



# 2010

## POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

### DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

---

### ADAKLU DISTRICT



Canada 

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

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

Copyright © 2014 Ghana Statistical Service

## **PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....</b>	<b>III</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES .....</b>	<b>VI</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES .....</b>	<b>VII</b>
<b>ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS .....</b>	<b>VIII</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 Physical Features .....	1
1.3 Political and Administrative Structure.....	3
1.4 Social Structure.....	3
1.5 Economy and Social Infrastructure.....	3
1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions.....	5
1.7 Organization of the Report.....	15
<b>CHAPTER TWO: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS .....</b>	<b>16</b>
2.1 Introduction.....	16
2.2 Population Size and Distribution .....	16
2.3 Age-Sex Structure.....	17
2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration.....	18
<b>CHAPTER THREE: SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS .....</b>	<b>25</b>
3.1 Introduction.....	25
3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship.....	25
3.3 Marital Status .....	26
3.4 Nationality.....	30
3.5 Religious Affiliation .....	31
3.6 Literacy and Education .....	31
<b>CHAPTER FOUR: ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS.....</b>	<b>36</b>
4.1 Introduction.....	36
4.2 Economic Activity Status .....	36
4.3 Occupation .....	39
4.4 Industry .....	39
4.5 Employment Status .....	41
4.6 Employment Sector.....	41
<b>CHAPTER FIVE: INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY .....</b>	<b>43</b>
5.1 Introduction.....	43
5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones.....	43
5.3 Use of Internet.....	44
5.4 Household ownership of computers.....	44
<b>CHAPTER SIX: DISABILITY .....</b>	<b>45</b>
6.1 Introduction.....	45
6.2 Population with Disability .....	45
6.3 Type of Disability .....	46
6.4 Distribution by type of locality .....	46

6.5.	Disability and Economic Activity.....	46
6.6.	Disability and Education.....	47
<b>CHAPTER SEVEN: AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES.....</b>		<b>49</b>
7.1	Introduction.....	49
7.2	Household in Agriculture.....	49
7.3	Types of Livestock and other Animals Reared.....	50
<b>CHAPTER EIGHT: HOUSING CONDITION.....</b>		<b>52</b>
8.1	Introduction.....	52
8.2	Housing stock.....	52
8.3	Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements.....	53
8.4	Construction materials .....	54
8.5	Room occupancy.....	56
8.6	Access to Utilities and Household Facilities .....	56
8.7	Main Source of Water for Drinking and other Domestic use .....	58
8.8	Toilet and Bathing Facilities.....	59
8.9	Method of Waste Disposal.....	60
<b>CHAPTER NINE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY</b>		
<b>IMPLICATIONS.....</b>		<b>62</b>
9.1	Introduction.....	62
9.2	Summary of Findings.....	62
9.3	Conclusion .....	63
9.4	Policy Implications and Recommendations.....	63
<b>REFERENCES.....</b>		<b>65</b>
<b>APPENDICES .....</b>		<b>66</b>
<b>LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS .....</b>		<b>68</b>

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Population by Age, Sex and type of locality .....	17
Table 2.2: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district	19
Table 2.3: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child .....	20
Table 2.4: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district .....	22
Table 2.5: Cause of death by district .....	23
Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants.....	24
Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality.....	25
Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex .....	26
Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex.....	26
Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status.....	27
Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education .....	29
Table 3.6: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status ..	30
Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex.....	31
Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex .....	31
Table 3.9: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status.....	32
Table 3.10: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex ..	35
Table 4.1: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex .....	37
Table 4.2: Economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age .....	38
Table 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex.....	39
Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by Industry and Sex .....	40
Table 4.5: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex .....	41
Table 4.6: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex.....	42
Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, and sex .....	43
Table 5.2: Households having desktop/laptop computers by sex of head .....	44
Table 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex.....	45
Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex..	47
Table 6.3: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education .....	48
Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality.....	50
Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and other animals and keepers.....	51
Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households by type of locality .....	52
Table 8.2: Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality ..	53
Table 8.3: Ownership status of dwelling units by sex of household head and type .....	54
of locality .....	54
Table 8.4: Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality ...	54
Table 8.5: Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality ....	55
Table 8.6: Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality.....	55
Table 8.7: Household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit .....	56
Table 8.8: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality .....	57
Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households .....	58

Table 8.10: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes .....	59
Table 8.11: Bathing facility and toilet facilities used by household.....	60
Table 8.12: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality .....	61
Table A1: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities.....	66
Table A2: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities.....	67

## **LIST OF FIGURES**

Figure 1.1: Map of Adaklu District.....	2
Figure 2.1: Population Pyramid showing the age-sex structure of Adaklu District .....	18
Figure 2.2: Reported age-specific death rates by sex, 2010 .....	21
Figure 3.1: School attendance by sex .....	34
Figure 7.1: Percentage of households engaged in Agriculture .....	49

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CEB	:	Children Ever Born
CERSGIS	:	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Survey
CHPS	:	Community Health Based Planning Services
CIDA	:	Canadian International Development Agency
CS	:	Children Surviving
CWIQ	:	Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire
DANIDA	:	Danish International Development Agency
DFID	:	Department for International Development
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
GPRTU	:	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GPS	:	Global Positioning System
GSDP	:	Ghana Statistics Development Plan
GSS	:	Ghana Statistical Service
HIV	:	Human Immune Virus
ICT	:	Information Communication Technology
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
LISGIS	:	Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services
MDGs	:	Millennium Development Goals
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
PAS	:	Population Analysis Spreadsheet
PES	:	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC	:	Population and Housing Census
PPP	:	Public-Private Partnerships
PWDs	:	Persons with disabilities
SHS	:	Senior High School
SMAM	:	Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
SSS	:	Senior Secondary School
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

# 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 Adaklu District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 36,391 representing 1.7 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 49.0 percent and females represent 51.0 percent. The localities in the district are completely rural with no urban settlements. This implies that no locality in the District has a population of up to 5,000 persons.

The district has a sex ratio of 95.7 males per 100 females. The population of the district is youthful with 36.4 percent below 15 years and older, depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (7.6%) who are 60 years and older. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 72.1.

## Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district is 2.4 births per woman. The General Fertility Rate is 71 births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 18 births per 1,000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 11.1 deaths per 1,000 population. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 9.9 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 90.1 percent of deaths in the district. About 68.6 percent of migrants living in Adaklu district were born elsewhere in the region, while almost 14.7 percent were born elsewhere in another region.

## Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 35,960 with a total number of 6,089 households. The average household size in the district is almost six. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household population accounting for 45.6 percent. Spouses form about 8.6 percent. Members of nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 24.8 percent of the household population in the district.

## Marital status

About 43.2 percent of the population aged 12 years and older is married. Three out of every five persons aged between 30 and 64 years are married. Among the married, 25.5 percent had no education while 7.4 percent of the never married have never been to school. More than three quarters of the married population (82.2%) are employed, 1.7 percent are unemployed

and 16.1 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (65.2%) are economically not active.

### **Nationality**

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 77.9 percent. Ghanaians who are of dual nationality account for 14.6 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 4.8 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 2.7 percent.

### **Literacy and education**

Of the population 11 years and older, 80.5 percent are literate and 19.5 percent are not-literate. The proportion of not-literate females (24.1%) is higher than that of males (14.7 %). Sixty-nine percent (69.0%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population 3 years and older (33,952) in the district, 19.0 percent has never attended school, 41.1 percent are currently attending school and 40.0 percent have attended school in the past.

### **Economic Activity Status**

About 67 percent of the population aged 15 years and older is economically active while 33.3 percent is economically not active. Of the economically active population, 95.4 percent is employed while 4.6 are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger proportion is in full time education (55.1%), 20.6 performed household duties and 4.7 percent are disabled or too sick to work.

### **Occupation**

Of the employed population 15 years and older, about 63.1 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 12.6 percent in service and sales, 14.6 percent in craft and related trade, and 3.4 percent are engaged as professionals.

### **Employment status and sector**

Of the population 15 years and older 77.7 percent are self-employed without employees, 10.9 percent are contributing family workers, 1.0 percent are casual workers and 1.0 percent are domestic employees (house helps). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 93.9 percent of the population followed by the public sector (3.6%).

### **Information Communication Technology**

Of the population 12 years and older (25,675), 29.8 percent own mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 34.7 percent of the total male population while 25.2 percent of the female population (13,165) own mobile phones. About one percent (1.1%) of the population 12 years and older, used internet facilities in the district. Only 72 households representing 1.2 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

### **Disability**

About 2.4 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is lower (2.3%) than the females (2.6%). The various types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotional. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 44.9 percent followed by physical disability (34.2%).

## **Agriculture**

Eighty two percent of households in the district are engage in agriculture. Most households in the district (96.5%) are engaged in crop farming. A small proportion of households (0.1%) are engaged in fish farming. Poultry (chicken) is the most dominant livestock farming activity in the district.

## **Housing**

The housing stock of Adaklu District is 5,629 representing 1.4 percent of the total number of houses in the Volta Region. The average number of persons per house is 6.5.

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

Separate houses account for 63.8 percent of the occupied dwelling units while compound houses form 25.0 percent. About seventy five percent of dwelling units (74.7%) are owned by a household member. Only 0.6 percent of dwelling units are owned by public or government.

### ***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 accounting for 59.3 percent while cement block/concrete constitute 36.1 percent. Metal sheet is the main roofing material (72.5%) for dwelling units in the District. Thatch/palm leaf or raffia is used as roofing material for 23.5 percent of dwelling units. Cement/concrete (74.7%) and earth/mud (23.4%) are mainly used for floors of dwelling units in the District.

### ***Room occupancy***

About a third (35.4%) of households occupies one sleeping room. Thirty four percent of households occupy two sleeping rooms. Majority of ten or more member households occupy two (31.5%) and three (26.7%) sleeping rooms.

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

The two main sources of lighting for households in dwelling units in the District are electricity (mains) (46.9%) and kerosene lamp (45.1%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the District is wood (81.5%). Charcoal is used by 12.4 percent of households while 3.0 percent use gas. The main sources of household drinking water are bore-hole/pump/tube well (29.7%), river/stream (25.1%), dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal (15.9%) and public tap/standpipe (14.0%).

One in every three households (36.0%) use pit latrine while 27.4 percent use bush/field and 27.3 percent use public toilet. About 35 percent of households have bathroom for exclusive use while 17.6 percent use open space around house for bathing.

### ***Waste disposal***

The most common method of solid waste disposal by households is public dump in the open space (47.5%). Some households dump solid waste indiscriminately (17.3%) while other households disposed of solid waste by burning (13.3%). A high proportion of households (55.6%) disposed of liquid waste by throwing onto the compound of dwelling units.

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background**

Adaklu District is one of the 46 newly created Districts in Ghana in 2012 and one of the Seven (7) newly created Districts in the Volta Region. It was carved out of the former Adaklu-Anyigbe District now Agotime-Ziope District and was established by Legislative Instrument (LI 2085) of 2012. Its administrative capital is at Adaklu-Waya which is geographically positioned in the centre of the District. It was inaugurated on 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2012 as part of efforts to deepen the decentralization process and to bring development to the doorstep of the people of Adaklu and its environs.

### **1.2 Physical Features**

#### **1.2.1 Location and Size**

The District is located on Longitudes 06°41'1"N and 6.68361°N and Latitudes 00°20'1"E and 0.33361°E. It shares boundaries to the east with Ho-West, North-Tongu District to the south, Agotime-Ziope District to the north and to the east with Akatsi-North District. The District covers a total land area of 800.8sqkm.

#### **1.2.2 Relief and Drainage**

The District is characterized by hills, mountains, lowland and generally rather undulating landscape. The very high areas are around the Adaklu scarp which rises to heights of 305 metres above sea level. A prominent feature in the District is the Adaklu Mountain located between Adaklu-Aboadi, Adaklu-Helekpe and Adaklu-Tsrefe. The general drainage system of the District is dominated by rivers like Awator, Tordze, Todzoto, Dawa, Kalakpa and other streamlets like Kpoduekpodue, and Anfoe. Other rivers include Kplikpa, Fortsihlui. The rivers do not provide all year round water supply to the communities they serve even though they present potential sources of surface water which can be treated and distributed for household consumption and other uses. During the dry season, the water levels reduce and some dry up completely.

#### **1.2.3 Geology and Soil**

Adaklu District is underlain with two major geological formations namely the forest soil (forest ochrosols, lethosols and intergrades found in the Adaklu Mountains area), savannah soil (heavy clay soil). The savannah soils are suitable for the cultivation of crops like maize, yam, cassava, groundnuts, cowpea, sorghum and a variety of vegetables. Some areas are also good for oil palm cultivation.

**Figure 1.1: Map of Adaklu District**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

#### **1.2.4 Climate**

The District has a very good temperature that supports plant growth. Food crops such as maize, sweet potato, tomatoes, yam, cassava and groundnut do well under this climatic condition. Generally the mean monthly temperature ranges between 22°C and 32°C. However, average temperature during the dry season rises so high that except for irrigation in river valleys, food crop cultivation is hampered. The rainfall pattern in the District is characterized by two rainy seasons commonly referred to as the major and minor seasons. The major season starts from mid-March to July while the minor from August to November. The dry season is characterized by the dry north-east trade winds, extends from December to February in the District. This period is dominated by rampant bushfires posing threat to both life and property. The mean annual rainfall of the District ranges between 20.1mm and 192mm. The highest rainfall occurs in June and has mean value of 192mm while the lowest rainfall is in December recording 20.1mm.

#### **1.2.5 Vegetation**

The major vegetation cover in the District is savannah woodland. However, few areas, mostly Adaklu-Aboadi and the river banks of Kalakpa and Awator have semi-deciduous forest. There are also strands of borassius species (Agorti) used for construction works. The borassius palm serves as economic tree for most people.

### **1.3 Political and Administrative Structure**

The political head of the District Assembly is the District Chief Executive. The District Coordinating Director is the Head of the District Administration. The General Assembly consists of Nineteen (19) Assembly members made up of Thirteen (13) elected members and Five (5) Government appointees and One Member of Parliament representing the Adaklu Constituency. The District has One (1) Sub-district structure located at Adaklu-Tsrefe.

### **1.4 Social Structure**

#### **1.4.1 Traditional Administration**

Traditionally, Adaklu has three traditional divisions namely Aboadi, Goefe and Helekpe. The Aboadi division is the paramountcy which serves as the traditional head and Goefe is the division where the linguist for the paramountcy is selected while Helekpe division serves as the warlord or in modern terms the Military / Security division of the Paramountcy. The District has one Paramount Chief currently at Abuadi and other sub-chiefs who assist in the promotion of peace and stability in the District.

#### **1.4.2 Festivals**

The people of Adaklu celebrate the Glidzi festival every January to remember the death of their ancestors during their escape from Nortsie, their ancestral home.

### **1.5 Economy and Social Infrastructure**

#### **1.5.1 Agriculture**

The most dominant economic activity in the District is agriculture which employs about 78 percent of the labour force. The District is well known in the Region for the production of cereals and legumes such as maize, cowpea, groundnut, rice and tubers including cassava, sweet potatoes and vegetables (i.e. tomatoes, garden eggs, pepper, okro, etc). Livestock

rearing plays an important role in the lives of the people as the District is endowed with large livestock populations of cattle, sheep, goats, poultry and others. There exists abundant land for large scale crop farming and livestock rearing. About 30 percent of agricultural land available in the District is used by livestock farmers as pasture for animals. If properly harnessed and developed, job opportunities would be created for the youth in the district.

### **1.5.2 Trade & Commerce**

This sector is least developed and characterized by petty trading mostly of household consumables. Items traded include foodstuffs, clothing, charcoal and fuel wood. All other items need to be imported but the poor nature of the roads makes this quite difficult.

### **1.5.3 Tourism Sector**

This sector holds a potential for the District development. Important tourist attractions include the Adaklu Mountain with beautiful sceneries and caves harbouring tropical wild animals including bats, different breeds of monkeys, etc. Also some feasibility studies have been done with the aim of developing the mountain for the purpose of paragliding. This, when implemented, could transform the District into a major tourism destination in the Region. Another attraction is the Kalakpa Forest in which the District has a stake. It is a game reserve of reputation capable of improving the fortunes of the District if well developed. There is also a Cemetery for German Allied Missionaries at Adaklu-Waya.

### **1.5.4 Education**

Education is one of the most important sectors of the District. The District has both public and private educational institutions. Though the District cannot boast of any tertiary institutions, its strategic location has provided the proximity to such facilities located at Ho, Amedzorfe and Akatsi. The sector is divided into five circuits namely: Ablonu, Abuadi, Ahunda, Kalakpa and Waya circuits. Inadequate teaching staff is an issue of concern in the District. With the increasing enrolment due to the School Feeding Programme, Distribution of Free Exercise and Textbooks as well as Free School Uniforms at the basic level, the number of teachers particularly the trained must be motivated to stay in the District. There is the need for the District Assembly to ameliorate the situation by attracting trained teachers into the District to enhance quality education.

### **1.5.5 Health**

Health is one of the major sectors of the District economy. Health service provision is mainly by the Government through Ghana Health Service and supported by the Christian Health Association of Ghana. The District lacks a Hospital as such health services are delivered at facilities located at Adaklu-Helekpe H/C, Adaklu-Waya H/C, Sofa Clinic (CHAG), Ahunda H/C, Torda CHPS zone, Ahunda CHPS zone and Kordiabe CHPS zone. There are also uncompleted CHPS compounds at Kpeleho and Kordiabe. The District epidemiological profile shows a concurrent significant prevalence of diseases including Malaria, Upper Respiratory Tract Infections, Intestinal Worms, Diarrhoea and Rheumatism/Joint Pains.

### **1.5.6 Transportation**

The Transport sector in the District is poorly developed. The common means of transport in the district is the use of motor cycles. Although the communities within the District are well linked and connected with feeder roads most of these roads are un-engineered. The total road network in the District is about 123.1km. This is categorized into Highways, consisting of the



Ho-Adidome Highway, and Feeder Roads including engineered, partially engineered and un-engineered roads. Vehicular movement within the District is largely witnessed during market days of key communities such as Adaklu-Waya. However, communities along the Ho-Adidome Highway do receive the services of commercial vehicles that ply the road on their way to major towns along the highway.

### **1.5.7 Water and Sanitation**

The District capital lacks access to potable water delivery. Potable water coverage in the District is very low. Adaklu-Anfoe and Ahunda are the only communities with mechanized water systems which are even inadequate to meet the current population demand. There are also few communities with boreholes. Sanitation coverage in the District is also low. This situation is likely to be improved following acquisition of sanitation equipment by the Assembly. The District through collaboration with landlords in the District has acquired a final Disposal site for waste management in the District.

### **1.5.8 Telecommunication**

Even though one can access a number of mobile telecommunication networks namely Vodafone, MTN, Tigo, Expresso and Airtel, the quality of these network services are poor due partly from interference by Togo cell (from the neighbouring Country-Republic of Togo) and weak signals from the available networks. This situation needs to be corrected by the various network operators as they attempt to improve the quality of their services nationwide.

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

### **1.6.1 Introduction**

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

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

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

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

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

## **Census secretariat and committees**

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

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

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

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

## **Selection of Census topics**

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

Some topics that were not considered core by the UN recommendations but which were found to be of great interest and importance to Ghana and were, therefore, included in the

2010 PHC are religion, ethnicity, employment sector and place of work, agricultural activity, as well as housing topics, such as, type of dwelling, materials for outer wall, floor and roof, tenure/holding arrangement, number of sleeping rooms, cooking fuel, cooking space and Information Communication Technology (ICT).

### **Census mapping**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **1.6.3 Census Enumeration**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions**

### **Introduction**

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

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

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

### **Region**

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

### **District**

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

### **Locality**

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

## **Population**

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

## **Household**

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

## **Head of Household**

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

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

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

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

## **Age**

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

## **Nationality**

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

## **Ethnicity**

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

## **Birthplace**

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

## **Duration of Residence**

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

## **Religion**

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

## **Marital Status**

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



## **Literacy**

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

## **Education**

### ***School Attendance***

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

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

### ***Level of Education***

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

## **Activity Status**

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

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

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

## **Occupation**

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

before becoming unemployed. If a person was engaged in more than one occupation, only the main one was considered.

### **Industry**

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

### **Employment Status**

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

### **Employment Sector**

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

### **Disability**

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

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

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

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

### **Fertility**

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

### **Mortality**

Mortality refers to all deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the Census Night. The report presents information on deaths due to accidents, violence,

homicide and suicide. In addition, data were collected on pregnancy-related deaths of females 12-54 years.

### **Agriculture**

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

### **Housing Conditions and Facilities**

The UN recommended definition of a house as “a structurally separate and independent place of abode such that a person or group of persons can isolate themselves from the hazards of climate such as storms and the sun” was adopted. The definition, therefore, covered any type of shelter used as living quarters, such as separate houses, semi-detached houses, flats/apartments, compound houses, huts, tents, kiosks and containers. Living quarters or dwelling units refer to a specific area or space occupied by a particular household and therefore need not necessarily be the same as the house of which the dwelling unit may be a part.

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

## **1.7 Organization of the Report**

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

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

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

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

# **CHAPTER TWO**

## **DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

### **2.1 Introduction**

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 infrastructure such as schools, hospitals/clinics and housing. Fertility, mortality and migration are the three components of population change that determine the size, age-sex composition and distribution of the population at a particular point in time. Data on these three components are critical for planning the overall socio-economic development of the District. This chapter presents information of the population size and distribution, age-sex structure, migration, fertility, and mortality patterns in the District.

### **2.2 Population Size and Distribution**

#### **2.2.1 Population Size**

Table 2.1 presents information on population distribution, sex ratio, age-sex structure and dependency ratio. The Table shows that the total population of the District is 36,391 with 17,800 males representing 49.0 percent and 18,591 females representing 51.0 percent. This means that there are more females than males in the District.

#### **2.2.2 Population Distribution**

Table 2.1 further shows that the District is wholly rural in nature with no urban locality. This means that by Statistical Service classification no locality in the District has a population of up to 5,000 persons.

#### **2.2.3 Sex Ratio**

The sex composition of a population is influenced largely by the sex ratio at birth (ratio of male births to female births) as well as sex differences in death rates and migration. The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio for the District is 95.7 males per 100 females. This means that for every 100 females in the population there are about 96 males. The sex ratio is higher for males from age 0 to 24 years and progressively reduces from age 25 to 64 years (Table 2.1).

#### **2.2.4 Age-Dependency Ratio**

The dependency ratio is one of the key indicators of socio-economic development. The age-dependency ratio is the ratio of the dependent-age population (those under age 15 and ages 65 and older) to the working-age population (15 to 64 years). 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 population. Table 2.1 presents the dependency ratios for both sexes in the District. The District dependency ratio is about 72 dependents (children and the aged) for every 100 working age group compared to the regional average of 81 dependents (child and old age) for every 100 working age group. This

implies that every 100 persons in the working age group have 72 persons in the dependent ages to support in the district. The dependency ratio is higher for males (73.3) than for females (71.0).

## 2.3 Age-Sex Structure

The age structure and sex composition of the population of the District follow the regional and national pattern. The age structure is broad at the base and reduces gradually in the succeeding age groups until the population becomes relatively small at the top.

Table 2.1 again depicts the age-sex structure of the population in the District. This age structure is the result of past fertility, mortality and migration in the District. It is in the form of a pyramid, with broad base of the younger population and a narrow apex of the older population. With increasing age, the age-sex structure looks slightly thinner for the males than for the females, indicating that at older ages, the proportion of males is lower than that of females. There are more females than males for all age groups in the District except for 10-14 and 15-19 age groups. The Table also shows that high proportion of the population in the District are found in 0-19 year age group indicating that the population in the District has the potential to grow for a considerable number of years. This has implications for the economic development of the District.

**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
	Total	Percent					
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,391</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17,800</b>	<b>18,591</b>	<b>95.7</b>	-	<b>36,391</b>
0 – 4	4,339	11.9	2,136	2,203	97.0	-	4,339
5 – 9	4,492	12.3	2,190	2,302	95.1	-	4,492
10 – 14	4,427	12.2	2,292	2,135	107.4	-	4,427
15 – 19	4,094	11.3	2,089	2,005	104.2	-	4,094
20 – 24	3,713	10.2	1,848	1,865	99.1	-	3,713
25 – 29	3,004	8.3	1,415	1,589	89.0	-	3,004
30 – 34	2,330	6.4	1,134	1,196	94.8	-	2,330
35 – 39	1,994	5.5	912	1,082	84.3	-	1,994
40 – 44	1,660	4.6	827	833	99.3	-	1,660
45 – 49	1,475	4.1	694	781	88.9	-	1,475
50 – 54	1,309	3.6	621	688	90.3	-	1,309
55 – 59	787	2.2	387	400	96.8	-	787
60 – 64	780	2.1	347	433	80.1	-	780
65 – 69	466	1.3	234	232	100.9	-	466
70 – 74	592	1.6	245	347	70.6	-	592
75 – 79	328	0.9	173	155	111.6	-	328
80 – 84	304	0.8	130	174	74.7	-	304
85+	297	0.8	126	171	73.7	-	297
<b>Total</b>	36,391	100.0	17,800	18,591	95.7	-	36,391
0-14	13,258	36.4	6,618	6,640	99.7	-	13,258
15-64	21,146	58.1	10,274	10,872	94.5	-	21,146
65+	1,987	5.5	908	1,079	84.2	-	1,987
<b>Age-dependency ratio</b>	<b>72.1</b>		<b>73.3</b>	<b>71.0</b>		-	<b>72.1</b>

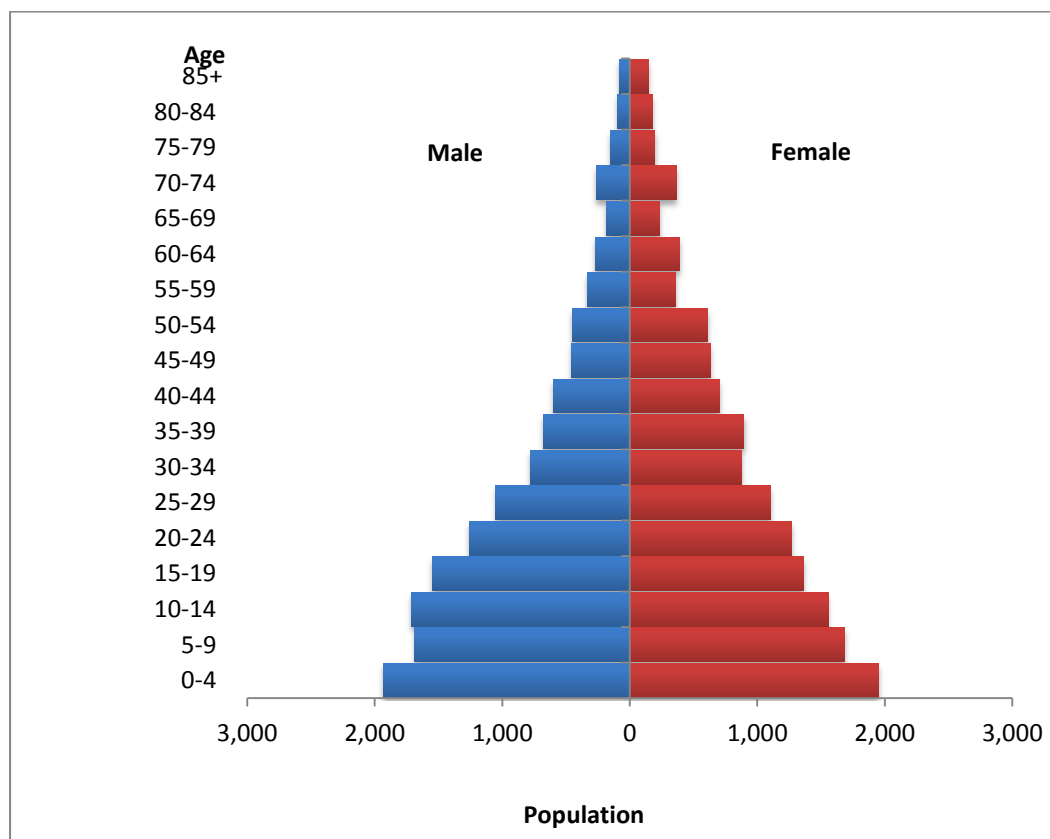
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## Population Pyramid

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age-sex composition of a population and its shape is influenced by the levels of fertility, mortality, migration and 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.

Figure 2.1 depicts the age-sex structure of the population of the District. It is in the form of a pyramid, with broad base of the younger population and a narrow apex of persons in the older ages. With increasing age, the age-sex structure looks slightly thinner for the males than for the females, indicating that in older ages, the proportion of males is smaller than that of females.

**Figure 2.1: Population pyramid**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are principal determinants of population growth (or its inverse) at a particular point in time. Data on these three components are critical for planning the overall socio-economic development of the District. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she ended childbearing if she was to pass through all her child bearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. Crude birth rate indicates the number of live births per

1,000 population in a given year. General Fertility Rate is the number of live births per 1,000 women ages 15-49 in a given year.

#### 2.4.1 Fertility

A measure of fertility is a determinant of the size and structure of the population. Information on fertility in the District is therefore, critical for the management of the population for socio-economic development. Table 2.2 shows the female population 15-49 years. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the District is 2.4 children per woman aged 15-49, which is lower than the regional rate of 3.4. This means that a woman living in the District would have, on average, about 2.4 children by the end of her reproductive period if the current age-specific fertility rates continue to prevail. Adaklu District has a crude birth rate of 18.3. The District has a general fertility rate of 71 live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years which is lower than regional rate of 99.2. The crude birth rate in Adaklu district is 18 live births per 1,000 population.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All 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	87.1	21.9
Hohoe Municipal	167,016	42,220	4,052	3.3	96	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	121.4	28
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
<b>Adaklu</b>	<b>36,391</b>	<b>9,351</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>18.3</b>
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
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

## 2.4.2 Children ever born and surviving

Table 2.3 depicts females 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child. It is observed that 12 children were ever born to females 12-14 years in the District and out of that all survived. The Table also reveals that the total number of children ever born to females 12 years and older was 33,425 out of which 29,864 representing 89.3 percent of children survived. The highest number of children ever born (3,971) belongs to women in the age group 35-39 years out of which 93.1 percent of the children survived.

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

Age	Number of Females	Children ever born			Children surviving			
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Percent	Male	Female
All ages	13,165	33,425	16,370	17,055	29,864	89.3	14,489	15,375
12 - 14	1,214	12	6	6	12	100	6	6
15 - 19	2,005	186	84	102	170	91.4	74	96
20 - 24	1,865	1,297	635	662	1,217	93.8	580	637
25 - 29	1,589	2,629	1,285	1,344	2,436	92.7	1,163	1,273
30 - 34	1,196	3,308	1,625	1,683	3,076	93	1,497	1,579
35 - 39	1,082	3,971	1,976	1,995	3,700	93.2	1,839	1,861
40 - 44	833	3,767	1,852	1,915	3,501	92.9	1,690	1,811
45 - 49	781	3,890	1,909	1,981	3,552	91.3	1,734	1,818
50 - 54	688	3,628	1,736	1,892	3,233	89.1	1,533	1,700
55 - 59	400	2,254	1,092	1,162	1,984	88	961	1,023
60 +	1,512	8,483	4,170	4,313	6,983	82.3	3,412	3,571

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.4.3 Mortality

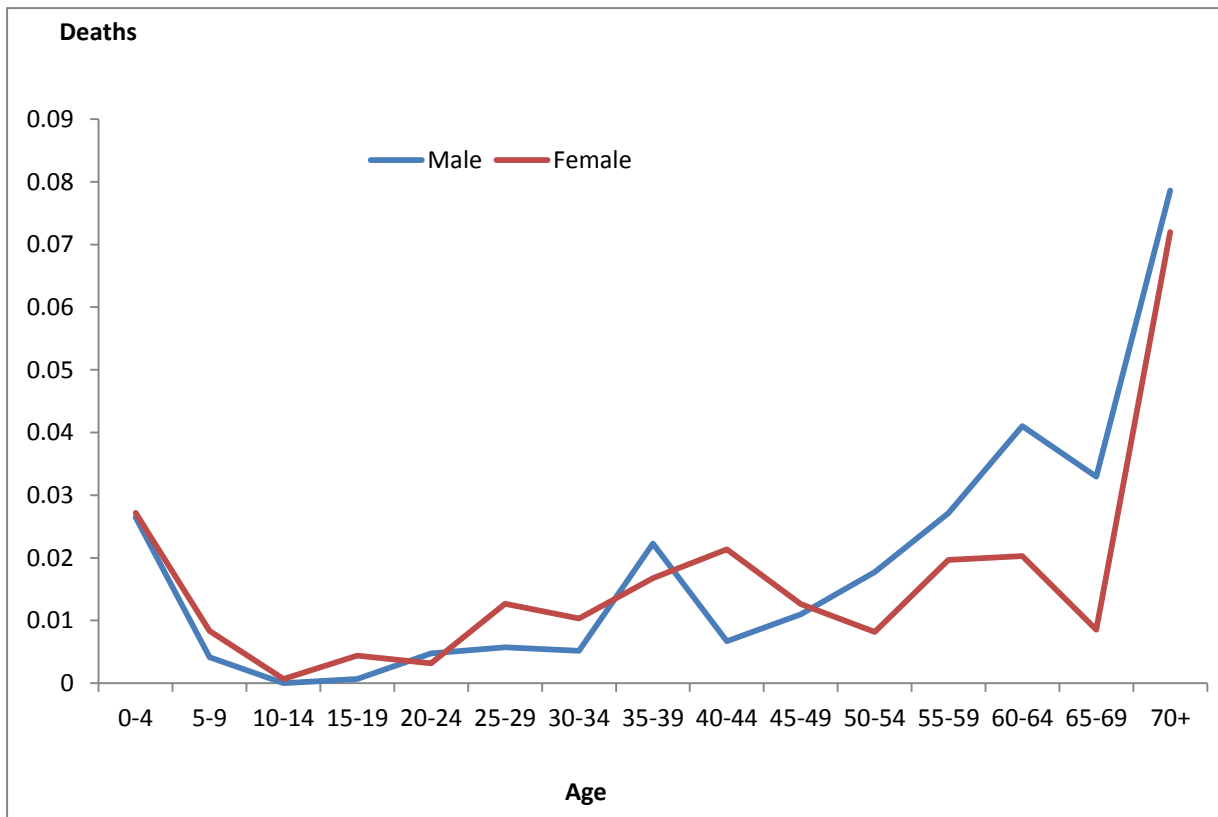
Data on mortality provide an indication of the health status of the population as well as a measure of the living conditions of the people. Mortality rate is a measure of the number of deaths in a population per unit of time.

### 2.4.4 Age-specific death rates

Death rates are calculated for specific age group in order to compare mortality at different ages or at the same age over time. Figure 2.2 presents the reported age specific death rate (ASDR) in the District. The age specific death rate among females is slightly higher than for males among age groups 0-19 years and 25-34 years whereas the rates are higher among males in age groups 49-70 years and older.



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



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 2.4.5 Crude death rate

Death rate is the ratio of total deaths to total population in a specified community or area over a specified period of time. The crude death rate is often expressed as the number of deaths per 1,000 population in a given year. The reported household death in the District is 404 and the crude death rate is 11.1 deaths per 1,000 population in the year preceding the census (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
<b>Adaklu</b>	<b>36,391</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>11.1</b>
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

#### 2.4.6 Causes of death

Table 2.5 presents the cause of death by district in the Volta Region. Out of a total of 404 deaths recorded in the Adaklu District, 9.9 percent are due to accident or violence or homicide or suicide whiles 90.1 percent are due to all other causes such as natural deaths.

**Table 2.5: Cause of death by district**

District	Total household deaths	Death due to			
		Accident/ violence/ homicide /suicide		All other causes	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Districts	18,596	2,060	11.1	16,536	88.9
South Tongu	1,025	162	15.8	863	84.2
Keta Municipal	1,819	271	14.9	1,548	85.1
Ketu South	1,160	145	12.5	1,015	87.5
Ketu North	908	73	8	835	92
Akatsi	1,013	102	10.1	911	89.9
Central Tongu	590	116	19.7	474	80.3
<b>Adaklu</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>90.1</b>
Ho Municipal	1,468	167	11.4	1,301	88.6
South Dayi	495	36	7.3	459	92.7
Kpando Municipal	478	65	13.6	413	86.4
Hohoe Municipal	1,458	136	9.3	1,322	90.7
Biakoye	414	34	8.2	380	91.8
Jasikan	568	62	10.9	506	89.1
Kadjebi	521	48	9.2	473	90.8
Krachi East	717	66	9.2	651	90.8
Krachi West	174	32	18.4	142	81.6
Nkwanta South	568	46	8.1	522	91.9
Nkwanta North	383	33	8.6	350	91.4
North Tongu	742	97	13.1	645	86.9
Akatsi North	450	23	5.1	427	94.9
Agotime Ziope	165	16	9.7	149	90.3
Ho West	1,181	118	10	1,063	90
Afadzato South	927	60	6.5	867	93.5
North Dayi	512	47	9.2	465	90.8
Krachi Nchumuru	456	65	14.3	391	85.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 2.4.7 Migration

Table 2.6 presents information on birthplace by duration of residence of migrants in Adaklu district. Out of 5,420 are migrants in the district, 68.6 percent were born elsewhere in the Volta region, 14.8 percent was born elsewhere in another region and 16.6 percent were born outside Ghana. Migrants from the Upper East Region are the least (0.3%) in the District. The data shows that 20.2 percent of the migrants have been in the District for 20 years or more and about 31 percent have been in the District for 1-4 years. Sixteen percent have lived in the District for between 5 to 9 years.

**Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants**

Birthplace	Number	Percent	Duration of residence (%)				
			Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	5,420	100.0	15.3	30.9	15.9	17.7	20.2
Born elsewhere in the region	3,716	68.6	14.8	29.2	16.1	17.2	22.7
Born elsewhere in another region:							
Western	89	1.6	30.3	40.4	5.6	10.1	13.5
Central	39	0.7	38.5	38.5	2.6	7.7	12.8
Greater Accra	203	3.7	23.2	35.5	14.8	11.3	15.3
Volta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern	208	3.8	17.3	49.5	10.1	8.2	14.9
Ashanti	76	1.4	25	30.3	17.1	11.8	15.8
Brong Ahafo	68	1.3	7.4	67.6	20.6	2.9	1.5
Northern	79	1.5	6.3	24.1	26.6	17.7	25.3
Upper East	17	0.3	11.8	29.4	5.9	47.1	5.9
Upper west	23	0.4	4.3	0	0	43.5	52.2
Outside Ghana	902	16.6	13.6	30.2	17.1	24.9	14.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER THREE

## SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on analysis of data on household structure, size and composition in the District. Households are reflections of the social structure, in that living arrangements are largely influenced by such socio-cultural factors as marriage, family type and kinship systems existing in a particular society.

### 3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship

#### 3.2.1 Household Size

Household size provides important information to policy makers and planners with regard to allocating resources for social services such as shelter, health and education. Household size refers to the total number of persons in a household irrespective of age, sex, or relationship status. The total household population in the District is 35,960. The District has 6,089 households with an average of 1.1 households per house. The average household size is 5.9 persons per house which higher than the regional average of 4.3 (Table 3.1).

**Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality**

Categories	Total				
	country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,086,567	35,960	-	35,960
Number of households	5,467,054	495,600	6,089	-	6,089
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.1	-	1.1
Average household size	4.5	4.3	5.9	-	5.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 3.2.2 Household composition

A “household” is defined as consisting of a person or a group of persons who live together in the same house and have a common catering arrangement as one unit and in addition look up to one person as the household head. 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. It is rather the person who all members of the household recognize as their head, regardless of age and sex.

Table 3.2 presents household population by composition and sex. There are a total of 35,960 people who live in households in 2010. Child (son/daughter) constitutes 45.6 percent while household heads constitute 16.9 percent of household population in the District. In terms of sex differentials, it is observed that children constitute the largest proportion of household population for both sexes. The proportion of male household population who are heads of households (24.1%) is higher than the proportion of female household population who are household heads (10.1%) in the District.

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

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	35,960	100.0	17,585	100.0	18,375	100.0
Head	6,089	16.9	4,236	24.1	1,853	10.1
Spouse (wife/husband)	3,107	8.6	153	0.9	2,954	16.1
Child (son/daughter)	16,413	45.6	8,191	46.6	8,222	44.7
Parent/Parent in-law	332	0.9	50	0.3	282	1.5
Son/Daughter in-law	227	0.6	87	0.5	140	0.8
Grandchild	3,193	8.9	1,590	9.0	1,603	8.7
Brother/Sister	2,814	7.8	1,465	8.3	1,349	7.3
Step child	321	0.9	165	0.9	156	0.8
Adopted/Foster child	288	0.8	130	0.7	158	0.9
Other relative	2,872	8.0	1,347	7.7	1,525	8.3
Non-relative	304	0.8	171	1.0	133	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.2.3 Household structure

Household structure is defined as classification of ties of affiliation of persons who constitute households. Table 3.3 shows the distribution of household population by structure and sex in Adaklu District. Members of Extended (Head/spouse(s), children, Head's relatives) household structure constitutes the highest proportion of household population (29.7%), while Head and a spouse only constitute the lowest proportion of household population (0.7%).

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

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	35,960	100.0	17,585	100.0	18,375	100.0
Head only	604	1.7	413	2.3	191	1.0
Head and a spouse only	262	0.7	131	0.7	131	0.7
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	8,929	24.8	4,556	25.9	4,373	23.8
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	10,679	29.7	5,283	30.0	5,396	29.4
Extended + non relatives	641	1.8	341	1.9	300	1.6
Head spouse(s) and other composition	967	2.7	504	2.9	463	2.5
Single parent Nuclear	2,984	8.3	1,316	7.5	1,668	9.1
Single parent Extended	7,729	21.5	3,430	19.5	4,299	23.4
Single parent Extended + non relative	398	1.1	190	1.1	208	1.1
Head and other composition but no spouse	2,767	7.7	1,421	8.1	1,346	7.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3 Marital Status

The 2010 Census classified “marital status” into never married, living together/consensual union, married, separated, divorced and widowed. The definition of marriage includes persons in any of the following types of marriages: civil, traditional and common law/consensual.

### 3.3.1 Marital Status, by sex and age-group

In many societies in Ghana, males are more likely to delay marriage than females. Nonetheless, more widespread education has extended the age at marriage for females. Table 3.4 shows persons 12 years and older by sex, age group and marital status. Out of a total of 25,675 being persons 12 years and older in Adaklu district, 42.5 percent have never married, 43.2 percent are married, 4.5 percent are widowed and 2.2 percent are divorced. Nine out of every ten persons in age groups 12-14 and 15-19 have never married and this goes to suggest that, persons in these age categories might be in full time education as is expected for them. However, 4.6 percent of persons in age group 12-14 years are married when they are supposed to be in school. A higher proportion of females in age group 35-39 are married (77.6.4%) compared to their male counterparts (72.1%) in the same age group. There are also substantially more females in age group of 65 years and older who are widowed (51.8%) and divorced (7.0%) than males (10.7% and 5.3% respectively).

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	25,675	100.0	42.5	3.9	43.2	3.6	2.2	4.5
10 - 14	2,542	100.0	94.9	0.5	4.6	0	0	0
15 - 19	4,094	100.0	90.9	1.5	6.9	0.4	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	3,713	100.0	69.1	5.3	22.9	1.9	0.6	0.2
25 - 29	3,004	100.0	43.1	7.2	45	3.4	0.9	0.4
30 - 34	2,330	100.0	20.2	6.5	66.1	4.7	1.9	0.6
35 - 39	1,994	100.0	7.9	6.8	75.1	6.5	2.4	1.3
40 - 44	1,660	100.0	5.1	4.3	78.9	6.3	3.2	2.3
45 - 49	1,475	100.0	3.3	3.7	78.1	6.5	4.8	3.7
50 - 54	1,309	100.0	2.4	3	74.5	6.3	5.8	8.1
55 - 59	787	100.0	1.3	2.5	70.8	7.2	6.7	11.4
60 - 64	780	100.0	2.7	1.3	63.3	8.1	4.2	20.4
65+	1,987	100.0	4.9	1.8	48.7	5.4	6.2	33
<b>Male</b>								
Total	12,510	100.0	49.6	3.5	40.9	2.7	1.9	1.3
10 - 14	1,328	100.0	95.6	0.5	3.9	0	0	0
15 - 19	2,089	100.0	94.2	0.5	5	0.2	0.1	0
20 - 24	1,848	100.0	83.1	3.4	12.4	0.8	0.3	0
25 - 29	1,415	100.0	57.4	5.6	34.1	2.2	0.6	0.1
30 - 34	1,134	100.0	28.6	6.5	59.5	3	2.1	0.3
35 - 39	912	100.0	11.3	7.3	72.1	5.8	2.4	1
40 - 44	827	100.0	7.3	5.3	78.2	6.2	2.8	0.2
45 - 49	694	100.0	5	5	79.5	4.6	4.6	1.2
50 - 54	621	100.0	3.7	3.2	80.8	3.9	5.5	2.9
55 - 59	387	100.0	2.3	2.3	78.8	7.2	7	2.3
60 - 64	347	100.0	1.7	1.7	82.1	5.2	3.5	5.8
65+	908	100.0	7	2.6	68.8	5.5	5.3	10.7

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
<b>Female</b>								
Total	13,165	100.0	35.8	4.3	45.4	4.5	2.4	7.6
10-14	1,214	100.0	94.2	0.5	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	2,005	100.0	87.4	2.5	9.0	0.7	0.2	0.2
20 - 24	1,865	100.0	55.3	7.2	33.4	2.9	0.9	0.3
25 - 29	1,589	100.0	30.4	8.6	54.8	4.4	1.1	0.6
30 - 34	1,196	100.0	12.3	6.4	72.4	6.4	1.7	0.8
35 - 39	1,082	100.0	5.1	6.4	77.6	7.0	2.3	1.6
40 - 44	833	100.0	2.9	3.2	79.5	6.4	3.6	4.4
45 - 49	781	100.0	1.7	2.4	76.8	8.2	5.0	5.9
50 - 54	688	100.0	1.2	2.8	68.8	8.4	6.1	12.8
55 - 59	400	100.0	0.3	2.8	63.0	7.3	6.5	20.3
60 - 64	433	100.0	3.5	0.9	48.3	10.4	4.8	32.1
65+	1,079	100.0	3.1	1.1	31.7	5.3	7.0	51.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3.2 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.5 shows the marital status and level of education attained by population 12 years and older. The Table indicates that across all the marital status categories, the proportion of those with basic education is higher in both males and females. For the never married category, 68.1 percent attained basic education while 18.8 percent had secondary education and less than one percent (0.9%) had attained tertiary education.

A higher proportion of males in informal/consensual union/living together (73.7%) had basic education, 8.7 percent had attained secondary level and 0.2 percent had attained tertiary education. The proportion of married males with no education is lower (21.0%) than the proportion of married females without education (29.2%).



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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic <sup>1</sup>	Secondary <sup>2</sup>	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma <sup>3</sup>	Tertiary <sup>4</sup>
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	25,675	100.0	19.7	63.5	11.8	1.5	2.7	0.7
Never married	10,916	100.0	7.4	68.1	18.8	1.9	2.9	0.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,003	100.0	19.0	72.3	6.3	0.6	1.7	0.1
Married	11,099	100.0	25.5	62.2	7.3	1.5	2.9	0.7
Separated	936	100.0	30.9	57.7	7.2	0.6	3.0	0.6
Divorced	556	100.0	36.9	55.6	4.5	1.4	1.3	0.4
Widowed	1,165	100.0	64.5	33.0	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.0
<b>Male</b>								
Total	12,510	100.0	14.8	64.9	13.8	1.8	3.6	1.1
Never married	6,209	100.0	8.1	67.0	18.9	1.9	3.2	1.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	437	100.0	13.7	73.7	8.7	0.7	3.0	0.2
Married	5,117	100.0	21.0	62.2	9.2	1.8	4.4	1.5
Separated	340	100.0	23.5	62.1	9.4	1.2	3.5	0.3
Divorced	239	100.0	26.4	65.3	5.9	2.5	0.0	0.0
Widowed	168	100.0	39.3	57.1	3.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
<b>Female</b>								
Total	13,165	100.0	24.5	62.1	9.8	1.3	1.9	0.4
Never married	4,707	100.0	6.5	69.6	18.7	1.8	2.6	0.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	566	100.0	23.1	71.2	4.4	0.5	0.7	0.0
Married	5,982	100.0	29.2	62.3	5.6	1.2	1.6	0.1
Separated	596	100.0	35.1	55.2	5.9	0.3	2.7	0.8
Divorced	317	100.0	44.8	48.3	3.5	0.6	2.2	0.6
Widowed	997	100.0	68.7	29.0	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

<sup>1</sup>Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS

<sup>2</sup>Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary

<sup>3</sup>Post Middle/ Sec. Cert./Diploma: Teacher training/ College of education, Agric, Nursing, University Diploma, HND, etc

<sup>4</sup>Tertiary: Bachelor's Degree and Post Graduate or higher

### 3.3.3 Marital status and economic activity status

Table 3.6 shows persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status in the District. Out of the total population 12 years and older (25,675), 59.0 percent are employed, 2.8 percent are unemployed and the economically not active is 38.2 percent. About thirty-one percent (30.5%) of never married population is employed, and 65.2 percent are economically not active. A little over eighty percent of the married population are employed, 1.7 percent is unemployed and 16.1 percent are economically not active. Out of the divorced population (556), 82.4 percent are employed, 0.7 percent is unemployed, and 16.9 percent are economically not active. About sixty-eight percent (57.9%) of the widowed population (1,165) are employed, 0.4 percent is unemployed and 41.7 percent are economically not active.

Almost sixty percent (59.6%) of the male population are employed, 2.9 percent are unemployed and 35.7 percent are economically not active; while 58.5 percent of the female

population is employed, 2.7 percent are unemployed and 38.8 percent are economically not active. Out of the male never married population 88.8 percent are employed, 11.2 percent are unemployed and 61.5 percent are economically not active. Thirty-four percent of the male never married population are employed, 4.3 percent are unemployed and 61.5 percent are economically not active. It can also be seen that 79.5 percent of the female married population are employed, 1.9 percent are unemployed and 18.6 percent are economically not active. While 85.4 percent of male married population are employed, 1.5 percent are unemployed and 13.2 percent are economically not active.

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	25,675	100.0	15,157	59	712	2.8	9,806	38.2
Never married	10,916	100.0	3,330	30.5	468	4.3	7,118	65.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,003	100.0	861	85.8	22	2.2	120	12
Married	11,099	100.0	9,122	82.2	192	1.7	1,785	16.1
Separated	936	100.0	712	76.1	21	2.2	203	21.7
Divorced	556	100.0	458	82.4	4	0.7	94	16.9
Widowed	1,165	100.0	674	57.9	5	0.4	486	41.7
<b>Male</b>								
Total	12,510	100.0	7,461	59.6	357	2.9	4,692	37.5
Never married	6,209	100.0	2,123	34.2	267	4.3	3,819	61.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	437	100.0	386	88.3	8	1.8	43	9.8
Married	5,117	100.0	4,368	85.4	76	1.5	673	13.2
Separated	340	100.0	269	79.1	5	1.5	66	19.4
Divorced	239	100.0	208	87	-	-	31	13
Widowed	168	100.0	107	63.7	1	0.6	60	35.7
<b>Female</b>								
Total	13,165	100.0	7,696	58.5	355	2.7	5,114	38.8
Never married	4,707	100.0	1,207	25.6	201	4.3	3,299	70.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	566	100.0	475	83.9	14	2.5	77	13.6
Married	5,982	100.0	4,754	79.5	116	1.9	1,112	18.6
Separated	596	100.0	443	74.3	16	2.7	137	23
Divorced	317	100.0	250	78.9	4	1.3	63	19.9
Widowed	997	100.0	567	56.9	4	0.4	426	42.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.4 Nationality

Table 3.7 represents the total population in Adaklu District by nationality. Nearly all the population (97.3%) living in the District are Ghanaians comprising Ghanaian by birth (77.9%), dual nationality (14.6%) and Ghanaian by naturalization (4.8%). Non Ghanaians in the District are 2.7% of the total population. The Table further shows that, female Ghanaian

population (97.8%) is slightly higher than the male Ghanaian population of 96.8 percent in the District.

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

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	36,391	100.0	17,800	100.0	18,591	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	28,360	77.9	13,796	77.5	14,564	78.3
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	5,321	14.6	2,575	14.5	2,746	14.8
Ghanaian by naturalisation	1,733	4.8	855	4.8	878	4.7
ECOWAS	941	2.6	555	3.1	386	2.1
African other than ECOWAS	20	0.1	12	0.1	8	0.0
Other	16	0.0	7	0.0	9	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows population by religion and sex in Adaklu District. About 14 percent of the population are Catholics, 37.2 percent are Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.), 22.7 percent are Pentecostal / Charismatic and other Christians constitute 10.3 percent of the total population. The Table reveals that Christians (Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal and Other Christians) constitute 84.2% which forms the majority followed by those who practice Islamic religion with 10.6 percent while traditionalists make up 2.8 percent. Those who practice no religion are 1.9 percent of the total population in the District. The population of the male Traditionalist is more (3.1%) than their female population of 2.5 percent.

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

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	36,391	100.0	17,800	100.0	18,591	100.0
No religion	707	1.9	455	2.6	252	1.4
Catholic	4,985	13.7	2,409	13.5	2,576	13.9
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	13,532	37.2	6,525	36.7	7,007	37.7
Pentecostal/Charismatic	8,277	22.7	3,903	21.9	4,374	23.5
Other Christian	3,755	10.3	1,836	10.3	1,919	10.3
Islam	3,862	10.6	1,988	11.2	1,874	10.1
Traditionalist	1,017	2.8	551	3.1	466	2.5
Other	256	0.7	133	0.7	123	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.6 Literacy and Education

Education is essential for the development of the requisite human resources needed for accelerated socio-economic development of society. In the 2010 census, literacy was defined as the ability to read and write a simple statement with understanding. It is an indicator of the extent to which societal knowledge can be transmitted from generation to generation in written form. Thus, literacy is important for the development of the individual and society. The 2010 Population and Housing Census collected information from persons aged 11 years and older on literacy in three languages; Ghanaian languages, English (the official language), and French.

### 3.6.1 Literacy

Table 3.9 shows population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status in Adaklu District. The total literate population is 21,233 and non-literates are 5,141. Out of the literate population, 6.3 percent are literate in English only, Ghanaian language only (23.1%), and English and Ghanaian language (69.0%). Among the age groups a higher proportion of those who can speak English only are persons in 11-14 year age group (11.3%). Only 0.3 percent of persons in this age group (11-14) are literate in English and French. Almost three out of every five persons in each age group are literate in English and French.

The Table further shows that, 6.1 percent of the male population are literate in English only, 20.1 percent are literate in Ghanaian language only while 70.6 percent are literate in English and Ghanaian language. The female proportion in age group 11-24 who are literate in English only are more than their male counterparts. For persons who are literate in Ghanaian language only, the female proportions are more than the males in all the age categories.

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

Sex/Age group	None (Not literate)	Literate						
		Number	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	5,141	21,233	100.0	6.3	23.1	69.0	0.5	1.1
11-14	225	3,016	100.0	11.3	26.1	61.3	0.3	1.0
15-19	291	3,803	100.0	7.3	16.6	74.8	0.5	0.8
20-24	350	3,363	100.0	4.9	15.9	77.4	0.4	1.4
25-29	377	2,627	100.0	6.5	21.4	69.9	0.8	1.4
30-34	448	1,882	100.0	5.7	24.2	68.3	1.0	0.9
35-39	409	1,585	100.0	4.2	29.6	64.8	0.3	1.1
40-44	431	1,229	100.0	4.9	28.0	65.2	0.5	1.5
45-49	386	1,089	100.0	3.9	28.5	65.9	0.3	1.4
50-54	440	869	100.0	3.5	27.8	66.5	0.6	1.6
55-59	265	522	100.0	4.6	29.1	64.8	0.2	1.3
60-64	339	441	100.0	3.4	29.5	66.4	0.2	0.5
65+	1,180	807	100.0	4.8	34.4	59.5	0.1	1.1
<b>Male</b>								
Total	1,886	10,959	100.0	6.1	20.1	71.6	0.6	1.7
11-14	129	1,534	100.0	10.2	25.9	61.9	0.5	1.6
15-19	155	1,934	100.0	7.0	17.2	74.2	0.6	1.0
20-24	137	1,711	100.0	4.5	11.8	81.4	0.5	1.8
25-29	152	1,263	100.0	7.0	16.4	74.0	0.6	1.9
30-34	190	944	100.0	5.5	20.4	71.3	1.6	1.2
35-39	128	784	100.0	4.7	24.1	68.9	0.5	1.8
40-44	173	654	100.0	5.7	22.3	69.0	0.5	2.6
45-49	118	576	100.0	3.6	26.4	68.1	0.0	1.9
50-54	137	484	100.0	3.5	16.9	76.0	0.6	2.9
55-59	79	308	100.0	4.5	23.7	69.2	0.3	2.3
60-64	99	248	100.0	2.0	21.8	75.0	0.4	0.8
65+	389	519	100.0	5.2	33.1	60.1	0.0	1.5

**Table 3.9: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status (cont'd)**

Sex/Age group	None (Not literate)	Literate						
		Number	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
<b>Female</b>								
Total	3,255	10,274	100.0	6.5	26.2	66.2	0.4	0.6
11-14	96	1,482	100.0	12.4	26.2	60.8	0.1	0.4
15-19	136	1,869	100.0	7.5	16.1	75.4	0.5	0.5
20-24	213	1,652	100.0	5.3	20.1	73.2	0.4	1.1
25-29	225	1,364	100.0	6.1	26	66.1	0.9	1
30-34	258	938	100.0	5.9	28	65.2	0.3	0.5
35-39	281	801	100.0	3.7	35	60.8	0.1	0.4
40-44	258	575	100.0	4	34.4	60.9	0.5	0.2
45-49	268	513	100.0	4.3	30.8	63.5	0.6	0.8
50-54	303	385	100.0	3.4	41.6	54.5	0.5	0
55-59	186	214	100.0	4.7	36.9	58.4	0	0
60-64	240	193	100.0	5.2	39.4	55.4	0	0
65+	791	288	100.0	4.2	36.8	58.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

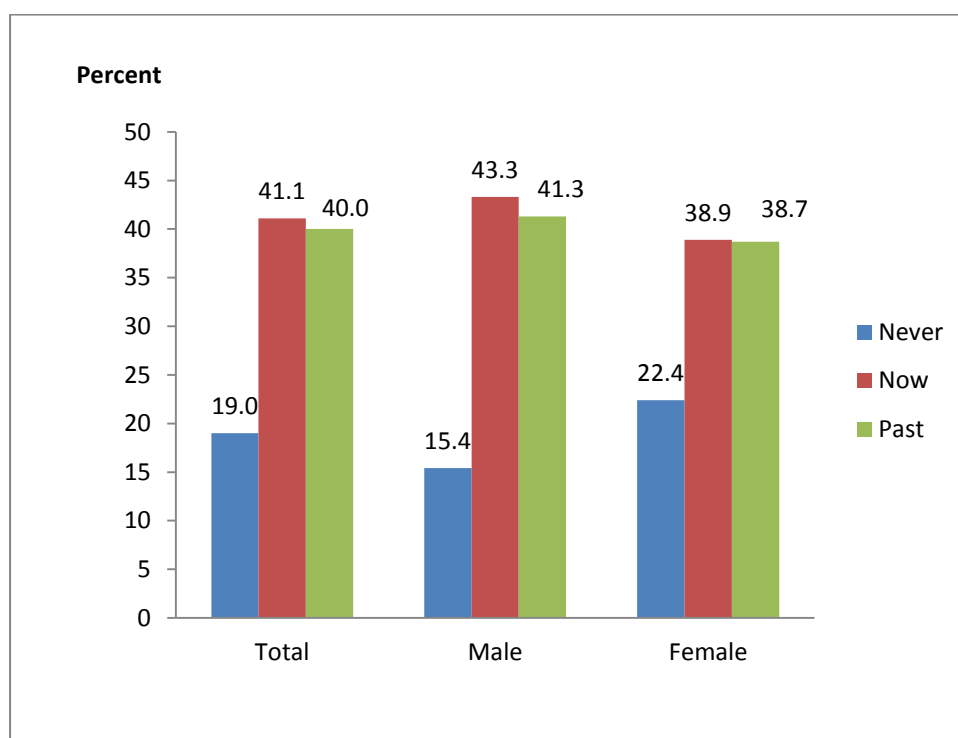
### 3.6.2 Education

#### *School Attendance*

Current school attendance represents the human resource potential of the country. For this reason, data on the population currently attending educational institutions is important for human resource planning to sustain improvements to socio-economic conditions in the country. Again, information on past school attendance provides an indication of formal schooling in society. In a society where few people have attended formal school in the past, there will be few people with the requisite knowledge and skills needed for social and economic development.

Out of a total population of 33,952 persons, 3 years and older in Adaklu District, 19.0 percent have never been to school, 41.1 percent are currently in school while 40.0 percent have attended school in the past (Figure 3.1). The female (22.4%) population who has never attended school is higher than their male (15.4%) counterparts. For the population which is attending school now, the male proportion (43.3%) is higher than the female (38.9%). Two out of every five males attended school in the past while for females it is three out of every ten.

**Figure 3.1: School attendance by sex**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### ***Level of Education***

Table 3.10 shows population 3 years and older in Adaklu District by level of education, school attendance disaggregated by sex. The Table shows that 13,939 of the population 3 years and older are currently attending school. More than a third (46.2%) of this number is in primary school, 20.5 percent in JSS/JHS and 13.4 percent in kindergarten. A very small proportion (1.2%) are currently attending vocational/technical/commercial school, 0.5 percent and 1.9 percent are currently attending post middle/secondary certificate and tertiary respectively. The female population currently in primary school (47.2%) is higher than male population currently in primary school (45.3%).

There are 13,575 persons 3 years and older who have attended school in the past of which more than half (50.5%) are male and 49.5 percent are female on the one hand. On the one hand, the percentages of females who have attended primary (26.2%), JSS/JHS (36.1%) in the past are higher than males. On the other hand, the proportions of males who have attended Middle school (30.7%), SSS/SHS (8.6%), Secondary (4.1%), vocational/technical/commercial (1.9%) and post middle/secondary (2.3%) in the past are more than females.

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	13,939	100.0	7,181	100.0	6,758	100.0	13,575	100.0	6,858	100.0	6,717	100.0
Nursery	707	5.1	342	4.8	365	5.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kindergarten	1,863	13.4	891	12.4	972	14.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	6,444	46.2	3,256	45.3	3,188	47.2	3,058	22.5	1,301	19.0	1,757	26.2
JSS/JHS	2,856	20.5	1,535	21.4	1,321	19.5	4,493	33.1	2,070	30.2	2,423	36.1
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	3,785	27.9	2,106	30.7	1,679	25.0
SSS/SHS	1,557	11.2	862	12.0	695	10.3	1,077	7.9	592	8.6	485	7.2
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	392	2.9	278	4.1	114	1.7
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	166	1.2	96	1.3	70	1.0	229	1.7	128	1.9	101	1.5
Post middle/secondary certificate	76	0.5	41	0.6	35	0.5	246	1.8	156	2.3	90	1.3
Tertiary	270	1.9	158	2.2	112	1.7	295	2.2	227	3.3		0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

The economic and social development of any country is dependent on the quality and quantity of its productive resources, of which labour is paramount. This chapter presents information on the economic activity status of the population, by age and sex of the employed population, occupation, employment status and sector.

#### **4.2 Economic Activity Status**

Economic activity status refers to the economic or non-economic activity of respondents during the seven days preceding the census night. The economic activity status of all persons in the Adaklu District aged 15 years and older is presented in Table 4.1. Two-thirds (66.7%) of persons aged 15 years and older in the District are economically active while a third (33.3%) of the working age population are economically not active. Among the economically active population, the vast majority (95.4%) are employed while 4.6 percent are not employed. About 94 percent (93.5%) of those who are employed work while 6.1 percent do not work but have jobs to go back to. The remaining 0.4 percent does voluntary work without pay.

Eighty four percent of unemployed persons are seeking work for the first time and available for work while the remaining 16.0 percent have worked before and are seeking work. Slightly more than fifty percent (55.1%) of the economically not active population are into full time education, 20.6 percent do home duties (household chores) while 10.5 percent are too old/young to work. In terms of the sex distribution, there is not much disparity between the economically active males (67.7%) and females (65.8%), likewise the economically not active males (32.3%) and females (34.2%) in the District. The proportion of economically not active females who are too young or old (13.3%) to work is almost twice the proportion of corresponding males (7.3%).



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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	23,133	<b>100.0</b>	11,182	<b>100.0</b>	11,951	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Economically active</b>	15,437	<b>66.7</b>	<b>7,569</b>	<b>67.7</b>	7,868	<b>65.8</b>
<b>Employed</b>	14,729	<b>95.4</b>	<b>7,216</b>	95.3	7,513	95.5
<i>Worked</i>	13,771	93.5	6,738	93.4	7,033	93.6
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	900	6.1	450	6.2	450	6.0
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	58	0.4	28	0.4	30	0.4
<b>Unemployed</b>	708	<b>4.6</b>	353	<b>4.7</b>	355	<b>4.5</b>
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	113	16.0	50	14.2	63	17.7
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	595	84.0	303	85.8	292	82.3
<b>Economically not active</b>	7,696	<b>33.3</b>	3,613	<b>32.3</b>	4,083	<b>34.2</b>
Did home duties (household chore)	1,585	20.6	454	12.6	1,131	27.7
Full time education	4,239	55.1	2,319	64.2	1,920	47.0
Pensioner/Retired	112	1.5	78	2.2	34	0.8
Disabled/Sick	360	4.7	180	5.0	180	4.4
Too old/young	809	10.5	264	7.3	545	13.3
Other	591	7.7	318	8.8	273	6.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### **Economic Activity Status and Age**

The distribution of the population 15 years and older by sex and age according to their economic activity status in Adaklu District is shown in Table 4.2. About sixty-four percent (63.7%) of the population are employed while 3.1 percent and 33.3 percent are unemployed and economically not active respectively. Employment is relatively low among the age groups 15-19 years and 20-24 years. Among these age groups, 23.4 percent and 46.2 percent respectively are employed while 74.5 percent and 47.2 percent are economically not active. School going is high among persons within this age grouping hence their high level of economic inactivity. The proportion of the employed starts rising from age group 25-29 years (68.0%) and peaks at the age group 45-49 years (91.9%) and then begins to fall from the age group 50-54 (91.1%). The situation above is similar among males and females aged 15 years and older in the District. About 65 percent (64.5%) and 62.9 percent of males and females are employed while 32.3 percent and 34.2 percent are economically not active respectively.

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

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	23,133	100.0	14,729	63.7	708	3.1	7,696	33.3
15-19	4,094	100.0	957	23.4	87	2.1	3,050	74.5
20-24	3,713	100.0	1,714	46.2	247	6.7	1,752	47.2
25-29	3,004	100.0	2,043	68.0	204	6.8	757	25.2
30-34	2,330	100.0	1,842	79.1	100	4.3	388	16.7
35-39	1,994	100.0	1,734	87.0	39	2.0	221	11.1
40-44	1,660	100.0	1,509	90.9	7	0.4	144	8.7
45-49	1,475	100.0	1,356	91.9	2	0.1	117	7.9
50-54	1,309	100.0	1,193	91.1	5	0.4	111	8.5
55-59	787	100.0	691	87.8	3	0.4	93	11.8
60-64	780	100.0	623	79.9	11	1.4	146	18.7
65+	1,987	100.0	1,067	53.7	3	0.2	917	46.1
<b>Male</b>								
Total	11,182	100.0	7,216	64.5	353	3.2	3,613	32.3
15-19	2,089	100.0	506	24.2	46	2.2	1,537	73.6
20-24	1,848	100.0	805	43.6	116	6.3	927	50.2
25-29	1,415	100.0	926	65.4	115	8.1	374	26.4
30-34	1,134	100.0	941	83.0	40	3.5	153	13.5
35-39	912	100.0	819	89.8	20	2.2	73	8.0
40-44	827	100.0	769	93.0	3	0.4	55	6.7
45-49	694	100.0	653	94.1	1	0.1	40	5.8
50-54	621	100.0	581	93.6	2	0.3	38	6.1
55-59	387	100.0	349	90.2	2	0.5	36	9.3
60-64	347	100.0	295	85.0	5	1.4	47	13.5
65+	908	100.0	572	63.0	3	0.3	333	36.7
<b>Female</b>								
Total	11,951	100.0	7,513	62.9	355	3.0	4,083	34.2
15-19	2,005	100.0	451	22.5	41	2.0	1,513	75.5
20-24	1,865	100.0	909	48.7	131	7.0	825	44.2
25-29	1,589	100.0	1,117	70.3	89	5.6	383	24.1
30-34	1,196	100.0	901	75.3	60	5.0	235	19.6
35-39	1,082	100.0	915	84.6	19	1.8	148	13.7
40-44	833	100.0	740	88.8	4	0.5	89	10.7
45-49	781	100.0	703	90.0	1	0.1	77	9.9
50-54	688	100.0	612	89.0	3	0.4	73	10.6
55-59	400	100.0	342	85.5	1	0.3	57	14.2
60-64	433	100.0	328	75.8	6	1.4	99	22.9
65+	1,079	100.0	495	45.9	0	0.0	584	54.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 4.3 Occupation

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

From Table 4.3, the main occupations of the population are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery; service and sales workers and crafts and related trades workers. Majority of the workers in the District are into skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery (63.1%), crafts and related trades (14.6%) and service and sales workers (12.6%). Those involved in managerial, professional, technical and associate professionals and clerical support types of occupations constitute only 5.3 percent of the employed population. The employed population disaggregated by sex shows that, a higher proportion of male (66.5%) than female workers (59.7%) are engaged in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery on the one hand. On the other hand, the service and sales sector is the main occupation among female workers (20.3%).

**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	14,729	100.0	7,216	100.0	7,513	100.0
Managers	132	0.9	54	0.7	78	1.0
Professionals	497	3.4	312	4.3	185	2.5
Technicians and associate professionals	90	0.6	65	0.9	25	0.3
Clerical support workers	61	0.4	24	0.3	37	0.5
Service and sales workers	1,852	12.6	325	4.5	1,527	20.3
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	9,290	63.1	4,801	66.5	4,489	59.7
Craft and related trades workers	2,150	14.6	1,179	16.3	971	12.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	343	2.3	338	4.7	5	0.1
Elementary occupations	312	2.1	116	1.6	196	2.6
Other occupations	2	0.0	2	0.0	-	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 4.4 Industry

Industry refers to the type of products produced or services rendered at the respondent's workplace. Information was collected only on the main product produced or service rendered in the establishment during the reference period. Table 4.4 gives the industry distribution of the employed population in the Adaklu District.

Agriculture, including forestry and fishing (62.9%) constitute the major industry of the employed population in the Adaklu District. Other major industries are manufacturing (11.2%) and wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (10.0%) Agriculture, including forestry and fishing is the major industry for three-quarter (66.3%) of all employed males and

nearly 60 percent (59.5%) of employed females in the District. The proportion of females (14.7%) with wholesale and retail as their industry is almost three times more than that for the corresponding males (5.1%).

**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	14,729	100.0	7,216	100.0	7,513	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	9,259	62.9	4,787	66.3	4,472	59.5
Mining and quarrying	7	0.0	3	0.0	4	0.1
Manufacturing	1,655	11.2	733	10.2	922	12.3
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	11	0.1	10	0.1	1	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	11	0.1	5	0.1	6	0.1
Construction	454	3.1	435	6.0	19	0.3
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,466	10.0	365	5.1	1,101	14.7
Transportation and storage	245	1.7	242	3.4	3	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	489	3.3	51	0.7	438	5.8
Information and communication	6	0.0	3	0.0	3	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	13	0.1	6	0.1	7	-5.8
Real estate activities	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	-11.6
Professional scientific and technical activities	28	0.2	17	0.2	11	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	28	0.2	23	0.3	5	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	83	0.6	61	0.8	22	0.3
Education	403	2.7	259	3.6	144	1.9
Human health and social work activities	93	0.6	41	0.6	52	0.7
Arts entertainment and recreation	28	0.2	23	0.3	5	0.1
Other service activities	400	2.7	129	1.8	271	3.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	50	0.3	23	0.3	27	0.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.5 Employment Status

Employment status refers to the status of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. Table 4.5 shows employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. The employed population are in three major categories in the District; employees (6.7%), self-employed without employees (77.7%), self-employed with employees (1.5%) and contributing to family labour (10.9%). Self-employed without employee (s) is the predominant employment status of most of the employed population. This is followed by contributing family workers (10.9%). Nearly seven percent (6.7%) employed population are employees. More females work as domestic employees and contributing family workers (12.7%), while males dominate the employee (9.5%) and casual worker (1.3%) category. The Table further indicates that about 79.3 percent of the female population is self-employed without employees while the male population represent 76.1 percent.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	14,729	100.0	7,216	100.0	7,513	100.0
Employee	989	6.7	689	9.5	300	4.0
Self-employed without employee(s)	11,451	77.7	5,493	76.1	5,958	79.3
Self-employed with employee(s)	227	1.5	131	1.8	96	1.3
Casual worker	140	1.0	96	1.3	44	0.6
Contributing family worker	1,610	10.9	656	9.1	954	12.7
Apprentice	144	1.0	73	1.0	71	0.9
Domestic employee (Househelp)	141	1.0	57	0.8	84	1.1
Other	27	0.2	21	0.3	6	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.6 Employment Sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. Table 4.6 shows employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex. The private informal sector employs about 94 percent (93.9%) of the population while the public sector engages 3.6 percent of the population in the district. The Private formal and Non-Governmental Organizations (both local and International) employ less than 2.5 percent of the population (2.0 % and 0.5% respectively).

About 96.2 percent of the female population are engaged in the private formal sector while 91.2 percent of males are employed in the same sector. The proportion of males in the Public sector (5.2%) is higher than females (2.6%).

**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	13,020	100.0	6,154	100.0	6,866	100.0
Public (Government)	475	3.6	313	5.1	162	2.4
Private Formal	259	2.0	191	3.1	68	1.0
Private Informal	12,221	93.9	5,613	91.2	6,608	96.2
Semi-Public/Parastatal	3	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	60	0.5	33	0.5	27	0.4
Other International Organisations	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER FIVE

## INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

### 5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is very important for sustainable development in every country. ICT has become an important tool in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. It is also recognized as an important component of socioeconomic development. The recognition is reflected in actions such as the development and deployment of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy, implementing e-governance in all government institutions and the construction of a National Data Centre as well as Regional Innovation Centres. This chapter presents information on access of individuals and households to ICT in the district.

### 5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Mobile phones are now reshaping and revolutionizing communications globally. Its impact on the economic activities, businesses, and small entrepreneurs is phenomenal. The use of mobile phones has been an important mode of communication for social and business activities for the majority of Ghanaians as far back as 2003.

Table 5.1 provides information on mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage by sex for the population 12 years and older in the Adaklu District. The Table indicates that for the District as a whole, there are 7,657 persons 12 years and older with mobile phones which represents about 30 percent of the population 12 years and older. Out of the 12,510 males, 34.7 percent own mobile phone and 25.2 percent of the female population own mobile phones.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older	Population owning mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	25,675	7,657	29.8	289	1.1
Male	12,510	4,338	34.7	188	1.5
Female	13,165	3,319	25.2	101	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 5.3 Use of Internet

Internet has become a vital communication facility for people, businesses and organizations. Table 5.1 shows the percentage of the population 12 years and older using internet facility. The total number of persons using internet facilities in Adaklu District is 289 constituting about one percent of the population of the District. The proportion of males (1.5%) using internet facility in the District is higher than females (0.8%).

### 5.4 Household ownership of computers

Ownership of computers is a prerequisite for easy access to the internet, electronic mail (e-mail) and other services. Table 5.2 shows households owning desktop/laptop computers by sex of head. Of the total number of households (6,089) in the District, only 72 households constituting about one percent (1.2%) own desktop/laptop computers. With regard to sex, ownership of computers is higher for male headed households (1.4%) than for female headed households (0.8%) in the district.

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

Sex of household head	Number of households	Number of Households having computers	
		Number	Percent
Total	6,089	72	1.2
Male	4,236	58	1.4
Female	1,853	14	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



# CHAPTER SIX

## DISABILITY

### 6.1 Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWDs) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012). A person is considered disabled if despite the use of assistive device or supportive environment (such as eye glasses and hearing aids), the limitation/restriction cannot be improved. Disability is any impairment that affects the ability to work or perform an activity in a manner considered normal. PWDs in general 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. The chapter analyses the data on PWDs, providing information on types of disabilities by socio-demographic characteristics such as age, sex, education and literacy, and locality of residence of persons living with disability in the District.

### 6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 presents population by type of locality, disability type and sex. The 2010 Population and Housing Census recorded a total of 886 persons with disability in Adaklu district representing 2.4 percent of the population.

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

Disability type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>All Localities</b>						
Total	36,391	100.0	17,800	100.0	18,591	100.0
No disability	35,505	97.6	17,391	97.7	18,114	97.4
With a disability	886	2.4	409	2.3	477	2.6
Sight	398	44.9	165	40.3	233	48.8
Hearing	151	17.0	72	17.6	79	16.6
Speech	156	17.6	89	21.8	67	14.0
Physical	303	34.2	150	36.7	153	32.1
Intellectual	180	20.3	97	23.7	83	17.4
Emotional	145	16.4	87	21.3	58	12.2
Other	82	9.3	36	8.8	46	9.6

**Table 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex (cont'd)**

Disability type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Urban</b>						
Total	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
No disability	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
With a disability	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sight	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hearing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Speech	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Physical	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Intellectual	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Emotional	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Rural</b>						
Total	36,391	100.0	17,800	100.0	18,591	100.0
No disability	35,505	97.6	17,391	97.7	18,114	97.4
With a disability	886	2.4	409	2.3	477	2.6
Sight	398	44.9	165	40.3	233	48.8
Hearing	151	17.0	72	17.6	79	16.6
Speech	156	17.6	89	21.8	67	14.0
Physical	303	34.2	150	36.7	153	32.1
Intellectual	180	20.3	97	23.7	83	17.4
Emotional	145	16.4	87	21.3	58	12.2
Other	82	9.3	36	8.8	46	9.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 6.3 Type of Disability

Table 6.1 shows PWDs by type of disability in Adaklu district. For the various types of disabilities, the proportion of female PWDs with sight impairment (48.8%) is higher than males (40.3%). In contrast, there are higher proportions of PWD males than females with hearing impairment (17.6%), speech (21.8%), physical (36.7%), intellectual (23.7%) and emotional (21.3%) disabilities.

### 6.4 Distribution by type of locality

Table 6.1 shows Population Distribution by locality type in Adaklu District. From the table, Adaklu District is wholly rural with no urban localities.

### 6.5 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.2 presents information on persons with disability and their economic activity status in Adaklu district. The Table reveals that out of the total disability population of 23,133 who are 15 years and older, 743 are with disability. Of the 371 persons with disability who are economically active, 361 representing 48.6 percent are employed and about 1.3 percent are unemployed while 50.1 percent are economically not active. The disability type which recorded the highest proportion of employed persons is that of hearing impairment (57.6%) while the highest for the economically not active is recorded for those with emotional disability (62.6%).

Table 6.2 further shows that the proportion of males (52.8%) persons with disability who are employed is higher than their female (45.0%) counterparts.

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	23,133	100.0	14,729	63.7	708	3.1	7,696	33.3
No disability	22,390	100.0	14,368	64.2	698	3.1	7,324	32.7
With a disability	743	100.0	361	48.6	10	1.3	372	50.1
Sight	345	100.0	185	53.6	6	1.7	154	44.6
Hearing	118	100.0	68	57.6	1	0.8	49	41.5
Speech	104	100.0	59	56.7	1	1.0	44	42.3
Physical	253	100.0	96	37.9	5	2.0	152	60.1
Intellectual	132	100.0	53	40.2	2	1.5	77	58.3
Emotional	115	100.0	41	35.7	2	1.7	72	62.6
Other	65	100.0	33	50.8	0	0.0	32	49.2
<b>Male</b>								
Total	11,182	100.0	7,216	64.5	353	3.2	3,613	32.3
No disability	10,843	100.0	7,037	64.9	346	3.2	3,460	31.9
With a disability	339	100.0	179	52.8	7	2.1	153	45.1
Sight	147	100.0	87	59.2	4	2.7	56	38.1
Hearing	60	100.0	38	63.3	1	1.7	21	35.0
Speech	62	100.0	38	61.3	1	1.6	23	37.1
Physical	123	100.0	51	41.5	5	4.1	67	54.5
Intellectual	73	100.0	30	41.1	1	1.4	42	57.5
Emotional	65	100.0	24	36.9	2	3.1	39	60.0
Other	26	100.0	14	53.8	0	0.0	12	46.2
<b>Female</b>								
Total	11,951	100.0	7,513	62.9	355	3.0	4,083	34.2
No disability	11,547	100.0	7,331	63.5	352	3.0	3,864	33.5
With a disability	404	100.0	182	45.0	3	0.7	219	54.2
Sight	198	100.0	98	49.5	2	1.0	98	49.5
Hearing	58	100.0	30	51.7	0	0.0	28	48.3
Speech	42	100.0	21	50.0	0	0.0	21	50.0
Physical	130	100.0	45	34.6	0	0.0	85	65.4
Intellectual	59	100.0	23	39.0	1	1.7	35	59.3
Emotional	50	100.0	17	34.0	0	0.0	33	66.0
Other	39	100.0	19	48.7	0	0.0	20	51.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 6.6 Disability and Education

Table 6.3 shows population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education. As indicated in the table, 44.2 percent of persons with disability in the District have never attended school, while 45.4 percent had basic education, 7.1 percent had Sec/SHS and higher. The proportion of females with disability (22.4%) who had never attended school is higher than their male (15.4%) counterpart.

**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
<b>Both Sexes</b>										
Total	33,952	6,438	2,570	20,636	4,308	100.0	19	7.6	60.8	12.7
No disability	33,084	6,054	2,542	20,242	4,246	100.0	18.3	7.7	61.2	12.8
With a disability	868	384	28	394	62	100.0	44.2	3.2	45.4	7.1
Sight	390	150	14	206	20	100.0	38.5	3.6	52.8	5.1
Hearing	146	53	5	77	11	100.0	36.3	3.4	52.7	7.5
Speech	150	70	7	65	8	100.0	46.7	4.7	43.3	5.3
Physical	295	158	12	104	21	100.0	53.6	4.1	35.3	7.1
Intellectual	174	91	5	73	5	100.0	52.3	2.9	42	2.9
Emotional	139	75	5	51	8	100.0	54	3.6	36.7	5.8
Other	80	30	0	42	8	100.0	37.5	0	52.5	10
<b>Male</b>										
Total	16,596	2,557	1,233	10,268	2,538	100.0	15.4	7.4	61.9	15.3
No disability	16,197	2,417	1,221	10,063	2,496	100.0	14.9	7.5	62.1	15.4
With a disability	399	140	12	205	42	100.0	35.1	3	51.4	10.5
Sight	160	41	5	103	11	100.0	25.6	3.1	64.4	6.9
Hearing	70	16	2	44	8	100.0	22.9	2.9	62.9	11.4
Speech	87	36	3	42	6	100.0	41.4	3.4	48.3	6.9
Physical	146	61	5	62	18	100.0	41.8	3.4	42.5	12.3
Intellectual	94	45	2	44	3	100.0	47.9	2.1	46.8	3.2
Emotional	83	40	4	36	3	100.0	48.2	4.8	43.4	3.6
Other	34	10	0	22	2	100.0	29.4	0	64.7	5.9
<b>Female</b>										
Total	17,356	3,881	1,337	10,368	1,770	100.0	22.4	7.7	59.7	10.2
No disability	16,887	3,637	1,321	10,179	1,750	100.0	21.5	7.8	60.3	10.4
With a disability	469	244	16	189	20	100.0	52	3.4	40.3	4.3
Sight	230	109	9	103	9	100.0	47.4	3.9	44.8	3.9
Hearing	76	37	3	33	3	100.0	48.7	3.9	43.4	3.9
Speech	63	34	4	23	2	100.0	54	6.3	36.5	3.2
Physical	149	97	7	42	3	100.0	65.1	4.7	28.2	2
Intellectual	80	46	3	29	2	100.0	57.5	3.8	36.3	2.5
Emotional	56	35	1	15	5	100.0	62.5	1.8	26.8	8.9
Other	46	20	0	20	6	100.0	43.5	0	43.5	13

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER SEVEN

## AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

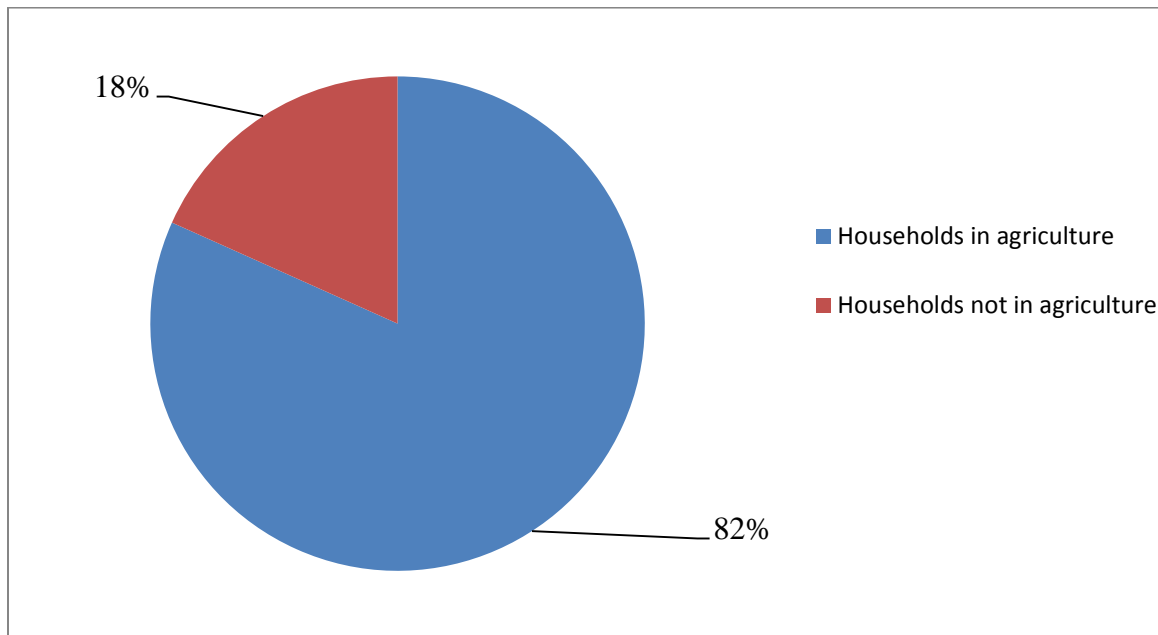
### 7.1 Introduction

Ghanaian economy is regarded as an agrarian due to the proportion of the population engaged in the agricultural sector. The District has about 82 percent of its population employed in the agricultural sector. Agriculture plays a vital role in the socio-economic development of the District. This chapter discusses data on the agricultural activities in the District, with emphasis on households in agriculture and types of farming engaged in. The agricultural sector in the District comprises of crops, livestock, fisheries, agro- forestry and non-traditional commodities.

### 7.2 Households in Agriculture

In the 2010 census, a household is classified as an agricultural household if at least one of its members is engaged in agricultural production. Out of a total of 6,089 households in the District, 4,977 representing (81.7%) are engaged in agriculture and 1,112 households representing (18.3%) are not engaged in any agricultural activity in the District as depicted in Figure 7.1.

**Figure 7.1: Percentage of households engaged in Agriculture**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 7.1 shows that majority of the agricultural households in the District are into crop farming (96.5%) followed by livestock rearing (40.7%) with less than one percent in fish farming and tree planting put together (0.1%).

**Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality**

Household/Type of farming	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	6,089	100.0	0	0	6,089	100.0
Households engaged in agriculture	4,977	81.7	0	0	4,977	81.7
Crop Farming	4,801	96.5	0	0	4,801	96.5
Tree Planting	26	0.5	0	0	26	0.5
Livestock Rearing	2,026	40.7	0	0	2,026	40.7
Fish Farming	5	0.1	0	0	5	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### **7.3 Types of Livestock and other Animals Reared**

Table 7.2 indicates the distribution of livestock and other animals and the keepers. There are 73,540 livestock of different species in the district. Chicken constitutes 51 percent of all the various types of livestock followed by cattle 20 percent and goat (12.7%). Out of a total number of 3,301 keepers engaged in the livestock rearing, 45.8 percent are into chicken rearing, cattle (28.3%) and sheep (13%). Fish farming constitute less than one percent.

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

Livestock/other animals	Animals		Keepers		Average animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	73,540	100	3,301	100.0	22
<b>Animals</b>					
Total	<b>31,083</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>1627</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>220</b>
Cattle	14,727	20	198	6.0	74
Goat	9,342	12.7	933	28.3	10
Grass-cutter	1,470	2	13	0.4	113
Pig	601	0.8	54	1.6	11
Rabbit	0	-	0	-	0
Sheep	4,943	6.7	429	13.0	12
<b>Birds</b>					
Total	<b>39,144</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>1,618</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>103</b>
Chicken	37,485	51	1,513	45.8	25
Duck	708	1	73	2.2	10
Dove	26	0	2	0.1	13
Guinea fowl	829	1.1	21	0.6	39
Ostrich	92	0.1	8	0.2	12
Turkey	4	0	1	0.0	4
Beehives	<b>2,225</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>131</b>
<b>Snail, silk worm</b>					
Total	<b>507</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>70</b>
Silk worm	487	0.7	7	0.2	70
Snail	20	0	1	0.0	0
<b>Fish farming</b>					
Total	<b>270</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>97</b>
Fish farming	230	0.3	3	0.1	77
Inland fishing	0	-	0	-	0
<b>Other</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>32</b>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER EIGHT

## HOUSING CONDITION

### 8.1 Introduction

The 2010 Ghana Population and Housing Census collected data on housing characteristics. The census provided an official count of all structures (permanent and temporary) within Adaklu District. It is envisaged that the housing data from the census will enable planners and policy makers formulate realistic and relevant housing policies. The information from the housing census will again serve as a basis for planning housing and human settlement programmes and policies, evaluation and monitoring of housing conditions and the needs of the population within the context of the Millennium Development Goal Seven (MDG-7).

This chapter analyses data on stock of houses, type of dwelling, ownership status, construction materials, room occupancy, access to utilities and household facilities, main source of water for drinking and for other domestic use, bathing and toilet facilities and method of waste disposal in the District.

### 8.2 Housing stock

Table 8.1 gives the housing stock by type of locality in the District. There are 5,629 houses in the District. The District has 6,089 households with an average of 1.1 households per house. Adaklu District also recorded 6.5 persons per house.

**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	36,391	-	36,391
Total household population	24,076,327	2,086,567	35,960	-	35,960
Number of houses	3,392,745	399,953	5,629	-	5,629
Number of households	5,467,054	495,600	6,089	-	6,089
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.1	-	1.1
Population per house	7.3	5.3	6.5	-	6.5
Average household size	4.5	4.3	5.9	-	5.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



## 8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

### 8.3.1 Type of occupied dwelling unit

Table 8.2 presents data on type of occupied dwelling units by sex of head of household in the District. The Table shows that there are two main types of dwelling units in the District: separate house and compound house. Separate houses account for 63.8 percent of the occupied dwelling units while compound houses form 25.0 percent. Improvised homes (kiosk/container etc.), living quarters attached to office/shop, uncompleted building altogether recorded far less than one percent (0.3 %). Male and female headed households mostly occupy separate house (63.7% and 63.2% respectively) followed by rooms in compound house.

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

Type of dwelling	District							
	Total country	Region	Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	495,600	6,089	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	212,170	3,869	63.5	63.7	63.2	-	63.5
Semi-detached house	391,548	33,286	233	3.8	3.9	3.7	-	3.8
Flat/Apartment	256,355	7,668	111	1.8	2.0	1.5	-	1.8
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	219,276	1,521	25.0	24.3	26.5	-	25.0
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	15,705	239	3.9	4.3	3.0	-	3.9
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,781	82	1.3	1.4	1.2	-	1.3
Tent	10,343	989	15	0.2	0.1	0.5	-	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container, etc.)	90,934	1,198	6	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,157	6	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	858	6	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	0.1
Other	9,846	512	1	0.0	0.0	0.1	-	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.3.2 Ownership status of dwelling

Table 8.3 presents the ownership status of dwelling units by sex of households head and type of locality in the District. About seventy five percent of dwelling units (74.7%) are owned by a household member. Dwelling units owned by relative not a household member constitute 17.4 percent. A high proportion of male (77.4%) and female (68.4%) headed households occupy dwelling units owned by a household member.

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

Type of dwelling	Total		District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	495,600	6,089	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	304,481	4,547	74.7	77.4	68.4	0.0	74.7
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,075	21	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3
Relative not a household member	851,630	91,956	1,057	17.4	15.0	22.8	0.0	17.4
Other private individual	1,439,021	81,191	347	5.7	5.5	6.3	0.0	5.7
Private employer	83,610	3,475	41	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.7
Other private agency	21,123	1,419	10	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2
Public/Government ownership	118,804	8,003	38	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.6
Other	24,000	2,000	28	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.4 Construction materials

This section analyses the main construction materials of dwelling units in the District. These included the construction materials of walls, floor and roofing for dwelling units.

### 8.4.1 Main materials for outer wall

Table 8.4 presents the main construction material for outer walls in the District. The Table shows that there are two main materials for outer walls in the District, namely mud brick/earth and cement block/concrete. Mud brick/earth constitutes (59.3%) of materials for outer wall, followed by cement blocks/concrete (36.1%). Wood is the third highest (1.3%) of all materials used for the outer walls in the District with stone recording the least of (0.1%). The District is wholly a rural one hence the predominance of mud brick/earth as main material for construction of walls of dwelling units.

**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		
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,817,607</b>	<b>550,006</b>	<b>6,713</b>	<b>100.0</b>	-	<b>100.0</b>
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	264,357	3,982	59.3	-	59.3
Wood	200,594	4,900	89	1.3	-	1.3
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	3,131	22	0.3	-	0.3
Stone	11,330	1,172	5	0.1	-	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	3,183	33	0.5	-	0.5
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	250,762	2,423	36.1	-	36.1
Landcrete	104,270	7,772	49	0.7	-	0.7
Bamboo	8,206	819	15	0.2	-	0.2
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	11,454	78	1.2	-	1.2
Other	39,206	2,456	17	0.3	-	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.4.2 Main material for floor

The type of materials used for the floor of a house affects the appearance, quality and health status of its occupants. Table 8.5 shows the main construction materials used for the floors of dwelling units. As shown in the Table cement/concrete (74.7%) and earth/mud (23.4%) are mainly used for floors of dwelling units in the District. Other materials such as wood, vinyl tiles, and terrazzo, are hardly used; ceramic/marble tiles (1.2%), and stone (0.1%), and burnt brick (0.3%).

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	495,600	6,089	100.0	-	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	87,880	1,424	23.4	-	23.4
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	397,467	4,546	74.7	-	74.7
Stone	32,817	1,842	8	0.1	-	0.1
Burnt brick	6,537	424	19	0.3	-	0.3
Wood	52,856	464	1	0.0	-	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,237	2	0.0	-	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	3,754	74	1.2	-	1.2
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,283	0	0.0	-	0.0
Other	15,567	1,249	15	0.2	-	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.4.3 Main material for roof

Table 8.6 represents the main construction materials for roofing of dwelling units in Adaklu District. The Table shows that 72.5 percent of dwelling units in the District are roofed with metal sheets. The other main material used for roofing is thatch/palm leaf or raffia (23.5%) followed by bamboo which account for one percent.

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	550,006	6,713	100.0	-	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,576	47	0.7	-	0.7
Wood	45,547	3,000	41	0.6	-	0.6
Metal sheet	4,152,259	388,664	4,870	72.5	-	72.5
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	41,055	35	0.5	-	0.5
Cement/Concrete	141,072	4,810	44	0.7	-	0.7
Roofing tile	31,456	1,603	3	0.0	-	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	1,254	64	1.0	-	1.0
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	102,769	1,579	23.5	-	23.5
Other	35,935	3,275	30	0.4	-	0.4

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 give the space available per person. Table 8.7 shows the household size and the sleeping room occupancy for households in Adaklu District. About a third (35.4%) of households occupies one sleeping room. Thirty four percent of households occupy two sleeping rooms. A little over fifty percent (52.4%) of three-member households, 40.8 percent of four-member households, and 35.6 percent of five-member households occupy only one sleeping room. Majority of ten or more member households occupy two (31.5%) and three (26.7%) sleeping rooms.

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

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	6,089	100.0	35.4	34.0	16.2	7.7	3.4	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.5
1	604	100.0	81.3	14.9	2.3	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	525	100.0	59.8	33.7	3.4	1.3	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	599	100.0	52.4	32.1	10.2	2.8	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3
4	710	100.0	40.8	39.9	11.8	5.9	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
5	666	100.0	35.6	37.8	17.0	5.4	1.8	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.8
6	649	100.0	28.4	41.4	19.4	6.0	3.1	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.2
7	465	100.0	18.1	43.4	18.5	13.3	4.9	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.4
8	462	100.0	20.8	30.7	26.6	14.7	4.3	1.1	1.5	0.2	0.0
9	294	100.0	11.9	39.1	21.8	17.0	6.1	1.4	0.7	1.7	0.3
10+	1,115	100.0	9.7	31.5	26.7	12.6	9.0	4.8	2.2	1.8	1.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

### 8.6.1 Main source of lighting

Table 8.8 presents main sources of energy for lighting in the District. The two main sources of lighting for households in dwelling units in the District are electricity (mains) (46.9%), and kerosene lamp (45.1%). Torchlight is used by six percent of households, while the least used sources of lighting are solar energy, candle, gas lamp, and electricity (private generator), fire wood and crop residue.

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	495,600	6,089	100.0	-	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	245,583	2,855	46.9	-	46.9
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	3,923	32	0.5	-	0.5
Kerosene lamp	971,807	200,064	2,747	45.1	-	45.1
Gas lamp	9,378	799	9	0.1	-	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	783	13	0.2	-	0.2
Candle	41,214	2,239	4	0.1	-	0.1
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	39,881	372	6.1	-	6.1
Firewood	13,241	1,474	49	0.8	-	0.8
Crop residue	4,623	425	7	0.1	-	0.1
Other	11,739	429	1	0.0	-	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.6.2 Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households

The distribution of cooking spaces and main source of cooking fuel used by households is presented in Table 8.9. The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the District is wood (81.5%). Charcoal is used by 12.4 percent of households whiles 3.0 percent use gas.

The Table further indicates cooking space used by households. A high proportion of households use separate room for exclusive use of household (34.8%), structure with roof but without walls (27.4%) and open space in compound (19.3%) as cooking space.

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country    Region		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Main source of cooking fuel for household</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,467,054</b>	<b>495,600</b>	<b>6,089</b>	<b>100.0</b>	-	<b>6,089</b>
None no cooking	306,118	12,888	111	1.8	-	111
Wood	2,197,083	283,048	4,960	81.5	-	4,960
Gas	996,518	46,084	184	3.0	-	184
Electricity	29,794	972	6	0.1	-	6
Kerosene	29,868	2,512	14	0.2	-	14
Charcoal	1,844,290	146,677	756	12.4	-	756
Crop residue	45,292	2,419	55	0.9	-	55
Saw dust	8,000	389	3	0.0	-	3
Animal waste	2,332	104	-	-	-	-
Other	7,759	507	-	-	-	-
<b>Cooking space used by household</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,467,054</b>	<b>495,600</b>	<b>6,089</b>	<b>100.0</b>	-	<b>6,089</b>
No cooking space	386,883	21,127	231	3.8	-	231
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	173,544	2,122	34.8	-	2,122
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	17,362	267	4.4	-	267
Enclosure without roof	117,614	9,352	113	1.9	-	113
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	97,942	1,668	27.4	-	1,668
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	17,049	90	1.5	-	90
Verandah	1,173,946	51,288	406	6.7	-	406
Open space in compound	1,115,464	106,104	1,177	19.3	-	1,177
Other	21,007	1,832	15	0.2	-	15

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.7 Main Source of Water for Drinking and other Domestic use

The availability and accessibility to improved drinking water is an important aspect of the health of household members. 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).

Table 8.10 presents the sources of water for drinking and other domestic use of households in the District. The table shows that the four main sources of household drinking water are bore-hole/pump/ tube well (29.7%), river/stream (25.1%), dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal (15.9%) and public tap/standpipe (14.0%). Others are pipe-borne outside dwelling (6.5%), rain water (2.0%), and unprotected spring (1.7%).

Table 8.10 further shows that, the main source of water for other domestic use of household is river/stream (29.1%). Some households use bore-hole/pump/tube well (26.3%) and dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal (16.0%) and public tap/standpipe (13.6%).

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Main source of drinking water for household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	6089	100	-	100
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	36,536	64	1.1	-	1.1
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	93,019	396	6.5	-	6.5
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	95,209	850	14	-	14
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	81,286	1810	29.7	-	29.7
Protected well	321,091	22,577	10	0.2	-	0.2
Rain water	39,438	15,627	122	2	-	2
Protected spring	19,345	1,626	6	0.1	-	0.1
Bottled water	20,261	761	11	0.2	-	0.2
Sachet water	490,283	16,196	37	0.6	-	0.6
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	2,120	3	0	-	0
Unprotected well	112,567	24,012	174	2.9	-	2.9
Unprotected spring	12,222	2,677	106	1.7	-	1.7
River/Stream	502,804	81,663	1530	25.1	-	25.1
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	21,897	969	15.9	-	15.9
Other	3,972	394	1	0	-	0
<b>Main source of water for other domestic use of household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	6089	100	-	100
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	36,186	68	1.1	-	1.1
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	74,062	352	5.8	-	5.8
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	83,508	827	13.6	-	13.6
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	73,484	1601	26.3	-	26.3
Protected well	465,775	38,510	43	0.7	-	0.7
Rain water	39,916	14,834	101	1.7	-	1.7
Protected spring	18,854	1,986	2	0	-	0
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	2,325	2	0	-	0
Unprotected well	152,055	38,472	195	3.2	-	3.2
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,942	90	1.5	-	1.5
River/Stream	588,590	100,918	1770	29.1	-	29.1
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	27,098	1024	16.8	-	16.8
Other	10,302	1,275	14	0.2	-	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.8 Toilet and Bathing Facilities

Information on toilet facilities is important for housing as well as public health policy and for planning the location of such facilities in areas they are most needed. Table 8.11 presents the data on toilet and bathing facilities in the district. One in every three households (36.0%) use pit latrine while 27.4 percent use bush/field and 27.3 percent use public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan, etc). Households which use KVIP account for 7.8 percent.

Table 8.11 shows that 34.9 percent of households have bathroom for exclusive use while 17.6 percent use open space around house for bathing. Other types of bathing facilities used by households include shared separate bathroom in the same house (16.0%), and shared open cubicle (13.6%).

**Table 8.11: Bathing facility and toilet facilities used by household**

Toilet/bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Toilet facility used by household</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,467,054</b>	<b>495,600</b>	<b>6,089</b>	<b>100.0</b>	-	<b>100.0</b>
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	137,522	1,671	27.4	-	27.4
W.C.	839,611	29,799	56	0.9	-	0.9
Pit latrine	1,040,883	112,196	2,191	36.0	-	36.0
KVIP	572,824	63,237	475	7.8	-	7.8
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,393	22	0.4	-	0.4
Public Toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc)	1,893,291	148,740	1,660	27.3	-	27.3
Other	23,385	1,713	14	0.2	-	0.2
<b>Bathing facility used by household</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,467,054</b>	<b>495,600</b>	<b>6,089</b>	<b>100.0</b>	-	<b>100.0</b>
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	168,731	2,126	34.9	-	34.9
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	111,402	975	16.0	-	16.0
Private open cubicle	381,979	49,908	605	9.9	-	9.9
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	98,801	830	13.6	-	13.6
Public bath house	140,501	3,408	15	0.2	-	0.2
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,847	399	6.6	-	6.6
Open space around house	372,556	39,498	1,071	17.6	-	17.6
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,281	7	0.1	-	0.1
Other	16,276	2,724	61	1.0	-	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Methods of waste disposal are divided into two major categories i.e. liquid waste and solid waste disposals. Waste disposal, especially solid waste, has remained a challenge to many localities in Ghana. Table 8.12 presents the main method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality in the District.

### 8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

Table 8.12 shows method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality. The most widely used means of disposing solid waste (refuse) in the District is by dumping at open space in public dump (47.5%). Some households dump solid waste indiscriminately (17.3%) while other households disposed of solid waste by burning (13.3%). Households which dump waste in public containers account for 8.5 percent and 7.3 percent of households bury their waste. Routine house-to-house collection of waste constitutes a little over four percent (4.2%) while other methods constitute 1.5 percent.



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

Waste disposal method	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Solid waste</b>						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	6,089	100.0	-	100.0
Collected	785,889	30,430	259	4.3	-	4.3
Burned by household	584,820	78,604	812	13.3	-	13.3
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	82,361	522	8.6	-	8.6
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	204,656	2,896	47.6	-	47.6
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	67,801	1,059	17.4	-	17.4
Buried by household	182,615	26,014	444	7.3	-	7.3
Other	53,805	5,734	97	1.6	-	1.6
<b>Method of liquid waste disposal by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	6,089	100.0	-	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	4,906	36	0.6	-	0.6
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,540	105	1.7	-	1.7
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,493	43	0.7	-	0.7
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	154,009	1,950	32.0	-	32.0
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	46,100	455	7.5	-	7.5
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	258,942	3,383	55.6	-	55.6
Other	38,294	7,610	117	1.9	-	1.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.9.2 Liquid waste disposal

The proportion of households which dispose of their liquid waste by throwing onto the compound account for 55.6 percent, followed by the practice of throwing liquid waste onto the street or any space outside the house (32.0%). Disposing of liquid waste by throwing it into gutter is practiced by 7.5 percent of households.

# **CHAPTER NINE**

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

### **9.1 Introduction**

The formulation and implementation of development policies are often driven by data. The main objective for conducting the 2010 PHC was to provide the country with up-to-date demographic and socio-economic data for planning and for evaluating the various government policy intervention programmes at national, regional and district levels.

### **9.2 Summary of Findings**

The District specific demographic and socio-economic information from 2010 PHC is therefore to help inform the goals and objectives of policies, targets to be achieved and strategies adopted for achieving such targets.

#### **9.2.1 Population Size, Growth and Structure**

The total population of the District is 36,391 with 17,800 males representing 49.0 percent and 18,591 females representing 51.0 percent. The economically productive age group (15–64 years) constitutes 58 percent of the total population and the dependent population (0-14 years, and 65 years and older) forms about 42 percent. The sex ratio for the District is 95.7 males per 100 females. This means that for every 100 females in the population there are about 96 males. The District has 6,089 households and the average household size is 5.9. Children (son/daughter) constitutes 45.6 percent household population in the District

#### **9.2.2 Fertility**

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the District is 2.4 children per woman aged 15-49, which is lower than the regional average of 3.4.

#### **9.2.3 Education**

Out of a total population of 33,952 of persons 3 years and older in Adaklu District, 19.0 percent have never been to school, 41.1 percent are currently in school while 40.0 percent have attended school in the past.

#### **9.2.4 Occupation**

Majority of the workers in the District are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (63.1%), crafts and related trades (14.6%) and service and sales workers (12.6%).

#### **Employment Sector**

The private informal sector employs about 94 percent (93.9%) of the employed population while the public sector engages 3.6 percent of the population 15 years and older in the district.

### **9.2.5 Social Amenities**

The two main sources of lighting for households in dwelling units in the District are electricity (mains) (46.9%), and kerosene lamp (45.1%). The four main sources of household drinking water are bore-hole/pump/tube well (29.7%), river/stream (25.1%), dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal (15.9%) and public tap/standpipe (14.0%).

## **9.3 Conclusion**

Structural changes that occur in the context of rapid population growth have a direct as well as indirect impact on development of the District. Areas of impact include economic growth, poverty reduction, resource allocation, productivity, and the general welfare and well-being of the population. It is important, therefore, for the District to formulate policies and programmes based on accurate credible and timely statistics to deal with such issues in order to attain its objective of becoming one of the developed districts in the country.

## **9.4 Policy Implications and Recommendations**

The population of the district is a youthful one with a sizeable proportion of persons below 15 years of age and smaller proportion of persons 65 years and older constituting the dependent age population. There is therefore the need to create jobs for the working age population (15-64 years) in order to take care of the dependent population in the District. Social intervention programmes need to be implemented which will target the dependent population to help improve their standard of living.

Even though Total Fertility Rate is relatively low in the District (2.5 children per woman aged 15-49 years), most women do not have control over their reproductive health especially when it comes to regulating fertility and using contraceptives. It is recommended that much attention should be paid by government to sexual and reproductive health as well as family planning programmes because an improvement in this area has a direct effect on maternal and child health, as well as on birth rates.

With respect to literacy and education, article 25 (1) of the 1992 Constitution spelt out that, all persons shall have the right to equal educational opportunities and facilities. Even though, the government introduced the free compulsory basic education to expand access to good quality education and to promote efficient teaching and learning, illiteracy and lack of formal education is high in the District (20% of persons 11years and older are not literate). Education has a potential for providing employment opportunities for the teeming youth as well as reduction in family sizes. It is therefore recommended that the government intensifies programmes on school feeding, capitation grant and provision of free uniforms and exercise books to increase the enrolment, retention and completion rates for basic education and also put in place interventions to reduce dropout rate at the secondary and tertiary levels of education.

Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing is the largest industrial sector employing more than 62.9 percent of the economically active population. On the basis of this, it is recommended that:

- i. Efforts to modernize agriculture using appropriate technologies to increase productivity in the sector need to be intensified.

- ii. Farmers in agriculture need to be supported to acquire implements and small-to medium scale irrigation equipment that will facilitate farming activities throughout the year.
- iii. The linkage between agriculture related activities and local industries need to be strengthened to create employment and ensure efficiency in both sectors.

The quality of life of the people in the District depends largely on the type of houses they live in, access to potable water, education, health, electricity, and adequate sanitary facilities among others. The report shows, however, that access to these facilities tends to be poor and non-existent in some homes and communities. It is therefore recommended that:

- i. The District Assembly in collaboration with Non-governmental organizations operating in the water sector need to target under-served communities to extend portable water or construct bore-holes. This will enhance and improve on the access to portable water for these communities.
- ii. District Assemblies should enforce by-laws regarding the issue of permit so that all housing units would have the required facilities (Toilet, Sewerage etc) before permits are issued for putting up such structures.
- iii. Again, the District Assemblies should be supported to enforce by-laws regarding the disposal of solid and liquid wastes.
- iv. An important concern is the use of wood as the main source of fuel for domestic consumption with its attendant impact on deforestation in the District. The planning officers need to devise strategies for households to cut down on use of wood for cooking and encourage the use of gas as an alternative source of energy.

## REFERENCES

- Afranie S. (2012). Household size, structure and composition. In: 2010 Population and Housing Census, Ghana. National Demographic Report, Ghana Statistical Service
- Arthur Haupt and Thomas T. Kane (2004), Population Reference Bureau's Population Handbook, 5<sup>th</sup> Edition, Washington
- Castells, Manuel. 2004b. Informationalism, networks, and the networks society: a theoretical blueprint. In Manuel Castells (ed.), *The Network Society. A Cross Cultural Perspective*. Cheltenham & Northampton: Edward Elgar Publishing, 3–45.
- Dickson, K. B. and Benneh, G. (2001). A new geography of Ghana, Revised edition. Longman Group Ltd, England.
- Ghana Statistical Service (2010). *2010 Population and Housing Census*. National Report of Final Results. Accra, Ghana Statistical Service.
- Ghana Statistical Service (2010). *2010 Population and Housing Census*. National Analytical Report. Accra, Ghana Statistical Service.
- Ghana Statistical Service (2013), 2010 Population and Housing Census, Regional Analytical Report, Western Region.
- Ghana Statistical Service (2010). *2010 Population and Housing Census*. Enumerators Manual. Accra, Ghana Statistical Service
- Hull, K (2009). Understanding the Relationship between Economic Growth, Employment and Poverty Reduction. Available at <http://www.oecd.org/dac/povertyreduction/43280288.pdf> (Accessed on 6th March, 2013).

## APPENDICES

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

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Both sexes	Male	Female		
1	Ahunda Kpodzi	3,698	1,749	1,949	455	304
2	Adaklu Helekpe	1,929	971	958	261	271
3	Adaklu Avedzie	1,895	1,030	865	394	361
4	Kodzobi	1,839	853	986	225	218
5	Adaklu Amfoe	1,329	676	653	210	218
6	Ahunda Bosu	1,312	606	706	150	111
7	Adaklu Sofa	1,288	632	656	153	145
8	Adaklu Waya	1,236	615	621	204	192
9	Adaklu Kpatove	1,142	511	631	233	195
10	Adaklu Torda	1,118	540	578	188	165
11	Adaklu Kpodzi	1,044	459	585	160	149
12	Adaklu Agblortoe	1,036	562	474	160	179
13	Adaklu Abuadi	1,029	479	550	122	87
14	Kordiabe	997	475	522	149	159
15	Hlihove	909	452	457	177	170
16	Daklu Waya	820	411	409	149	149
17	Aziadu Kope	819	407	412	137	134
18	Nyitete Fulani Kope	785	410	375	129	130
19	Adaklu Ablornu	777	329	448	185	206
20	Wayanu	747	372	375	140	101

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	Age Group															
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Ahunda Kpodzi	3,698	429	457	441	433	402	315	273	195	171	154	115	59	77	44	60	68
2	Adaklu Helekpe	1,929	188	205	220	224	230	198	128	129	88	77	73	40	48	14	23	43
3	Adaklu Avedzie	1,895	260	252	229	209	145	135	125	106	67	88	85	42	54	24	37	39
4	Kodzobi	1,839	83	245	302	274	267	166	77	89	61	69	55	41	38	19	9	33
5	Adaklu Amfoe	1,329	156	163	144	148	155	87	77	68	78	61	59	28	39	15	25	29
6	Ahunda Bosu	1,312	185	189	205	102	82	99	86	83	67	57	53	37	13	14	18	22
7	Adaklu Sofa	1,288	141	189	149	102	157	163	84	64	47	47	29	29	16	23	13	31
8	Adaklu Waya	1,236	166	132	130	121	183	107	95	76	56	39	46	25	16	19	13	16
9	Adaklu Kpatove	1,142	138	147	131	121	87	96	90	61	48	56	47	25	26	23	16	32
10	Adaklu Torda	1,118	115	111	119	117	118	56	64	53	78	61	53	34	36	16	30	46
11	Adaklu Kpodzi	1,044	92	116	113	143	127	98	54	68	61	25	39	19	25	17	25	22
12	Adaklu Agblortoe	1,036	156	147	173	127	93	45	37	46	34	43	36	24	27	10	18	25
13	Adaklu Abuadi	1,029	42	66	78	114	103	115	93	85	71	63	61	31	28	18	15	45
14	Kordiabe	997	59	81	117	130	122	122	65	61	53	69	28	25	20	13	5	28
15	Hlihawe	909	140	160	114	93	69	69	51	41	21	28	28	13	15	20	19	29
16	Daklu Waya	820	101	78	89	86	71	66	56	58	45	38	32	18	28	9	22	25
17	Aziadu Kope	819	126	115	112	105	65	69	49	51	31	25	27	12	10	5	3	15
18	Nyitete Fulani Kope	785	105	115	98	91	77	69	47	31	51	22	21	16	8	11	9	15
19	Adaklu Ablornu	777	105	103	71	84	51	65	49	39	25	28	37	16	25	18	26	36
20	Wayanu	747	101	98	93	94	59	60	44	30	24	31	26	21	18	10	17	23

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# **LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS**

## **Project Secretariat**

Dr. Philomena Nyarko, Government Statistician  
Mr. Baah Wadieh, Deputy Government Statistician  
Mr. David Yenukwa Kombat, Acting Census Coordinator  
Mr. Sylvester Gyamfi, DISDAP Project Coordinator  
Mrs. Abena A. Osei-Akoto, Data Processing  
Mr. Rochester Appiah Kubi Boateng, Data Processing  
Mrs. Jacqueline Anum, Data Processing  
Mrs. Samilia Mintah, Data Processing  
Mr. Yaw Misefa, Data Processing  
Mr. Ernest Enyan, Data Processing  
Mr. Chris Amewu, Regional Statistician  
Ms. Hanna Frempong Konadu, Formatting/Typesetting  
Mrs. Hellen Ayitevie, Formatting/Typesetting  
Mrs. Comfort Ashitey, Formatting/Typesetting

## **Writers**

Mr. Gregory A. K. Tonozie  
Ms. Betty Agbley

## **Consultant**

Dr. Augustine Ankamah

## **Editor/ Reviewers**

Dr. Ernest Kunfa  
Mr. Gershon Togoh  
Mr. Chris Amewu