age of every person 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 are in paid employment or self-employment or contributing family workers.
- b. Did not work, but had jobs to return to.
- c. Are unemployed.

The economically not active are persons who did not work and are not seeking for work. They are classified by reasons for not being economically active. Economically not active persons included homemakers, students, retired persons, the disabled and persons who are 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 are classified by the kind of work they are 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 are seeking for work and available for work, their occupation was on the last period of work 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 are provided: employee, self-employed without employees, self-employed with employees, casual worker, contributing family worker, apprentice, domestic employee (house help). Persons who could not be classified under any of the above categories are classified as "other".

Employment sector

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

Disability

Persons with disability are 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. 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)

Information Communication Technology (ICT) questions are 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 are 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 are collected on pregnancy-related deaths of females 12-54 years.

Agriculture

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

Housing conditions and facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

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, health facilities and housing. The population composition by age and sex influences fertility, mortality, migration and other demographic processes that underline population growth and ultimately socio-economic development.

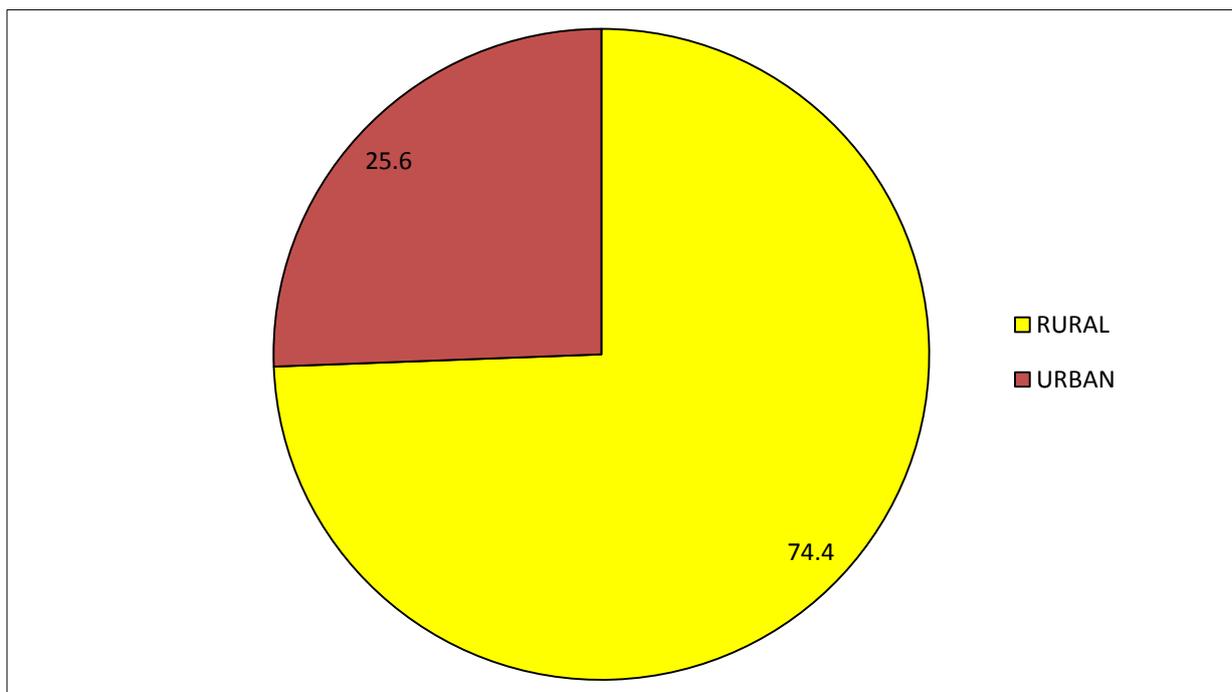
This section provides information on the population size and distribution, age-sex structure, migration, fertility and mortality data on the District.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

The population of the District is 117,878, out of which 58,482 representing 49.6 percent are males while females constitute 50.4 percent. In terms of density, with a land surface area of 2,733 square kilometres and a population size of 117,878, the population density of the District is 43.13 persons per square kilometre.

The urban status of a community is based on population size only. Localities with population 5,000 or more are classified as urban. Based on this definition, Figure 2.1 shows that the population of the District is mainly rural (74.4%).

Figure 2.1: Population distribution by type of Locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

Table 2.1 provides information on the age and sex composition by five-year-age groups for the District. In addition to the absolute numbers, the Table provides derived useful information for data users. For example, the data shows that, the dependent population (0-14 years and 65+ years) as a proportion of the total population is 48.9 percent.

Percentages computed from Table 2.1 show a relatively large proportion of children (17.0%) below five years. The population below 15 years (0-14) is 45.0 percent. This is higher than children below 15 years for the entire Volta region (36.3%). Youth between the ages of 15-19 years comprise 9.8 percent of the total population of the District.

The total population aged 15-64 years (conventionally referred to as the labour force) is 51.1 percent of the total population implying a large base of population available to be harnessed for productive work.

Taking the population in the 15-64 years age group only, about 49.0 percent is below 30 years; while 22.7 percent is between the ages of 30-39 years. A significant percentage (15.7%) is between 40-49 years and 12.6 percent is above fifty years. Significantly, therefore, the data shows that in the District, a little over 70 percent (71.7%) of the population referred to as the labour force is below forty years. The proportion aged 65 years and older is 3.9 percent. This however is lower than the 6.4 percent recorded for the entire Volta Region.

In relation to the sex structure, there are more males (46%) than females (44%) who are under 15 years in the District just as was observed for the region (males, 40.6%, females, 36.3%). This trend continuous from the age group 20-24 years up to 40-44 years with more males than females.

The urban-rural distribution according to age follows a similar pattern as the total population. A large proportion of both urban (39.8%) and rural (46.8%) dwellers are under age 15 years (0-14). The urban-rural distribution of the population 15-64 years follows the pattern of containing about one-half of the total population as observed in the District. That is urban (56.6%) and rural (49.1%).

Just as observed at the District level where over fifty percent of the population in the age group 15-64 years is below thirty years, a greater proportion of both urban (56.8%) and rural (52.6%) dwellers in the same age group is below 30 years. In addition, those above age 50 years within the age group 15-64 years are relatively small. That is 8.0 percent for urban and 9.2 percent for rural.

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

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	117,878	58,482	59,396	98.5	30,146	87,732
0 - 4	20,012	10,017	9,995	100.2	4,287	15,725
5 - 9	17,904	9,122	8,782	103.9	3,895	14,009
10 - 14	15,130	7,787	7,343	106.0	3,813	11,317
15 - 19	11,593	6,162	5,431	113.5	3,578	8,015
20 - 24	9,322	4,354	4,968	87.6	2,733	6,589
25 - 29	8,599	3,722	4,877	76.3	2,458	6,141
30 - 34	7,547	3,448	4,099	84.1	2,069	5,478
35 - 39	6,085	2,949	3,136	94.0	1,693	4,392
40 - 44	5,347	2,625	2,722	96.4	1,428	3,919
45 - 49	4,079	2,086	1,993	104.7	1,101	2,978
50 - 54	3,671	1,913	1,758	108.8	947	2,724
55 - 59	2,031	1,151	880	130.8	601	1,430
60 - 64	1,907	967	940	102.9	458	1,449
65 - 69	1,122	571	551	103.6	257	865
70 - 74	1,332	586	746	78.6	309	1,023
75 - 79	855	375	480	78.1	231	624
80 - 84	668	317	351	90.3	142	526
85+	674	330	344	274.5	146	528
All Ages	117,878	58,482	59,396	98.5	30,146	87,732
0-14	53,046	26,926	26,120	103.1	11,995	41,051
15-64	60,181	29,377	30,804	95.4	17,066	43,115
65+	4,651	2,179	2,472	88.1	1,085	3,566
Age-dependency ratio	94.6	97.99	91.22		88.23	96.21

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.1 Sex ratio

The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females.¹ The sex ratio at birth for most countries is about 105 or 106 males per 100 females. After birth, the sex ratio varies because of different patterns of mortality and migration for males and females within the population. Sex ratios that are higher than 100 indicate that there are more males than females but sex ratios under 100 indicate that there are more females than males. The sex ratio of Nkwanta South District is 98.5 based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

Throughout life, it is expected that at every age, mortality rates for the females would be lower than that of the males. Therefore, the sex ratio(s) for any population should decline from one age to the other with advancing age. For the Nkwanta South District, the subsequent sex ratios after the overall sex ratio of 98.5 did not follow this expected pattern of steady and gradual declination with advancing age.

The large and fluctuating sex ratios with visible troughs suggest age misreporting, under-enumeration or out migration of males especially in the age groups 20-24 to 40-44 or differential mortality.

¹ Population Reference Bureau's Population Handbook, 2011

2.3.2 Age dependency ratio

The age-dependency ratio is the ratio of people in the “dependent” ages (those under age 15 and ages 65 and older) to those in the “economically productive” ages (15 to 64 years) in a population¹.

The age-dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of the economic burden the productive portion of a population must carry. Countries with very high birth rates usually have the highest age-dependency ratios because of the large proportion of children in the population¹.

The regional dependency ratio is quite high at about 81 dependents (child and old age) for every 100 people working. The dependency ratio for the Nkwanta South District is still higher than that of the region indicating 95 (child and adult) dependents for every 100 people in the economically productive ages.

Table 2.1 also shows variation of the age dependency ratio by sex, indicating that, for males in the Nkwanta South District in the year 2010, there are almost 98 people in the dependent age groups for every 100 persons in the working ages whereas for females, there are 91 persons in the dependent age group for every 100 persons in the working ages.

2.3.3 Population pyramid

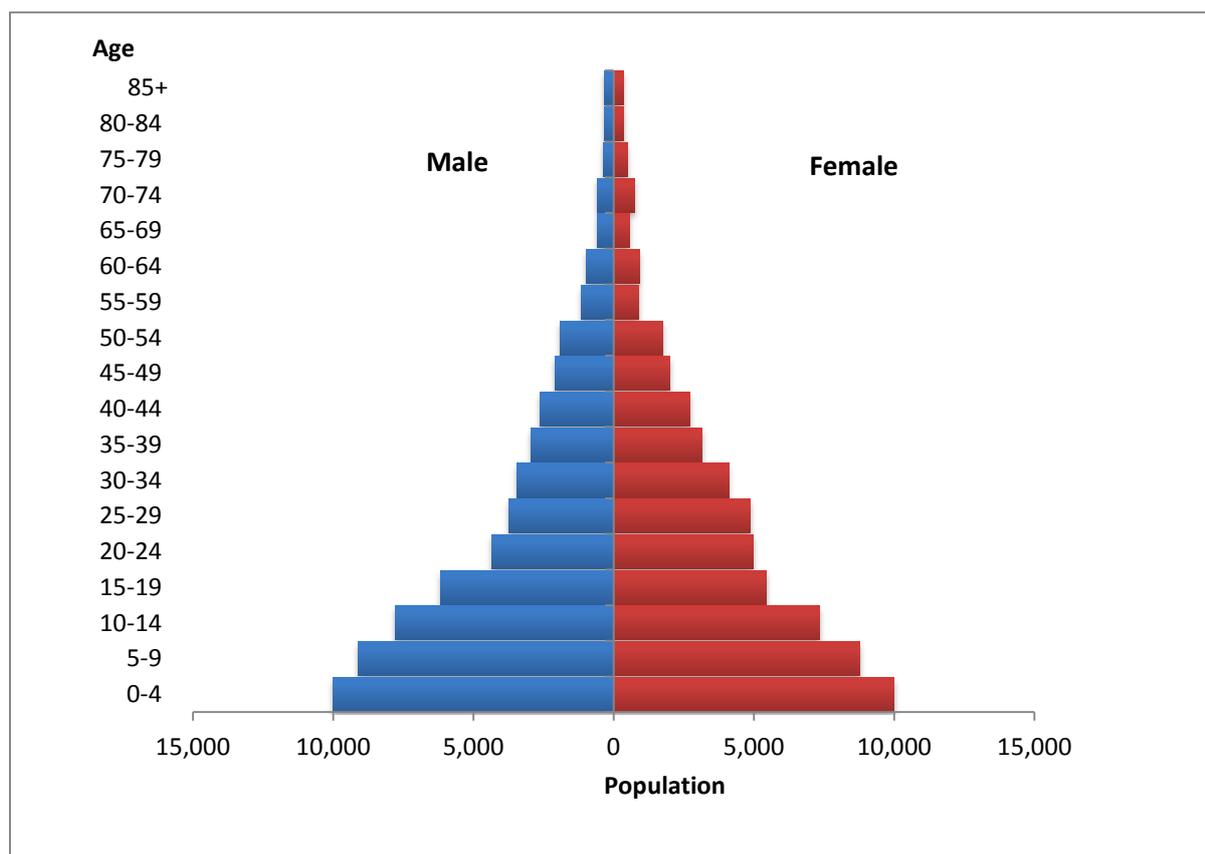
A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age-sex composition of a population. Its shape is influenced by the levels of fertility, mortality, migration, coverage and content errors, such as digit preference and exaggeration of age. The broadness of the base is determined by the level of fertility, while the shape is determined by mortality and to some extent migration.² Figure 2.2 is a pyramid representing the structure of the total population by sex of the Nkwanta South District in 2010. The population under age 15 constitutes 45.0 percent of the total population while the older age groups are very small in comparison.

In general, the population pyramid reflects a broad-base pattern, characteristic of a developing nation with over half of its population for both males (56.6%) and females (53.1%) being young and under 20 years of age. This type of age structure has a built-in momentum for the growth of the country’s population. When the young population eventually reaches reproductive age, the result will be a high population growth rate for some years to come. However, if the socio-economic potentials of the youth are properly harnessed and directed, they could contribute significantly to development of the District and the nation as a whole.

The pyramid generally shows the expected pattern of declines in the length of the bars for each age group with advancing age. However, some ages do not follow this expected pattern. For instance, the bars for the age group 55-59 are shorter than those for 60-64 for both males and females and those for the age group 75-79 years are also shorter than those for ages, 80-84 years. These may indicate shifts into other age groups because of age misreporting. In addition, the pyramid shows that there is a slightly higher tendency for female ages to be rough like the ages of a chainsaw than that of males, indicating a higher level of age misreporting among females.

²National Population Council, Fact Sheet No. V on Population on Urbanization, September, 2007

Figure 2.2: Population pyramid



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 analyzed using data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility is one of the most important components of demographic change. It is the frequency of childbearing among the population and fertility rates measure the relative frequency with which births occur within a given population.

Table 2.2 shows that, out of 117,878 persons in the District, 27,226 representing 23.1 percent are women within the reproductive age groups 15-49. The Table further indicates that there are 3,304 total live births twelve months preceding the census.

The total fertility rate in the Nkwanta South District for women aged 15-49 years is 4.0 births per woman higher than the regional average. This means that a woman in the District would have, on the average, four children in her lifetime.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,118,252	517,313	51,292	3.4	99.2	24.2
South Tongu	87,950	21,325	2,209	3.6	103.6	25.1
Keta Municipal	147,618	36,102	3,204	3.1	88.7	21.7
Ketu South	160,756	41,944	3,887	3.1	92.7	24.2
Ketu North	99,913	24,604	2,439	3.4	99.1	24.4
Akatsi South	98,684	24,782	2,389	3.4	96.4	24.2
Central Tongu	59,411	14,512	1,377	3.3	94.9	23.2
Agotime Ziope	28,013	6,843	747	3.8	109.2	26.7
Ho Municipal	177,281	49,729	3,702	2.6	74.4	20.9
South Dayi	46,661	11,048	1,052	3.3	95.2	22.5
Kpando Municipal	53,736	13,506	1,177	3.0	87.1	21.9
Hohoe Municipal	167,016	42,220	4,052	3.3	96.0	24.3
Biakoye	65,901	15,067	1,484	3.4	98.5	22.5
Jasikan	59,181	13,924	1,455	3.5	104.5	24.6
Kadjebi	59,303	13,652	1,430	3.6	104.7	24.1
Krachi East	116,804	26,146	3,319	4.3	126.9	28.4
Krachi West	49,417	11,225	1,245	3.7	110.9	25.2
Nkwanta South	117,878	27,226	3,304	4.0	121.4	28.0
Nkwanta North	64,553	14,758	2,043	4.6	138.4	31.6
North Tongu	89,777	22,874	1,931	2.9	84.4	21.5
Akatsi North	29,777	7,143	826	4.1	115.6	27.7
Adaklu	36,391	9,351	666	2.4	71.2	18.3
Ho West	94,600	21,926	2,294	3.6	104.6	24.2
Afadzato South	95,030	21,842	2,373	3.9	108.6	25.0
North Dayi	39,913	9,115	865	3.3	94.9	21.7
Krachi Nchumuru	72,688	16,449	1,822	3.8	110.8	25.1

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

The crude birth rate for the District stands at 28.0 meaning that there are 28.0 births per every 1,000 population in the year 2010, which is higher than the regional average of 24.2. Meanwhile, the General Fertility Rate (GFR) of the District is 121.4 implying that for every 1,000 women in the District, there are 121.4 live births, which is also higher than the regional GFR of 99.2.(Table 2.2).

2.4.2 Children surviving

The number of children surviving out of the total number ever born alive at the time of the census is a measure of the overall force of mortality. Table 2.3 shows that more than four in every five children (86.1%) survive in the District. Survival rates decrease with advancing age of mother. The data however show some variations among the various age groups with the highest child survival of 91.6 percent recorded for children born to women within the age groups 25-29 years and followed closely by age group 20-24 years recording 91.4 percent.

In terms of variation by sex, more female children survive for all age groups of women. The relatively high levels of child survivorship in the District may be the result of improvements in health facilities and health care deliveries such as the eradication of polio and other killer diseases among children.

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

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving					
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	37,300	107,759	54,592	53,167	92,824	86.1	46,435	85.1	46,389	87.3
12 - 14	4,024	26	12	14	22	84.6	9	75.0	13	92.9
15 - 19	5,431	858	420	438	769	89.6	364	86.7	405	92.5
20 - 24	4,968	5,452	2,717	2,735	4,993	91.6	2,426	89.3	2,567	93.9
25 - 29	4,877	11,319	5,766	5,553	10,343	91.4	5,214	90.4	5,129	92.4
30 - 34	4,099	14,853	7,518	7,335	13,356	89.9	6,622	88.1	6,734	89.6
35 - 39	3,136	14,135	7,202	6,933	12,710	89.9	6,441	89.4	6,269	90.4
40 - 44	2,722	13,972	7,135	6,837	12,323	88.2	6,255	87.7	6,068	88.6
45 - 49	1,993	10,955	5,584	5,371	9,466	86.4	4,791	85.8	4,675	87.0
50 - 54	1,758	10,394	5,230	5,164	8,827	84.9	4,404	84.2	4,423	85.7
55 - 59	880	5,256	2,557	2,699	4,347	82.7	2,082	81.4	2,265	83.9
60+	3,412	20,539	10,451	10,088	15,668	76.3	7,827	77.6	7,841	77.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

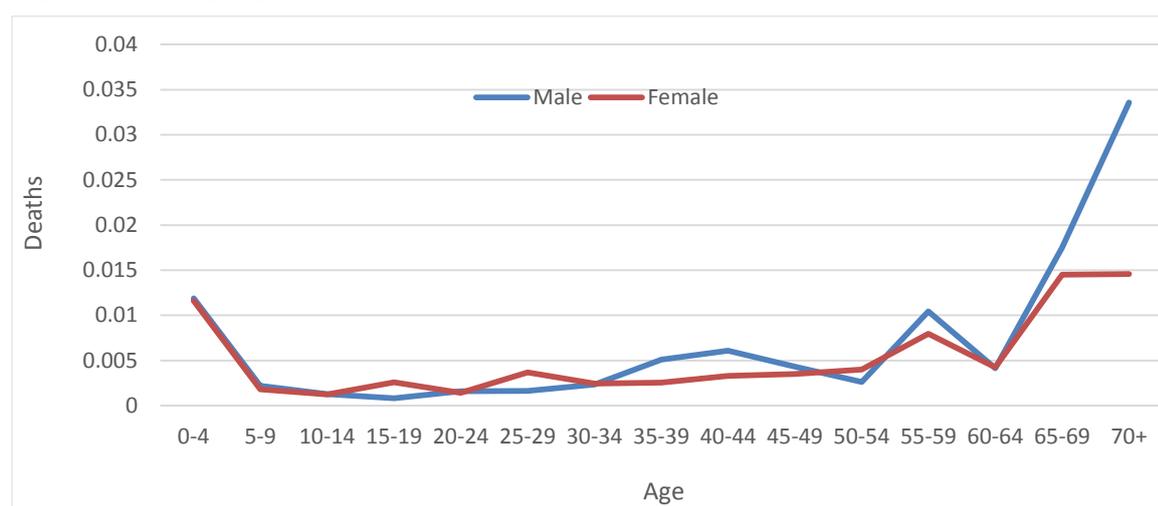
2.5 Mortality

Mortality refers to deaths that occur within a population. The probability of dying during a given time period is linked to many factors, such as age, sex, race, occupation, and economic status. The incidence of death can reveal much about a population's standard of living and healthcare.

2.5.1 Age-specific death rate (ASDR)

Usually death occur within the different age groupings and as such death rates are therefore generally computed for the specific age groups in order to compare deaths occurring at different ages or at the same age over a period of time. The reported age specific death rate (ASDR) for females aged 10-34 is slightly higher compare to males whereas ASDR for males aged 34-49 is higher compare to their females' counterparts. There is however, a general rise in ASDRs for males over females from age 64 upwards, thus suggesting a relatively higher life expectancy for females than males (Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.3: Age-specific death rate (ASDR), 2010



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.5.2 Crude death rate

Crude death rate (CDR) is the number of deaths per 1000 population in a given year. The District recorded 568 households' deaths in the 12 months preceding the 2010 census whereas the Districts crude death rate is 4.8 deaths per 1,000 population (Table 2.4).

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	2,118,252	18,596	8.8
South Tongu	87,950	1,025	11.7
Keta Municipal	147,618	1,819	12.3
Ketu South	160,756	1,160	7.2
Ketu North	99,913	908	9.1
Akatsi South	98,684	906	9.2
Central Tongu	59,411	590	9.9
Agotime Ziope	28,013	165	5.9
Ho Municipal	177,281	1,468	8.3
South Dayi	46,661	495	10.6
Kpando Municipal	53,736	478	8.9
Hohoe Municipal	167,016	1,458	8.7
Biakoye	65,901	414	6.3
Jasikan	59,181	568	9.6
Kadjebi	59,303	521	8.8
Krachi East	116,804	717	6.1
Krachi West	49,417	174	3.5
Nkwanta South	117,878	568	4.8
Nkwanta North	64,553	383	5.9
North Tongu	89,777	742	8.3
Akatsi North	29,777	557	18.7
Adaklu	36,391	404	11.1
Ho West	94,600	1,181	12.5
Afadzato South	95,030	927	9.8
North Dayi	39,913	512	12.8
Krachi Nchumuru	72,688	456	6.3

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

2.6 Migration

Migration is defined, as a geographical movement involving a change from a usual place of residence over a defined territory beyond a defined period (United Nations, 2012). Migration is a socio-economic phenomenon, which is a result of complex mechanisms involving social, psychological, economic, political and institutional determinants. The movement of population in space is incidental to carrying out daily activities in life, such as commuting to and from places of work and travelling for business or for pleasure. These movements are often monitored and analyzed for specific purposes. The duration of stay distinguishes the temporary stay from a long stay. The redistribution through migration is influenced by a variety of demographic, geographic and socio-economic factors. These include the distribution and utilization of natural resources and the distribution of infrastructure for development.

Table 2.5 shows that, there are 33,181 persons born outside the Nkwanta South District (migrants) representing 28.1 percent of the total District population. Out of this number, 19,016 (57.3%) are born elsewhere in Volta Region, 11,332 (34.2%) are born in other regions in Ghana and 2,833 (8.5%) are born outside Ghana. In relation to duration of residence, almost two out of every five migrants (38.2%) lived in the District up to four years. About one-fifth (21.1%) resided in the District between 10-19 years and 22.8 percent lived for twenty or more years. Table 2.5 further indicates that, amongst those who are born elsewhere in another region, migrants from the three northern regions, (Northern, Upper East and Upper West regions) have had the longest stay (20+ years) in the Nkwanta South District than any other region. For those born elsewhere in another region in Ghana, the largest number comes from the Northern region.

Table 2.5: Birthplace of migrant by duration of stay at current residence

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	33,181	12.9	25.3	17.8	21.1	22.8
Born elsewhere in the region	19,016	13.9	26.6	18.4	20.8	20.3
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	115	32.2	23.5	13.9	16.5	13.9
Central	225	11.6	25.8	13.8	18.7	30.2
Greater Accra	640	18.9	36.1	16.9	11.3	16.9
Volta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern	690	14.3	23.8	18.8	18.7	24.3
Ashanti	666	12.8	23.1	15.5	24.6	24.0
Brong Ahafo	400	9.0	33.8	17.3	23.3	16.8
Northern	8,444	9.7	18.5	16.9	24.4	30.6
Upper East	105	22.9	16.2	11.4	22.9	26.7
Upper west	47	4.3	25.5	12.8	42.6	14.9
Outside Ghana	2,833	13.7	34.5	18.3	15.8	17.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The size of a population is mainly the aggregation of individual household members. The size, composition, and structure of households are influenced by socio-economic, and demographic factors such as age at first marriage and birth, length of time spent in school, cultural practices, occupation, material or financial abilities, capabilities of parents and couples, fertility and mortality rates, and migration. The total size of a population and its characteristics are, therefore, largely a reflection of what pertains within households.

Households, therefore, constitute important units in the planning and provision of goods and services. In Ghana for instance, some social intervention programmes are targeted at households. Some of these interventions include cash transfer to the extremely poor and vulnerable households, such as the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty Programme (LEAP), Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP) and the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS).

A study of households also provides the basis for a reasonable projection of the future size of population, and planning of socio-economic needs such as housing, education, health, sanitation, market and transport. A study on households indirectly uncovers the dynamics of household formation and disintegration.

Households are also central to the study of income, maintenance, economic dependency, savings, fertility, migration and social welfare (Tacoli, 2012). Knowledge of household structure, composition, and headship provides important statistical tool for social and economic planning and provision of municipal services.

Modernization, as a process whereby a society becomes increasingly rational, urban, and literate, has been identified by family sociologists as a key factor inducing changes over time in the size and structure of households. Decrease in the size of households gives indication of aspects such as decline in fertility, decline in the presence in the household of unrelated individuals such as lodgers and servants, and the fall in mortality, which increases the length of time couples survive after their children are grown and have left their parental homes (Wogugu and Fayorsey, 1980).

The basic objective of this chapter is to analyze household size, composition, structure and headships using data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC). In addition, an analysis of household headship is also carried out based on marital status, literacy and education, nationality and religious affiliation other social and economic characteristics of household heads.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship

3.2.1 Household size

There are 22,733 households in the District, which is about five percent of the total households in the Volta region. The District has a household population of 116,684, which constituted 99.0 percent of the total District population. This gives an average household size of 5.1 persons per household. In term of locality of residence, the urban areas recorded an average household size of 4.3, relatively lower compared to rural household size of 5.5 (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Households size by type of locality

Categories	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	2,086,567	116,684	29,597	87,087
Number of households	495,600	22,733	6,886	15,847
Average households per house	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.2
Average household size	4.2	5.1	4.3	5.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household Composition

In the 2010 Population and Housing Census, a household was defined as “a person or a group of persons, who live together in the same house or compound, share the same house-keeping arrangements and recognize one person as the head of household” (Ghana Statistical Service, 2010: 26). A household therefore may consist of a man, his wife, children, distant relatives, or a housekeeper living with them. Visitors who spent the census night with the household are also enumerated as members of the household as individuals are enumerated with respect to where they spent the census night, i.e., Midnight of 26September 2010

The head by definition need not be the oldest person in the house or the person who is financially responsible for the upkeep of the family. She/he is rather the person who all members of the household recognize as their head, regardless of age and sex.

Table 3.2 shows the household composition by sex for the Nkwanta South District. 19.5 percent of the population in the households are heads. Spouses constitute 11.8 percent and children of the head made up 49.2 percent whereas other relatives form 6.9 percent of the household population. Overall, about 81 percent of household members (80.5%) are the heads, his/her spouse(s) and children. The three most prominent others within the household are: other relatives (6.9%), grand children (4.5%) and brother/sisters (3.6%).

Table 3.2: Household composition by sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	116,684	100.0	57,903	100.0	58,781	100.0
Head	22,733	19.5	17,322	29.9	5,411	9.2
Spouse (wife/husband)	13,779	11.8	228	0.4	13,551	23.1
Child (son/daughter)	57,385	49.2	30,284	52.3	27,101	46.1
Parent/Parent in-law	1,369	1.2	163	0.3	1,206	2.1
Son/Daughter in-law	443	0.4	64	0.1	379	0.6
Grandchild	5,299	4.5	2,546	4.4	2,753	4.7
Brother/Sister	4,233	3.6	2,461	4.3	1,772	3.0
Step child	787	0.7	414	0.7	373	0.6
Adopted/Foster child	411	0.4	193	0.3	218	0.4
Other relative	8,049	6.9	3,087	5.3	4,962	8.4
Non-relative	2,196	1.9	1,141	2.0	1,055	1.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The proportion of male household heads of 29.9percent as shown in Table 3.2 is about four times higher than that of females of 9.2percent. On the other hand, female spouses constitute 23.1percent of household members while the male spouses constitute less than one percent of the total household population.

3.2.3 Household Structure

Out of the total household population of 116,684 persons in the Nkwanta South District only 2.1 percent, live in a household structure that is made up of the head only (Table 3.3). Head and spouse only comprise 1.0% and the Nuclear family of head, spouse(s) and children make up 32.6% of household types. Extended types of household structure (extended (head, spouse(s), children and heads relatives as well as extended + non-relatives) also make up 36.6%. Single parenthood nuclear or extended takes a sizeable proportion of (8.2%). The three categories of single parenthood structures identified are single parents nuclear, single parents extended + non-relatives. If the two single parent extended categories are added to the other two full parent extended categories, the total population of extended family structure is closed to fifty percent (46.4%). This pattern of household structure supports the view that the traditional extended household structures remain pervasive in the District.

Table 3.3: Household structure by sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	116,684	100.0	57,903	100.0	58,781	100.0
Head only	2,474	2.1	1,703	2.9	771	1.3
Head and a spouse only	1,152	1.0	581	1.0	571	1.0
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	38,012	32.6	19,823	34.2	18,189	30.9
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	38,885	33.3	19,338	33.4	19,547	33.3
Extended + non relatives	3,887	3.3	1,973	3.4	1,914	3.3
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	4,669	4.0	2,387	4.1	2,282	3.9
Single parent Nuclear	9,784	8.4	4,206	7.3	5,578	9.5
Single parent Extended	9,854	8.5	4,080	7.1	5,774	9.8
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,515	1.3	656	1.1	859	1.5
Head and other composition but no spouse	6,452	5.5	3,156	5.5	3,296	5.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage is a highly valued institution in Ghana. It is one of the determinants of an individual status and an indicator of social responsibility, trust and achievement. Every adult unless afflicted by serious illness or deformity, is expected to marry. Voluntary celibacy was frowned upon in traditional Ghanaian societies. Most adults would therefore wish to get married at one time or the other and this is more so with females.

The 2010 Census classified “marital status” into six categories namely: never married, living together/consensual union, married, separated, divorced and widowed. Only one answer was marked which referred to the individual’s marital status at Census Night. Persons who are 12 years and older are eligible to provide answers to this question. The definition of marriage includes persons in any of the following types of marriages: civil, traditional and common law/consensual.

The population aged 12 years and older is 73,140. This constitutes 62.0 percent of the total population of the District. It is lower than the percent of the same age cohort of the national population (68.5%) and of the regional figure (68.2%).

The distribution of the population aged 12 years and older of marital status by sex in the District is shown in Table 3.4. It indicates that out of the population of 73,140 persons who are 12 years and older, 38,093 representing 52.1 percent are currently married. There is also a sizeable proportion of the population (37.3%) who have never been in any marital union. A few, comparatively, are separated (1.5%), divorced (2.3%) and widowed (4.8%) respectively.

Variations in marital status by sex are quite marked especially for those married (married/consensual union) and those who have never married.

Amongst persons who have never married, there are more males (45.5%) than females (29.5%). However, for those who are married or in consensual unions, there are more females (55.5%) than males (48.5%).

3.3.1 Marital status by age

Table 3.4 also shows that, in the District, the proportion never married is very high at the lower ages and decreases with increasing age. The opposite is the case with the currently married; low at the lower ages and increases with age. Among those aged 12-14 years, about seven percent (7.1%) indicated that they are married and a small fraction (0.2%) in consensual unions. The proportion currently married rose to one in ten (10.7%) of those aged 15-19 years increasing rapidly with age such that by age 35-39 the proportion of the population currently married was as high as 84.6 percent.

The percentage of the population who are widowed increase with age to the extent that by age 65 years and over, about one of every three (36.3%) are widowed.

It is however also interesting to note (Table 3.4) that, a little over seven percent of the population 12 years and older who are married or in consensual union in the District are within the ages of 12 to 14.

The Table also shows that there are substantial variations between males and females. For example, by age 25-29 years only, 12.1 percent of females have never married compared to 44.0 percent of males. The pace of moving out of the never married category is faster for females than for males. The proportion of females never married declines from 81.2 percent to 35.6 percent between 20-24 and 25-29 years old respectively. For males, exiting from the never married category is more gradual with the proportion never married declining from 92.0 percent in the age group 15-19 years to 79.7 percent in the age group 20-24 years and further to 44.0 percent in the age group 25-29 years.

By age 35-44 years, more than 80 percent of males and females are ever married. The data further shows that from age 40, the proportion of females who are married begins to decrease while the proportion of widowed begins to increase.

In contrast, the proportion of males who are married continues to increase with age to 55-59 years and then declines only slightly. In fact by age 65 years and older, about four in five (74.9%) males are married, whereas for females it is only about one in three (30.7%). The data further shows that there are more females than males in consensual unions, and in each age group from 15 to 34, more females than males are in such unions.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ consensual union/living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	73,140	100.0	37.3	2.0	52.1	1.5	2.3	4.8
12 - 14	8,308	100.0	92.7	0.2	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	11,593	100.0	87.5	1.2	10.7	0.4	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	9,322	100.0	56.2	3.6	38.0	1.2	0.6	0.4
25 - 29	8,599	100.0	25.9	4.2	67.0	1.2	1.1	0.7
30 - 34	7,547	100.0	11.3	3.0	80.0	2.3	2.4	1.1
35 - 39	6,085	100.0	5.8	2.4	84.6	2.3	2.9	2.0
40 - 44	5,347	100.0	4.0	2.0	83.6	2.1	4.6	3.6
45 - 49	4,079	100.0	3.4	1.2	81.1	2.9	4.4	7.0
50 - 54	3,671	100.0	3.1	1.3	76.5	2.9	6.2	9.9
55 - 59	2,031	100.0	2.1	1.2	74.6	3.3	5.6	13.2
60 - 64	1,907	100.0	4.0	0.7	67.2	2.1	6.8	19.1
65+	4,651	100.0	4.3	0.5	51.4	2.0	5.5	36.3
Male								
Total	35,840	100.0	45.5	1.8	48.5	1.3	1.7	1.3
12 - 14	4,284	100.0	92.0	0.2	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,162	100.0	93.1	0.4	6.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	4,354	100.0	79.7	2.0	17.2	0.6	0.4	0.1
25 - 29	3,722	100.0	44.0	4.4	50.0	0.8	0.4	0.4
30 - 34	3,448	100.0	18.6	3.7	73.5	2.2	1.7	0.3
35 - 39	2,949	100.0	9.1	2.4	83.1	2.3	2.1	1.0
40 - 44	2,625	100.0	6.9	2.4	84.8	1.6	2.9	1.4
45 - 49	2,086	100.0	5.2	1.2	84.7	2.9	3.7	2.4
50 - 54	1,913	100.0	4.6	1.5	86.1	2.5	3.5	1.8
55 - 59	1,151	100.0	3.2	1.0	84.9	3.2	4.3	3.3
60 - 64	967	100.0	5.0	0.6	83.4	1.9	5.2	4.0
65+	2,179	100.0	6.2	0.8	74.9	2.4	6.1	9.6
Female								
Total	37,300	100.0	29.5	2.3	55.5	1.7	2.9	8.1
12 - 14	4,024	100.0	93.4	0.3	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5,431	100.0	81.2	2.2	15.7	0.7	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	4,968	100.0	35.6	5.0	56.1	1.7	0.8	0.7
25 - 29	4,877	100.0	12.1	4.0	79.9	1.4	1.7	0.9
30 - 34	4,099	100.0	5.1	2.3	85.3	2.5	3.0	1.8
35 - 39	3,136	100.0	2.7	2.4	86.0	2.3	3.6	3.0
40 - 44	2,722	100.0	1.2	1.7	82.5	2.6	6.3	5.7
45 - 49	1,993	100.0	1.5	1.3	77.4	3.0	5.0	11.9
50 - 54	1,758	100.0	1.5	1.0	66.0	3.5	9.3	18.7
55 - 59	880	100.0	0.7	1.4	61.1	3.4	7.3	26.1
60 - 64	940	100.0	3.1	0.7	50.6	2.4	8.5	34.6
65+	2,472	100.0	2.6	0.2	30.7	1.6	5.0	59.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The percentage of males and females who are divorced increases in age. However, at almost every age, the proportions divorced are higher among females than males. The proportions separated, is higher among females than males and for both sexes, it increases with age and is highest in the age groups 39 - 54 years. However, unlike divorce, the proportions for the various age groups are not consistently higher for males.

The data also show that there is a positive association between age and widowhood, but with proportions higher for females than males. For example by age 65 years and older, 59.9percent of females are widowed while only 9.6percent males reported as widowers.

3.3.2 Marital status by education

Among the total population 12 years and older 48.5 percent have no education; two out of every five (40.7%) have basic education and 10.7 percent have levels higher than basic education. Out of the total population of 27,295 persons who have never married, 23.0percent do not have any level of education. Majority of those who have ever attended school amongst the never married population have only basic education (61.1%) with 13.4percent having obtained secondary education. Less than one percent of the never married population have tertiary level of education (Table 3.5).

Amongst the married population of 38,093 persons, however, 62.9 percent have no level of education whereas 29.0 percent of them have only basic level of education with only 4.4 percent having obtained secondary level of education. Those who have attained tertiary education amongst the married population is only less than percent.

Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status of person 12 years and old 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	73,140	100.0	48.5	40.7	7.6	0.6	2.1	0.4
Never married	27,295	100.0	23.0	61.1	13.4	0.3	1.9	0.3
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,488	100.0	40.9	46.4	9.0	0.6	2.4	0.7
Married	38,093	100.0	62.9	29.0	4.4	0.8	2.3	0.5
Separated	1,115	100.0	57.0	34.7	4.7	1.3	2.3	0.1
Divorced	1,671	100.0	61.1	32.5	2.3	1.0	2.9	0.2
Widowed	3,478	100.0	85.1	12.9	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.0
Male								
Total	35,840	100.0	39.8	45.4	10.4	0.8	3.0	0.7
Never married	16,291	100.0	22.9	59.5	14.6	0.4	2.2	0.4
Informal/consensual union/living together	628	100.0	31.4	48.9	14.0	1.0	3.0	1.8
Married	17,380	100.0	54.4	32.8	6.8	1.1	3.8	1.0
Separated	467	100.0	53.5	34.5	7.7	2.4	1.7	0.2
Divorced	603	100.0	49.6	42.5	3.3	0.8	3.6	0.2
Widowed	471	100.0	67.3	27.4	2.8	1.1	1.3	0.2
Female								
Total	37,300	100.0	56.9	36.3	5.0	0.4	1.3	0.1
Never married	11,004	100.0	23.0	63.3	11.6	0.3	1.6	0.2
Informal/consensual union/living together	860	100.0	47.8	44.5	5.3	0.3	2.0	0.0
Married	20,713	100.0	70.1	25.8	2.4	0.5	1.0	0.1
Separated	648	100.0	59.4	34.9	2.5	0.5	2.8	0.0
Divorced	1,068	100.0	67.6	26.9	1.7	1.1	2.5	0.2
Widowed	3,007	100.0	87.9	10.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Similarly, amongst the population who are in informal or consensual unions, majority (40.9%) have no level of education and almost 46.4 percent have only basic level of education. A similar pattern is observed for the rest of population in other marital status groups. In addition, the observed variation in marital status by sex and level of education follows a similar pattern except that there are more males than females in almost all educational levels in the District.

3.3.4 Marital status by economic activity

The activity status of persons in the population may in a way help to understand the categories into which people are placed in the District when discussing marital status. In some cultures or religions, ability to support a spouse financially is a key determinant of whether one could marry or not.

Regarding economic activity by marital status for the population 12 years and older in the District. Table 3.6 shows that overall, amongst the population of 73,140 persons 12 years and older, 64.1 percent are employed, 1.1 percent unemployed and 34.8 percent are economically not active. In terms of sex differentials, there is a slightly higher proportion of males (65.4%) who are employed compared to their female's counterparts (63%). Similarly, there is a slightly higher proportion of females who are economically not active compared to males.

Table 3.6: Marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex 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	73,140	100.0	46,917	64.1	772	1.1	25,451	34.8
Never married	27,295	100.0	8,985	32.9	354	1.3	17,956	65.8
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,488	100.0	1,215	81.7	29	1.9	244	16.4
Married	38,093	100.0	32,646	85.7	352	0.9	5,095	13.4
Separated	1,115	100.0	911	81.7	9	0.8	195	17.5
Divorced	1,671	100.0	1,364	81.6	17	1.0	290	17.4
Widowed	3,478	100.0	1,796	51.6	11	0.3	1,671	48.0
Male								
Total	35,840	100.0	23,435	65.4	328	0.9	12,077	33.7
Never married	16,291	100.0	5,971	36.7	202	1.2	10,118	62.1
Informal/consensual union/living together	628	100.0	569	90.6	6	1.0	53	8.4
Married	17,380	100.0	15,695	90.3	113	0.7	1,572	9.0
Separated	467	100.0	401	85.9	4	0.9	62	13.3
Divorced	603	100.0	504	83.6	2	0.3	97	16.1
Widowed	471	100.0	295	62.6	1	0.2	175	37.2
Female								
Total	37,300	100.0	23,482	63.0	444	1.2	13,374	35.9
Never married	11,004	100.0	3,014	27.4	152	1.4	7,838	71.2
Informal/consensual union/living together	860	100.0	646	75.1	23	2.7	191	22.2
Married	20,713	100.0	16,951	81.8	239	1.2	3,523	17.0
Separated	648	100.0	510	78.7	5	0.8	133	20.5
Divorced	1,068	100.0	860	80.5	15	1.4	193	18.1
Widowed	3,007	100.0	1,501	49.9	10	0.3	1,496	49.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The highest proportion of the married category are employed (85.7%). Of those in widowed, 48 percent are economically not active whereas of those who reported never married 65.8 percent are economically not active. Generally, a higher proportion of persons 12 years and older who are living in the informal/consensual union/ living together, married, separated or divorced are employed.

3.4 Nationality

Out of 117,878 population of Nkwanta South District, Ghanaians by birth constituted 69.5 percent (81,887) of the population on the census night, Dual nationality account for 16.7 percent (19,686) and Ghanaians by naturalization is 2.4 percent (3,010) (Table 3.7). About 13,295, representing 11.3 percent of the total population are non-Ghanaians including 10.7 percent for ECOWAS nationals, 0.4 percent for Africans other than ECOWAS and 0.1 percent for others. The Table further shows almost an equal distribution of nationality among the sexes. Nkwanta South District shares a common border with the Republic of Togo - this proximity might be the attractive force for ECOWAS national in the District.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	117,878	100.0	58,482	100.0	59,396	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	81,887	69.5	40,769	69.7	41,118	69.2
Dual Nationality	19,686	16.7	9,537	16.3	10,149	17.1
Ghanaian by naturalization	3,010	2.6	1,425	2.4	1,585	2.7
ECOWAS	12,663	10.7	6,422	11	6,241	10.5
Africa other than ECOWAS ¹	466	0.4	236	0.4	230	0.4
Other	166	0.1	93	0.2	73	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 depicts the religious affiliation of Nkwanta South District. Christianity (comprising of Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal/Charismatic and others) constituted 57.8 percent of the population, traditional belief (22.1%) and Islam (9.8%) are the two major religions. From the table, 10.3 percent of the population do not belong to any of the above three religions.

Though Christianity is the most popular religion in the District, percentage of the adherents is lower than at both the national (71.2%) and the regional (72.8%) levels. In contrast, the 22.1percent for traditional belief was higher than both the national and regional figures of 5.2percent and 14.1percent respectively.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	117,878	100.0	58,482	100.0	59,396	100.0
No Religion	11,803	10.0	6,211	10.6	5,592	9.4
Catholic	22,101	18.7	10,935	18.7	11,166	18.8
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	12,772	10.8	6,252	10.7	6,520	11.0
Pentecostal/Charismatic	25,389	21.5	12,099	20.7	13,290	22.4
Other Christians	6,591	5.6	3,279	5.6	3,312	5.6
Islam	12,010	10.2	6,169	10.5	5,841	9.8
Traditionalist	26,178	22.2	13,035	22.3	13,143	22.1
Other (Specify)	1,034	0.9	502	0.9	532	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

3.6.1 Literacy

The population aged 11 years and older in Nkwanta South District in 2010 was 75,837. Out of this, 35,844 (47.3%) are illiterate while 39,993 (52.7%) are literate in at least one language. Table 3.9 presents the proportion of the population 11 years and older who are literate in at least one language age group.

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

Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	35,844	39,993	100.0	35.9	7.0	55.9	0.6	0.6
11-14	1,620	9,385	100.0	51.6	5.9	42.2	0.3	0.1
15-19	2,606	8,987	100.0	38.1	3.9	57.0	0.5	0.5
20-24	3,878	5,444	100.0	31.2	5.3	62.1	0.7	0.8
25-29	4,455	4,144	100.0	31.6	6.2	60.2	1.1	0.9
30-34	4,456	3,091	100.0	30.5	9.9	57.6	1.1	1.0
35-39	3,663	2,422	100.0	28.3	11.8	58.5	0.7	0.7
40-44	3,540	1,807	100.0	27.2	10.3	60.3	1.2	0.9
45-49	2,594	1,485	100.0	23.3	11.6	63.2	1.1	0.7
50-54	2,463	1,208	100.0	18.1	11.5	69.3	0.2	0.9
55-59	1,320	711	100.0	15.6	12.0	71.2	0.3	1.0
60-64	1,373	534	100.0	20.6	11.4	67.8	0.2	0.0
65+	3,876	775	100.0	24.8	15.6	58.5	0.3	0.9
Male								
Total	14,427	22,824	100.0	33.8	5.5	59.1	0.8	0.8
11-14	732	4,963	100.0	50.3	4.5	44.7	0.4	0.2
15-19	1,135	5,027	100.0	37.6	3.1	58.3	0.5	0.5
20-24	1,353	3,001	100.0	27.8	4.1	66.3	0.9	0.8
25-29	1,492	2,230	100.0	29.4	4.1	63.8	1.5	1.2
30-34	1,646	1,802	100.0	28.1	7.7	61.7	1.2	1.3
35-39	1,504	1,445	100.0	27.9	8.4	61.8	1.1	0.8
40-44	1,461	1,164	100.0	26.0	7.8	63.7	1.0	1.5
45-49	1,117	969	100.0	23.7	9.1	64.5	1.5	1.1
50-54	1,130	783	100.0	16.0	10.3	72.2	0.1	1.4
55-59	639	512	100.0	14.3	10.4	73.6	0.4	1.4
60-64	586	381	100.0	18.4	8.1	73.2	0.3	0.0
65+	1,632	547	100.0	23.0	12.6	63.1	0.4	0.9
Female								
Total	21,417	17,169	100.0	38.8	9.0	51.5	0.4	0.4
11-14	888	4,422	100.0	53.0	7.5	39.3	0.1	0.1
15-19	1,471	3,960	100.0	38.6	5.0	55.3	0.5	0.6
20-24	2,525	2,443	100.0	35.3	6.7	56.9	0.4	0.7
25-29	2,963	1,914	100.0	34.1	8.7	56.1	0.5	0.6
30-34	2,810	1,289	100.0	34.0	12.9	51.8	0.9	0.5
35-39	2,159	977	100.0	29.0	16.9	53.5	0.1	0.5
40-44	2,079	643	100.0	29.4	14.9	54.3	1.4	0.0
45-49	1,477	516	100.0	22.5	16.5	60.7	0.4	0.0
50-54	1,333	425	100.0	22.1	13.6	64.0	0.2	0.0
55-59	681	199	100.0	19.1	16.1	64.8	0.0	0.0
60-64	787	153	100.0	26.1	19.6	54.2	0.0	0.0
65+	2,244	228	100.0	28.9	22.8	47.4	0.0	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

About 60 percent (55.9%) of the population aged 11 years and older who are literate in English and at least one Ghanaian Language while 35.9 percent are literate in English only. The percentage for literate males is 61.3 percent and that of females was 44.5percent.

3.6.2 School attendance and level of education

According to 2010 Population and Housing Census, there are 106,236 persons aged 3 years and older in Nkwanta South District. This constituted 90.2 percent of the total population of the District. Out of this, 62,982 representing 59.3 percent of the population age 3 years and older either are currently in school or ever attended school.

The school attendance profile for Nkwanta South District population aged 3 years and older is presented in Table 3.10. Out of the 62,982 persons aged 3 years and older, 67.7 percent are attending school at the time of census. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, there are more males in school (22,978) than females. There are slightly more than half (51.0%) of those in school being in primary while 22.1 percent attained only primary in the past.

At the lower levels of education, from nursery to primary, the proportion of females currently in school (79.4%) or attended school in the past (32.3%) is higher than males (73.0% current and 22.1% past).

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	42,651	100.0	22,978	100.0	19,673	100.0	20,331	100.0	11,579	100.0	8,752	100.0
Nursery	2,854	6.7	1,522	6.6	1,332	6.8	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	7,773	18.2	3,849	16.8	3,924	19.9	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	21,769	51.0	11,399	49.6	10,370	52.7	5,387	26.5	2,559	22.1	2,828	32.3
JSS/JHS	6,931	16.3	4,072	17.7	2,859	14.5	5,792	28.5	2,852	24.6	2,940	33.6
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	4,592	22.6	2,972	25.7	1,620	18.5
SSS/SHS	2,864	6.7	1,812	7.9	1,052	5.3	2,105	10.4	1,417	12.2	688	7.9
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	619	3.0	486	4.2	133	1.5
Vocational/technical/commercial	57	0.1	38	0.2	19	0.1	391	1.9	246	2.1	145	1.7
Post middle/secondary certificate	124	0.3	74	0.3	50	0.3	635	3.1	431	3.7	204	2.3
Tertiary	279	0.7	212	0.9	67	0.3	810	4.0	616	5.3	194	2.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The overall development of any District is centered on a number of factors including production of goods and services. Critical to the production process is the human capital of the District. Although all persons irrespective of age and sex consume goods and services produced, only a section of the total population produces them. The nature of the economy and the level of socio-economic development influence the type of economic activity pursued. Generally, the larger the employed population, the more wealth is likely to be created leading to the general well-being of the population. Contributing to employment opportunities in any community or area are factors such as the structure of the population, proportion of the economically active population and the labour market. A detailed study of the dynamics of the population and the labour market helps to identify the employment opportunities available and the structure of the economy.

This chapter analyses the economic activity status, occupation, industry, employment status and employment sector, active and economically not active population, the employed and the unemployed population. Each of these population characteristics are analyzed by age, sex and locality of residence (urban or rural area).

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Activity status refers to economic and non-economic activity of respondents during the seven days preceding census.

- i. The economically active population is made up of the following:
 - a) Employed - that is, those who worked for at least one hour within the 7 days preceding the census. Those with a job but not at work, that is, persons who are temporarily not at work during the reference period but had jobs to return to, are also included in the economically active population.
 - b) Unemployed - comprising all persons who during the reference period are;
 - Without work and had no fixed jobs;
 - Currently available for work;
 - Seeking for work by taking specific steps to look for work (by writing applications, visiting job sites, and visiting employment agencies).
- ii. The economically not active population is made up of those who during the reference period did not work and are not seeking for work. They are classified by reasons for not being economically active. They include; homemakers, full-time students, retired persons and people with disabilities who are unable to work because of their age or disability.

Table 4.1 shows that out of the total population of 64,823 persons who are aged 15 and older, 46496 representing 71.7 percent is economically active (employed and unemployed) while 18,342 constituting the 28.3 percent is economically inactive population (not employed, not seeking nor available for work).

4.2.1 Economically active population

Among the economically active population, 98.8 percent are employed while the unemployed (that is, those without work but are seeking and available for work) make up 1.7 percent. Out of those who are unemployed, slightly more than half (52.3%) are first time job seekers. The proportion of males who are economically active (73.4%) is slightly higher than females (70.1%). Females, on the other hand, are more likely to be unemployed (1.9%) than males (1.4%).

4.2.2 Economically inactive population

Table 4.1 also shows that those in full education form the largest proportion of the economically inactive population (56.1%). Out of the remaining, those in did house chores category constitutes 18.9 percent. A larger proportion of males (73.6%) than females (41.4%), are students. More females (29.5%) than males (6.2%) are homemakers.

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	64,832	100.0	31,556	100.0	33,276	100.0
Economically active	46,490	71.7	23,172	73.4	23,318	70.1
<i>Employed</i>	<i>45,718</i>	<i>98.3</i>	<i>22,844</i>	<i>98.6</i>	<i>22,874</i>	<i>98.1</i>
<i>Worked</i>	<i>44,276</i>	<i>96.8</i>	<i>22,191</i>	<i>97.1</i>	<i>22,085</i>	<i>96.6</i>
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	<i>1,342</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>600</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>742</i>	<i>3.2</i>
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>0.2</i>
<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>772</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>328</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>444</i>	<i>1.9</i>
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	<i>368</i>	<i>47.7</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>43.9</i>	<i>224</i>	<i>50.5</i>
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	<i>404</i>	<i>52.3</i>	<i>184</i>	<i>56.1</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>49.5</i>
Economically not active	18,342	28.3	8,384	26.6	9,958	29.9
Did home duties (household chore)	3,458	18.9	517	6.2	2,941	29.5
Full time education	10,291	56.1	6,173	73.6	4,118	41.4
Pensioner/Retired	175	1.0	124	1.5	51	0.5
Disabled/Sick	964	5.3	383	4.6	581	5.8
Too old/young	2,456	13.4	753	9.0	1,703	17.1
Other	998	5.4	434	5.2	564	5.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.3 Economic activity status by age

Table 4.2 depicts the activity status of the population aged 15 years and older. The data indicate that 71.7 percent are economically active. Out of the economically active, most are employed (98.3%) and 1.7 percent are unemployed.

The Table shows that for the employed, the proportion increased sharply with increasing age from the 27.3 percent for the age group 15-19 to a peak of 92.5 percent in the age group 45-49. It then reduced slightly to 90.2 percent in the age group 50-54 which is the threshold age before legal retirement in the country. The proportion employed then reduces significantly to 50.1 percent at age 65 and older.

For the economically inactive population, a contrary trend is observed. The proportion reduces by half with increasing age from its peak of 72.0 percent at age 15-19 years to 38.0 percent at age group 20-24 years. It then continues to decline to age 45-49 and it rises again

for every age until by the age 60 years and older the proportion again reaches almost 50 percent.

Unemployment, which is generally low, rose from 0.7 percent in the age group 15-19 to its peak of 2.4percent at age 25-29 years. It then starts a downward trend until it begins to increase again at age 60-64 years.

Table 4.2: Economic activity status of population 12 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	64,832	100.0	45,718	70.5	772	1.20	18,342	28.3
15 - 19	11,593	100.0	3,164	27.3	85	0.70	8,344	72.0
20 - 24	9,322	100.0	5,566	59.7	214	2.30	3,542	38.0
25 - 29	8,599	100.0	7,045	81.9	207	2.40	1,347	15.7
30 - 34	7,547	100.0	6,736	89.3	75	1.00	736	9.8
35 - 39	6,085	100.0	5,617	92.3	32	0.50	436	7.2
40 - 44	5,347	100.0	4,931	92.2	31	0.60	385	7.2
45 - 49	4,079	100.0	3,773	92.5	20	0.50	286	7.0
50 - 54	3,671	100.0	3,310	90.2	22	0.60	339	9.2
55 - 59	2,031	100.0	1,796	88.4	5	0.20	230	11.3
60 - 64	1,907	100.0	1,449	76.0	72	3.80	386	20.2
65+	4,651	100.0	2,331	50.1	9	0.20	2,311	49.7
Male								
Total	31,556	100.0	22,844	72.4	328	1.00	8,384	26.6
15 - 19	6,162	100.0	1,534	24.9	35	0.60	4,593	74.5
20 - 24	4,354	100.0	2,410	55.4	85	2.00	1,859	42.7
25 - 29	3,722	100.0	3,109	83.5	96	2.60	517	13.9
30 - 34	3,448	100.0	3,237	93.9	28	0.80	183	5.3
35 - 39	2,949	100.0	2,853	96.7	11	0.40	85	2.9
40 - 44	2,625	100.0	2,531	96.4	14	0.50	80	3.0
45 - 49	2,086	100.0	1,998	95.8	13	0.60	75	3.6
50 - 54	1,913	100.0	1,829	95.6	7	0.40	77	4.0
55 - 59	1,151	100.0	1,087	94.4	5	0.40	59	5.1
60 - 64	967	100.0	826	85.4	31	3.20	110	11.4
65+	2,179	100.0	1,430	65.6	3	0.10	746	34.2
Female								
Total	33,276	100.0	22,874	68.7	444	1.30	9,958	29.9
15 - 19	5,431	100.0	1,630	30.0	50	0.90	3,751	69.1
20 - 24	4,968	100.0	3,156	63.5	129	2.60	1,683	33.9
25 - 29	4,877	100.0	3,936	80.7	111	2.30	830	17.0
30 - 34	4,099	100.0	3,499	85.4	47	1.10	553	13.5
35 - 39	3,136	100.0	2,764	88.1	21	0.70	351	11.2
40 - 44	2,722	100.0	2,400	88.2	17	0.60	305	11.2
45 - 49	1,993	100.0	1,775	89.1	7	0.40	211	10.6
50 - 54	1,758	100.0	1,481	84.2	15	0.90	262	14.9
55 - 59	880	100.0	709	80.6	0	0.00	171	19.4
60 - 64	940	100.0	623	66.3	41	4.40	276	29.4
65+	2,472	100.0	901	36.4	6	0.20	1,565	63.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The age specific activity rates for males and females follow the District pattern except that the magnitudes of the proportions differ for males and females. For example, the data indicate that generally, the activity rates of males in the age groups 20-44 years are higher than that of their female counterparts. The age-sex specific activity rates for both males and females for the 15-19 years are relatively low. This is expected since most of the economically inactive population, who are students, are in this age group.

4.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work a person was engaged in during the seven days preceding Census Night, and those 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.

The main occupation in Nkwanta South District is skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers accounting for 71.2 percent (Table 4.3). This is higher than the national figure of 41.7 percent and the regional figure of 50.1 percent. This implies the Districts economics is generally agrarian,

Also about 11.2 percent are craft and related trade workers while 8.7 percent is engaged as service and sales workers.

The distribution of occupation for males and females follow the District pattern except that there are variations in the magnitude of the proportions. For example, skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers remain the dominant occupation for both males (76.0%) and females (66.3%). However, a much higher proportion of females (14.6%) than males (7.8%) are engaged as craft and related trade workers. There are also twice as many males who are professionals (4.6%) compared to females (1.9%).

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	45,718	100.0	22,844	100.0	22,874	100.0
Managers	530	1.2	245	1.1	285	1.2
Professionals	1,490	3.3	1,047	4.6	443	1.9
Technicians and associate professionals	372	0.8	229	1.0	143	0.6
Clerical support workers	200	0.4	131	0.6	69	0.3
Service and sales workers	3,968	8.7	915	4.0	3,053	13.3
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	32,539	71.2	17,368	76.0	15,171	66.3
Craft and related trades workers	5,125	11.2	1,793	7.8	3,332	14.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	841	1.8	825	3.6	16	0.1
Elementary occupations	651	1.4	289	1.3	362	1.6
Other occupations	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Table 4.4 shows the industrial activities of employed persons 15 years and older by sex. It indicates that agriculture, forestry and fishing industry is the largest industrial sector, employing 71.1 percent of the economically active population 15 years and older. The other two major industries are manufacturing (9.7%), and wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (6.5%).

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	45,718	100.0	22,844	100.0	22,874	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	32,496	71.1	17,427	76.3	15,069	65.9
Mining and quarrying	28	0.1	11	0.0	17	0.1
Manufacturing	4,417	9.7	1,189	5.2	3,228	14.1
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	21	0.0	19	0.1	2	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	93	0.2	60	0.3	33	0.1
Construction	371	0.8	365	1.6	6	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,961	6.5	1,073	4.7	1,888	8.3
Transportation and storage	560	1.2	549	2.4	11	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	1,170	2.6	107	0.5	1,063	4.6
Information and communication	27	0.1	17	0.1	10	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	75	0.2	55	0.2	20	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	73	0.2	62	0.3	11	0.0
Administrative and support service activities	87	0.2	70	0.3	17	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	361	0.8	294	1.3	67	0.3
Education	1,208	2.6	853	3.7	355	1.6
Human health and social work activities	429	0.9	182	0.8	247	1.1
Arts entertainment and recreation	72	0.2	67	0.3	5	0.0
Other service activities	1,180	2.6	412	1.8	768	3.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services - producing activities of households for own use	87	0.2	30	0.1	57	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	0.0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

For both sexes, these industries remain the major industries of employment. However, the proportion of males (76.3%) in skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishing is higher than that of females (65.9%), while the opposite is the case for wholesale and retail trade (8.3 percent of females and 4.7 percent of males) and manufacturing (14.1% for females and 5.2 percent of males).

4.5 Employment Status

The 2010 census data indicate that 45,718 of the economically active population aged 15 years and older are working in Nkwanta South District. A little over three quarters (76.3%) of the economically active population age 15 years and older are self-employed without employees (Table 4.5). About two percent (2.4%) are self-employed and employ others and about one-in-eight 12.6% are contributing family workers and 6.6 percent are employees. In terms of sex variations, a greater percentage of males and females are self-employed without employed. However, there are more males in the employee category (9.4%) than females (3.9%) whereas there are more females who are contributing family workers (16.7%) than males (8.5%).

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	45,718	100.0	22,844	100.0	22,874	100.0
Employee	3,030	6.6	2,146	9.4	884	3.9
Self-employed without employee(s)	34,867	76.3	17,578	76.9	17,289	75.6
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,076	2.4	667	2.9	409	1.8
Casual worker	328	0.7	233	1.0	95	0.4
Contributing family worker	5,767	12.6	1,942	8.5	3,825	16.7
Apprentice	416	0.9	159	0.7	257	1.1
Domestic employee (House help)	197	0.4	94	0.4	103	0.5
Other	37	0.1	25	0.1	12	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

This refers to the sector in which a person works. The employment sectors covered in the 2010 census are public, private formal, private informal, semi-public/parastatal, NGOs and international organizations. Table 4.6 shows the distribution of economically active population aged 15 years and older by sector of employment and sex. It indicates that the private informal sector is by far the largest employer of economically active persons in the District (93.8%), followed by public (government) sector (6.2%). Less than 1 percent of employees are in semi-public/parasatal (0.0%), NGOs (0.3%) or other international organization (0.0%). A similar pattern is observed for both sexes with significantly more males than females employed across all the sectors.

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	45,718	100.0	22,844	100.0	22,874	100.0
Public (Government)	2,015	4.4	1,425	6.2	590	2.6
Private Formal	622	1.4	392	1.7	230	1.0
Private Informal	42,896	93.8	20,907	91.5	21,989	96.1
Semi-Public/Parastatal	20	0.0	14	0.1	6	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	160	0.3	102	0.4	58	0.3
Other International Organisations	5	0.0	4	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) is recognized as an important component of socio-economic development. In recent times, the Government of Ghana has been implementing policies and programmes to expand access to ICT infrastructure and technology.

The objective of this chapter is to analyze the extent of individual ownership of mobile phone and the use of the internet among the population aged 12 years and older and the ownership of desktop/laptop computers by a member of the household as well as fixed telephone.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Mobile phone is becoming a necessity for every day, as it is a major means of communication with two persons far and near. Its convenience of communication helps in promoting business growth, hence facilitating jobs and wealth creation. With eventually, no fixed telephone lines in Nkwanta South District, communication through mobile phones has become important in the daily lives in Nkwanta South District for both business and individuals. In Ghana, there are six telecommunication companies but only three of them operate in the Nkwanta South District (as at 2010).

About one in five of the population 12 years and older own mobile phones (21.3%). This proportion is lower than the national figure of 47.4 percent and 37.3 percent for the region. Comparatively, Table 5.1 shows that 27.3 percent of the population 12 years and older in the District who own mobile phones are males compared to 15.4 percent for females. The relatively low ownership of mobile phones in the District is due the corresponding low coverage of telecommunication reception in the District.

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

Sex	Population 12 years		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	73,140	100.0	15,544	21.3	861	1.2
Male	35,840	49.0	9,789	27.3	619	1.7
Female	37,300	51.0	5,755	15.4	242	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Use of Internet

The small proportion of the population 12 and older use the internet (1.2%). The figure is far below the regional average of 3.5 percent. The proportion of males who use internet facility in the District is 1.7 percent compared to less than one percent for females.

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Desktop and laptop computers are useful for accessing and processing information, including the use of the Internet, electronic mail and other services. In the Nkwanta South District, only 1.5 percent of households owned a desktop or laptop computers (Table 5.2). This is lower than the national figure of 7.9 percent.

Table 5.2: Households head by sex and ownership of desktop/laptop computers

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	22,733	100.0	336	1.5
Male	17,322	76.2	287	1.6
Female	5,411	23.8	49	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWDs) face a wide range of life challenges for the reason that disability in whatever form or type reduces an individual's ability to function to his/her full potentials.

The Ghana Statistical Service (2012) defines persons with disability 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.

Usually, persons with disability are marginalized and suffer from discrimination on account of their disability status. They are mostly regarded as less productive and not capable of contributing to development compared to their non-disabled counterparts. Accordingly, they are often seen as the burden on society in general and their families in particular.

The objective of this chapter is to analyze the data on persons with disabilities. Information was collected on persons with the following disabilities:

- Visual/sight impairment;
- Hearing impairment;
- Mental retardation;
- Emotional or behavioural disorders, and
- Other physical challenges.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows population by type of locality, disability status and sex. The 2010 population and housing census (PHC) indicates that out of a total of 117,878 people in the District, 115,450 (97.9%) are without disability and 2.1percent are with disability.

In terms of disability by sex, not much difference is observed as there as many disabled males (2.1%) as females (2.0%. There are slightly more persons with disability in the rural areas (2.1%), compared to urban areas (2.0%), (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1: Disability status of population by locality and sex

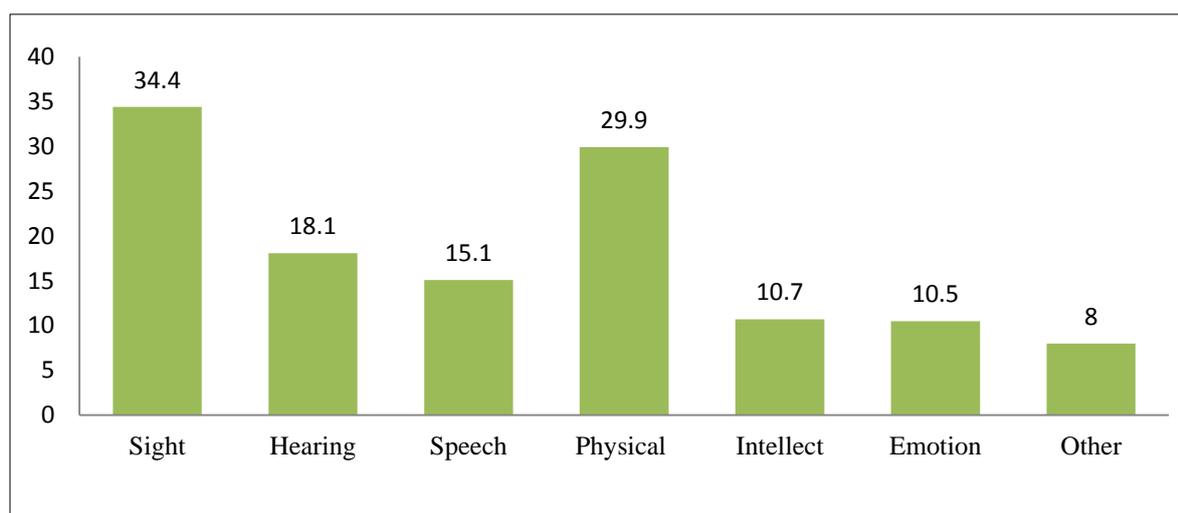
Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	117,878	100.0	58,482	100.0	59,396	100.0
Without disability	115,450	97.9	57,228	97.9	58,222	98.0
With disability	2,428	2.1	1,254	2.1	1,174	2.0
Sight	835	34.4	427	34.1	408	34.8
Hearing	440	18.1	204	16.3	236	20.1
Speech	367	15.1	197	15.7	170	14.5
Physical	725	29.9	361	28.8	364	31.0
Intellect	259	10.7	132	10.5	127	10.8
Emotion	254	10.5	128	10.2	126	10.7
Other	194	8.0	103	8.2	91	7.8
Urban						
Total	30,146	100.0	14,632	100.0	15,514	100.0
Without disability	29,529	98.0	14,310	97.8	15,219	98.1
With disability	617	2.0	322	2.2	295	1.9
Sight	192	31.1	94	29.2	98	33.2
Hearing	64	10.4	38	11.8	26	8.8
Speech	86	13.9	49	15.2	37	12.5
Physical	222	36.0	114	35.4	108	36.6
Intellect	82	13.3	38	11.8	44	14.9
Emotion	94	15.2	43	13.4	51	17.3
Other	57	9.2	30	9.3	27	9.2
Rural						
Total	87,732	100.0	43,850	100.0	43,882	100.0
Without disability	85,921	97.9	42,918	97.9	43,003	98.0
With disability	1,811	2.1	932	2.1	879	2.0
Sight	643	35.5	333	35.7	310	35.3
Hearing	376	20.8	166	17.8	210	23.9
Speech	281	15.5	148	15.9	133	15.1
Physical	503	27.8	247	26.5	256	29.1
Intellect	177	9.8	94	10.1	83	9.4
Emotion	160	8.8	85	9.1	75	8.5
Other	137	7.6	73	7.8	64	7.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Types of Disability

In the Nkwanta South District, 2,428 of the population reported 3,074 disabilities yielding an average of 1.3 disabilities per person. That is, about 34.0 percent have more than one form of disability. Figure 6.1 describes the proportional distribution of the number of times a specific disability was reported by an individual in the District. The Figure shows that sight impairment is the main type of disability from which most of the disabled suffer accounting for 34.4 percent in the District. Physical disability also accounted for 29.9 percent and the least reported disability type is other disabilities (8%).

Figure 6.1: Proportional distribution of disability types, 2010



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Distribution by Type of Locality

The distribution of types of disability by sex shows that there are no significant differences between males and females in the magnitude of the proportions for the various types of disabilities in the District. There are more males (34.1%) with sight disability compare to females (34.8%). However, there are more females with hearing (20.1%) than males (16.3%). Intellectual and emotional disabilities are in about in the same proportion for males and females.

Table 6.1 also describes the types of disability according to locality. The data indicates that although overall there are about the same PWDs in the rural areas (2.1%) as in the urban areas (2.0%), the distribution of the various types of disability do not show a consistent pattern of being higher or lower in the rural areas. For example, whereas physical challenges are higher among the urban dwellers (35.4%), rural dwellers reported the highest proportion of sight impairment (35.5%). Similarly, reported speech impairment is higher in the rural areas (15.5%) than in the urban areas (13.9%)

The data show that the percentage of PWDs living in rural areas was 74.6 percent with the rest (25.4%) in urban localities. With over 74 percent of the total population of the District in rural areas, the results indicate a corresponding proportional share of PWDs by type of locality in the District.

6.5 Disability and Economic Activity Status

Overall, 70.5 percent of the population 15 years are employed. There is also a higher proportion of males with disability (59.9%) than their female (46.2%) counterparts who are employed. Hearing disability account for the highest (63.9%) proportion of those employed whereas intellect disability (29.1%) is the least. In contrast, intellectual disability account for the highest (70%) of the proportion who are economically not active whereas hearing disability recorded the least (35.8%). In exception of speech disability, all the other disability types recoded higher proportions among employed males compared to females aged 15 years and older. In contrast, females recorded higher proportions across all the disability types as compared to their male counterparts except for speech disability where the male proportion is higher.

Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability by sex and economic activity status

Sex/Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	64,832	100.0	45,718	70.5	772	1.2	18,342	28.3
Without disability	62,875	100.0	44,676	71.1	755	1.2	17,444	27.7
With disability	1,957	100.0	1,042	53.2	17	0.9	898	45.9
Sight	734	100.0	411	56.0	3	0.4	320	43.6
Hearing	310	100.0	198	63.9	1	0.3	111	35.8
Speech	234	100.0	124	53.0	2	0.9	108	46.2
Physical	622	100.0	253	40.7	7	1.1	362	58.2
Intellect	213	100.0	62	29.1	2	0.9	149	70.0
Emotion	209	100.0	95	45.5	0	0.0	114	54.5
Other	149	100.0	78	52.3	2	1.3	69	46.3
Male								
Total	31,556	100.0	22,844	72.4	328	1.0	8,384	26.6
Without disability	30,555	100.0	22,244	72.8	319	1.0	7,992	26.2
With disability	1,001	100.0	600	59.9	9	0.9	392	39.2
Sight	383	100.0	252	65.8	2	0.5	129	33.7
Hearing	140	100.0	95	67.9	0	0.0	45	32.1
Speech	122	100.0	63	51.6	1	0.8	58	47.5
Physical	300	100.0	135	45.0	6	2.0	159	53.0
Intellect	110	100.0	40	36.4	0	0.0	70	63.6
Emotion	110	100.0	59	53.6	0	0.0	51	46.4
Other	75	100.0	44	58.7	0	0.0	31	41.3
Female								
Total	33,276	100.0	22,874	68.7	444	1.3	9,958	29.9
Without disability	32,320	100.0	22,432	69.4	436	1.3	9,452	29.2
With disability	956	100.0	442	46.2	8	0.8	506	52.9
Sight	351	100.0	159	45.3	1	0.3	191	54.4
Hearing	170	100.0	103	60.6	1	0.6	66	38.8
Speech	112	100.0	61	54.5	1	0.9	50	44.6
Physical	322	100.0	118	36.6	1	0.3	203	63.0
Intellect	103	100.0	22	21.4	2	1.9	79	76.7
Emotion	99	100.0	36	36.4	0	0.0	63	63.6
Other	74	100.0	34	0.1	2	2.7	38	51.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability and Education

Table 6.3 describes the population three years and older by sex, disability type and level of education. Of the population with disabilities, 57.8 percent have never attended school 31.5 percent have attained basic education and 7.5 percent have attained Sec/SHS and higher. Concerning sex differential, a higher proportion of female PWDs (61.2%) with emotional disability have never attended school compared to 59.2 percent for their male counterparts. Females with hearing disability also account for the highest (40.7 %) of those who have attained basic school education. The majority of the females who are intellectually challenged have had basic education (29.6%). (Table 6.3)

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	*Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	106,236	43,254	10,627	44,471	7,884	100.0	40.7	10.0	41.9	7.4
No disability	103,881	41,892	10,551	43,730	7,708	100.0	40.3	10.2	42.1	7.4
With a disability	2,355	1,362	76	741	176	100.0	57.8	3.2	31.5	7.5
Sight	815	457	20	271	67	100.0	56.1	2.5	33.3	8.2
Hearing	429	259	23	131	16	100.0	60.4	5.4	30.5	3.7
Speech	348	184	22	112	30	100.0	52.9	6.3	32.2	8.6
Physical	711	440	15	206	50	100.0	61.9	2.1	29.0	7.0
Intellectual	249	154	6	69	20	100.0	61.8	2.4	27.7	8.0
Emotional	243	146	6	68	23	100.0	60.1	2.5	28.0	9.5
Other	186	87	12	65	22	100.0	46.8	6.5	34.9	11.8
Male										
Total	52,646	18,089	5,371	23,854	5,332	100.0	34.4	10.2	45.3	10.1
No disability	51,426	17,477	5,336	23,403	5,210	100.0	34.0	10.4	45.5	10.1
With a disability	1,220	612	35	451	122	100.0	50.2	2.9	37.0	10.0
Sight	420	198	11	171	40	100.0	47.1	2.6	40.7	9.5
Hearing	197	104	7	77	9	100.0	52.8	3.6	39.1	4.6
Speech	185	86	4	73	22	100.0	46.5	2.2	39.5	11.9
Physical	354	196	4	117	37	100.0	55.4	1.1	33.1	10.5
Intellectual	129	74	1	46	8	100.0	57.4	0.8	35.7	6.2
Emotional	125	74	4	34	13	100.0	59.2	3.2	27.2	10.4
Other	99	38	7	40	14	100.0	38.4	7.1	40.4	14.1
Female										
Total	53,590	25,165	5,256	20,617	2,552	100.0	47.0	9.8	38.5	4.8
No disability	52,455	24,415	5,215	20,327	2,498	100.0	46.5	9.9	38.8	4.8
With a disability	1,135	750	41	290	54	100.0	66.1	3.6	25.6	4.8
Sight	395	259	9	100	27	100.0	65.6	2.3	25.3	6.8
Hearing	232	155	16	54	7	100.0	66.8	6.9	23.3	3.0
Speech	163	98	18	39	8	100.0	60.1	11.0	23.9	4.9
Physical	357	244	11	89	13	100.0	68.3	3.1	24.9	3.6
Intellectual	120	80	5	23	12	100.0	66.7	4.2	19.2	10.0
Emotional	118	72	2	34	10	100.0	61.0	1.7	28.8	8.5
Other	87	49	5	25	8	100.0	56.3	5.7	28.7	9.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

*Sec./ SSS/ SHS, Voc./Tech, Bachelor's and Postgraduate

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Agriculture is an integral part of Nkwanta South District's economy and society largely due to its contribution to labour absorption and ready supply of food to the teeming population. The District's economy is mainly rural and dominated by the agriculture sector, which employs a greater percentage of the economically active population. Thus, any significant cut back in the District's farming activity would in turn generate losses in jobs, reliable raw material supply, as well as in non-food sectors. Rural activities related to tourism, transport, local and public services would also be affected and depopulation in the rural areas would probably accelerate. There would therefore be important environmental and social consequences. As a result, it is important to identify that agricultural support actually will promote agricultural output and employment as well as stabilizing and enhancing the viability of the rural areas in the District.

The key agricultural sub-sectors include crops farming, livestock rearing, tree planting, and fish farming. The farming practices in the District include mono cropping, mixed cropping and mixed farming. This chapter presents analysis of data on the agricultural activities in the District, with a focus on households in agriculture and types of farming activities.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

An agricultural household was defined as where, at least, one person in the household was engaged in any type of farming activity, namely crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming (GSS, 2012).

More than two-fifth (44.6%) of the urban households in the District are engaged in agriculture whereas 90.9 percent of the rural households are also engaged in agriculture (Table 7.1.).

Table 7.1: Agricultural activities of some household members by locality

Agricultural activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	22,733	100.0	6,886	100.0	15,847	100.0
Households engages in agriculture	17,475	76.9	3,074	44.6	14,401	90.9
Crop farming	17,120	98.0	2,895	94.2	14,225	98.8
Tree planting	85	0.5	5	0.2	80	0.6
Livestock rearing	4,019	23.0	488	15.9	3,531	24.5
Fish Farming	54	0.3	2	0.1	52	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Crop farming is the predominant agriculture (98.0%) activity engaged in by households in the District. It is also predominant in both rural (98.8%) and urban (94.2%) areas of the District.

Livestock rearing is engaged in by more than one-fifth (23.0%) of agriculture households in the District. More agricultural households in the rural areas are engaged in livestock rearing (24.5%) than in the urban areas (15.9%).

7.3 Types of Farming (Agricultural Activities)

The data indicates that many households reported involvement in more than one farming activity. The 17,475 households in agriculture reported a total 21,278 agricultural activities giving an average of about 1.2 different activities per household. The two traditional activities of crop farming and livestock rearing are prominent in the District and in both urban and rural communities. Fish farming as distinct from fishing is relatively new in the District with only a small percentage (0.3%) of agricultural households engaged in it. The initial investment is relatively high. Tree planting is also not a traditional activity and attracted less than one percent (0.5%) of the households. Tree planting in particular requires a considerable waiting time to harvest. This is not likely to draw much interest from the substantially subsistent level agricultural communities of the District.

However, more households in rural areas (24.5%) rear livestock than those in urban areas (15.9%). There is little difference between rural and urban households in the non-traditional activities of tree planting and fish farming as shown in Table 7.1.

7.4 Types of livestock, animal reared and

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity in Nkwanta South District. It occurs throughout the District, and in both rural and urban areas. Table 7.2 shows the types of livestock reared in the District and the number of keepers. Among the ruminants, the top three are 27,471 goats, 10,201 sheep and 6,781 cattle (Table 7.2).

In the bird category, there are 62,040 chicken, 3,051 guinea fowls, 1,518 ducks and 100 turkeys. Among the other livestock (non-traditional livestock), reported grass-cutters and rabbits are 213 and 162 respectively. The Table indicates that majority of keeper's rear chickens (40.7%) and goats (28.8%). The average animal per keeper is high for fish farming (46), followed by dove (35), turkey rearing (24.8) followed by silkworm (27) while there are no keepers for both inland and fishing.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Type of livestock	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	121,982	7,007	17
Beehives	1,018	41	25
Cattle	6,781	266	25
Chicken	62,040	2,853	22
Dove	1,131	32	35
Duck	1,518	123	12
Goat	27,471	2,016	14
Grass-cutter	213	25	9
Guinea fowl	3,051	187	16
Ostrich	145	12	12
Pig	6,588	463	14
Rabbit	162	13	12
Sheep	10,201	879	12
Silk worm	457	17	27
Snail	575	25	23
Turkey	100	15	7
Other	301	35	9
Fish farming	230	5	46
Inland fishing	0	0	0
Marine fishing	0	0	0
Other	301	35	9
Marine fishing	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

The attainment of health objectives was linked, among others, to the provision of improved housing, safe water supply and sewerage, and well planned settlements. The provision of periodic information on housing and housing conditions is therefore important both to assess what has been achieved and to plan ahead.

The 2010 Ghana Population and Housing Census included a comprehensive housing census. Among the issues covered are the number of occupied and unoccupied dwelling units, the type of dwelling and the main construction materials, occupancy status, and methods of waste disposal, utilities and household facilities.

It is envisaged that the housing data from the 2010 PHC would assist the District Authorities and other stakeholders to formulate and implement programmes and projects to improve the housing conditions in the District. The information from housing censuses also serves as a basis for evaluation and monitoring of housing conditions and needs of the population within the context of the Millennium Development Goal Seven (MDG7). It can also be used to determine the adequacy of housing stock and assessment of the need for additional housing. It may also provide information on living conditions of those residing in temporary or substandard housing at the local levels.

In this chapter, data on stock of houses, facilities and amenities of houses in the 2010 Population and Housing Census are analysed at the District level, and locality level.

8.2 Housing Stock

There are 18,114 total stocks of houses in Nkwanta South District at the time of the Census. This constituted 4.5 percent of the total houses in Volta Region and 0.5 percent of the national housing stock. Of this, 4,610 are in the urban areas while the rest, 13,504 (74.5%), are in the rural area. (Table 8.1)

The Table also reveals that the average number of households per house in the District is 1.3, which is slightly higher than the regional average of 1.2 and lower than the national figure of 1.6. Accordingly, there was a higher average household per house in urban localities (1.5) than in rural localities (1.2).

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,118,252	117,878	30,146	87,732
Total household population	24,076,327	2,086,567	116,684	29,597	87,087
Number of houses	3,392,745	399,953	18,114	4,610	13,504
Number of households	5,467,054	495,600	22,733	6,886	15,847
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.2
Population per house	7.1	5.2	6.4	6.4	6.4
Average household size	4.4	4.2	5.1	4.3	5.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

There are 18,114 number of houses in the District, which is about 4.5 percent of the total number of houses in the Volta region. With a household population of 116,684, this gives an average population per house of 6.4. There is often a relationship between socio-economic conditions of households and the quality of life of its members.

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

Ownership of dwelling units and tenureship arrangements vary. This section describes the type of dwelling and tenureship arrangements that exist in the District.

8.3.1 Ownership of dwelling units (occupied)

Ownership of dwelling units by sex and type of locality is presented in Table 8.2. The Table reveals that there are 22,733 occupied dwelling units in the District. This constituted 4.6 percent of total occupied dwelling units in the Volta Region and 0.4 percent of the national figure. More than two-third (66.3%) of occupied dwelling units are owned by household members, which was higher than both the regional figure of 61.4 percent and national (52.7%). Of those occupied by male-headed households, household member owns 70.9 percent while 51.7 percent was the corresponding figure for female-headed households. There are 45.1 percent of occupied dwelling units owned by household members in urban while 75.5 percent for the rural areas.

The Table also reveals that relatives who are not household members own 15.5 percent of occupied dwelling units. This is lower than the regional figure of 18.6 percent and 15.6 percent for national. Of the units occupied by male-headed households, relative's not household members own 12.8 percent. Relative not a household member, own 16.9 percent of occupied dwelling units in rural areas.

Other private individuals own 15.1 percent of occupied dwelling units in the District, which is lower than both the national figure of 26.3 percent and the regional figure of 16.4 percent. Other private individuals own a little under 40 percent 36.9 percent of occupied dwelling units in urban areas. This is higher than the rural figure of 5.6 percent.

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

Ownership status	Total		District					
	Country	Region	Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	495,600	22,733	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	304,481	15,078	66.3	70.9	51.7	45.1	75.5
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,075	78	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Relative not a household member	851,630	91,956	3,520	15.5	12.8	24.0	12.2	16.9
Other private individual	1,439,021	81,191	3,432	15.1	13.3	21.0	36.9	5.6
Private employer	83,610	3,475	138	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.4
Other private agency	21,123	1,419	54	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1
Public/Government ownership	118,804	8,003	354	1.6	1.5	1.8	3.3	0.8
Other	24,000	2,000	79	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Type of dwelling unit

Separate houses constituted 48.5 percent of all types of occupied dwelling units in the Nkwanta South District while 42.2 percent are compound houses. There are other types of dwelling units in the District (Table 8.3). In comparison with regional and national figures, the country recorded 26.9 percent for separate houses and 53.8 percent for compound houses while the region had 42.8 percent for separate houses and 44.2 percent for compound houses.

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

Type of dwelling	Total		District					
	Country	Region	Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	495,600	22,733	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	212,170	11,032	48.5	49.6	44.9	34.7	54.5
Semi-detached house	391,548	33,286	1,131	5.0	4.9	5.2	6.7	4.2
Flat/apartment	256,355	7,668	184	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.6	0.5
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	219,276	9,604	42.2	41.0	46.1	54.9	36.8
Huts/buildings (same compound)	170,957	15,705	573	2.5	2.7	2.0	1.3	3.0
Huts/buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,781	103	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.6
Tent	10,343	989	30	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	1,198	18	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,157	32	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	858	16	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	9,846	512	10	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

By type of locality, 54.9 percent of occupied dwelling units in urban areas are compound houses (rooms) against 36.8 percent for rural occupied dwelling units. On the other hand, 54.5 percent of rural occupied dwelling units are separate houses while 34.7 percent was the corresponding figure for the urban areas. About half (49.6%) of male-headed houses lived in separate houses and 41.0 percent of them in compound houses (rooms) while 46.1 percent of female-headed households lived in compound houses (rooms) and 44.9 percent in separate houses (Table 8.3).

8.4 Construction Materials

8.4.1 Materials for outer wall (Occupied and Vacant)

Mud brick/earth (88.2%) is the main construction material used for the outer walls in the District. The rural areas accounted for 94.2 percent and 74.2 percent in urban areas. Cement blocks/concrete accounted for 9.6 percent in the District (24.1 percent in urban areas and 3.4 percent in rural areas). One percent of dwellings in rural areas had their outer walls constructed with wood. Other construction material for outer walls in the District constituted negligible percentage (Table 8.4).

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

Material for Outer wall	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,817,607	550,006	24,382	100	100	100
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	264,357	21,514	88.2	74.2	94.2
Wood	200,594	4,900	191	0.8	0.3	1
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	3,131	73	0.3	0.4	0.3
Stone	11,330	1,172	36	0.1	0.2	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	3,183	17	0.1	0	0.1
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	250,762	2,343	9.6	24.1	3.4
Landcrete	104,270	7,772	149	0.6	0.7	0.6
Bamboo	8,206	819	8	0	0.1	0
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	11,454	14	0.1	0	0.1
Other	39,206	2,456	37	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Materials for floor of occupied dwelling

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. Table 8.5 presents various types of construction materials for the floor of occupied dwellings

Cements/concretes is mainly used to construct 83.6 percent of floor of occupied dwellings (95.3percent in urban areas and 78.6percent in rural areas). In the rural areas, about one-fifth (20%) of occupied dwelling floors are constructed with earth/mud. Other type of dwelling units constituted less than two percent.

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

Materials for the floor	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,467,054	495,600	22,733	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	87,880	3,416	15.0	3.5	20.0
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	397,467	19,015	83.6	95.3	78.6
Stone	32,817	1,842	53	0.2	0.3	0.2
Burnt brick	6,537	424	50	0.2	0.0	0.3
Wood	52,856	464	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,237	14	0.1	0.2	0.0
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	3,754	139	0.6	0.6	0.6
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,283	11	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	15,567	1,249	31	0.1	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Materials for roofing of dwelling (Occupied and Vacant)

According to 2010 Population and Housing Census, 81.2 percent of all dwelling units are roofed with metal sheets in the District. Almost all the dwellings in the urban areas are roofed with metal sheets (95.5%) and 75.1 percent for the rural areas. Thatch/palm leaf or raffia accounted 22.2 percent of roof materials in the rural areas (Table 8.6%).

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

Main Roofing material	Total		District			
	Total		Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,817,607	550,006	24,382	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	3,576	155	0.6	0.4	0.7
Wood	45,547	3,000	147	0.6	0.5	0.6
Metal sheet	4,152,259	388,664	19,795	81.2	95.5	75.1
Slate/asbestos	759,039	41,055	31	0.1	0.3	0.1
Cement/concrete	141,072	4,810	53	0.2	0.3	0.2
Roofing tile	31,456	1,603	44	0.2	0.1	0.2
Bamboo	71,049	1,254	49	0.2	0.1	0.3
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	102,769	3,974	16.3	2.5	22.2
Other	35,935	3,275	134	0.5	0.3	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The relationship between the number of rooms and the number of persons gives the space available per person. Table 8.7 presents household size and the number of room the households sleep in. Thirty eight percent of all households sleep in one room, 30.4 percent in two rooms and less than one percent in eight rooms. Generally, the number of sleeping rooms occupied by households increase as the number of household size enlarges.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
	Number	Percent									
Total	22,733	100.0	37.7	30.4	16.1	8.2	3.2	2.1	0.8	0.6	0.8
1	2,474	100.0	89.4	7.9	1.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0
2	2,186	100.0	64.1	28.7	4.8	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
3	2,780	100.0	57.8	30.5	7.8	1.9	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.6
4	3,135	100.0	42.8	37.3	12.3	4.6	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6
5	3,160	100.0	31.5	42.2	16.5	6.3	1.7	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.3
6	2,623	100.0	21.0	40.0	23.4	9.8	2.8	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
7	1,969	100.0	13.0	38.4	26.6	13.5	4.9	2.6	0.5	0.2	0.3
8	1,420	100.0	9.2	32.3	31.5	16.3	4.6	3.7	1.3	0.6	0.5
9	961	100.0	3.5	25.9	30.7	19.0	11.4	5.2	2.6	1.4	0.2
10+	2,025	100.0	1.7	11.7	24.8	24.3	13.1	10.8	4.6	3.8	5.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

This section analyses household amenities, cooking space and sanitation issues in dwelling units in the District.

8.6.1 Source of lighting

Nature of the source of lighting is one of the indicators of quality of life. As society, improves the source of lighting shifts from use of low quality sources such as fuel wood to more efficient ones such as electricity.

Electricity (main) is the main source of lighting in the District (37.3%), followed by Kerosene lamps (35.8%) and flashlight/torch (25.1%). At the national level, as shown in Table 15.6, the three main sources of non-natural lighting in households are electricity (main) (64.2%), kerosene lamp (17.8%) and flashlight (15.7%). While at the regional level, the main sources of lighting for households are electricity (49.6%) and kerosene lamps (40.4%). In the rural communities of the District, Kerosene lamp (45.0%) and flashlight (34.1%) are the main source of lighting with electricity (excluding private generator) as the third source. While in the urban areas, electricity (80.3%) including private generator was the main source of lighting (Table 8.8).

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

Main source of light	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	495,600	22,733	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	245,583	8,480	37.3	79.9	18.8
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	3,923	158	0.7	0.4	0.8
Kerosene lamp	971,807	200,064	8,139	35.8	14.7	45
Gas lamp	9,378	799	52	0.2	0.3	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	783	44	0.2	0.1	0.2
Candle	41,214	2,239	18	0.1	0.1	0.1
Flashlight/torch	858,651	39,881	5,703	25.1	4.3	34.1
Firewood	13,241	1,474	43	0.2	0.1	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	425	38	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other	11,739	429	58	0.3	0.0	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Source of energy for cooking

The three main sources of energy for cooking according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census are firewood (72.8%), charcoal (21.1%), and gas (2.9%) as presented in Table 8.9. In the rural areas, firewood is the predominant source of fuel energy for cooking (90.2%) while charcoal (56.0%) and firewood (32.6%) are the main sources of energy in the urban area. In comparison with the national level, firewood (40.2%), charcoal (33.7%), and gas (18.2%) are the main source of energy for cooking while firewood (57.1%), charcoal (29.6%), and gas (9.3%) are for the regional level (Table 8.9).

8.6.3 Cooking space

Table 8.9 depicts cooking spaces used by households in Nkwanta South District. Four percent (3.7%) of households undertook no cooking, 35.7 percent had separate rooms for exclusive use of households, 24.0 percent used structure with roof but without walls and 17.4 percent use open spaces in compounds. The use veranda (11.1%) and sharing of separate rooms with other households (5.6%) are also common.

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	22,733	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	12,888	549	2.4	3.2	2.1
Wood	2,197,083	283,048	16,546	72.8	32.6	90.2
Gas	996,518	46,084	649	2.9	7.7	0.8
Electricity	29,794	972	42	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	2,512	31	0.1	0.2	0.1
Charcoal	1,844,290	146,677	4,793	21.1	56.0	5.9
Crop residue	45,292	2,419	114	0.5	0.1	0.7
Saw dust	8,000	389	8	0.0	0.1	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	104	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	507	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	22,733	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	21,127	842	3.7	4.8	3.2
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	173,544	8,109	35.7	37.0	35.1
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	17,362	1,264	5.6	2.4	6.9
Enclosure without roof	117,614	9,352	335	1.5	1.2	1.6
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	97,942	5,451	24.0	10.2	30.0
Bedroom/hall/living room)	74,525	17,049	172	0.8	1.8	0.3
Verandah	1,173,946	51,288	2,522	11.1	25.3	4.9
Open space in compound	1,115,464	106,104	3,949	17.4	17.0	17.5
Other	21,007	1,832	89	0.4	0.3	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

The availability of and accessibility to improved drinking 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 1990 levels. The source of water supply particularly for drinking has a tremendous effect on burden of diseases. For instance, one of the main health benefits of clean drinking water supply is a reduction in diarrhoea.

Water sources are often classified as ‘improved’ or ‘unimproved’: Sources considered as improved are piped public water into homes, public standpipe, borehole, protected (lined) dug well, protected spring, and rainwater collection; unimproved are unprotected wells and springs, vendors, and tanker-trucks (WHO and UNICEF, 2000).

8.7.1 Source of drinking water

The main sources of drinking water in Nkwanta South District are presented in Table 8.10. Household drinking water is obtained from six main sources as follows: borehole including pump or tube well, pipe-borne water outside the dwelling, pipe-borne water inside the dwelling, public tap or standpipe, river or stream and sachet water.

Table 8.10 shows that, 20.8 percent of households use river/stream water as their main source of drinking water, while 47.1 percent use bore-hole/pump/tube well. In addition, 14.6 percent of households rely on pipe-borne outside and just a little over one percent depends on pipe-

borne inside dwelling. About fifteen percent (14.6%) depend on public tap/standpipe as their main source of drinking water.

In terms of locality, public tap/standpipe (36.3%) is the major source of drinking water for urban areas followed by borehole/pump/tube wells (28.7 percent and Pipe-borne outside dwelling (24.2%). Meanwhile, about 55.0 percent of rural communities depend on borehole/pump/tube well as their main source of water for drinking while 28.1 percent depend on river/stream.

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

Sources of water	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	22,733	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	36,536	245	1.1	3.1	0.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	93,019	2,884	12.7	24.2	7.7
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	95,209	3,316	14.6	36.3	5.1
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	81,286	10,699	47.1	28.7	55.0
Protected well	321,091	22,577	83	0.4	1.1	0.1
Rain water	39,438	15,627	104	0.5	0.3	0.5
Protected spring	19,345	1,626	40	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	761	18	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	16,196	110	0.5	1.4	0.1
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	2,120	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	24,012	98	0.4	0.5	0.4
Unprotected spring	12,222	2,677	67	0.3	0.0	0.4
River/stream	502,804	81,663	4,727	20.8	3.9	28.1
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	21,897	336	1.5	0.1	2.1
Other	3,972	394	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	22,733	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	36,186	306	1.3	3.4	0.5
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	74,062	2,298	10.1	18.6	6.4
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	83,508	2,462	10.8	25.5	4.5
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	73,484	9,457	41.6	27.9	47.6
Protected well	465,775	38,510	229	1.0	3.1	0.1
Rain water	39,916	14,834	112	0.5	1.0	0.3
Protected spring	18,854	1,986	64	0.3	0.3	0.3
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	2,325	12	0.1	0.1	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	38,472	292	1.3	3.6	0.3
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,942	71	0.3	0.0	0.4
River/stream	588,590	100,918	7,044	31.0	16.3	37.4
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	27,098	359	1.6	0.1	2.2
Other	10,302	1,275	27	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2 Source of water for other domestic use

The source of water for other domestic use was similar to drinking water with the exception of sachet water. The use of Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well as the main source of water for other domestic use was 47.6 percent in rural areas (Table 8.10) and slightly more than one-third of households in rural depended on River/Stream for other domestic purposes. Less than one percent of households used harvested rainwater as the main source of domestic. The Table further shows that 41.6 percent of households use Borehole/Pump/Tube well as their main

source of water for other domestic purposes while 31.0 percent use River/Stream. With respect to rural and urban localities, the main source is Public Tap/Standpipe (27.9% and 47.6% respectively). Again, 16.3 percent and 37.4 percent is reported for river/streams for urban and rural areas respectively in the Nkwanta South District as their main source of water for domestic purpose.

In addition to that, 25.5 percent of urban households use Public tap/Standpipe for other domestic purposes compared to 4.5 percent in rural households. In addition, Pipe-borne outside dwelling is more common in urban areas (18.6%) than in rural areas (6.4%).

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 displays the three main types of toilet facilities reported in the 2010 PHC. The highest reported facilities are pit latrine (23.7%), public toilet (19.1%) and Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit (KVIP) Latrine (7.7 %). Interestingly, the 47.7 percent of dwelling units had no toilet facilities. This is hygienically not a good practice for the health of the people.

8.8.2 Bathing Facilities

Bathing facilities available in dwelling units can be categorized primarily into four main types: bathroom for exclusive use, shared bathroom in the same house, shared open bathing cubicle and others. The percentage of dwelling units with bathrooms exclusively used by household members is 31.9 percent (25.7% in urban areas and 34.5percent in rural localities). Nearly one in four dwellings units (24.5%) had a separate bathroom shared with other non-household members. This percentage varied between urban (34.6%) and rural localities (20.0%). As at 2010, 19.1percent shared an open cubicle as a bathroom with others in the compound. About 9.1percent of dwelling units use open spaces around their buildings for bathing (Table 8.11).

8.9 Methods of Waste Disposal

Acceptable waste management helps to prevent the spread of some types of infections and spread of communicable diseases as well as improving the quality of the environment. Table 8.11 illustrates type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by households in the District.

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	22,733	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	137,522	10,846	47.7	21.8	59
W.C.	839,611	29,799	360	1.6	4.4	0.4
Pit latrine	1,040,883	112,196	5,398	23.7	25.3	23.1
KVIP	572,824	63,237	1,752	7.7	13.7	5.1
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,393	20	0.1	0.2	0.0
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit Pan etc.)	1,893,291	148,740	4,315	19	34.4	12.3
Other	23,385	1,713	42	0.2	0.3	0.1
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	22,733	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	168,731	7,244	31.9	25.7	34.5
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	111,402	5,560	24.5	34.6	20.0
Private open cubicle	381,979	49,908	1,712	7.5	5.3	8.5
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	98,801	4,336	19.1	25.7	16.2
Public bath house	140,501	3,408	215	0.9	0.5	1.1
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,847	1,536	6.8	3.2	8.3
Open space around house	372,556	39,498	2,066	9.1	4.8	10.9
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	1,281	24	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	16,276	2,724	40	0.2	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

Using the public dumping sites (container and open space) is the main method of solid waste disposal. It accounts for 60.5 percent of the methods used in the District. Dumping indiscriminately is also very high (20.1%) and may serve as a breeding grounds for many kinds of communicable diseases in those areas. The situation is even worse in the rural areas than the urban areas as shown in Table 8.12.

8.9.2 Liquid waste disposal

Liquid waste is also mostly thrown onto the compound by most (57.1%) of the households. An equally high percentage of households (29.6%) also dispose of their liquid waste by throwing it on the streets outside which are all not hygienic enough. Less than two percent of the households in the District dispose of their solid waste through a sewerage system. A similar pattern is observed for both rural and urban areas except that they are more pronounced in the rural areas as shown in Table 8.12.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	22,733	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	30,430	1,387	6.1	2.8	7.5
Burned by household	584,820	78,604	977	4.3	7.2	3.0
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	82,361	3,804	16.7	49.7	2.4
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	204,656	11,187	49.2	28.2	58.3
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	67,801	4,562	20.1	7.9	25.4
Buried by household	182,615	26,014	728	3.2	3.8	3.0
Other	53,805	5,734	88	0.4	0.4	0.4
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	22,733	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	4,906	294	1.3	2.4	0.8
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,540	441	1.9	5.2	0.5
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,493	208	0.9	1.2	0.8
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	154,009	6,728	29.6	28.7	30.0
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	46,100	1,990	8.8	12.8	7.0
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	258,942	12,976	57.1	49.6	60.3
Other	38,294	7,610	96	0.4	0.1	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) derived its basic features from the United Nations Principles and Recommendations (2010) for countries taking part in the 2010 round of population and housing census and experiences from previous censuses. Following the publication of the National and Regional Analytical Reports, the Ghana Statistical Service produced this report with the aim of providing useful materials for planners, academics and policy makers as well as the general reader on some of the results from the 2010 PHC for Nkwanta South District.

As with previous National and Regional Analytical Reports, this report discusses data on basic demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as, age, sex, relationship to head of household, marital status, ethnicity, religion, literacy, education, economic characteristics, housing, Information and Communications Technologies (ICT), disability, migration, and agriculture.

9.2 Summary Findings

9.2.1 Demographical characteristics

The population of Nkwanta South District is 117,878, out of which 58,482 representing 49.6 percent is males while females constitute 50.4 percent giving a sex ratio of 98.5. The dependency ratio for the Nkwanta South District is still higher than that of the region indicating 95 (child and adult) dependents for every 100 working people.

The population under age 15 constitutes 45.0 percent of the total population while the older age groups are very small in comparison. The population pyramid of the District generally shows the expected pattern of declines in the length of the bars for each group with advancing age. However, some ages do not follow this expected pattern. For instance, the bars for the age group 55-59 are shorter than those for 60-64 for both males and females and 75-79 shorter than 80-84 years.

The District is predominantly rural as 74.4% of the population of the District lives in rural areas. The population density of the District is 43.13 persons per square kilometer making it a dispersedly populated district.

There are 33,181 persons born outside the Nkwanta South District representing 28.1 percent of the total district population. Out of this number, 19,016 (57.3%) are born elsewhere in Volta Region, 11,332 (34.2%) are born in other regions in Ghana and 2,833 (8.5%) are born outside Ghana.

In the last 12 months preceding the 2010 PHC, there are 3,349 children in the District born to 33,008 women within the age group of 15-49 (constituting 55.6 percent of the total female population of the District).

The Crude Birth Rate of Nkwanta South District is 28.4 meaning that there are 28.4 births per every 1,000 population in the year 2010. This is higher than the regional average of 24.6. Meanwhile, the General Fertility Rate (GFR) of the District is 121.4 implying that for every

1,000 women in the District, there are 121.4 live births, which is also higher than the regional GFR of 99.2.percent. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of the District is 4.01 - thus on average, every woman would have about four children before she ends childbearing. More than four in every five children (86.1%) survive in the District.

9.2.2 Social characteristics

There are 22,733 households in the District, which is about five percent of the total households in the Volta Region. The District has a household population of 116,684, which constituted 99.0 percent of the total district population. This gives an average household size of 5.1 persons per household.

Males head more than three out of every four households (76.2%). Twenty percent of the population in the households is heads, while 49.2 percent are their children. Spouses constitute 11.8 percent whereas other relatives form 6.9% of the household population.

Out of the total household population of 116,684 persons in the Nkwanta South District, only 2.1% live in a household structure that are made up of the head only. Majority (33.3%) of the household population live in extended household structures. In addition, quite a substantial percentage (32.6%) of the population lives in nucleated household structures.

Out of the population of 73,140 persons who are 12 years and older, 38,093 representing 52.1 percent are legitimately married. There is also a chunk of the population (37.3%) who have never been in any marital union with a few comparatively who are separated (1.5%), divorced (2.3%) and widowed (4.8%).

Out of 117,878 population of Nkwanta South District, Ghanaians by birth constitute 69.5% (81,887) of the population on the census night, Dual nationality was 16.7% (19,686) and Ghanaians by naturalization was 2.4% (3,010). About 13,295, representing 11.3% of the total population are non-Ghanaians including 10.7% for ECOWAS nationals, 0.4% for Africans other than ECOWAS and 0.1% for others.

Christianity (comprising of Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal/Charismatic and others) constituted 57.8% of the population, traditional belief (22.1%) and Islam (9.8%) are the two major religions. 10.3% of the population do not belong to any of the above three religions.

The population aged 11 years and older in Nkwanta South District in 2010 was 75,837. Out of this, 35,844 (47.3%) are illiterate while 39,993 (52.7%) are literate in at least one language. Out of 106,236 person's aged 3 years and older in Nkwanta South District, 62,982 representing 59.3% are in school or ever attended school. Out of the 62,982 persons, aged 3 years and older, 67.7% are attending school at the time of the census. There are more males in school (22,978) than females. There are slightly more than half (51.0%) of those in school being in primary while 22.1% attained only primary in the past.

9.2.3 Economic characteristics

Among the population age 15 years and older, 71.7 percent is economically active (employed and unemployed) while the economically inactive population (not employed, not seeking nor available for work) constitutes 28.3 percent. Out of the economically active population, 98.8 percent is employed while the unemployed (that is, those without work but are seeking and available for work) make up 1.7 percent.

The main occupation in Nkwanta South District is skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (71.2%), which is higher than the national figure of 41.7 percent and the regional 50.1 percent. This implies that the District economics is generally agrarian. There are also about 11.2 percent who are craft and related trade workers while 8.7 percent is engaged as service and sales workers.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing industries are the largest industrial sector, employing 71.1 percent of the economically active population 15 years and older. The other two major industries are manufacturing (9.7%), and wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (6.5%). 76.3 percent of the economically active population age 15 years and older are self-employed without employees, 12.6% are contributing family workers and 6.6 percent are employees.

The private informal sector is by far the largest employer of economically active persons in the District (93.8%), followed by public (government) sector (6.2%). Less than 1 percent of employees are in semi-public/parasatal NGOs or other international organization (0.3%)

9.2.4 Information Communication Technology (ICT)

Out of 73,140 persons aged 12 years and older in the District 15,544, representing 21.3 percent owned mobile phones. The proportion using the internet is even smaller (1.2%) of the population 12 years and older. Only 1.5 percent of households own a desktop or laptop computers.

9.2.5 Disability

There are 2,428 persons with some form of disability representing 2.1 percent of the total population of Nkwanta South District. The percentage of PWDs living in rural areas was 74.6 percent with the rest (25.4%) in urban localities. With over 74 percent of the total population of the District in rural areas, the results indicate a corresponding proportional share of PWDs by type of locality in the District. A total of 2,428 reported 3,074 disabilities yielding an average of 1.3 disabilities per person. That is, about 34.0 percent have more than one form of disability. There are 1,042 constituting 53.2 percent of persons with disability aged 15 years and older who are employed, while 0.9 percent are unemployed and 45.9 percent are not economically active.

9.2.6 Agriculture

The number of households engaged in agriculture in the District was 17,475 constituting 76.9 percent of the total number of households in the District. 90.9 percent of households in the rural areas are engaged in agriculture. Crop farming is the predominant agricultural activity (98.0%) engaged in by households in agriculture. Livestock rearing is engaged in by more than one-fifth (23.0%) of agricultural households in the District.

9.2.7 Housing conditions

There are 18,114 total stocks of houses in Nkwanta South District at the time of the Census. This constituted 4.5 percent of the total housing stock in Volta Region and 0.5 percent of the national housing stock. Out of this, 4,610 are in the urban areas while the rest, 13,504, are in the rural areas. The proportion of houses in rural areas (74.5%) is higher compared to urban areas (25.4%). The average number of households per house in the District was 1.3, which is slightly higher than the regional average of 1.2 and lower than the national figure of 1.6.

There are 18,114 numbers of houses in the District, which is about 4.5 percent of the total number of houses in the Volta Region. With a household population of 116,684, this gives an average population per house of 6.4.

There are 22,733 occupied dwelling units in the District. This constitutes 4.6 percent of total occupied dwelling units in the Volta Region and 0.4 percent of the national figure. More than two-thirds (66.3%) of occupied dwelling units is owned by household members. Relatives who are not household members own about Sixteen percent (15.5%) of occupied dwelling units. Other private individuals owned 15.1 percent of occupied dwelling units in the District.

Separate houses constitute 48.5 percent of all types of occupied dwelling units in Nkwanta South District while 42.2 percent are compound houses. More than half (54.9%) of occupied dwelling units in urban areas are compound houses (rooms) compared to 36.8 percent for rural occupied dwelling units. On the other hand, 54.5 percent of rural occupied dwelling units are separate houses while 34.7 percent was the corresponding figure for the urban areas.

Mud brick/Earth is the main construction material (88.2%) for the outer walls in Nkwanta South District. Cement blocks/concrete accounted for 9.6 percent in the District (24.1percent in urban areas and 3.4 percent in rural areas). One percent of dwellings in rural areas had their outer walls constructed with wood.

Cements/concretes is used to construct 83.6 percent of floor of occupied dwellings. In the rural areas, about one-fifth (20%) of occupied dwelling floors are constructed with earth/mud. Other type of dwelling units constituted less than two percent. Thirty-eight (37.7%) percent of all households sleep in one room, 30.4 percent in two rooms and 0.6 percent in eight rooms.

Electricity (main) is the leading source of lighting in the District (37.3%), followed by Kerosene lamps (35.8%) and flashlight/torch (25.1%). In the rural communities of the District, Kerosene lamp (45.0%) and flashlight (34.1%) are the main source of lighting with electricity (excluding private generator) as the third source. While in the urban areas, electricity (80.3%) including private generator is the main source of lighting for households.

The three main sources of energy for cooking according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census are firewood (72.8%), charcoal (21.1%), and gas (2.9%). In the rural areas, firewood is the predominant source of fuel energy for cooking (90.2%) while charcoal (56.0%) and firewood (32.6%) are the main sources of energy in the urban area.

In terms of cooking space use by households, 3.7 percent of households undertook no cooking, 35.7 percent had separate rooms for exclusive use of households, 24.0 percent used structure with roof but without walls and 17.4 percent use open spaces in compounds. The use of veranda (11.1%) and sharing of separate rooms with other households (5.6%) are also common.

Twenty nine percent of households use river/stream water as their main source of drinking water, while 47.1 percent use bore-hole/pump/tube well. In addition, 14.6 percent of households rely on pipe-borne outside dwelling unit and just a little over one percent depends on pipe-borne inside dwelling. About 14.6 percent depend on public tap/standpipe as their main source of drinking water. Public tap/Standpipe (36.3%) is the major source of drinking water for urban areas followed by Borehole/Pump/Tube Wells (28.7% and Pipe-borne outside dwelling (24.2%). Meanwhile, about 55.0 percent of rural communities depend on

borehole/pump/tube well as their main source of water for drinking while 28.1 percent depend on River/Stream.

The use of bore-hole/pump/tube well as the main source of water for other domestic use is 47.6 percent in rural. Less than one percent of households used harvested rainwater as the main source of domestic.

Interestingly, 47.7 percent of dwelling units had no toilet facilities whereas pit latrine (23.7%), public toilet (19.1%) and Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit (KVIP) Latrine (7.7 %) are the common used public places of convenience in the District.

The percentage of dwelling units with bathrooms exclusively used by household members is 31.9 percent (25.7% in urban areas and 34.5% in rural localities). Nearly one in four dwellings units (24.5%) had a separate bathroom shared with other non-household members. This percentage varied between urban (34.6%) and rural localities (20.0%). As at 2010, 19.1 percent shared an open cubicle as a bathroom with others in the compound. About 9.1 percent of dwelling units used open spaces around their buildings for bathing.

Public dumping sites (container and open space) accounts for 60.5 percent of the methods used in the District. Dumping indiscriminately is also very high (20.1%) and may serve as a breeding grounds for many kinds of communicable diseases in those areas.

Majority (57.1%) of households also mostly throws liquid waste onto the compound. An equally high percentage of households (29.6%) also dispose of their liquid waste by throwing it onto the streets outside which are all not hygienic enough. Less than two percent of the households in the District dispose of their solid waste through a sewerage system.

9.3 Policy Recommendation

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

The following recommendations are made based on the findings of the report:

9.3.1 Demographical characteristics

The proportion of the aged population is high and this is a group whose experiences could be tapped for national development. In view of this, programmes that will improve the well-being of the aged population should be enhanced. For example, care facilities for the aged in the communities should be provided. Policy options for this segment of the population will have to include enhancement of social support systems of various kinds, both formal and informal, as well as re-engagement of the elderly who are still capable of working. The national policy on the aged should also be vigorously pursued to ensure that the welfare of the elderly is enhanced, especially those who are not on formal pension schemes.

There is the need to reinvigorate family planning programmes in the District and to reinforce the reproductive health component. In addition, programmes that promote female education and women empowerment should be intensified.

The high age-dependency ratio brings with it the reduction in personal savings and investments possibilities. In addition, the high numbers of the youth population exerts increased pressure to expand education, health services and employment opportunities.

In addition, adolescent and young adult's reproductive patterns, education and training should be targeted at enhancing socio-economic development. Besides, adolescent and young adults are prone, among other things, to higher-risk sexual behaviour, leading to potential increases in prevalence of HIV/AIDS. As a result, these young people would need to be assisted to be creative and develop a high sense of positive work ethics and intensive sexual and reproductive health education need to be incorporated in district level policy planning.

Finally, more than one-third (74.4%) of the population are in rural areas. This has implications for provision of utilities such as safe drinking water, rural electrification and transportation. These facilities would have to be planned for the infrastructural development of the rural areas to avert the massive rural-urban drift.

The relatively high levels of child survivorship in the Districts may be the result of improvements in health facilities and healthcare deliveries such as the eradication of polio and other killer diseases among children in the District. However, there is still the need for maternal and child health services including family planning to be strengthened, especially in rural areas. In particular, the provision of more health facilities like the Community-Based Health Planning Services (CHPS) compounds in the rural areas should be vigorously pursued. In addition, effort should be made first to improve access to education and encouraging females to progress at least to the secondary school level. These measures will help to further reduce by two-thirds (by 2015) the under-five mortality as per the MDG target.

Given the current economic climate and the relatively peaceful nature of the District, we should expect the migration trend to continue. All effort must be made to create more jobs to prevent the situation where tension would rise as migrants and local people compete for the few jobs available. Every effort must therefore be made to ensure that the Savannah Accelerated Development Authority (SADA) project succeeds in the District.

9.3.2 Social characteristics

The marital status of heads of households is an important predictor of a wide range of socio-economic outcomes. In an ideal situation, the presence of the two parents is supposed to provide acceptable conditions for the upbringing of children, as the two individually and collectively provide socio-emotional, psychological and material environment, and support for members of the household. Efforts should therefore be intensified to encourage married couples to live together to provide these important factors to the family. Looking at the large household size of the District, it is important for some social intervention programmes to be targeted at the household. Some of these interventions include cash transfer to the extremely poor and the vulnerable, such as the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programme (LEAP) and the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) that reduces the burden of the poor.

Late entry into marital unions could be targeted for achieving lower fertility goals. As women spend more time schooling, the chances of entering to early marriages reduce, which then reduces their fertility potentials as well as changing high fertility intentions. To that extent, there is a need to provide more access to formal education by removing economic and spatial barriers. This is likely to have positive effects on fertility.

The fact that nearly three-quarters of the population is literate in at least one language should trigger policy makers to start thinking in terms of functional literacy, which is important for development, in that it facilitates easy dissemination of information based on the assurance

that people can receive simple instructions in a written form. There should be more effort in pushing the level of literacy further and to consciously capitalize on it to give development-related information to the people in simple language. Such information should come in the form of simple messages which should target functional groups such as farmers, fishermen, hairdressers, tailors/seamstresses, etc. If farmers, for example, can read simple instructions on agro-chemicals, they can apply them correctly without jeopardizing the health of consumers of farm produces.

Nkwanta South District is bounded to east by a Francophone country and one would expect that a significant proportion of the population in the District will be literate in French. At less than one percent, the level of literacy in French is low. There is the need to increase the level of literacy in French to deepen the relationship between our neighbours and us. The compulsory teaching of French at the basic level of education is a step in the right direction. However, it does not seem to have made any meaningful impact yet. The way forward is to intensify and encourage the teaching of French and Ghanaian languages in schools.

The proportion of people 6 years and older who never attended school in the District is still well above the national average. This calls for a special study to identify the challenges, which account for the low school participation rates in the District. Based on the outcome, there must be a mass education drive to sensitize the people about the importance of education. Existing government schools in the District from primary to secondary level should be upgraded to appreciable standards to match the standard in the established schools.

The 2010 PHC showed that over 80 percent of all those with some education in Nkwanta South District did not go beyond basic education. There is the need to have in place people with the relevant skills to be able to manage affairs. Effort must therefore be made to push the level of attainment at the secondary and tertiary levels further. In doing so, conscious effort must be made to bridge the gender gap at the higher levels of education.

There is evidence that universal attendance envisaged by the new education strategy at the pre-school level has not yet been achieved. That means some Ghanaian children still start primary school without the benefit of pre-school training. A programme must be initiated to try to achieve universal attendance at the pre-school level.

The observation that the current school attendance of females was almost the same as that of males in the early years of schooling but not at the higher levels, point to the disadvantage that females face at the older ages where they are equally needed. The situation is reflected in the decline in continuation rates from JHS to SHS and from SHS to the tertiary level. The results indicate that the Ministry of Education and parents must work together to ensure that high participation rates are achieved at all levels and that the levels among females at the lower levels of education are carried over into the secondary and higher levels of education. Implementing the policy would call for public and private partnership in the provision of facilities as well as scholarships and incentives to ensure that females stay in school. This must be done as part of an integrated programme, which includes intensifying education on adolescent reproductive and sexual health.

9.3.3 Economic characteristics

The problem of unemployment in the District is related to relatively low numbers of skilled people engaged in the middle-level and higher levels of the District's economy. There should be a conscious effort on the part of Government to improve the educational background of the workforce. There is need for government to give equal attention to secondary and higher

education as it does with basic education. People with high level training are needed to grow the District's economy.

There is the need to improve agricultural activities to provide adequate employment for the growing rural population. This may require the infusion of technology into agricultural production and improving the educational background of the agricultural workforce. Furthermore, the District should spearhead development of strategies aimed at processing agricultural produce into value-add products and packaged for the export market. The District must manage the unemployment among the youth with pragmatic policies such as apprenticeship and start-up capital for young entrepreneurs to reduce the proportion of unemployed youth still further.

The population in the District are employed predominantly in agriculture and related activities. The current SADA project should be given all the attention it deserves to make it become a growth sector for the transformation of the area.

Majority of the employed population are in the private informal sector. This people need to be identified and supported to be able to employ people who are first time job seekers thereby contributing to the steady growth of the District economy.

9.3.4 Information Communication Technology (ICT)

Efforts to extend mobile network coverage to rural communities of the District must continue. This could offer opportunities for government agencies, private companies and community organizations to disseminate important public information through that medium.

The low rate of usage of internet facilities in the District is worrying. This is one area where efforts are needed to bridge the gap by extending ICT facilities to underserved areas, particularly in the rural areas. To increase the use of internet, the government, especially the District Assembly and private organization, may need to set up internet centers in public places such as libraries and community centers. The use of internet, however, is closely linked with regular supply of electricity.

9.3.5 Disability

Access to education is key to national and personal development for all persons. Efforts must be made to improve the educational attainment of PWDs. These should include the establishment of special schools for children with disability, giving support services to persons with disabilities, for example, provision of hearing aid, braille and wheel chairs among others to PWDs which in turn will encourage them to attend school and participate fully in school activities. The Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETFund) and various Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs) could be sources of providing such support services for PWDs.

On educational attainment, government should consider building specialized schools with all the needed aids for PWDs and provide subsidies for parents whose children attend these schools. In addition, skill development training centres should be built and equipped by the District to train PWDs in various skills that will make them employable. This will help to reduce their vulnerability and enable them to live decent and quality lives.

The general well-being of the PWDs is dependent on the quality of living conditions as well as their health status. With PWDs sharing housing and other facilities with non-PWDs, improving the availability of services such as water supply and use of modern toilet facilities would also help to improve the quality of life of PWDs as well.

9.3.6 Agriculture

There is a general observation that the level of formal education and literacy among heads of agricultural households is very low as well as the other members engaged in farming activities in the District. As a result, there should be a concerted effort to improve the literacy level of agricultural and rural populations. The Non-formal adult education programme has stalled and this will need to be reinvigorated and targeted especially at rural populations.

According to the Ghana Living Standards Surveys, people involved in agriculture and rural communities are poorer than any other group (Ghana Statistical Service, 2007). Any policy to deal with poverty will need to target rural areas where the majority of the agricultural population resides. Any poverty reduction strategies should be economic activity specific.

In addition, the types of farming practices used by the people should be improved in order to ensure environmental sustainability.

9.3.7 Housing conditions

The results from the census provide aggregate picture of the housing and social amenities such as water, sanitation, electricity and other facilities. The observation is that in the Nkwanta South District, the housing and associated facilities are unreliable and of poor quality. Therefore, there will be the need for local administrations to enforce the minimum standards of house construction and the provision of basic facilities such as toilets in houses. There should be a process of providing facilities such as pipe borne water supply and sanitation services in new and emerging suburb in urban areas while modernizing and improving sanitation in old settlements.

Although rural electrification is improving in the District, it is important to continue to explore non-conventional sources of energy such as solar. There is the need for initiatives aimed at addressing the lighting needs of off-grid populations by making safe, affordable, durable, and environmentally sustainable lighting available to the people through solar and other forms of energy supply.

The proportion of the population with access to adequate and hygienic toilet facilities is low. Laws of sanitation should be enforced in the District on home ownership of clean toilets as well as maintaining clean public toilet facilities.

Water supply continues to be a challenge in the District. Communities in both urban and rural areas do not have adequate, reliable and clean water supply throughout the year. The Community Water and Sanitation Agency needs to be completely resourced to enable it to position itself properly to meet the water needs of the people.

Another important concern is the use of wood as the main source of cooking fuel for households. This certainly has damaging impact on the environment in the District. District planners need to devise strategies for households to cut down on use of wood and charcoal for cooking and encourage the use of gas as replacement.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	116,684	100.0	29,597	100.0	87,087	100.0
Nuclear family						
Head only	2,474	2.1	1,151	3.9	1,323	1.5
Household with head and a spouse only	1,152	1.0	346	1.2	806	0.9
Household with head and biological/ adopted children only	9,784	8.4	3,011	10.2	6,773	7.8
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	38,012	32.6	7,724	26.1	30,288	34.8
Extended family						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	38,885	33.3	6,368	21.5	32,517	37.3
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	3,887	3.3	1,636	5.5	2,251	2.6
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	4,669	4.0	1,830	6.2	2,839	3.3
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	9,854	8.4	3,567	12.1	6,287	7.2
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,515	1.3	931	3.1	584	0.7
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	6,452	5.5	3,033	10.2	3,419	3.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Sex/Disability type	Educational level attained										
	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	Middle/JSS/JHS	Sec./SSS/SHS	Voc./Tech./Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor 's degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Total	106,236	43,254	2,854	7,773	27,156	17,315	5,588	448	1,544	262	42
No disability	103,881	41,892	2,828	7,723	26,774	16,956	5,502	428	1,490	254	34
With a disability	2,355	1,362	26	50	382	359	86	20	54	8	8
Sight	815	457	8	12	110	161	26	7	25	2	7
Hearing	429	259	8	15	72	59	13	2	0	0	1
Speech	348	184	7	15	57	55	20	1	7	2	0
Physical	711	440	4	11	118	88	26	6	14	4	0
Intellectual	249	154	0	6	37	32	12	4	4	0	0
Emotional	243	146	3	3	33	35	11	5	7	0	0
Other	186	87	3	9	39	26	17	2	3	0	0
Male											
Total	52,646	18,089	1,522	3,849	13,958	9,896	3,715	284	1,074	225	34
No disability	51,426	17,477	1,508	3,828	13,740	9,663	3,652	272	1,040	217	29
With a disability	1,220	612	14	21	218	233	63	12	34	8	5
Sight	420	198	4	7	58	113	16	6	12	2	4
Hearing	197	104	2	5	42	35	6	2	0	0	1
Speech	185	86	2	2	37	36	15	0	5	2	0
Physical	354	196	1	3	65	52	20	2	11	4	0
Intellectual	129	74	0	1	26	20	4	0	4	0	0
Emotional	125	74	3	1	17	17	7	2	4	0	0
Other	99	38	3	4	26	14	11	0	3	0	0

Appendix Table A2: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education (cont'd)

Sex/Disability type	Educational level attained										
	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	Middle/JSS/JHS	Sec./SSS/SHS	Voc./Tech./Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Female											
Total	53,590	25,165	1,332	3,924	13,198	7,419	1,873	164	470	37	8
No disability	52,455	24,415	1,320	3,895	13,034	7,293	1,850	156	450	37	5
With a disability	1,135	750	12	29	164	126	23	8	20	0	3
Sight	395	259	4	5	52	48	10	1	13	0	3
Hearing	232	155	6	10	30	24	7	0	0	0	0
Speech	163	98	5	13	20	19	5	1	2	0	0
Physical	357	244	3	8	53	36	6	4	3	0	0
Intellectual	120	80	0	5	11	12	8	4	0	0	0
Emotional	118	72	0	2	16	18	4	3	3	0	0
Other	87	49	0	5	13	12	6	2	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged

Households/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	22,733	116,684	57,903	58,781	40,398	21,135	19,263
Households engaged in agricultural activities	17,475	97,627	48,994	48,633	40,398	21,135	19,263
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	17,122	95,958	48,205	47,753	39,606	20,742	18,864
Households engaged in crop farming	17,120	95,953	48,202	47,751	39,603	20,740	18,863
Households engaged in tree growing	85	484	243	241	195	106	89
Agro forestry (tree planting)	85	484	243	241	195	106	89
Alligator pepper	27	206	95	111	77	37	40
Apples	29	169	83	86	94	51	43
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	92	625	308	317	229	113	116
Avocado	10	59	32	27	22	11	11
Banana	150	848	451	397	384	202	182
Beans	716	4,950	2,509	2,441	2,037	1,035	1,002
Black pepper	12	82	39	43	41	22	19
Black berries	3	24	13	11	7	3	4
Cabbage	19	107	53	54	51	23	28
Carrot	7	28	13	15	10	5	5
Cashew	128	958	494	464	426	222	204
Cassava	14,412	81,566	40,989	40,577	33,529	17,485	16,044
Citronella	15	85	45	40	33	16	17
Citrus	42	272	149	123	105	55	50
Cloves	13	60	38	22	27	19	8
Cocoa	819	4,664	2,527	2,137	1,998	1,173	825
Coconut	49	227	131	96	101	60	41
Cocoyam	366	1,895	967	928	872	437	435
Cocoyam/taro (kooko)	30	121	58	63	78	41	37
Coffee	7	22	13	9	14	7	7
Cola	34	216	109	107	75	38	37
Cotton	10	62	32	30	32	18	14
Cucumber	72	502	241	261	177	82	95
Egg plant	6	23	12	11	13	5	8
Garlic	3	11	4	7	11	4	7
Garden eggs	130	714	326	388	307	151	156
Ginger	24	157	82	75	81	47	34
Groundnut	2,205	15,298	7,495	7,803	6,200	2,950	3,250
Guava	11	104	53	51	36	18	18
Kenaf	5	23	9	14	14	6	8
Lemon grass	12	72	27	45	26	12	14
Lettuce	2	12	8	4	4	2	2
Maize	8,823	51,638	26,053	25,585	21,360	11,056	10,304
Mango	28	177	96	81	56	28	28
Melon (agusi)	43	343	178	165	155	78	77
Millet	393	3,041	1,546	1,495	1,261	630	631
Mushroom	7	57	28	29	21	8	13
Nut meg	14	106	52	54	36	20	16
Oil palm	347	2,177	1,187	990	917	515	402
Okro	1,339	8,957	4,293	4,664	3,709	1,729	1,980
Onion	27	208	96	112	112	48	64

Table A3: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged (cont'd)

Households/type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pawpaw	36	264	113	151	120	54	66
Peas	18	110	51	59	63	32	31
Pepper	1,817	12,399	5,944	6,455	5,107	2,377	2,730
Pineapple	23	137	75	62	54	30	24
Plantain	592	3,172	1,638	1,534	1,513	821	692
Potatoes	65	504	244	260	173	81	92
Rice	713	4,373	2,192	2,181	1,846	987	859
Rubber	2	8	4	4	4	2	2
Sorghum	6	40	13	27	12	7	5
Soya beans	20	148	67	81	57	32	25
Sugarcane	12	53	31	22	20	8	12
Sun flower	1	8	5	3	4	2	2
Sweet pepper	3	17	11	6	9	4	5
Sweet potatoes	4	14	8	6	8	4	4
Tiger nut	14	72	32	40	36	17	19
Tobacco	6	35	17	18	18	9	9
Tomatoes	340	2,224	1,092	1,132	877	424	453
Water melon	37	196	94	102	63	39	24
Yam	10,116	61,796	31,514	30,282	25,253	13,671	11,582
Other (specify)	290	1,752	897	855	661	400	261

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Total	Sex		House holds	Houses
			Male	Female		
1	Nkwanta	23,513	11,347	12,166	5,462	3,481
2	Brewaniase	7,214	3,597	3,617	1,525	1,221
3	Bonakye	4,076	2,038	2,038	788	687
4	Ashiabre	3,460	1,727	1,733	494	378
5	Keri	3,299	1,654	1,645	666	426
6	Kecheibi	2,957	1,446	1,511	613	485
7	Pusupu	2,701	1,355	1,346	586	518
8	Odumase Adele	2,695	1,369	1,326	479	411
9	Nyambong	2,132	1,034	1,098	535	445
10	Ofosu	2,109	1,067	1,042	321	292
11	Bontibor	1,904	915	989	387	334
12	Tutukpene	1,698	780	918	439	383
13	Kabiti	1,696	835	861	350	359
14	Shiare	1,696	820	876	371	298
15	Alokpatsa	1,687	816	871	223	193
16	Kue	1,601	836	765	284	264
17	Chillinga	1,556	781	775	302	254
18	Nsuogya (Asodja)	1,419	716	703	229	179
19	Abrewankor	1,324	652	672	273	218
20	New Potripor (Abongo Akura)	1,315	707	608	206	155

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	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	Nkwanta	23,513	3,323	3,017	2,962	2,903	2,212	1,954	1,614	1,324	1,062	832	738	466	346	206	220	334
2	Brewaniase	7,214	1,049	965	934	750	571	535	480	404	393	302	225	148	119	57	92	190
3	Bonakye	4,076	697	637	476	408	341	314	239	203	140	165	133	76	62	48	45	92
4	Ashiabre	3,460	624	629	513	354	267	208	188	179	156	101	62	40	32	15	27	65
5	Keri	3,299	549	467	421	307	315	242	187	158	168	107	114	58	73	35	27	71
6	Kecheibi	2,957	503	433	360	267	201	214	187	183	142	123	90	64	53	40	28	69
7	Pusupu	2,701	384	421	365	239	162	157	165	139	129	124	126	62	54	31	50	93
8	Odumase Adele	2,695	547	427	351	171	176	205	208	154	135	80	72	32	44	18	27	48
9	Nyambong	2,132	329	273	237	190	217	181	171	103	111	58	89	42	30	21	16	64
10	Ofosu	2,109	335	348	306	246	161	149	112	100	89	81	58	32	25	16	23	28
11	Bontibor	1,904	341	268	199	154	148	130	116	124	100	85	87	40	32	33	14	33
12	Tutukpene	1,698	251	231	187	123	99	122	121	111	84	84	76	47	37	39	26	60
13	Kabiti	1,696	310	285	209	165	120	133	95	89	82	50	51	24	31	18	14	20
14	Shiare	1,696	299	250	205	144	116	109	121	81	69	60	48	37	57	23	32	45
15	Alokpatsa	1,687	324	283	236	150	117	133	83	83	69	46	45	16	32	15	16	39
16	Kue	1,601	316	262	203	105	84	89	93	67	113	64	78	15	50	15	22	25
17	Chillinga	1,556	275	233	171	126	134	102	120	89	77	48	63	18	39	10	18	33
18	Nsuogya (Asodja)	1,419	287	264	206	158	82	82	69	70	60	32	38	16	13	5	17	20
19	Abrewankor	1,324	185	199	182	149	82	106	67	61	57	56	40	34	17	18	16	55
20	New Potripur (Abongo Akura)	1,315	216	211	198	139	102	113	104	26	86	30	41	7	14	4	10	14

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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