2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

AKATSI SOUTH DISTRICT

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.
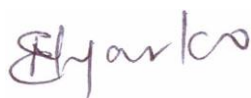
A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources 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 Akatsi South District is one of the 216 district census reports aimed at making data available to planners and decision makers at the district level. In addition to presenting the district profile, the report discusses the social and economic dimensions of demographic variables and their implications for policy formulation, planning and interventions. The conclusions and recommendations drawn from the district report are expected to serve as a basis for improving the quality of life of Ghanaians through evidence-based decision-making, monitoring and evaluation of developmental goals and intervention programmes.

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

The GSS wishes to express its profound gratitude to the Government of Ghana for providing the required resources for the conduct of the 2010 PHC. While appreciating the contribution of our Development Partners (DPs) towards the successful implementation of the Census, we wish to specifically acknowledge the Department for Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD) formerly the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) for providing resources for the preparation of all the 216 district reports. Our gratitude also goes to the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies, the Ministry of Local Government, Consultant Guides, Consultant 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, Editors, Project Steering Committee members and their respective institutions for their.

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CHPS	Community-Based Health Planning Services
CEPS	Customs Excise and Preventive Service
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CLTS	Community-Lead Total Sanitation
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DFID	Department for International Development
DPs	Development Partners
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GSDP	Ghana Statistics Development Plan
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GWCL	Ghana Water Company Limited
HND	Higher National Diploma
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated-Improved Pit
LI	Legislative Instrument
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MASLOC	Micro and Small Loan Scheme
MSE	Micro and Small Scale Enterprise
MTN	Mobile Telecommunication Networks
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission

NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
PDA	Personal Digital Assistant
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	People Living with Disabilities
SHEP	School Health Education Programme
SHS	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WC	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Akatsi South District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 98,684 representing 4.6 percent of the total population of the Volta Region. It comprises 53.9 percent females and 46.1 percent males. About sixty eight (67.7%) percent of the Districts population is rural. The District has a sex ratio of 85.5. The population of the District is youthful with the population under age 15 constituting 37.6 percent. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 83.9. The age dependency ratio for males is higher (89.6) than that of females (79.2).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the District is 3.4. The General Fertility Rate is 96.4 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 24.2 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the District is 9.2 per 1000. Out of a total of 27,002 migrants in the District, 5,785 are persons born elsewhere in the region. The remaining 1,388 migrants are persons born outside the region particularly regions which share borders with the Volta Region. Greater Accra (1,869) accounts for the highest number of migrants to the District.

Household size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 97,411 with 25,758 households. The average household size in the District is 3.8 persons per household. Children (39.5%) constitute the largest proportion of the household members. Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children) constitute 26.2 percent of the total number of household structure in the District.

Marital status

About four in ten (47.1%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 37.1 percent have never married, 2.6 percent are in consensual unions and 8.2 percent are widowed. The proportion of married female (49.5%) is comparatively higher than that of the males (44.1 %). At age 65 and older, widowed females account for as high as 58.6 percent while widowed males account for 43.6 percent. Among the married, 37.8 percent have no education. Eighty-seven percent of the married population are employed and 10 percent are economically not active. More than half (57.3%) of those who have never married are economically not active.

Nationality

The majority of the Districts population are Ghanaians by birth (88.9%). Those who have naturalised constitute 7.7 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the District is 0.8 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and older, 70.7 percent are literate. Seven out of ten people (75.1%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and older in the District, 40.2 percent are currently attending and 34.0 percent have attended in the past.

Economic activity status

Seventy-three percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 27 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 97.5 percent are employed while 2.5 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (54.8%) and 15.1 percent perform household duties. About six out of ten (67.7%) of the unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 57.3 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and service and sales workers account for 15.3 percent.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older, 76.3 percent are self-employed without employees and 10 percent are contributing family workers. More females (80.5%) are self-employed without employees than males (70.8%). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the District.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and older, 36.5 percent have mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 44.3 percent as compared to 30.3 percent of females. Only 2.0 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the District while 1.7 percent of the total households in the District have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 3.9 percent of the District's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability is slightly higher (4.1%) than males (3.8%). The types of disability in the District include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 50.7 percent followed by physical disability (34.1%). About 4.5 percent of the population with disability are in the rural localities.

Agriculture

As high as 66.5 percent of households in the District are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, eight out of ten households (4.41%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 16.6 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the District (66.6%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the District.

Housing

The housing stock of Akatsi South District is 25,140 representing 6.3 percent of the total number of houses in the Volta Region. The average number of persons per house is 3.9. Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units Fifty four percent of all dwelling units in the District are separate houses 16.8 and 39.9 percent are compound houses. Almost 65.1 percent of the dwelling units in the District are owned by household member.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The two main construction materials for outer walls of dwelling units in the District is mud brick/earth (49.3%) and cement/concrete (48.2%). Similarly, cement/concrete (79%) and mud/earth (19.5%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the District. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (52.3%) for dwelling units in the District.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (81.2%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the District. Only 3.2 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The two main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the District are kerosene lamp (60.5%) and electricity (main) (35.0%). The use of wood (60.3%) account for the main source of cooking fuel for most households in the District. The proportion for rural (83.1%) is higher than that of urban (15.1%). Borehole (18.0%) and river/stream (13.1%) are the main sources of drinking water for households. Pit latrine (32.3%) and public toilet (WC/KVIP/PitPan etc) (30.2%) are the main toilet facilities used by households in the District.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 31.9 percent. Burned by households (26.7%) of solid waste by households in the District is quite common in the District. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (60.7 %) and onto the street/outside (34.0%) are the two common methods used by households in the District.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The Akatsi South District was established by a Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 2165 in March 15, 2012. The District is located between latitudes 6^0S 7^0N and longitudes 0^0W 1^0E and shares boundaries with Keta Municipal to the South, Ketu North to the East, to the West by South Tongu District and to the North by Akatsi North District. Its total land area is about 536 square kilometers. This chapter provides information on the Akatsi South district in the context of the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC). The topics discussed include physical features, political administration, social and cultural structure, economy, as well as a brief description on the demography of the District. The section also includes census methodology, concepts and definitions as well as organization of the report.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Climate and Vegetation

The elements of importance in the climate of the District are temperature, humidity, rainfall and wind; which are of significance, mainly during the dry season when inflow of the harmattan winds accelerate the drying up of the savannah grasses and during the periods of the occasional line squalls. The District falls within the coastal savannah equatorial climatic regime characterized by high temperatures (min: 21^oC max: 34.5^oC), high relative humidity (85%) and moderate to low rainfall regime (1,084 mm) with distinct wet and dry seasons of about equal lengths. The District falls within the tropical coastal savannah equatorial climatic region characterized by high temperatures (minimum of 21^0 Celsius to maximum of 34.5^0 Celsius).

The vegetation of the District is made up of coastal savannah with marshy and sandy portions. The black berry (velvet tamarind') locally called "atitoeti" can be found in most parts of the areas surrounding Akatsi town. In the far northwest, around the Avu lagoon and its creeks are large track of reed locally known as "Keti" and used in weaving mats. The vast savannah grassland is ideal for irrigated mechanized farming and livestock rearing.

1.2.2 Geology and Minerals Composition

The District falls within different geological formations. The acidic belt consists mainly of layered coarse to fine grained muscovite, biotite, schists and contains numerous quartz veins. There are outcrops of hegivine, angite and syneite either as muselberg or shallow exposed surfaces all over this geological formation. Three main soil types are found in the District. These are sandy, loamy and clay. These soil types are suitable for the cultivation of crops.

Figure 1.1: Map of Akatsi South District

DISTRICT MAP OF AKATSI SOUTH
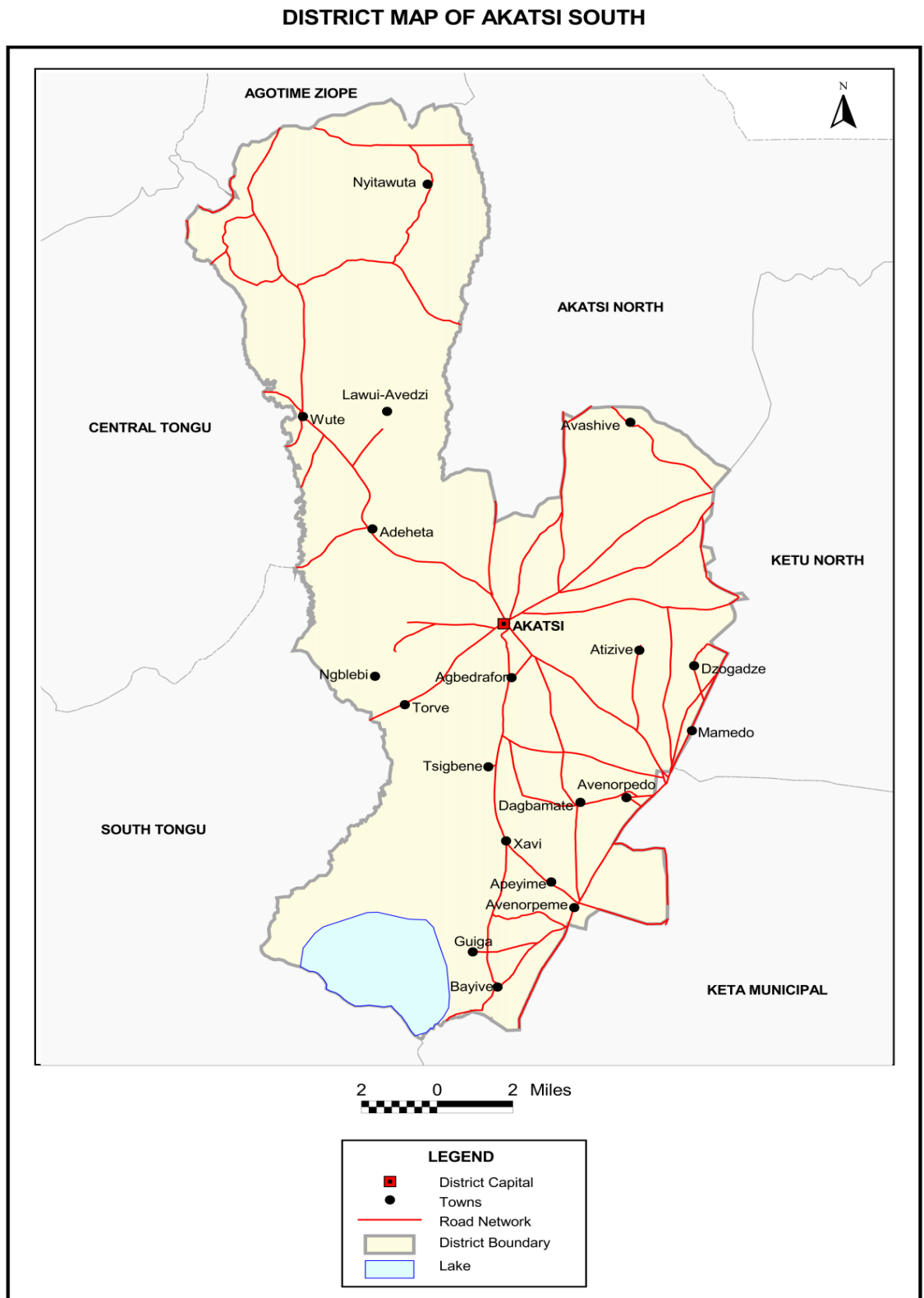
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

The District Assembly is composed of the District Chief Executive, Twenty-Eight (28) elected members who represent the electoral areas within the District, a member of parliament and Twelve (12) Government Appointed Members. The Presiding Member is the leader of the house. The District has four (4) sub-district structures which include: Akatsi Town Council, Avenorpeme, Wute and Gefia Area Councils with their capitals at Akatsi, Avenorpeme, Wute and Gefia respectively. The lowest level sub-structures are the Unit Committees.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

1.4.1 Educational Infrastructure

The District has a total of 233 schools. This is made up of 92 kindergartens (72 public and 20 private), 94 primary schools (76 public and 18 private), 44 Junior High Schools (JHS) (35 public and 9 private), one (1) Public Senior High School (SHS), One (1) Vocational/Technical School and a College of Education

1.4.2 Health Institutions

There are 29 health facilities in the District. Out of this number, 25 of them belong to the Government whiles the remaining four (4) are privately owned. Out of the 25 government facilities, there are four (4) Health Centers, one District Hospital and 20 CHPS zones.

1.4.3 Transport/Telecommunications and Financial Services

The District has two main trunk roads namely Akatsi-Ho and Accra-Aflao trunk roads. It is also connected with highways such as -Akatsi-Wute-Ziope, as well as Abor-Avenorpeme, Akatsi-Tuime, Kpodzivi-Adzikame, Akatsi-Dagbamatey-Avenorpeme feeder roads.

With the introduction of mobile phone services on the Ghanaian market; the District, sub-districts and most communities in the District can now be reached on mobile phones through telecommunication networks such are MTN, Tigo, Vodaphone and Airtel. A new post office building has also been built and provides expedited courier services to every part of the region. Apart from the two radio stations in the District, there is also one TV Transmission Station. There are two financial institutions in the District namely Ghana Commercial Bank Ltd and Avenor Rural Bank Ltd. However, there are other Non-Financial Institutions across the District such as Teachers Credit Union and other Susu groups for example "Gaewornu" Financial Services and Genesis Financial Services.

1.4.4 Electricity and Water

Almost all the major towns in the District have access to electricity. The major sources of drinking water in the District are pipe borne (Ghana Water Company Limited-GWCL), mechanized boreholes, boreholes with hand pump, traditional hand dug wells, rain harvesting tanks, streams etc.

1.4.6 Ethnicity and Religion

The major ethnic group in the District is the Ewes. However, ethnic groups such as the Akan, Ga-Dangme, and Guans also exist in the District. The dominant religions in the District are Christianity, Islam and Traditional Religion.

1.4.7 Traditional Structure

The people of the District are organized under chiefs at the lineage and settlement levels. A lineage comprises extended families that trace their genealogy to the same ancestor. The extended families also have heads who are most often the oldest male and the ownership of property is passed on by patrilineal inheritance in all communities.

The Akatsi South District has only one Traditional Area, known as Avenor Traditional Area which is made up of the Avenors. The Traditional Capital is located at Avenorpeme, which is the original home of the people. The Avenors are divided into Thirteen (13) clans with their clan heads who are also chiefs and function as the custodians of lands in the District.

The traditional festivals celebrated in the District are Avenor-Hogbeza, Agbeliza, Denyaza and recently the Velvet Tamarind (Atitoe) festival. Hogbeza is celebrated by the people of the Avenors during the second week of December each year to commemorate the migration of the Avenors from their original home, Avenor-Ketukpe in the Republic of Togo. The Avenorpedo community celebrates Agbeliza in the first week of August to recognize the importance of cassava products namely gari, tapioca, yakayake, chips, doughnuts and bread. The best cassava farmer is honoured at a durbar of chiefs and people. Denyaza is a festival celebrated locally in a number of communities usually during Easter or Christmas. The Velvet Tamarind (Atitoe) festival is celebrated in Akatsi to promote the commercial production of the fruits (Atitoe).

1.5 Economy

The majority of the people in the District are engaged in agriculture. The District has substantial agricultural resources, which include large expanses of land of which are suiTable for the cultivation of crops and rearing of animals. The major agricultural products include black berry (Atitoe), sugar cane, pineapple, mangoes and staples such as maize, cassava, rice and sweet potato.

Major economic activities in the District include crop farming; livestock keeping, fishing and hunting and constitute the major sources of employment for the economically active population. Apart from these agriculture-related activities, there is manufacturing, mining and quarrying, construction, wholesale and retail trade, and tourism. Other economic potentials include the sugar production, chili pepper cultivation, commercial mango production, aqua-culture and exploitation of clay deposits.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

Selection of census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

The main census enumeration involved the canvassing of all categories of the population by trained enumerators, using questionnaires prepared and tested during the pre-enumeration phase. Specific arrangements were made for the coverage of special population groups, such

as the homeless and the floating population. The fieldwork began on 21st September 2010 with the identification of EA boundaries, listing of structures, enumeration of institutional population and floating population.

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

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

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

1.6.4 Post enumeration survey

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

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

- 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.

- Regional differentials are observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent.

- Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2

percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups are relatively lower compared to the coverage rates of the other age groups.

- There was a high rate of agreement between the 2010 PHC data and the PES data for sex (98.8%), marital status (94.6%), relationship to head of household (90.5%) and age (83.0%).

1.6.5   Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6   Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

    a. Educational Institutions

    b. Children's and Old People's Homes

    c. Hospitals and Healing centres

    d. Hotels

    e. Prisons

    f. Service Barracks

    g. Soldiers on field exercise

    h. Floating Population: The following are examples of persons in this category:

    i.   All persons who slept in lorry parks, markets, in front of stores and offices, public bathrooms, petrol filling stations, railway stations, verandas, pavements, and all such places which are not houses or compounds.

    ii.   Hunting and fishing camps.

    iii.   Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of education

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

Activity status

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

a. Worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least 1 hour within the 7 days preceding Census Night. This included persons who were in paid employment or self-employment or contributing family workers.

b. Did not work, but had jobs to return to.

c. Were unemployed.

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment status

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

Employment sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7   Organization of the Report

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

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 status of the members of the District. Chapter four focuses on economic characteristics such as economic activity status, occupation, industries and the employment status and sectors that the people are employed.

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

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

CHAPTER TWO
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1   Introduction

Population is at the centre of all developmental planning activities. The characteristics of any population useful for planning include its size, distribution over space, growth and change over time. This chapter, therefore, provides information on the District's population size, the sex and age structure and the dependency ratio as well as the migration pattern. Issues on fertility and mortality are also discussed in this chapter.

2.2   Population Size and Distribution

The total population of the District according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census is 98,684. Out of this number, 46.1 percent are males while the females are 53.9 percent. The District can be described as a rural district, with two-thirds (67.7%) of the District's population living in rural areas while 32.3 percent forms the urban population of the District as presented in Table 2.1.

2.3   Age-Sex Structure, Sex Ratio and Population Pyramid

Age and sex are the basic characteristics of a population. Every population has a different age and sex composition (the number and proportion of males and females in each age group) and this structure can have considerable impact on the population's current and future social and economic situation. Population pyramid and sex ratio of the District can also be computed for further analysis. This will help identify trends of population over the years and its distribution for planning purposes.

2.3.1   Age-Sex Structure

Table 2.1 provides information on the age and sex composition by five years age-group in the District. The Table shows a relatively large proportion of children (13.3%) below five years. At the broader level, the population below 15 years (0-14) is 37.6 percent, those from 15-64 years, (representing the labour force), is 54.3 percent, while that of those aged 65 years and above is 8.1 percent of the total population.

In terms of sex distribution, 41.3 percent of the total male population are children aged 0-14 years, while 52.7 percent are between the ages of 15-64 years, with the rest (6.0%) representing the proportion of males who are 65 years and older. Similarly, 34.5 percent of the total female populations are children aged 0-14 years, while 55.7 percent are between the ages of 15-64 years with the 65 years and above representing 9.8 percent

The Table also shows that the sex ratio (which is usually as expressed as the number of males per 100 females) is 85.5 in the District. This means that there are approximately 86 males to every 100 females in the District. Among the age groups, those within the age of 10-14 years recorded the highest sex ratio of 105.5 while those within the age of 80-84 recorded the lowest of (40.7%).

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

Age group	Total Number	Total Percent	Male Number	Male Percent	Female Number	Female Percent	Sex ratio	Urban Number	Urban Percent	Rural Number	Rural Percent
Total	98,684	100.0	45,497	100.0	53,187	100.0	85.5	31,884	100.0	66,800	100.0
0 - 4	13,107	13.3	6,584	14.5	6,523	12.3	100.9	4,062	12.7	9,045	13.5
5-9	12,195	12.4	6,144	13.5	6,051	11.4	101.5	3,529	11.1	8,666	13.0
10-14	11,782	11.9	6,048	13.3	5,734	10.8	105.5	3,639	11.4	8,143	12.2
15 - 19	10,770	10.9	5,411	11.9	5,359	10.1	101.0	3,775	11.8	6,995	10.5
20 - 24	8,123	8.2	3,795	8.3	4,328	8.1	87.7	3,320	10.4	4,803	7.2
25 - 29	6,450	6.5	2,775	6.1	3,675	6.9	75.5	2,723	8.5	3,727	5.6
30 - 34	5,733	5.8	2,474	5.4	3,259	6.1	75.9	2,241	7.0	3,492	5.2
35 - 39	5,183	5.3	2,193	4.8	2,990	5.6	73.3	1,858	5.8	3,325	5.0
40 - 44	4,655	4.7	1,855	4.1	2,800	5.3	66.3	1,514	4.7	3,141	4.7
45 - 49	4,154	4.2	1,783	3.9	2,371	4.5	75.2	1,274	4.0	2,880	4.3
50 - 54	3,842	3.9	1,608	3.5	2,234	4.2	72.0	1,120	3.5	2,722	4.1
55 - 59	2,459	2.5	1,172	2.6	1,287	2.4	91.1	728	2.3	1,731	2.6
60 - 64	2,290	2.3	936	2.1	1,354	2.5	69.1	584	1.8	1,706	2.6
65 - 69	1,574	1.6	606	1.3	968	1.8	62.6	362	1.1	1,212	1.8
70 - 74	2,532	2.6	853	1.9	1,679	3.2	50.8	520	1.6	2,012	3.0
75 - 79	1,511	1.5	513	1.1	998	1.9	51.4	286	0.9	1,225	1.8
80 - 84	1,141	1.2	330	0.7	811	1.5	40.7	198	0.6	943	1.4
85+	1,183	1.2	417	0.9	766	1.4	54.4	151	0.5	1,032	1.5
0-14	37,084	37.6	18,776	41.3	18,308	34.4	102.6	11,230	35.2	25,854	38.7
15-64	53,659	54.4	24,002	52.8	29,657	55.8	80.9	19,137	60.0	34,522	51.7
65+	7,941	8.0	2,719	6.0	5,222	9.8	52.1	1,517	4.8	6,424	9.6
Age dependency ratio	**83.9**		**89.6**		**79.2**			**66.6**		**93.5**	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.2   Population Pyramid

Population pyramid is often viewed as the most effective way to graphically depict the age and sex distribution of a population. The broadness of the base of the pyramid is determined by the level of fertility, while the shape is determined by mortality and to some extent migration. The population of the District is 98,684 of which 45,497 representing 46.1 percent are males and 53,187 representing 53.9 percent are females. The pattern of age structure and sex composition of the population of the District did not deviate much from that of the region and nation. The age structure of the District shows a broad base and narrow apex which demonstrate a youthful population (larger proportion of people in the younger age groups). It also shows a decline in population with advancing age.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid
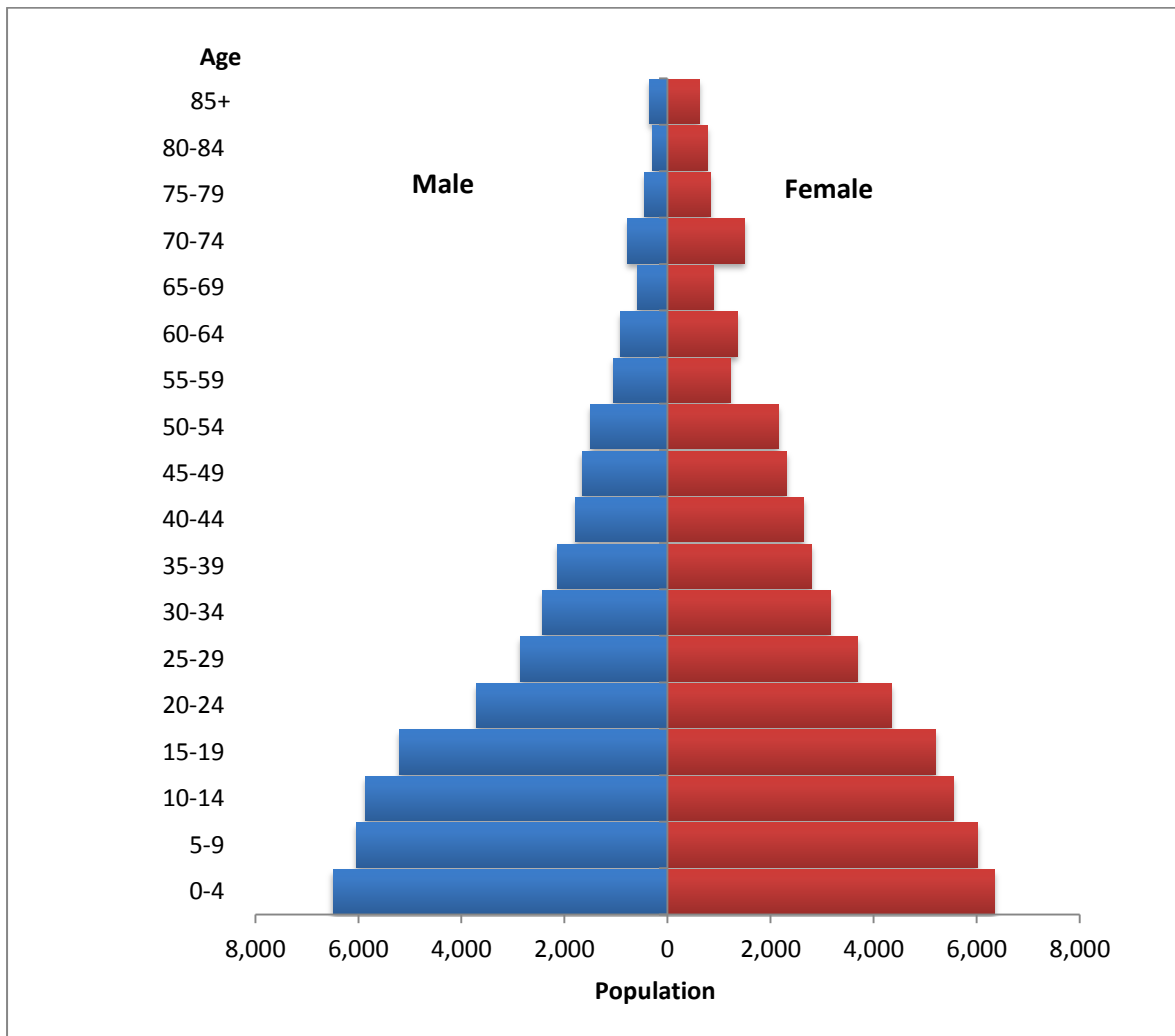
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.3   Age- dependency Ratio

The age-dependency ratio is the ratio of persons in the dependent age group (thus those between 0-14 years and 65+) to persons in the working age group of 15-64 years). The age-dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of the economic burden on the working age group. The higher the ratio, the higher the economic burden on those within the working age group.

Table 2.1 indicates that the age dependency ratio for the Akatsi South district is 83.9. This means there are 83 persons in the dependent age group for every 100 people in working age group. Again, Table 2.1 shows variation of the age dependency ratio by sex, indicating that, for males in the District, there are 89 people in the dependent age groups for every 100 males in the working ages whereas for females, there are 79 persons in the dependent age group for every 100 females in the working ages. The dependency is higher in the rural areas (93.5) than in the urban areas (66.6).

2.4   Fertility, Mortality and Migration

The population of a country or a community at each given time is influenced by fertility, mortality and migration. A change in any of these can have remarkable effects on the overall structure of the population. Data on these three components are, therefore, important for planning the overall socio-economic development of the District.

2.4.1   Fertility

Fertility refers to the number of children that a woman would have as she goes through reproductive years. Fertility significantly impacts on a country's age–sex composition, because birth rates largely determine the composition and size of different age groups, unless there are high levels of migration. Information on fertility is important for planners and others who seek to formulate policies that will bridge the gap between high population growth and economic development.

Table 2.2 shows the distribution of total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate for the Region and the District. Total fertility rate of the District is 3.4 children per woman age 15-49, which is the same as the Regional average of 3.4. This means that a woman (between the ages of 15-49) living in the District would have an average of 3.4 children by the end of her reproductive period.

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	3.0	87.1	21.9
Hohoe Municipal	167,016	42,220	4,052	3.3	96.0	24.3
Biakoye	65,901	15,067	1,484	3.4	98.5	22.5
Jasikan	59,181	13,924	1,455	3.5	104.5	24.6
Akatsi South	59,303	13,652	1,430	3.6	104.7	24.1
Krachi East	116,804	26,146	3,319	4.3	126.9	28.4
Krachi West	49,417	11,225	1,245	3.7	110.9	25.2
Nkwanta South	117,878	27,226	3,304	4.0	121.4	28.0
Nkwanta North	64,553	14,758	2,043	4.6	138.4	31.6
North Tongu	89,777	22,874	1,931	2.9	84.4	21.5
Akatsi North	29,777	7,143	826	4.1	115.6	27.7
Adaklu	36,391	9,351	666	2.4	71.2	18.3
Ho West	94,600	21,926	2,294	3.6	104.6	24.2
Afadzato South	95,030	21,842	2,373	3.9	108.6	25.0
North Dayi	39,913	9,115	865	3.3	94.9	21.7
Krachi Nchumuru	72,688	16,449	1,822	3.8	110.8	25.1

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census
Note: * Number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years
    ** Number of live births per 1,000 population

2.4.2   Children Surviving

Table 2.3 provides information on female population aged 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child in the District. The Table shows that total number of children ever born to the female population age 12 years and older in the District is 115,168 the number of survivors 93,768. This means that a total of 21,400 children who were born have died. The proportion of male to female children ever born is 57,442 and 57,726 respectively and that for the children surviving is 46,262 and 47,506 respectively. The Table further shows that as the age group increase the number of children ever born to females aged 12 years and older also increases, except 45-49 and 55-59 age groups.

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 | | Male | | Female | |
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	38,223	115,168	100.0	57,442	100.0	57,726	100.0	93,768	100.0	46,262	100.0	47,506	100.0
12-14	3,344	13	0.0	9	0.0	4	0.0	13	0.0	9	0.0	4	0.0
15 - 19	5,359	549	0.5	271	0.5	278	0.5	508	0.5	250	0.5	258	0.5
20 - 24	4,328	3,284	2.9	1,716	3.0	1,568	2.7	2,954	3.2	1,500	3.2	1,454	3.1
25 - 29	3,675	6,379	5.5	3,308	5.8	3,071	5.3	5,831	6.2	2,971	6.4	2,860	6.0
30 - 34	3,259	8,955	7.8	4,351	7.6	4,604	8.0	8,185	8.7	3,947	8.5	4,238	8.9
35 - 39	2,990	11,023	9.6	5,622	9.8	5,401	9.4	9,752	10.4	4,944	10.7	4,808	10.1
40 - 44	2,800	12,231	10.6	6,186	10.8	6,045	10.5	10,627	11.3	5,269	11.4	5,358	11.3
45 - 49	2,371	11,905	10.3	5,965	10.4	5,940	10.3	10,094	10.8	4,977	10.8	5,117	10.8
50 - 54	2,234	12,305	10.7	6,172	10.7	6,133	10.6	10,068	10.7	5,060	10.9	5,008	10.5
55 - 59	1,287	7,356	6.4	3,589	6.2	3,767	6.5	5,989	6.4	2,879	6.2	3,110	6.5
60 +	6,576	41,168	35.7	20,253	35.3	20,915	36.2	29,747	31.7	14,456	31.2	15,291	32.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.5   Mortality

Mortality refers to deaths that occur within a population. Incidence of death reveals much about a population's standard of living and its general state of health, with indicators such as infant mortality and life expectancy at birth widely used to describe the overall development status of a country. As with fertility and migration, mortality statistics are important ingredients of reliable population projections and estimates, which are essential to sound policy development and planning purposes.

2.5.1   Age-specific death rate (ASDR)

Usually death occur within the different age groupings and as such death rates are therefore generally computed for the specific age groups in order to compare deaths occurring at different ages or at the same age over a period of time. Overall, there is little difference in the reported age specific death rate (ASDR) for both sexes for age range 10-44. However, ASDR for males is higher than females from age 59 upwards. This suggests that females have a relatively higher life expectancy for than males in the District (Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.3: Age-specific death rate (ASDR), 2010
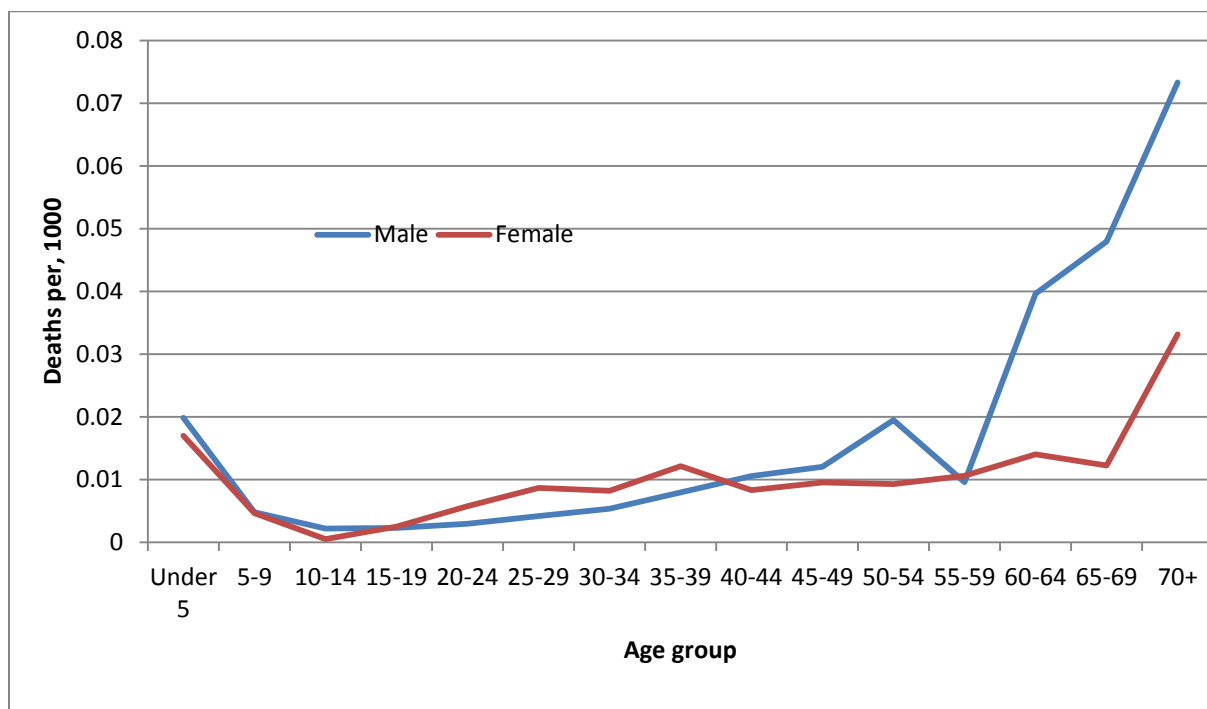
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.5.2   Crude death rate

Crude death rate (CDR) is the number of deaths per 1000 population in a given year. Table 2.4 presents information on deaths that occurred in households in the District within the 12 months preceding the census night. The District recorded a crude death rate of 9.2 which is higher than the Regional rate of 8.8.This means that for every 1000 population, an average of 9 deaths are recorded in the District.

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

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Serivce, 2010 Population and Housing Census
Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

2.6   Migration

Migration is the geographic movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new permanent or semi-permanent residence. As an important factor to consider in development planning, migration is always an integral component of demography because it is one of the components of population change. All things being equal, migration out of the District decreases the size of the population in the District, while migration into the District increases the population size. In addition, the variations in the migration process in terms of age, sex,

education and other socio-demographic characteristics can have significant impact on the overall social and economic development of a place.

Table 2.5 shows the birthplace and duration of residence of migrants in the District. The Table shows that there are 27,022 migrants residing in the District. Out of this number, 19,849 (representing 73.5% of total migrants) were born elsewhere in the Volta Region, 21.4 percent were born elsewhere in another region, while the rest (5.1%) were born outside Ghana.

In terms of duration of residence, majority of the migrants (37.8%) have been residing in the District for ten years or more. Besides, amongst those who were born elsewhere in another region, those from Upper East and Eastern regions have had the longest stay (20+ years) in the District.

Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

	Migrants		Duration of residence (%)				
Birthplace	Total	Percent	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	27,022	100.0	14.0	29.3	18.9	19.5	18.4
Different locality in this region	19,849	100.0	13.1	28.6	19.0	20.0	19.4
Western	350	100.0	11.4	42.0	15.4	18.6	12.6
Central	420	100.0	16.2	37.4	21.0	13.6	11.9
Greater Accra	1,869	100.0	20.0	31.5	17.7	15.8	15.0
Volta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern	1,793	100.0	15.1	25.6	20.3	18.0	21.0
Ashanti	842	100.0	16.2	30.5	18.5	17.6	17.2
Brong Ahafo	285	100.0	15.8	35.4	20.7	18.6	9.5
Northern	165	100.0	14.5	31.5	15.2	23.0	15.8
Upper East	33	100.0	12.1	48.5	21.2	-	18.2
Upper West	28	100.0	17.9	35.7	10.7	14.3	21.4
Outside Ghana	1,388	100.0	15.9	32.9	17.9	22.1	11.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The composition of households is a reflection of the social structure of the country. A household composition is defined in terms of the relationship of members of the household to the one person they accept and recognize as the head and who is responsible for the management and upkeep of the house and the household members. This chapter focuses on analysis of data on household structure, size and composition in the District using data from 2010 Population and Housing Census.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship

By definition, a group of persons usually resident in the same dwelling, who share living facilities, in addition, look up to one person as the household head constitute a household. The household normally consists of a head, with or without spouse, children, in-laws, parents, grandchildren, and other relatives. 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. The composition of the household determines household size. One person may live in another's household but does not constitute part the household size.

3.2.1 Household Size

Household size provides important information to facilitate policy formulation and planning in allocating social resources such as shelter, health, water and education. The 2010 Population and Housing Census reveal a total household population of 97,411 with 25,758 households. The District's average household size is 3.8 which is lower than the regional and national average of 4.2 and 4.4 respectively (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality

Categories	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	2,086,567	97,411	31,343	66,068
Number of households	495,600	25,758	8,627	17,131
Average households per house	1.2	1.0	1.5	0.9
Average household size	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household Composition

Household composition is determined by the people living together and their relationships to one another. Table 3.2 shows that a total of 97,411 people (representing 98.7% of the total population) live in households made up of household heads (26.4%), children (39.5%), spouse (9.6%), grandchildren (10.3%) and other relatives (6.8%).The proportions of non-relatives, step-

children, and adopted/foster children are significantly low (1.0%, 0.7% and 0.3% respectively). To this end, it can be concluded that children constitute the largest proportion of household members, followed by heads of households.

By sex, out of the total male household population of 44,887, 31.1 percent are heads, while 22.4 percent of the females are heads of the female household population.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	97,411	100.0	44,887	100.0	52,524	100.0
Head	25,759	26.4	13,981	31.1	11,778	22.4
Spouse (wife/husband)	9,343	9.6	738	1.6	8,605	16.4
Child (son/daughter)	38,514	39.5	19,261	42.9	19,253	36.7
Parent/Parent in-law	1,178	1.2	146	0.3	1,032	2.0
Son/Daughter in-law	596	0.6	124	0.3	472	0.9
Grandchild	10,028	10.3	4,964	11.1	5,064	9.6
Brother/Sister	3,399	3.5	1,714	3.8	1,685	3.2
Step child	722	0.7	372	0.8	350	0.7
Adopted/Foster child	278	0.3	129	0.3	149	0.3
Other relative	6,614	6.8	2,937	6.5	3,677	7.0
Non-relative	980	1.0	521	1.2	459	0.9

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. It is the way a household/family is set up. It is different for every household as households may have single parents, may have both parents or may have step parents.

Table 3.3 shows the distribution of household structure by sex. The extended household structure with single parent and other non-relatives constitutes the lowest proportion of households (0.8%). The Table also shows that the proportion of single parenting (single parent nuclear, single parent extended and single parent extended with other non-relatives) is 33.7 percent which is higher than the regional and national figure of 28.9 percent and 26.6 percent respectively. By sex composition, the Table indicates that the proportions of persons who constitute nuclear family (head only, head and a spouse only and head, spouse(s), children) is higher for males (37.8%) than that of the females (29.6%).

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	97,411	100.0	44,887	100.0	52,524	100.0
Head only	5,237	5.4	2,925	6.5	2,312	4.4
Head and a spouse only	1,732	1.8	866	1.9	866	1.6
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	25,538	26.2	13,165	29.3	12,373	23.6
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	17,171	17.6	8,357	18.6	8,814	16.8
Extended + non relatives	997	1.0	509	1.1	488	0.9
Head spouse(s) and other composition	2,801	2.9	1,356	3.0	1,445	2.8
Single parent Nuclear	13,259	13.6	5,398	12.0	7,861	15.0
Single parent Extended	18,810	19.3	7,228	16.1	11,582	22.1
Single parent Extended + non relative	741	0.8	327	0.7	414	0.8
Head and other composition but no spouse	11,125	11.4	4,756	10.6	6,369	12.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3   Marital Status

The 2010 PHC classified "marital status" into never married, living together/consensual union, married, separated, divorced and widowed. This was asked of persons 12 years and older. The definition of marriage includes any of the following types of marriages: civil, traditional and common law/consensual.

3.3.1   Marital Status, by Sex and Age-group

Table 3.4 shows the percentage distribution of marital status by sex and age-group. The Table shows that 47.1 percent of the populations aged 12 years and older are married which is slightly higher than the regional figure of 44.6 percent. Conversely, 37.1 percent of the people aged 12 years and older have never married, while 2.6 percent are in consensual union, with the rest - 1.8%, 3.1% and 8.2%- separated, divorced and widowed respectively. The Table also reveals that 49.5 percent of females are married as compared with 44.1 percent of their male counterparts (There are also substantially higher proportions of females than males who are widowed (12.9% and 2.4% respectively). Within the age group of 65 years and older, over half of females (58.6%) and males (14.7%) are widowed or divorced (3.5% and 7.8% 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
Both Sexes								
Total	68,489	100.0	37.1	2.6	47.1	1.8	3.1	8.2
12 -14	6,889	100.0	96	0.3	3.7	0	0	0
15 - 19	10,770	100.0	91.1	1.4	6.9	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	8,123	100.0	62.4	4.9	30.7	0.9	0.7	0.3
25 - 29	6,450	100.0	32	5.4	58.5	1.5	2	0.6
30 - 34	5,733	100.0	14.9	4.6	72.7	2.5	3.3	2
35 - 39	5,183	100.0	6.5	3.2	80.6	2.8	4.4	2.4
40 - 44	4,655	100.0	3.8	2.7	79.4	2.9	5.5	5.6
45 - 49	4,154	100.0	3.8	2.4	77.1	3	7	6.8
50 - 54	3,842	100.0	2.4	2.5	74	3.1	6.6	11.3
55 - 59	2,459	100.0	1.7	1.5	72.3	2.9	7	14.6
60 - 64	2,290	100.0	2.4	1.4	62.7	3.7	7	22.8
65+	7,941	100.0	1.9	0.7	46.4	2.4	5	43.6
Male								
Total	30,266	100.0	47	2.2	44.1	1.4	2.9	2.4
12 - 14	3,545	100.0	95.5	0.1	4.4	0	0	0
15 - 19	5,411	100.0	95.5	0.6	3.7	0.2	0	0
20 - 24	3,795	100.0	81.2	2.9	15.3	0.1	0.4	0.1
25 - 29	2,775	100.0	48.9	4.9	43.3	1	1.4	0.4
30 - 34	2,474	100.0	23.1	4.4	66.7	2.2	2.6	1
35 - 39	2,193	100.0	9.9	3.4	79.3	2.6	3.5	1.4
40 - 44	1,855	100.0	6.5	2.7	81.5	2	5.2	2.2
45 - 49	1,783	100.0	6.1	2.9	79.6	2.1	6.7	2.5
50 - 54	1,608	100.0	4.4	2.1	80.8	2.7	6.4	3.5
55 - 59	1,172	100.0	2.5	1.8	81.8	2.8	6.6	4.5
60 - 64	936	100.0	3.8	1.3	76.2	3.8	8.4	6.4
65+	2,719	100.0	3.1	1.1	70.9	2.5	7.8	14.7
Female								
Total	38,223	100.0	29.3	2.9	49.5	2.1	3.3	12.9
12 - 14	3,344	100.0	96.5	0.4	3.1	0	0	0
15 - 19	5,359	100.0	86.7	2.2	10.2	0.4	0.4	0.2
20- -24	4,328	100.0	46	6.6	44.2	1.6	1	0.6
25 - 29	3,675	100.0	19.2	5.7	70	1.9	2.4	0.8
30 - 34	3,259	100.0	8.8	4.6	77.3	2.7	3.8	2.8
35 - 39	2,990	100.0	4.1	3.1	81.6	3	5.1	3.1
40 - 44	2,800	100.0	2.1	2.6	78.1	3.6	5.7	7.9
45 - 49	2,371	100.0	2	2	75.2	3.7	7.1	10
50 - 54	2,234	100.0	1	2.8	69.1	3.4	6.8	16.9
55 - 59	1,287	100.0	0.9	1.2	63.7	3	7.4	23.8
60 - 64	1,354	100.0	1.4	1.5	53.3	3.6	6	34.2
65+	5,222	100.0	1.4	0.5	33.7	2.3	3.5	58.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status by sex and level of education

Table 3.5 shows the marital status, by sex and level of education of persons aged 12 years and older in the District. The Table indicates that out of the population aged 12 years and older who are married, 30.1 percent have no education, 56.4 percent have basic education, 58.3 percent have secondary education, 1.3 percent have vocational/technical education, 3.0 percent have post/middle/secondary/diploma while the rest, 0.8 percent have tertiary education. Additionally, the Table shows that a high proportion of those who have never married (74.1%) have basic education while 6.9 percent have never being to school. Also, out of those who have never married, 14,228 (56.0%) are males while the rest 11, 203 (44.1%) are females. In addition, 72.9percent of males who have never married have basic education, while the proportion of the females is 75.5 percent.

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[1]	Secon-dary[2]	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma[3]	Tertiary[4]
Both Sexes								
Total	68,489	100.0	30.1	56.4	8.3	1.3	3	0.8
Never married	25,431	100.0	6.9	74.1	14.5	1.2	2.8	0.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,788	100.0	28.1	60.5	8.2	1.5	1.5	0.3
Married	32,258	100.0	37.8	50.4	5.4	1.6	3.6	1.3
Separated	1,220	100.0	43.2	48.2	4.2	1.6	2.3	0.5
Divorced	2,156	100.0	47.7	46.6	2.5	1.3	1.6	0.3
Widowed	5,636	100.0	81.4	16.1	0.8	0.4	1	0.2
Male								
Total	30,266	100.0	16.7	64.6	11	1.8	4.4	1.6
Never married	14,228	100.0	7.2	72.9	14.9	1.2	3.1	0.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	666	100.0	16.8	67.3	11.4	1.7	2.1	0.8
Married	13,355	100.0	23.1	57.8	7.9	2.5	6.1	2.6
Separated	409	100.0	30.8	54	8.3	1.5	3.9	1.5
Divorced	884	100.0	35.1	56.4	3.8	1.8	2.5	0.3
Widowed	724	100.0	53	39.2	3.2	1.1	2.9	0.6
Female								
Total	38,223	100.0	40.7	50	6.2	1	1.8	0.2
Never married	11,203	100.0	6.4	75.5	14.1	1.3	2.4	0.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,122	100.0	34.8	56.5	6.2	1.3	1.1	0.1
Married	18,903	100.0	48.3	45.1	3.6	0.9	1.9	0.3
Separated	811	100.0	49.4	45.3	2.1	1.7	1.5	0
Divorced	1,272	100.0	56.4	39.7	1.6	1	0.9	0.3
Widowed	4,912	100.0	85.6	12.7	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
[1] Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS
[2] Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary
[3] Post Middle/ Sec. Cert./Diploma: Teacher training/ College of education, Agric, Nursing , University Diploma, HND, etc.
[4] Tertiary: Bachelor's Degree and Post Graduate or higher

3.3.3 Marital status by sex and economic activity status

Table 3.6 shows marital status of persons aged 12 years and older, by sex and economic activity status in the District. The Table indicates that out of 61,600 populations aged 12 years and older, 32,001 (51.9%) are married while 30.5 percent have never married. The Table also shows that 1,769 persons are in informal/consensual union/living together while the rest are separated (1,220), divorced (2,156) or widowed (5,636). Out of the total population aged 12 years and older who are married, majority (88.6%) are employed while 10.0 percent are not economically active. Among those who are never married, 39.7 percent are employed whiles 57.3% are not economically active.

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

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	61,600	100.0	43,808	71.1	1,144	1.9	16,648	27
Never married	18,818	100.0	7,470	39.7	568	3	10,780	57.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,769	100.0	1,464	82.8	52	2.9	253	14.3
Married	32,001	100.0	28,354	88.6	433	1.4	3,214	10
Separated	1,220	100.0	1,005	82.4	30	2.5	185	15.2
Divorced	2,156	100.0	1,814	84.1	29	1.3	313	14.5
Widowed	5,636	100.0	3,701	65.7	32	0.6	1,903	33.8
Male								
Total	26,721	100.0	18,708	70	529	2	7,484	28
Never married	10,842	100.0	4,720	43.5	353	3.3	5,769	53.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	662	100.0	579	87.5	16	2.4	67	10.1
Married	13,200	100.0	11,852	89.8	142	1.1	1,206	9.1
Separated	409	100.0	334	81.7	7	1.7	68	16.6
Divorced	884	100.0	736	83.3	6	0.7	142	16.1
Widowed	724	100.0	487	67.3	5	0.7	232	32
Female								
Total	34,879	100.0	25,100	72	615	1.8	9,164	26.3
Never married	7,976	100.0	2,750	34.5	215	2.7	5,011	62.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,107	100.0	885	79.9	36	3.3	186	16.8
Married	18,801	100.0	16,502	87.8	291	1.5	2,008	10.7
Separated	811	100.0	671	82.7	23	2.8	117	14.4
Divorced	1,272	100.0	1,078	84.7	23	1.8	171	13.4
Widowed	4,912	100.0	3,214	65.4	27	0.5	1,671	34

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

By sex composition, out of the total male population aged 12 years and older who are married, 89.9 percent are employed while 9.1 percent are not economically active. On the other hand, out of the total female population aged 12 years and older who are married, 87.8 percent are employed while 10.7 percent are not economically active. Additionally, out of the total male populations aged 12 years and older who have never married, 43.5 percent are employed while

53.2 percent are not economically active. Similarly, out of the total female populations aged 12 years and older who have never married, 34.5 percent are employed while 62.8 percent are not economically active.

3.4   Nationality

Table 3.7 shows the population by nationality and sex of the people in the District. Nearly, all residents in the District are Ghanaians (99.1%). Those who are Ghanaians by birth constitute 88.7 percent of the total population in the District, followed by 7.7 percent who hold dual nationality status while 2.5 percent are Ghanaian by naturalization.

By sex composition, 88.7 percent of the males are Ghanaians by birth. The figure for females is 89.1 percent. Additionally, males who are ECOWAS nationals in the District form 1.1 percent which is higher than that of their female counterparts (0.6%).

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	98,684	45,497	53,187	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	87,719	40,345	47,374	88.9	88.7	89.1
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	7,621	3,487	4,134	7.7	7.7	7.8
Ghanaian by naturalisation	2,506	1,148	1,358	2.5	2.5	2.6
ECOWAS states	816	499	317	0.8	1.1	0.6
African other than ECOWAS	21	17	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Outside Africa	1	1	-	0.0	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 the District. The Table reveals that Christians (comprising Catholic [18.2%], Protestant [12.3%], Pentecostal [24.5%] and Other Christians (6.5%) are the majority in the District, accounting for 61.5% of the population. This is followed by traditionalist (26.5%) whiles 1.90 percent belongs to Islamic religion. The rest, 9.2 percent do not practice any form of religion. The Table further shows that the proportion of the Christians is slightly higher among females (61.9%) than among their male counterparts (61.1%). Similarly, the proportions of those who practice traditional religion among females are higher (27.2%) than the male (25.8%).

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	98,684	45,497	53,187	100.0	100.0	100.0
No religion	9,035	4,572	4,463	9.2	10.0	8.4
Catholic	18,009	8,518	9,491	18.2	18.7	17.8
Protestants	12,184	5,643	6,541	12.3	12.4	12.3
Pentecostal/Charismatic	24,225	10,708	13,517	24.5	23.5	25.4
Other Christian	6,386	2,978	3,408	6.5	6.5	6.4
Islam	1,866	985	881	1.9	2.2	1.7
Traditionalist	26,198	11,723	14,475	26.5	25.8	27.2
Other	781	370	411	0.8	0.8	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6   Literacy and Education

Literacy is by far the most important and/or effective means by which a society could preserve and transmit its culture from one generation to another. The ability to read and write is an essential ingredient in developing the intellectual, moral and practical capacities of the individual, the family, and society as a whole. This section looks at the literacy and education status of the District. The 2010 PHC defined literacy as the ability to read and write a simple statement with understanding. 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   Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status

Table 3.9 illustrates the distribution of literacy levels for persons 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status in the District. Of the total literate population, 5.0 percent are literate in English only, 19.0 percent are literate in a Ghanaian language only, whiles majority (75.1%) are literate in both English and Ghanaian language. The Table further shows that less than one percent (0.3%) of the population is literate in English and French, while 0.5 percent is literate in all the three languages (English, French and a Ghanaian language).

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

Sex/ Age group	None (Not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
Both Sexes								
Total	20,684	49,914	100.0	5.0	19.0	75.1	0.3	0.5
11-14	273	8,725	100.0	7.3	25.0	67.3	0.2	0.2
15-19	580	10,190	100.0	5.1	13.4	80.8	0.2	0.5
20-24	915	7,208	100.0	5.0	13.1	81.1	0.3	0.5
25-29	1,203	5,247	100.0	5.0	17.6	76.6	0.3	0.6
30-34	1,559	4,174	100.0	5.2	19.4	74.0	0.4	1.0
35-39	1,814	3,369	100.0	4.9	22.9	71.2	0.3	0.7
40-44	1,997	2,658	100.0	4.1	20.6	74.5	0.3	0.5
45-49	1,834	2,320	100.0	3.5	24.0	71.8	0.2	0.5
50-54	1,879	1,963	100.0	3.2	21.3	74.1	0.3	1.2
55-59	1,131	1,328	100.0	2.6	21.5	74.8	0.1	0.9
60-64	1,363	927	100.0	2.0	21.0	75.9	0.2	0.8
65+	6,136	1,805	100.0	2.3	27.4	69.6	0.2	0.5
Male								
Total	5,083	26,281	100.0	4.4	17.2	77.4	0.3	0.6
11-14	151	4,492	100.0	6.9	25.6	66.9	0.3	0.3
15-19	297	5,114	100.0	4.8	13.4	81.3	0.2	0.3
20-24	275	3,520	100.0	3.9	10.5	84.6	0.5	0.5
25-29	330	2,445	100.0	4.0	14.2	80.9	0.4	0.5
30-34	384	2,090	100.0	4.4	15.0	78.7	0.7	1.2
35-39	405	1,788	100.0	5.0	18.3	75.3	0.2	1.2
40-44	416	1,439	100.0	3.8	16.0	78.9	0.4	0.8
45-49	435	1,348	100.0	3.2	21.6	74.4	0.1	0.7
50-54	412	1,196	100.0	1.6	17.3	79.2	0.2	1.8
55-59	292	880	100.0	2.5	16.9	79.7	-	0.9
60-64	280	656	100.0	2.1	17.5	79.0	0.3	1.1
65+	1,406	1,313	100.0	2.4	25.4	71.2	0.2	0.7
Female								
Total	15,601	23,633	100.0	5.7	21.0	72.6	0.2	0.4
11-14	122	4,233	100.0	7.7	24.3	67.6	0.1	0.2
15-19	283	5,076	100.0	5.4	13.4	80.2	0.2	0.7
20-24	640	3,688	100.0	6.0	15.6	77.7	0.2	0.4
25-29	873	2,802	100.0	5.9	20.5	72.9	0.1	0.6
30-34	1,175	2,084	100.0	6.0	23.8	69.2	0.2	0.8
35-39	1,409	1,581	100.0	4.9	28.1	66.6	0.3	0.1
40-44	1,581	1,219	100.0	4.5	26.1	69.2	0.2	0.1
45-49	1,399	972	100.0	4.0	27.4	68.1	0.3	0.2
50-54	1,467	767	100.0	5.6	27.5	66.1	0.5	0.3
55-59	839	448	100.0	2.9	30.6	65.4	0.2	0.9
60-64	1,083	271	100.0	1.8	29.5	68.6	-	-
65+	4,730	492	100.0	1.8	32.5	65.4	0.2	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2   Literacy status

Figure 3.1 present the literacy status of persons aged 11 years and older in the District. The figure shows that 70.7 percent of persons aged 11 years and older are literate while the rest (29.3%) are not. Out of the total male population aged 11 years and older 83.8 percent are literate while the rest (16.2%) are non-literate. Similarly, out of the total female population aged 11 years and older, 60.2 percent are literate while the rest (39.8%) are non-literate.

Figure 3.1:   Literacy status by sex
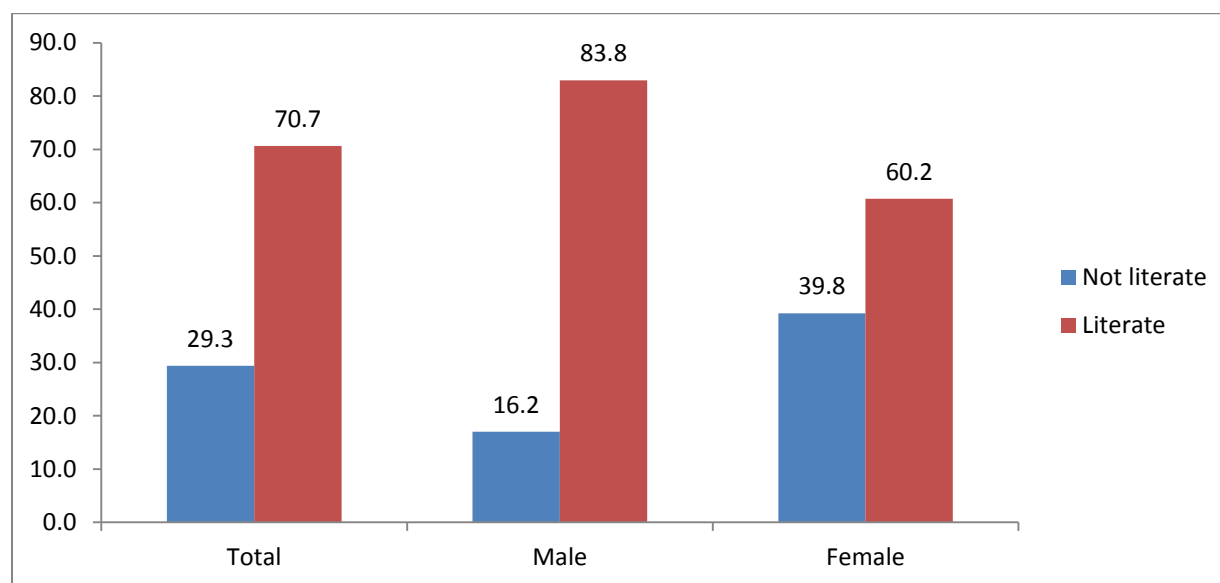
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.3   Level of Education, School Attendance and Sex

The level of education of a country represents the human resource base of that country. For this reason, data on level of education and school attendance are central for human resource planning in achieving sustainable socio-economic development in the country.

Table 3.10 presents information on persons aged 3 years and older currently in school in the District and the distribution of past school attendance for persons aged 6 years and older classified by highest level of schooling. Of the 36,585 people who are currently attending school, 18,909 are males (51.7%) while 17,676 (48.3%) are females. About 91.1 percent are enrolled in basic school (Nursery, kindergarten, primary, JSS/JHS/middle), 7.0 percent in Secondary/Senior High School, 0.6 percent in Vocational/Technical/Commercial School, and 0.8 percent in tertiary institutions. The Table also shows that apart from kindergarten, there are more males than females enrolled in the various educational levels who are currently attending school.

Additionally, 30,883 of the people who are currently not attending school have attended school in the past. Out of this number, majority (80.6%) have attained at least the basic level that is, KG/Prim/JSS/JHS/Middle. Besides, the proportion of males who have attended school in the past is higher (52.2%) than that of the females (47.8%).

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

	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
Level of education	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	36,585	100.0	18,909	100.0	17,676	100.0	30,883	100.0	16,121	100.0	14,762	100.0
Nursery	2,411	6.6	1,187	6.3	1,224	6.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	5,460	14.9	2,697	14.3	2,763	15.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	18,465	50.5	9,555	50.5	8,910	50.4	8,550	27.7	3,626	22.5	4,924	33.4
JSS/JHS	6,998	19.1	3,625	19.2	3,373	19.1	9,419	30.5	4,290	26.6	5,129	34.7
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,936	22.5	4,366	27.1	2,570	17.4
SSS/SHS	2,553	7.0	1,434	7.6	1,119	6.3	2,539	8.2	1,449	9.0	1,090	7.4
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	626	2.0	452	2.8	174	1.2
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	207	0.6	112	0.6	95	0.5	713	2.3	433	2.7	280	1.9
Post middle/secondary certificate	191	0.5	113	0.6	78	0.4	820	2.7	549	3.4	271	1.8
Tertiary	300	0.8	186	1.0	114	0.6	1,280	4.1	956	5.9	324	2.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1   Introduction

Integrating population factors into economic and social development strategies is vital to achieve sustainable development outcomes and improve the quality of life. To pursue such objectives requires quality data on economic and labour force characteristics such as employment, unemployment and the size of the labour force. This information is of fundamental importance because it provides an indication of the size of the labour supply for the production of goods and services in a country, and provides much needed benchmarks and baseline information against which to measure people's general well-being and standard of living, and monitor development progress. This chapter analyzes data on the type of economic activity engaged in by the people, the age and sex structure of the employed population, employment status and sector, and age and sex composition of the unemployed population.

4.2   Economic Activity Status

Data on economic activity status is relevant in economic and manpower planning and can be particularly valuable as a basis for making estimates about household income.

4.2.1   Population by economic activity status and sex

Table 4.1 shows the economic activity status of the population aged 15 years and older in the District. The Table presents information on two distinct groups; economically active and economically not active. The economically active population comprises the segment of a population (aged 15 years and older) that is either employed or actively seeking work, whiles the not economically active are persons who did not work and are not seeking work within the seven days preceding Census Night. This includes homemakers, students, retired persons, the disabled and persons who were unable to work due to their age or ill-health.

The economically active population, according to Table 4.1 is 73.0 percent and the proportions employed and unemployed are 97.5 percent and 2.5 percent respectively.

Disaggregated by sex, the proportion of economically active male is 72 percent, 97.3 percent are employed and 2.7 percent unemployed whiles the corresponding proportions of the female economically active population are 73.7 percent with 97.6 percent employed and 2.4 percent unemployed.

Of the economically not active population, the largest proportion (54.8%) are in full time education, pensioners or retirees recording the lowest (2.2%), 14.9 percent are too old/young to work while 15.1 percent did home duties (household chores) and 7.0 percent are disabled/sick and are unable to work. The proportions of male and female economically not active populations are 28.0 percent and 26.3 percent respectively with 66.1 percent of economically not active males being in full time education while that of the females is 45.5 percent.

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	61,600	100.0	26,721	100.0	34,879	100.0
Economically active	**44,952**	**73.0**	**19,237**	**72.0**	**25,715**	**73.7**
Employed	*43,808*	*97.5*	*18,708*	*97.3*	*25,100*	*97.6*
Worked	*41,977*	*95.8*	*17,985*	*96.1*	*23,992*	*95.6*
Did not work but had job to go back to	*1,766*	*4.0*	*694*	*3.7*	*1,072*	*4.3*
Did voluntary work without pay	*65*	*0.1*	*29*	*0.2*	*36*	*0.1*
Unemployed	*1,144*	*2.5*	*529*	*2.7*	*615*	*2.4*
Worked before, seeking work and available	*369*	*32.3*	*137*	*25.9*	*232*	*37.7*
Seeking work for the first time and available	*775*	*67.7*	*392*	*74.1*	*383*	*62.3*
Economically not active	**16,648**	**27.0**	**7,484**	**28.0**	**9,164**	**26.3**
Did home duties (household chore)	2,508	15.1	696	9.3	1,812	19.8
Full time education	9,121	54.8	4,949	66.1	4,172	45.5
Pensioner/Retired	363	2.2	278	3.7	85	0.9
Disabled/Sick	1,165	7.0	490	6.5	675	7.4
Too old/young	2,474	14.9	646	8.6	1,828	19.9
Other	1,017	6.1	425	5.7	592	6.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.2   Population by sex, age and economic activity status

Table 4.2 shows the proportion of the population 15 years and older by sex, age and economic activity status in the District. The Table indicates that out of 61,600 populations aged 15 years and older, over 70 percent (71.1%) are employed while1.9 percent are unemployed and 27.0 percent economically not active. By sex composition, out of 26,721 male populations aged 15 years and older, 70.0 percent are employed while 28.0 percent are economically not active. On the other hand, out of 34,879 female populations aged 15 years and older, 72.0 percent are employed while 26.3 percent are economically not active.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	61,600	100.0	43,808	100.0	1144	100.0	16,648	100.0
15-19	10,770	17.5	2,764	6.3	160	14.0	7,846	47.1
20-24	8,123	13.2	4,685	10.7	407	35.6	3,031	18.2
25-29	6,450	10.5	5,244	12.0	234	20.5	972	5.8
30-34	5,733	9.3	5,162	11.8	125	10.9	446	2.7
35-39	5,183	8.4	4,843	11.1	52	4.5	288	1.7
40-44	4,655	7.6	4,414	10.1	35	3.1	206	1.2
45-49	4,154	6.7	3,949	9.0	24	2.1	181	1.1
50-54	3,842	6.2	3,568	8.1	30	2.6	244	1.5
55-59	2,459	4.0	2,257	5.2	13	1.1	189	1.1
60-64	2,290	3.7	1,882	4.3	41	3.6	367	2.2
65+	7,941	12.9	5,040	11.5	23	2.0	2,878	17.3
Male								
Total	26,721	100.0	18,708	100.0	529	100.0	7,484	100.0
15-19	5,411	20.2	1,454	7.8	65	12.3	3,892	52.0
20-24	3,795	14.2	2,063	11.0	198	37.4	1,534	20.5
25-29	2,775	10.4	2,233	11.9	120	22.7	422	5.6
30-34	2,474	9.3	2,241	12.0	54	10.2	179	2.4
35-39	2,193	8.2	2,082	11.1	17	3.2	94	1.3
40-44	1,855	6.9	1,770	9.5	16	3.0	69	0.9
45-49	1,783	6.7	1,688	9.0	8	1.5	87	1.2
50-54	1,608	6.0	1,500	8.0	10	1.9	98	1.3
55-59	1,172	4.4	1,084	5.8	11	2.1	77	1.0
60-64	936	3.5	748	4.0	19	3.6	169	2.3
65+	2,719	10.2	1,845	9.9	11	2.1	863	11.5
Female								
Total	34,879	100.0	25,100	100.0	615	100.0	9,164	100.0
15-19	5,359	15.4	1,310	5.2	95	15.4	3,954	43.1
20-24	4,328	12.4	2,622	10.4	209	34.0	1,497	16.3
25-29	3,675	10.5	3,011	12.0	114	18.5	550	6.0
30-34	3,259	9.3	2,921	11.6	71	11.5	267	2.9
35-39	2,990	8.6	2,761	11.0	35	5.7	194	2.1
40-44	2,800	8.0	2,644	10.5	19	3.1	137	1.5
45-49	2,371	6.8	2,261	9.0	16	2.6	94	1.0
50-54	2,234	6.4	2,068	8.2	20	3.3	146	1.6
55-59	1,287	3.7	1,173	4.7	2	0.3	112	1.2
60-64	1,354	3.9	1,134	4.5	22	3.6	198	2.2
65+	5,222	15.0	3,195	12.7	12	2.0	2,015	22.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3   Occupation

The 2010 PHC refers to occupation as the type of work a person is engaged in at the establishment where he/she works. This was asked only for persons aged 15 years and older who worked seven days prior to the census night, and those who did not work but had a job to return to as well as those unemployed but had worked before. All persons who worked during the seven days prior to the census night are classified by the kind of work they are engaged in. The emphasis was on the work the person did during the reference period and not what he/she was trained to do. For those who did not work but had a job to return to, their occupation was the job they would go back to after the period of absence. Also, for persons who had worked before and are seeking work and are available for work, their occupation is the last work they did before becoming unemployed. If a person is engaged in more than one occupation, only the main one is considered.

Table 4.3 shows employed population aged 15 years and older by occupation and sex in the District. The Table shows that over half (57.3%) of the employed population aged 15 years and older in the District are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. This is followed by services and sales workers (15.3%) and then by craft and related trades workers (14.0%). Technicians and associate professionals and clerical support workers recorded the lowest with (0.8%) and (0.8%) respectively. By sex composition, majority of the females (57.9%) are engaged in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery while 22.6 percent also engaged in services and sales activities. Majority of the males (56.5%) are engaged in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery while only 5.4 percent are engaged in services and sales activities.

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	43,808	100.0	18,708	100.0	25,100	100.0
Managers	538	1.2	217	1.2	321	1.3
Professionals	1,751	4.0	1,159	6.2	592	2.4
Technicians and associate professionals	343	0.8	255	1.4	88	0.4
Clerical support workers	358	0.8	250	1.3	108	0.4
Service and sales workers	6,685	15.3	1,015	5.4	5,670	22.6
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	25,099	57.3	10,571	56.5	14,528	57.9
Craft and related trades workers	6,155	14.0	3,254	17.4	2,901	11.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,581	3.6	1,533	8.2	48	0.2
Elementary occupations	1,298	3.0	454	2.4	844	3.4
Other occupations	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0

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

4.4 Industry

Table 4.4 shows the industrial activities of employed persons aged 15 years and older by sex. The Table reveals that agricultural, forestry and fishing employs more than half (57.5%) whiles wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles accounted for 13 percent.

By sex composition, whereas 57.0 percent of total male population is engaged in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector, 57.8 percent of total female populations are engaged in the same sector.

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	43,808	100.0	18,708	100.0	25,100	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	25,168	57.5	10,664	57.0	14,504	57.8
Mining and quarrying	34	0.1	31	0.2	3	0.0
Manufacturing	4,713	10.8	1,977	10.6	2,736	10.9
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	40	0.1	37	0.2	3	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	52	0.1	31	0.2	21	0.1
Construction	1,092	2.5	1,071	5.7	21	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5,714	13.0	1,246	6.7	4,468	17.8
Transportation and storage	1,336	3.0	1,290	6.9	46	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,423	3.2	92	0.5	1,331	5.3
Information and communication	44	0.1	41	0.2	3	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	97	0.2	70	0.4	27	0.1
Real estate activities	1	0.0	1	0.0	-	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	237	0.5	107	0.6	130	0.5
Administrative and support service activities	135	0.3	103	0.6	32	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	394	0.9	289	1.5	105	0.4
Education	1,369	3.1	919	4.9	450	1.8
Human health and social work activities	331	0.8	134	0.7	197	0.8
Arts entertainment and recreation	160	0.4	150	0.8	10	0.0
Other service activities	1,329	3.0	399	2.1	930	3.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	139	0.3	56	0.3	83	0.3
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 an establishment where persons aged 15 years and older currently works or previously worked. The 2010 PHC data captured eight employment status categories namely: 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".

Table 4.5 shows proportion of employed persons aged 15 years and older by employment status and sex. The Table shows that out of the total population that is employed (43,808), 18,708 (42.7%) are males and 25,100 (57.3%) are females. The Table also reveals that majority of the employed population (76.3%) are self-employed without employee(s), followed by 10.0 percent who are contributing family workers and 8.4 percent who are employee only. Among the male employed population, 70.8 percent are self-employed without employee(s) (being the highest), followed by 13.9 percent for employee only while 8.9 percent are contributing family workers. Among the female employed population, 80.5 percent are self-employed without employee(s), followed by 10.8 percent who are contributing family workers and 4.3 percent who are employee only.

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

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
Employment Status	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	43,808	100.0	18,708	100.0	25,100	100.0
Employee	3,677	8.4	2,609	13.9	1,068	4.3
Self-employed without employee(s)	33,431	76.3	13,237	70.8	20,194	80.5
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,049	2.4	592	3.2	457	1.8
Casual worker	264	0.6	193	1.0	71	0.3
Contributing family worker	4,373	10.0	1,665	8.9	2,708	10.8
Apprentice	782	1.8	324	1.7	458	1.8
Domestic employee (House help)	192	0.4	75	0.4	117	0.5
Other	40	0.1	13	0.1	27	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5   Employment Sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in an establishment where a person currently works or previously worked. Table 4.6 shows the employment sector and sex of the population aged 15 years and older in the District. The Table reveals that majority (93.1%) are engaged in the private informal sector while only 4.5 percent are in the public (Government) sector. Additionally, of the male population aged 15 years and older who are employed, 88.9 percent are in the private informal sector while only 7.3 percent are in the public (Government) sector. Similarly, the figures for their female counterparts are 96.2 percent and 2.5 percent for the private informal sector and the public (Government) sector respectively.

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	43,808	100.0	18,708	100.0	25,100	100.0
Public (Government)	1,989	4.5	1,359	7.3	630	2.5
Private Formal	908	2.1	614	3.3	294	1.2
Private Informal	40,768	93.1	16,634	88.9	24,134	96.2
Semi-Public/Parasternal	28	0.1	23	0.1	5	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	115	0.3	78	0.4	37	0.1
Other International Organizations	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE
INFORMATION COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is increasingly becoming important in achieving development goals and promoting citizens' participation in the choice of technologies and the modalities of use. Apart from its direct contribution to wealth creation, the use of ICT contributes indirectly to national development through its impact on social and economic sectors such as agriculture, health and education and empowering individuals to take advantage of new opportunities. The population engaged in agriculture, for example, can benefit from the availability and use of ICT in a number of ways such as substituting phone calls for travel, which saves time and money and by using ICT to obtain information on prices, for their own produce and purchases. This chapter, therefore, presents information on ownership of mobile phones, internet facility usage and household ownership of computers as well as fixed telephone lines in the District.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 provides information on mobile phone ownership, and internet facility usage by sex for the population aged 12 years and older in the District. The Table indicates that 36.5 percent of the population aged 12 years and older in the District own mobile phones. Out of the total male population, the proportion who own mobile phones constitutes 44.3 percent whiles that of females is 30.3 percent.

5.3 Use of Internet

Table 5.1 shows the proportion of the population 12 years and older using internet facility. Two percent of the population aged 12 years and older use internet facilities. The Table also indicates that out of the total population aged 12 years and older, 3.3 percent of males uses internet. The proportion for females is only 0.9 percent.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Mobile phone ownership		Internet facility usage	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	68,489	100.0	24,996	36.5	1,351	2
Male	30,266	44.2	13,405	44.3	995	3.3
Female	38,223	55.8	11,591	30.3	356	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4   Household ownership of Desktop or Laptop computer

Ownership of desktop and laptop computers is essential for easy access to the internet, electronic mail (e-mail) and other services. Table 5.2 indicates that 450 households (1.7%) out of the total households of 25,759 have desktop/laptop computers. The proportion of male headed households that have computers is 2.5 percent while that of female headed house households is 0.9 percent.

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

Sex	Number of house-holds		Desktop laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	25,759	100.0	450	1.7
Male	13,981	54.3	346	2.5
Female	11,778	45.7	104	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1   Introduction

The development of a nation depends on the important contributions of not only a segment of the population but on the collective contributions of every individual, including persons with disabilities (PWDs). Persons with disability (PWD) are often regarded as unproductive and incapable of contributing in a positive way to society. Many are rather seen as constituting an economic burden on the family and the society at large, which leaves them in a vicious cycle of poverty. Disabled persons are often only weakly represented in civil society and Ghana is no exception.

It is against this background that, the government of Ghana and civil society organizations in recent years   made efforts in addressing disability issues, resulting in some positive gains in improving the lives of PWDs in country. For instance, the government has enacted the Disability Act, 2006, Act 715 to address issues of high poverty among PWDs due to low levels of education and lack of employable skills; inaccessibility to public transport; and unfriendly environmental facilities such as the widespread absence of ramps for PWDs and uncovered drains and gutters. Additionally, there is a budgetary allocation of 2.0 percent in the District Assembly's Common Fund (DACF) to provide support to PWDs.

Consequently, the GSS for the first time asked questions on disability in the 2010 PHC in order to gather data on PWDs in the country. Disability was categorized into the following: physical, sight, speech, intellectual and emotional and "others". The "other" category is included to capture disabilities that were different from those outlined. Again the questions are multiple responses because an individual could have more than one form of disability. This chapter therefore discusses PWDs in relation to education and activity status in the District.

6.2   Population with Disability

Table 6.1 represents data on the population with disability in the District. The Table shows that there are a total of 3,876 persons with disability in the District. This represents 3.9% of the total population of the District. By sex composition, the Table indicates that 3.8 percent of total males have some form of disability whiles females with disability are 4.1 percent of the total female population in the District.

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Localities						
Total	98,684	100.0	45,497	100.0	53,187	100.0
No disability	94,808	96.1	43,787	96.2	51,021	95.9
With a disability	3,876	3.9	1,710	3.8	2,166	4.1
Sight	1,323	34.1	563	32.9	760	35.1
Hearing	548	14.1	231	13.5	317	14.6
Speech	604	15.6	295	17.3	309	14.3
Physical	1,080	27.9	489	28.6	591	27.3
Intellectual	636	16.4	284	16.6	352	16.3
Emotional	733	18.9	339	19.8	394	18.2
Other	352	9.1	162	9.5	190	8.8
Urban						
Total	31,884	100.0	14,530	100.0	17,354	100.0
No disability	31,043	97.4	14,153	97.4	16,890	97.3
With a disability	841	2.6	377	2.6	464	2.7
Sight	245	29.1	109	28.9	136	29.3
Hearing	93	11.1	33	8.8	60	12.9
Speech	104	12.4	56	14.9	48	10.3
Physical	275	32.7	116	30.8	159	34.3
Intellectual	83	9.9	38	10.1	45	9.7
Emotional	168	20.0	72	19.1	96	20.7
Other	144	17.1	69	18.3	75	16.2
Rural						
Total	66,800	100.0	30,967	100.0	35,833	100.0
No disability	63,765	95.5	29,634	95.7	34,131	95.3
With a disability	3,035	4.5	1,333	4.3	1,702	4.7
Sight	1,078	35.5	454	34.1	624	36.7
Hearing	455	15.0	198	14.9	257	15.1
Speech	500	16.5	239	17.9	261	15.3
Physical	805	26.5	373	28.0	432	25.4
Intellectual	553	18.2	246	18.5	307	18.0
Emotional	565	18.6	267	20.0	298	17.5
Other	208	6.9	93	7.0	115	6.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3   Types of Disability

Figure 6.1 also shows PWDs in the District by type of disability. The figure shows that persons with sight disability recorded the highest (34.1%) among all forms of disability in the District. This is followed by physical disability (recording 27.9%) and emotional disability (recording 18.9%). The rest are speech disability (15.6%), hearing disability (14.1%), and intellectual disability (16.4%). By sex composition, the figures for all forms of disability are higher among females than among the males as Figure 6.1 shows.

Figure 6.1: Type of Disability

Figure 6.1: Type of Disability
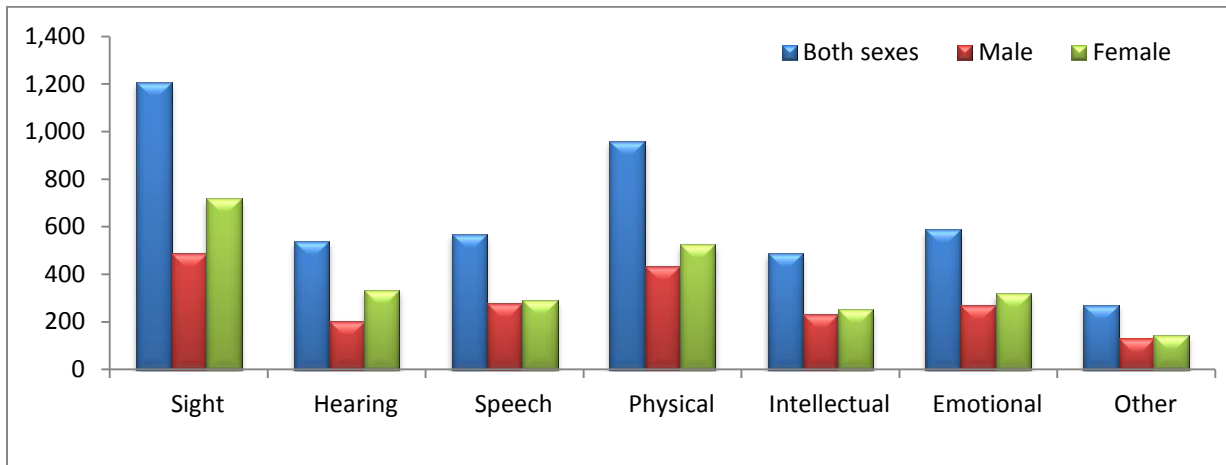
6.4   Distribution of PWDs by type of locality

The locality of persons with disability mainly has an impact on their ability to access social services and other facilities. Figure 6.2 shows the distribution of persons with disability in the District by type of locality. The figure shows that out of 3,876 PWDs in the District, 3,035 (78.3%) are in the rural areas while the rest, 841 (21.7%) are in the urban areas. The Figure also indicates that proportions for all forms of disability, except the "others", are higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas.

Figure 6.2: PWDs by type of locality (urban/rural)

Figure 6.2: PWDs by type of locality (urban/rural)
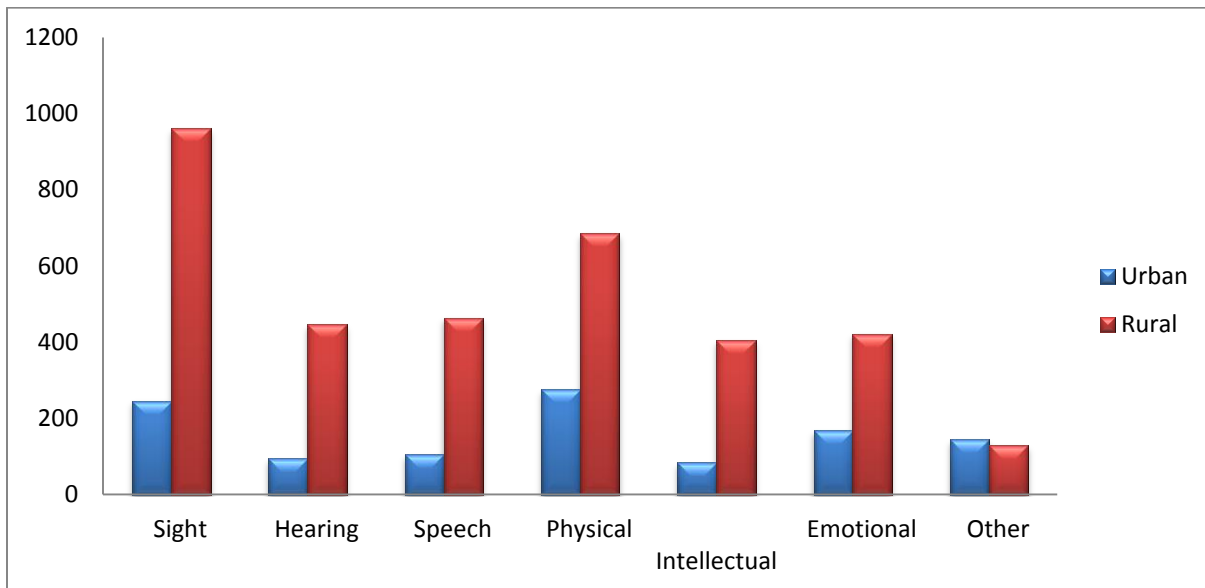
6.5   Disability and Economic activity status

Table 6.2 represents persons aged 15 years and older with disability and economic status in the District. The Table shows that out of the total population of 61,600 aged 15 years and older, 3,281 (5.3%) are persons with disability (PWDs). Out of this number, more than half (58.2%) are economically active while the rest (41.8%) are economically not active. Of the population with disability 56.5 percent are employed while the rest (1.6%) being unemployed.

Disaggregated by sex, 57.4 percent of the population with disability is employed compared to 55.9 percent for females.

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

Sex/ Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	61,600	100.0	43,808	71.1	1,144	1.9	16,648	27.0
No disability	58,319	100.0	41,953	71.9	1,091	1.9	15,275	26.2
With a disability	3,281	100.0	1,855	56.5	53	1.6	1,373	41.8
Sight	1,179	100.0	697	59.1	9	0.8	473	40.1
Hearing	446	100.0	267	59.9	3	0.7	176	39.5
Speech	429	100.0	218	50.8	3	0.7	208	48.5
Physical	974	100.0	411	42.2	17	1.7	546	56.1
Intellectual	530	100.0	230	43.4	14	2.6	286	54.0
Emotional	592	100.0	324	54.7	13	2.2	255	43.1
Other	293	100.0	165	56.3	9	3.1	119	40.6
Male								
Total	26,721	100.0	18,708	70.0	529	2.0	7,484	28.0
No disability	25,327	100.0	17,908	70.7	504	2.0	6,915	27.3
With a disability	1,394	100.0	800	57.4	25	1.8	569	40.8
Sight	481	100.0	279	58.0	5	1.0	197	41.0
Hearing	183	100.0	114	62.3	2	1.1	67	36.6
Speech	206	100.0	99	48.1	-	-	107	51.9
Physical	435	100.0	198	45.5	7	1.6	230	52.9
Intellectual	228	100.0	98	43.0	4	1.8	126	55.3
Emotional	259	100.0	140	54.1	5	1.9	114	44.0
Other	136	100.0	70	51.5	6	4.4	60	44.1
Female								
Total	34,879	100.0	25,100	72.0	615	1.8	9,164	26.3
No disability	32,992	100.0	24,045	72.9	587	1.8	8,360	25.3
With a disability	1,887	100.0	1,055	55.9	28	1.5	804	42.6
Sight	698	100.0	418	59.9	4	0.6	276	39.5
Hearing	263	100.0	153	58.2	1	0.4	109	41.4
Speech	223	100.0	119	53.4	3	1.3	101	45.3
Physical	539	100.0	213	39.5	10	1.9	316	58.6
Intellectual	302	100.0	132	43.7	10	3.3	160	53.0
Emotional	333	100.0	184	55.3	8	2.4	141	42.3
Other	157	100.0	95	60.5	3	1.9	59	37.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6   Disability by school attendance by sex

Figure 6.3 shows school attendance by sex for PWDs aged 3 years and older in the District. The Figure shows that more than half (51.6%) of PWDs aged 3 years and older in the District have never attended school. The percentage of male PWDs aged 3 years and older who have never attended school is 36.4 percent while that of the female PWDs is 63.7 percent.

Figure 6.3: Disability by school attendance and sex
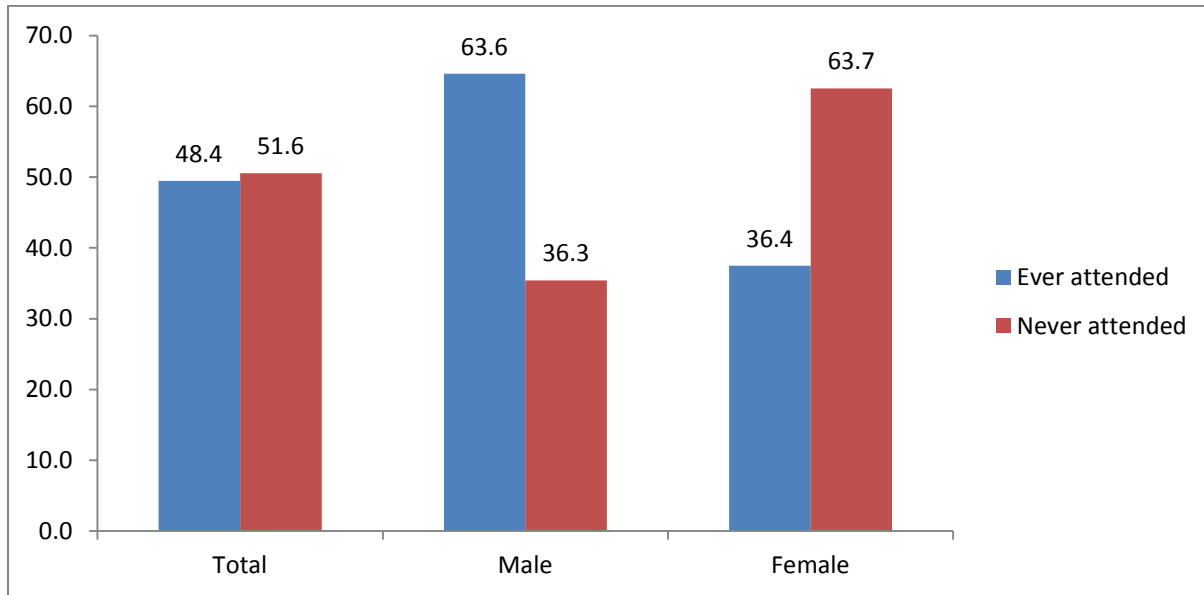
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.7   Highest level of education by disability and sex

Table 6.3 shows the highest level of education by PWDs aged 3 years and older by sex in the District. The Figure indicates that, 84 PWDs attained pre-primary, while 1,507 and 236 of PWDs attained Basic and Sec/SHS/Higher education respectively.

48

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	90,900	23,432	7,871	50,368	9,229	100.0	25.8	8.7	55.4	10.2
No disability	87,124	21,483	7,787	48,861	8,993	100.0	24.7	8.9	56.1	10.3
With a disability	3,776	1,949	84	1,507	236	100.0	51.6	2.2	39.9	6.3
Sight	1,280	714	22	466	78	100.0	55.8	1.7	36.4	6.1
Hearing	521	333	6	164	18	100.0	63.9	1.2	31.5	3.5
Speech	557	349	21	165	22	100.0	62.7	3.8	29.6	3.9
Physical	1,066	629	10	357	70	100.0	59.0	0.9	33.5	6.6
Intellectual	607	382	6	202	17	100.0	62.9	1.0	33.3	2.8
Emotional	715	299	21	350	45	100.0	41.8	2.9	49.0	6.3
Other	347	114	11	186	36	100.0	32.9	3.2	53.6	10.4
Male										
Total	41,507	6,477	3,884	25,462	5,684	100.0	15.6	9.4	61.3	13.7
No disability	39,835	5,868	3,836	24,606	5,525	100.0	14.7	9.6	61.8	13.9
With a disability	1,672	609	48	856	159	100.0	36.4	2.9	51.2	9.5
Sight	550	195	16	289	50	100.0	35.5	2.9	52.5	9.1
Hearing	221	117	1	89	14	100.0	52.9	0.5	40.3	6.3
Speech	279	143	12	110	14	100.0	51.3	4.3	39.4	5.0
Physical	481	212	5	218	46	100.0	44.1	1.0	45.3	9.6
Intellectual	275	142	6	113	14	100.0	51.6	2.2	41.1	5.1
Emotional	334	115	15	174	30	100.0	34.4	4.5	52.1	9.0
Other	159	35	2	97	25	100.0	22.0	1.3	61.0	15.7
Female										
Total	49,393	16,955	3,987	24,906	3,545	100.0	34.3	8.1	50.4	7.2
No disability	47,289	15,615	3,951	24,255	3,468	100.0	33.0	8.4	51.3	7.3
With a disability	2,104	1,340	36	651	77	100.0	63.7	1.7	30.9	3.7
Sight	730	519	6	177	28	100.0	71.1	0.8	24.2	3.8
Hearing	300	216	5	75	4	100.0	72.0	1.7	25.0	1.3
Speech	278	206	9	55	8	100.0	74.1	3.2	19.8	2.9
Physical	585	417	5	139	24	100.0	71.3	0.9	23.8	4.1
Intellectual	332	240	-	89	3	100.0	72.3	-	26.8	0.9
Emotional	381	184	6	176	15	100.0	48.3	1.6	46.2	3.9
Other	188	79	9	89	11	100.0	42.0	4.8	47.3	5.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN
AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

7.1   Introduction

Agriculture plays a vital role in the socio-economic development of the District as it represents the mainstay of the people. The District's economy is mainly rural and dominated by the agriculture sector, employing the higher proportion of households in the District. The sector comprises crops, livestock, fisheries, agro forestry and non-traditional commodities. The farming practices in the District include mono-cropping, mixed cropping and mixed farming. This chapter presents analysis of data on the agricultural activities in the District.

7.2   Households in Agriculture and by locality

A household where at least one of its members engages in agricultural production (even if not earning from agricultural activity alone) is regarded as agricultural household. Table 7.1 shows households by agricultural activities and locality in the District. Table 7.1 indicates that 17,166 out of the total households of 25,759 (66.5%) are engaged in agriculture in the District. Out of this number, 84.4 percent are in the rural areas while 16.6 percent are in the urban areas.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Agricultural activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total households	25,759	100.0	8,628	33.5	17,131	66.5
Households engaged in Agriculture	17,166	100.0	2,680	16.6	14,486	84.4
Crop Farming	16,720	100.0	2,464	15.7	14,256	85.3
Tree Planting	114	100.0	12	11.5	102	89.5
Livestock Rearing	4,833	100.0	564	12.7	4,269	88.3
Fish Farming	11	100.0	4	36.4	7	63.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3   Type of Farming Activities

The type of agricultural activity engaged in by the agricultural households in the District is also presented in Table 7.1. It indicates that majority of the agricultural households, 16,720; (representing 97.4%) are engaged in crop farming. Of those engaged in crop farming, 85.3 percent are in the rural areas while 14.7 percent are in the urban areas. The second major type of agricultural activity recorded in the District is livestock rearing. About 88 percent (88.4%) of households that rear livestock in the District are in rural areas.

7.4   Type of Livestock and other animals Reared

Table 7.2 represents the distribution of animals, birds, fish, snail and silk worms, bee and keepers in the District. The Table reveals that a total of 119,141 animals, birds, fish, snail and silk worms, beehives are reared by 7,516 keepers in the District. According to the Table, at least every keeper keeps an average of 16 animals, birds, fish, snail and silk worms or beehive in the District. Among all the species, rearing of chicken dominates (62.4%), followed by goat (14%) and cattle (7%). Additionally, the rearing of beehives, dove, grass cutter, rabbit, silkworm, snail, turkey, inland fishing, marine fishing and other altogether recorded less than one percent.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, Other animals and keepers

Livestock/Animal	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	119,141	7,516	16
Beehives	483	12	40
Cattle	8,347	247	34
Chicken	74,353	3,527	21
Dove	193	10	19
Duck	2,349	225	10
Goat	16,982	2,146	8
Grass-cutter	171	20	9
Guinea fowl	1,667	102	16
Ostrich	183	6	31
Pig	2,015	138	15
Rabbit	79	14	6
Sheep	6,684	890	8
Silk worm	20	6	3
Snail	150	1	150
Turkey	30	6	5
Other	1,839	155	12
Fish farming	1,950	7	279
Inland fishing	1,462	2	731
Marine fishing	184	2	92

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1   Introduction

Besides food, health and clothing, adequate shelter is perhaps the next major concern to mankind. The issue of meeting the housing requirement has been a topical one which has engaged the attention of the District authorities. This has taken a more serious and wider dimension, given the increase in the District's population. Information from housing censuses will serve as a basis for formulating housing and human settlement policies and programmes, monitoring and evaluation of housing conditions and needs of the population. This chapter provides information on types of housing and housing facilities in the District. In this chapter, data on stock of houses, facilities and condition of houses in the 2010 Population and Housing Census are presented.

8.2   Housing Stock

Table 8.1 presents the stock of houses and households by type of locality in the District. The Table shows that there are 25,140 houses in the District. Out of this number, three-quarters (76.7%) are found in the rural areas while the rest (23.3%) are in the urban areas. There is an average of 1.0 household in every house in the District; the figure is lower than the regional average of 1.2 households per house. By type of locality, every house has 1.5 households in the urban areas while the figure is 0.9 in the rural areas. The Table also indicates that there are about 4 persons (3.9) in every house in the District. By type of locality, there is an average of 5.4 persons per house in the urban areas while in the rural areas; there is an average of 3.4 persons in every 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	98,684	31,884	66,800
Total household population	24,076,327	2,086,567	97,411	31,343	66,068
Number of houses	3,392,745	399,953	25,140	5,848	19,292
Number of households	5,467,054	495,600	25,758	8,627	17,131
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.5	0.9
Population per house*	7.1	5.2	3.9	5.4	3.4
Average household size	4.4	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

8.3.1 Type of Dwelling Units (Occupied) by locality

Table 8.2 shows the type of occupied dwelling units by households in the District. A total of 25,758 occupied dwelling units were identified in the District during the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The commonest type of dwelling units occupied by households in the District is separate house, accounting for more than half (53.7%) of all occupied dwelling units in the District. This is followed by compound houses, (39.9%). Semi-detached houses constitute 2.9 percent of occupied dwelling units. Altogether, dwellings in tents, kiosks, containers and shops constitute a small proportion of occupied dwelling units. Two-thirds (64.5%) of dwelling units in the rural areas and one-third (32.1%) in the urban areas are separate houses while that of the compound house is 62.1 percent in the urban and 28.7 percent in the rural areas.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	495,600	25,758	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	212,170	13,824	53.7	54.9	52.2	32.1	64.5
Semi-detached house	391,548	33,286	743	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.1	3.3
Flat/Apartment	256,355	7,668	146	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.3
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	219,276	10,269	39.9	38.5	41.4	62.1	28.7
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	15,705	453	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.2	2.0
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,781	187	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8
Tent	10,343	989	39	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	1,198	23	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	-
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,157	41	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	858	23	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	9,846	512	10	-	-	0.1	-	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Ownership status of dwelling and tenancy arrangement

Table 8.3 indicates the ownership status of occupied dwelling units disaggregated by sex of household head and type of locality. The Table shows that majority (65.1%) of housing units in the District are owned by a household member. This is followed by occupied dwelling units owned by relative not household member (16.8%) and by other private individual (16.3%).

The proportions of occupied dwelling units owned by a household member are 71.4 percent and 42.4 percent respectively in the rural and urban localities. Also, 65.1 percent of male headed households are in houses owned by household member while 57.7 percent of female headed households live in house owned by a household member.

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

			District				
	Total			Male	Female		
Ownership status of dwelling	Country	Region	Total	headed	headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	495,600	25,758	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	304,481	15,887	65.1	57.7	42.4	71.4
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,075	37	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Relative not a household member	851,630	91,956	5,411	16.8	26.0	15.0	24.0
Other private individual	1,439,021	81,191	4,057	16.3	15.1	40.0	3.5
Private employer	83,610	3,475	128	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4
Other private agency	21,123	1,419	8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Public/Government ownership	118,804	8,003	184	1.0	0.4	1.3	0.4
Other	24,000	2,000	46	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4   Construction Materials

8.4.1   Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit

Table 8.4 shows the main construction materials for outer wall of dwelling units in the District by type of locality. About 49 percent (49.3%) of all occupied dwelling units in the District have their outer wall constructed with mud brick/earth. This is followed by cement block/concrete (48.2%). In the urban areas, 80.4 percent of dwelling units have outer walls made of cement blocks/concrete, in the rural areas the proportion is 34.0 percent.

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

			District			
	Total		Total			
Material for Outer wall	country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	550,006	40,175	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	264,357	20,995	52.3	17.1	63.1
Wood	200,594	4,900	204	0.5	0.3	0.6
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	3,131	154	0.4	0.8	0.3
Stone	11,330	1,172	47	0.1	0.2	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	3,183	70	0.2	0.3	0.1
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	250,762	18,169	45.2	80.4	34.4
Landcrete	104,270	7,772	303	0.8	0.1	1.0
Bamboo	8,206	819	27	0.1	0.1	0.0
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	11,454	78	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other	39,206	2,456	128	0.3	0.4	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling

Materials for floors of dwelling units in the District are mainly cement/concrete and earth/mud bricks. According to Table 8.5, over three quarters (79.0%) of dwelling units have cement/concrete floors. Dwelling units constructed with earth/mud also account for 19.5 percent. By type of locality, 91.8 percent of dwelling units in the urban areas are of cement/concrete while in the rural areas, the proportion is 72.5 percent.

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 Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	495,600	25,758	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	87,880	5,017	19.5	6.3	26.1
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	397,467	20,345	79.0	91.8	72.5
Stone	32,817	1,842	58	0.2	0.3	0.2
Burnt brick	6,537	424	22	0.1	0.2	-
Wood	52,856	464	11	-	0.1	-
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,237	36	0.1	0.2	0.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	3,754	183	0.7	0.8	0.7
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,283	44	0.2	0.3	0.1
Other	15,567	1,249	42	0.2	-	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Main construction material for roofing of dwelling

As Table 8.6 indicates, more than half (52.3%) of dwelling units in the District are roofed with metal sheets and 36.0 percent with thatch/palm leaf or raffia. About 9 percent (9.3%) of dwelling units are roofed with asbestos/slates. By type of locality, while the proportion using metal sheet is highest in the urban areas (64.0%), the proportion using thatch/palm leaf or raffia is highest in the rural areas (47.1%). About a quarter of roofs in urban areas are made of slates/asbestos (23.2).

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	550,006	30,683	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,576	182	0.6	0.1	0.8
Wood	45,547	3,000	113	0.4	0.3	0.4
Metal sheet	4,152,259	388,664	16,042	52.3	64.0	47.1
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	41,055	2,855	9.3	23.2	3.1
Cement/Concrete	141,072	4,810	183	0.6	0.6	0.6
Roofing tile	31,456	1,603	132	0.4	0.4	0.5
Bamboo	71,049	1,254	18	0.1	0.1	-
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	102,769	11,058	36.0	11.1	47.1
Other	35,935	3,275	100	0.3	0.2	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5   Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 shows household size and the number of sleeping rooms occupied by households in the District. About 43 percent (43.1%) of all households have only one sleeping room,   36.8 percent of households have two sleeping rooms while 11.4 and 5.0% have three sleeping rooms and four sleeping rooms respectively. About 46 percent (45.6%) of three-member households have only one sleeping room, while one-in five (26.5%) of households with five members have one sleeping room. The Table also shows that 81.2 percent of single member households have one sleeping room while 54.1 percent of two-member household have one room.

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

House-hold 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	25,758	100.0	43.1	36.8	11.4	5	1.7	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.3
1	5,237	100.0	81.2	16.4	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.1	-	-	-
2	4,033	100.0	54.1	39.1	4.4	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	-	0.1
3	4,066	100.0	45.6	41.9	9.1	2.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	-
4	3,803	100.0	34.6	45.5	13.1	5	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	-
5	2,969	100.0	26.5	47.4	16.9	5.6	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.1
6	2,279	100.0	17.6	49.3	16.8	10.4	2.9	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.2
7	1,343	100.0	12.4	39.5	28	12.1	3.7	2.8	0.9	0.3	0.3
8	890	100.0	9.4	33.7	28.2	16.2	5.8	3.8	0.4	1	1.3
9	491	100.0	4.9	29.3	29.7	17.5	11.4	5.1	1	0.4	0.6
10+	647	100.0	3.2	17.6	24.4	17.3	13.8	10.2	4.8	3.7	4.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6   Access to Utilities and Household facilities

8.6.1   Main source of lighting of dwelling unit

Table 8.8 shows the main sources of lighting of dwelling units in the District. More than half of households (60.5%) in the District use kerosene lamp as their main source of lighting; just over a third (35.0%) use electricity (national grid) while 0.7 percent uses private electricity generators. Apart from the use of flashlight/torch that records (2.7%), the other remaining sources (gas light, solar energy, candle, firewood, crop residue and other) altogether recorded less than one percent.

In terms of locality, over two-thirds (71.7%) and 38.1 percent of the rural and urban dwelling units respectively use kerosene lamps , the corresponding proportions that use electricity are 24.3 and 56.3 percent.

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	495,600	25,758	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	245,583	9,021	35.0	56.3	24.3
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	3,923	172	0.7	0.6	0.7
Kerosene lamp	971,807	200,064	15,571	60.5	38.1	71.7
Gas lamp	9,378	799	29	0.1	0.1	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	783	13	0.1	0.1	-
Candle	41,214	2,239	92	0.4	0.9	0.1
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	39,881	701	2.7	3.7	2.2
Firewood	13,241	1,474	129	0.5	0.2	0.7
Crop residue	4,623	425	21	0.1	-	0.1
Other	11,739	429	9	-	0.1	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

The availability of cooking spaces and main source of cooking fuel used by households are presented in Table 8.9. From the Table, majority of households (60.3%) in the District use wood as the main source of fuel for cooking. This is followed by charcoal and gas, accounting for 29.0 percent and 7.1 percent of households respectively. By type of locality, households that use wood fuel is 83.1 percent and 15.1 percent in the rural and urban localities respectively. A total of 2.4 percent households do not cook. One-third (34.1%) of households have separate room for exclusive use by its members. This is followed by 23.8 percent who use open space in compound, while 20.6% use structure with roof but without walls. Furthermore, 5.2 percent of households use bedroom/hall/living room as cooking space while 4.3 percent do not have any cooking space (Table 8.9).

Table 8.1: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households

Source of cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	25,758	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	12,888	618	2.4	2.6	2.3
Wood	2,197,083	283,048	15,538	60.3	15.1	83.1
Gas	996,518	46,084	1,820	7.1	17.0	2.0
Electricity	29,794	972	54	0.2	0.3	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	2,512	97	0.4	0.8	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	146,677	7,460	29.0	64.1	11.3
Crop residue	45,292	2,419	107	0.4	0.1	0.6
Saw dust	8,000	389	12	-	0.1	-
Animal waste	2,332	104	-	-	-	-
Other	7,759	507	52	0.2	-	0.3
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	25,758	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	21,127	1,108	4.3	3.9	4.5
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	173,544	8,788	34.1	25.6	38.4
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	17,362	412	1.6	1.1	1.9
Enclosure without roof	117,614	9,352	402	1.6	1.3	1.7
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	97,942	5,295	20.6	8.1	26.9
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	17,049	1,328	5.2	10.6	2.4
Verandah	1,173,946	51,288	2,254	8.8	18.8	3.7
Open space in compound	1,115,464	106,104	6,132	23.8	30.6	20.4
Other	21,007	1,832	39	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7   Main Source of Water for drinking and for other Domestic Use

Water is one of the most vital natural resources for all life on earth. The availability and quality of water always have played an important part in determining not only where people can live, but also their quality of life. Even though there always has been plenty of fresh water on earth, water has not always been available when and where it is needed, nor is it always of suitable quality for all uses.

Households in the District derive their drinking water from varied sources but the main sources are well, standpipes, rain water, dugout and borehole which together constitute the main sources for 70 percent of households as shown in Table 8.10. The largest proportion of households (18.0%) gets their main source of drinking water from boreholes/pumps/tube well. There are other notable sources including pipe-borne outside the dwelling (11.1%), public tap/standpipe

(11.4%), harvested rain water (6.0%), and protected wells (0.1%). Only 2.6 percent of households have pipe-borne water inside dwelling. However, the use of unprotected well (7.3%), unprotected spring (0.4%), dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal (13.2%) or river/stream (17.4%) collectively recorded 38.3 percent in the District. The proportions for these four sources are 52.9 percent and 9.7 percent of the rural and urban localities respectively. The proportions who use harvested rain water are 13.2% percent and 2.3 percent of urban and rural localities respectively.

Table 8.10: Main source of water for drinking

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	25,758	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	36,536	562	2.2	2.1	2.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	93,019	3,057	11.9	16.0	9.8
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	95,209	2,932	11.4	17.9	8.1
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	81,286	4,624	18.0	3.7	25.1
Protected well	321,091	22,577	2,835	11.0	22.7	5.1
Rain water	39,438	15,627	2,128	8.3	15.8	4.5
Protected spring	19,345	1,626	43	0.2	0.3	0.1
Bottled water	20,261	761	22	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	16,196	1,667	6.5	17.2	1.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	2,120	49	0.2	0.4	0.1
Unprotected well	112,567	24,012	1,714	6.7	2.4	8.8
Unprotected spring	12,222	2,677	102	0.4	0.8	0.2
River/Stream	502,804	81,663	3,378	13.1	0.3	19.6
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	21,897	2,610	10.1	0.2	15.1
Other	3,972	394	35	0.1	-	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

About 17 percent of households (17.4%) use River/Stream for other domestic purposes. The use of dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal for other domestic purposes is 2.0 percent and 25.2 percent for both the urban and rural localities respectively.

Table 8.11: Main source of water for other domestic purposes

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	25,758	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	36,186	668	2.6	3.2	2.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	74,062	2,868	11.1	14.9	9.3
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	83,508	2,949	11.4	20.0	7.2
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	73,484	3,760	14.6	4.2	19.8
Protected well	465,775	38,510	3,893	15.1	34.4	5.4
Rain water	39,916	14,834	1,536	6.0	13.2	2.3
Protected spring	18,854	1,986	32	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	2,325	40	0.2	0.2	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	38,472	1,890	7.3	4.3	8.9
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,942	115	0.4	0.9	0.2
River/Stream	588,590	100,918	4,489	17.4	2.0	25.2
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	27,098	3,399	13.2	2.5	18.6
Other	10,302	1,275	119	0.5	-	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

Table 8.11 shows the toilet and bathing facilities used by households and by type of locality in the District. Out of the total households of 25,758, two percent (2.0%) uses WC, 16.4 percent KVIP, 30.5 percent use public toilets (be it WC, KVIP, Pit Pan etc) while 32.3 percent use pit latrine as their place of convenience. A total of 18.6 percent of households have no facilities and therefore resort to the use of the bush while 0.1 percent use bucket or pan toilet facilities.

The use of pit latrine (40.1%) and public toilets (30.4%) by households is quite common in the rural areas of the District while household's use of KVIP (36.9%) is also in the urban areas of the District.

Table 8.11 further shows the type of bathing facility available to households in the District. The Table reveals four main sources of household bathing facilities in use in the District. These are own bathroom for exclusive use (33.2%), shared open cubicle (20.7%), shared separate bathrooms in the same house (14.5%) and open cubicle for private use (18.3%) which altogether constitute 87 percent of bathing facilities of households, 90.0 percent in the urban, and 85.0 percent in the rural areas. However, the rest (15.1%) resort to other external facilities such as public bath house (0.8%), bathroom in another house (3.3%), open space around house (5.1%) and Rivers/Ponds/Dams (0.1%).

Table 8.12: Bathing and toilet facilities used by household

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	25,758	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	137,522	4,803	18.6	11.7	22.1
W.C.	839,611	29,799	528	2.0	4.3	0.9
Pit latrine	1,040,883	112,196	8,323	32.3	16.9	40.1
KVIP	572,824	63,237	4,213	16.4	36.7	6.1
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,393	16	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit Pan etc.)	1,893,291	148,740	7,782	30.2	29.8	30.4
Other	23,385	1,713	93	0.4	0.5	0.3
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	25,758	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	168,731	8,549	33.2	24.5	37.6
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	111,402	3,723	14.5	19.3	12.0
Private open cubicle	381,979	49,908	4,718	18.3	10.2	22.4
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	98,801	5,342	20.7	36.4	12.8
Public bath house	140,501	3,408	211	0.8	1.9	0.3
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,847	855	3.3	1.1	4.5
Open space around house	372,556	39,498	2,065	8.0	5.1	9.5
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,281	32	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	16,276	2,724	263	1.0	1.5	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

With increasing population and industrialization, waste management is becoming a severe problem in Ghana. Proper means of waste disposal is crucial to public health and the environment. This helps reduce the chances of spreading diseases. Proper waste disposal also reduces the probability of contamination of the soil and groundwater.

Table 8.12 shows the method of solid and liquid waste disposal by households and by type of locality. The Table indicates that on the one hand, 31.9 percent of households dispose their solid waste at public dump (open space), 26.7 percent use public dump (container). On the other hand, 9.7 percent have their waste collected.

By type of locality, while the proportion of households using of public dump (open space) in the rural areas is 39.1 percent, that of the urban areas is 17.8 percent. The proportion using public dumps (containers) is 27.0 percent in the urban areas and 1.9 percent in the rural areas.

On liquid waste disposal, majority of households (60.7%) have their waste thrown onto the compound while 34.0 percent throw their waste onto the street. Relatively small proportion (4.0 %) practice more improved system (through the sewerage system [0.2%], through drainage system into a gutter [0.5%], through drainage into a pit/soak away [0.5%], and thrown into gutter [2.5%]). By type of locality, 69.0 percent of households in the rural areas throw their liquid waste onto the compound as compared with 44.0 percent in the urban areas.

Table 8.13: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Method of rubbish disposal by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	25,758	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	30,430	2,500	9.7	11.6	8.8
Burned by household	584,820	78,604	6,871	26.7	33.1	23.4
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	82,361	2,650	10.3	27.0	1.9
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	204,656	8,229	31.9	17.8	39.1
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	67,801	3,861	15.0	5.1	20.0
Buried by household	182,615	26,014	1,155	4.5	4.7	4.4
Other	53,805	5,734	492	1.9	0.7	2.5
Method of liquid waste disposal by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	25,758	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	4,906	53	0.2	0.4	0.1
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,540	118	0.5	0.8	0.3
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,493	120	0.5	0.9	0.3
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	154,009	8,756	34.0	48.0	27.0
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	46,100	650	2.5	4.6	1.5
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	258,942	15,626	60.7	44.0	69.0
Other	38,294	7,610	435	1.7	1.3	1.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND POLICY
RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1   Introduction

Information is often considered as the lifeblood of policy formulation and implementation. Information enriches the goals and objectives of policies, the targets to be achieved and the strategies for achieving such targets. The analysis of the 2010 PHC has policy recommendations that can help formulate better policies and strategies for the solution of societal problems. This chapter presents the summary of the main findings of the analysis of demographic and socio-economic data from the 2010 PHC of Ghana. The District specific demographic and socio-economic information from 2010 PHC is therefore to help inform goals and objectives of policies, targets to be achieved and strategies adopted for achieving such targets.

9.2   Summary of findings

A summary of major findings from the analysis are as follows:

9.2.1   Demographic characteristics

With the population structure showing a broad base and a narrow apex, the population structure of the District indicates that the District has a young population. The analysis also shows age dependency ratio of 83.9 in the District, which means that 100 persons in the active population group are being depended on by 84 persons in the inactive population group. Additionally, the District can be described as a rural district, with two-third (67.7%) of the District's population living in rural areas.

The District has a total fertility rate of 3.4 children per woman age 15-49, which means that a woman (between the ages of 15-49) living in the District would have an average of 3.4 children by the end of her reproductive period. The District has a crude death rate of 9.2 per thousand.

The data also show that 28.4 percent of district's populations are migrants, 73.5 percent are born elsewhere in the Volta Region, and 21.4 percent are born elsewhere in another region, while the rest (5.1%) are born outside Ghana. Higher proportions of people, whose birthplace is not Volta Region, can be traced to Eastern Region (1,793) and Greater Accra region (1,869).

9.2.2   Social Characteristics

Data on marital status indicates that 47.1 percent of the populations aged 15 years and older are currently married, 37.1 percent have never married, while 2.6 percent are in consensual unions, with the rest (1.8%, 3.1% and 8.2%) separated, divorced and widowed respectively.

Nearly all residents in the District are Ghanaians (99.1%) with 7.7 percent holding dual nationality status while 2.5 percent are Ghanaian by naturalization.

About 61.5 percent of the populations in the District are Christians (Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal and Other Christians); 26.5 percent are traditionalist whiles 1.90 percent belong to Islamic religion.

The data also reveal that 70.7 percent of the total population (aged 11 years and above) are literates whiles 29.3 percent are not. Out of the total male population aged 11 years and older, 83.8 percent are literate while the rest (16.2%) are non-literate. On the other hand, out of the total female population aged 11 years and older, 60.2 percent are literate while the rest (39.8%) are non-literate.

9.2.3   Economic characteristics

About 73.0 percent of the populations aged 15 years and older are economically active, 97.5 percent are employed and 2.7 percent are unemployed. By sex composition, the proportion of economically active male is 72.0 percent, 97.3 percent are employed and 2.7 percent unemployed whiles the proportion of the female economically active population is 73.7 percent with 97.6 percent employed and 2.4 percent unemployed. The data also indicates that among the populations aged 15 years and older, high proportions (97.5 %) are employed while 27.0 percent are economically not active.

Of the employed population aged 15 years and older, agriculture, forestry and fishing employs more than half (57.5%), whiles the service activities collectively account for 3.0 percent followed by manufacturing, 10.8 percent, with mining and quarrying employing only 0.1 percent.

The information on the employment status reveals that amongst the proportion of the population that is employed, a high proportion (76.3%) are self-employed without employee(s) while 10.0 percent are contributing family workers and 8.4 percent are employees only. This means that close to eight out of every ten working people in the District are self-employed. Among the male employed population, 70.8 percent are self-employed without employee(s) while 80.5 percent of the females are employed.

9.2.4   Information and communication technology

The data indicate that 36.5 percent of the population aged 12 years and older in the District own mobile phones. The proportion of males who own mobile phones is 44.3 percent whiles that of the females is 30.3 percent. The data also reveal that out of the total population aged 12 years and older, 2.0 percent use internet while only 0.5 percent of the households have fixed telephone lines in the District. 1.7 percent out of the total households of 25,759 have desktop/laptop computers. The proportions of male headed households that have computers is 2.5 percent while that of female headed house households is 0.9 percent.

9.2.5   Disability

Information on disability shows that 3.9% of the total populations in the District are persons with disability (PWDs). Among PWDs, the most common disability is sight (34.1%) followed by physical disability (27.9%). The data also show that 78.3 percent of PWDs are found in the rural areas.

Furthermore, one half of PWDs (58.2%) aged 15 years and older are economically active, out of which 56.5% are employed. By sex composition, 59.2 percent of the male PWDs are economically active, as compared with 57.4 percent of the female PWDs.

The data also reveal that among the total PWDs aged 3 years and older, that more than half (51.6%) of PWDs aged 3 years and older in the District have never attended school. The percentage of male PWDs aged 3 years and older who have never attended school is 36.4 percent while that of the female PWDs is 63.7 percent.

9.2.6   Agricultural activity

Data on agricultural activity in the District reveal that 66.6 percent of the households are engaged in agriculture, 84.4 percent are in the rural areas and 16 percent are in the urban areas. Of households engaged in agriculture, 97.4 percent are engaged in crop farming, with 85.3 percent and 14.7 percent in the rural and urban areas respectively. The second major type of agricultural activity recorded in the District is livestock rearing. About 88 percent (88.4%) of households that rear livestock in the District are in the rural areas.

A total of 119,141 animals, birds, fish, snail and silk worms, beehives are cultivated or reared by 7,516 keepers in the District. At least every keeper keeps an average of 16 animals, birds, fish, snail and silk worms or beehive in the District. Among all the species, rearing of chicken dominates (62.4%), followed by goat (14%) and cattle (7%).

9.2.7   Housing conditions

There are about 4 persons (3.9) in every house in the District which is lower than the regional average of 5.2. By type of locality, there is an average of 5.4 and 3.4 persons per house in the urban and rural areas respectively.

About 49 percent of all occupied dwelling units in the District have their outer wall constructed with mud brick/earth.

More than half (52.3%) of dwelling units in the District are roofed with metal sheet and 36.0 percent with thatch/palm leaf or raffia. About 9 percent (9.3%) of dwelling units are roofed with asbestos/slates. By type of locality, while the use of metal sheet is highest in the urban areas (64.0%), the use of thatch/palm leaf or raffia is also highest in the rural areas (47.1%).

About 46 percent (45.6%) of three-member households have only one sleeping room, while one-in five (26.5%) of households with six members have one sleeping room. In addition, 81.2 percent of single member households have one sleeping room while 54.1 percent of two-member household have one room.

More than half of households (60.5%) in the District use kerosene lamp as their main source of lighting; just over a third (35.0%) use electricity (national grid) while 0.7 percent uses private electricity generators. In terms of locality, over two-thirds (71.7%) of rural dwelling units use kerosene lamps (38.1% urban); while 56.3 percent use electricity in urban areas (24.3% rural).

A high proportion of households (60.3%) use wood as the main source of fuel for cooking in the District. This is followed by charcoal and gas, accounting for 29.0 percent and 7.0percent of

households respectively. By type of locality, the proportions that use wood fuel are 83.1 percent and 15.1 percent in the rural and urban localities respectively.

The proportions of household that use unsafe/unprotected water for drinking is 31 percent and these sources are unprotected well (6.7%), unprotected spring (0.4%), dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal (10.1%), river/stream (13.1%) and tanker supply (0.2%). The proportions for these five sources are 43.8 percent and 4.1 percent respectively in the rural and urban localities.

Information on type of toilet facilities use by households reveals that 2.0 percent use WC, 16.4 use KVIP, 30.2 percent use public toilet (be it WC, KVIP, Pit Pan etc) while 32.3 percent also use pit latrine as their place of convenience. However, a total of 18.6 percent of households have no facilities and therefore resort to the use of the bush while 0.1 percent use bucket or pan.

The practice of open defecation (use of bush (22.1%)) and pit latrine (40.1%) are higher in the rural areas as compared with 11.7 percent and 16.9 percent respectively for both bush and pit latrine in the urban areas.

On solid waste disposal, 31.9 percent of households dispose their solid waste at public dump (open space); while 15.0 percent dump their waste indiscriminately. By type of locality, the use of public dump (open space) in the rural areas is 39.1 percent as compared with   17.8 percent in the urban areas. The indiscriminate dumping is 20.0 percent in the rural areas and 5.1 percent in the urban areas. On liquid waste disposal, higher proportions of household (60.7%) have their waste thrown onto the compound while 34.0 percent throw their waste onto the street. Relatively small proportion (4.0%) practices more improved system of disposal, through the sewerage system (0.2%), through drainage system into a gutter (0.5%), through drainage into a pit/soak away (0.5%), and thrown into gutter (2.5%).By type of locality, 69.0 percent of household in the rural areas throw their liquid waste onto the compound while the figure is 44.0 percent in the urban areas.

9.3   Policy recommendations

As in any other country, especially in the developing world, Ghana's demographic processes play a vital role in its development. In particular, structural changes that occur in the context of rapid population growth have a direct as well as indirect impact on national development. 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 Ghana to formulate policies and programme based on accurate credible and timely statistics to deal with such issues in order to attain its objective of becoming a higher middle income. With reference to the findings of the report, the following recommendations are made:

9.3.1 Demographic characteristics

Age dependency

There should be efforts to implement social interventions that will target the dependent persons since they are economically not active to help improve their standard of living.

Fertility

Most women do not have control over their reproductive health especially when it comes to regulating fertility and using contraceptives, there is a need to continue with, and intensify fertility education programmes that target child spacing and contraceptive practices which are necessary to prevent the level of fertility from increasing.

Mortality

It is important that initiatives aimed at improving maternal and child health should be taken up in the District to help reduce the mortality rate. Also promoting healthy living and enhancing of both financial and physical access to health services should be intensified.

9.3.2 Social Characteristics

Marital status

It is recommended that government and other development partners strengthen child protection and livelihood empowerment programmes to protect children who suffer from the effect of single parent (divorced and widowed).

Literacy

There is the need to intensify girl child education at the basic level in all communities in the District in order to create the needed awareness for girl child education. Non-formal education will also be expanded across the District especially among the adult females.

9.3.3 Economic characteristics

As Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing employs the highest proportion of the people (57.5%), there is the need to modernize agriculture using appropriate technologies such as irrigation and aqua-culture to increase productivity throughout the year. In addition, linkage between agriculture related activities and local industries need to be strengthened to create employment and ensure efficiency in both sectors through the help of rural enterprise programme and Micro and Small Loans Scheme (MASLOC).

Disability

With higher proportions of PWDs aged 3 years and older who have never attended school (25.8%), there is the need to provide assistance to PWD children of school going age with educational items such school uniform, exercise books, textbooks, school bags and shoes to motivate them to go to school. Other PWDs who have never been to school also needs to be given employable skill in the form of training and support. In addition, parents should be encouraged to send their children with disabilities to school.

9.3.4 Housing conditions

The District Assembly in collaboration with non-governmental organizations operating in the water sector should target underserved communities in the provision of water facilities. This will enhance and improve access to potable water for those communities. Communities that have benefited from some form of water infrastructure, especially boreholes should be trained and provided with basic tools and equipment to undertake regular servicing and maintenance of their water facilities.

The present requirement for acquisition of building permit, which insists on the provision of toilet facilities in building plans before approval can boost the sanitation coverage if enforced. In addition, Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) programme should be expanded to cover all communities in the District.

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. Communities need to be educated on the use of alternative sources of fuel for cooking such as LPG.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	97,411	100.0	31,343	100.0	66,068	100.0
Nuclear Family						
Head only	5,237	5.4	1,913	6.1	3,324	5.0
Household with head and a spouse only	1,732	1.8	576	1.8	1,156	1.7
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	13,259	13.6	4,347	13.9	8,912	13.5
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	25,538	26.2	7,282	23.2	18,256	27.6
Extended Family						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	17,171	17.6	5,647	18.0	11,524	17.4
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	997	1.0	467	1.5	530	0.8
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	2,801	2.9	1,017	3.2	1,784	2.7
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	18,810	19.3	6,068	19.4	12,742	19.3
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	741	0.8	389	1.2	352	0.5
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	11,125	11.4	3,637	11.6	7,488	11.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Highest level of education by sex and disability type

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	90,900	23,432	7.871	50,368	9,229	100.0	25.8	8.7	55.4	10.2
No disability	87,124	21,483	7,787	48,861	8,993	100.0	24.7	8.9	56.1	10.3
With a disability	3,776	1,949	84	1,507	236	100.0	51.6	2.2	39.9	6.3
Sight	1,280	714	22	466	78	100.0	55.8	1.7	36.4	6.1
Hearing	521	333	6	164	18	100.0	63.9	1.2	31.5	3.5
Speech	557	349	21	165	22	100.0	62.7	3.8	29.6	3.9
Physical	1,066	629	10	357	70	100.0	59	0.9	33.5	6.6
Intellectual	607	382	6	202	17	100.0	62.9	1	33.3	2.8
Emotional	715	299	21	350	45	100.0	41.8	2.9	49	6.3
Other	347	114	11	186	36	100.0	32.9	3.2	53.6	10.4
Male										
Total	41,507	6,477	3,884	25,462	5,684	100.0	15.6	9.4	61.3	13.7
No disability	39,835	5,868	3,839	24,606	5,525	100.0	14.7	9.6	61.8	13.9
With a disability	1,672	609	48	856	159	100.0	36.4	2.9	51.2	9.5
Sight	550	195	16	289	50	100.0	35.5	2.9	52.5	9.1
Hearing	221	117	1	89	14	100.0	52.9	0.5	40.3	6.3
Speech	279	143	12	110	14	100.0	51.3	4.3	39.4	5
Physical	481	212	5	218	46	100.0	44.1	1	45.3	9.6
Intellectual	275	142	6	113	14	100.0	51.6	2.2	41.1	5.1
Emotional	334	115	15	174	30	100.0	34.4	4.5	52.1	9
Other	159	35	2	97	25	100.0	22	1.3	61	15.7
Female										
Total	49,393	16,955	3,987	24,906	3,545	100.0	34.3	8.1	50.4	7.2
No disability	47,290	15,615	3,951	24,255	3,468	100.0	33	8.4	51.3	7.3
With a disability	2,104	1,340	35	651	77	100.0	63.7	1.7	30.9	3.7
Sight	730	519	6	177	28	100.0	71.1	0.8	24.2	3.8
Hearing	300	216	5	75	4	100.0	72	1.7	25	1.3
Speech	278	206	9	55	8	100.0	74.1	3.2	19.8	2.9
Physical	585	417	5	139	24	100.0	71.3	0.9	23.8	4.1
Intellectual	332	240	-	89	3	100.0	72.3	-	26.8	0.9
Emotional	381	184	6	176	15	100.0	48.3	1.6	46.2	3.9
Other	188	79	9	89	11	100.0	42	4.8	47.3	5.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Households/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	25,758	97,405	44,884	52,521	31,180	13,798	17,382
Households engaged in agricultural activities	17,166	70,848	33,037	37,811	31,180	13,798	17,382
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	16,729	68,922	32,176	36,746	30,380	13,439	16,941
Households engaged in crop farming	16,720	68,891	32,160	36,731	30,356	13,424	16,932
Households engaged in tree growing	114	494	253	241	231	122	109
Agro forestry (tree planting)	114	494	253	241	231	122	109
Alligator pepper	17	72	38	34	31	15	16
Apples	20	82	51	31	35	16	19
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	6	30	12	18	24	10	14
Avocado	2	6	1	5	4	1	3
Banana	29	150	69	81	57	23	34
Beans	890	3,961	1,861	2,100	1,797	809	988
Black pepper	10	48	18	30	18	7	11
Black berries	14	65	36	29	31	15	16
Cabbage	9	43	27	16	24	14	10
Carrot	39	140	60	80	59	20	39
Cashew	87	315	146	169	135	58	77
Cassava	13,413	55,961	26,029	29,932	24,684	10,831	13,853
Citronella	20	91	48	43	47	19	28
Citrus	5	25	13	12	11	2	9
Cloves	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Cocoa	37	196	89	107	85	38	47
Coconut	66	277	118	159	124	58	66
Cocoyam	17	96	44	52	33	17	16
Cocoyam / Taro (kooko)	20	121	46	75	43	13	30
Coffee	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Cola	2	10	2	8	4	2	2
Cotton	4	16	9	7	11	5	6
Cucumber	78	350	163	187	169	74	95
Egg plant	3	12	3	9	6	3	3
Garden eggs	395	1,937	948	989	857	425	432
Ginger	1	3	2	1	3	2	1
Groundnut	1,003	4,447	1,932	2,515	2,020	781	1,239
Guava	13	68	33	35	37	17	20
Kenaf	9	40	19	21	14	6	8
Lemon grass	9	39	25	14	13	5	8
Lettuce	3	7	5	2	5	3	2
Maize	15,242	63,230	29,536	33,694	27,835	12,309	15,526
Mango	23	87	51	36	30	15	15
Melon (agusi)	33	92	42	50	41	18	23
Millet	13	61	30	31	30	12	18

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

Households/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Mushroom	2	6	3	3	2	1	1
Nut meg	6	25	11	14	9	4	5
Oil palm	180	969	483	486	410	223	187
Okro	1,139	4,589	2,191	2,398	2,181	980	1,201
Onion	14	90	43	47	30	17	13
Pawpaw	17	57	35	22	29	18	11
Pepper	2,584	11,493	5,532	5,961	5,196	2,375	2,821
Pineapple	26	143	58	85	53	27	26
Plantain	39	171	93	78	81	46	35
Potatoes	261	1,277	605	672	678	331	347
Rice	91	425	203	222	148	71	77
Sorghum	2	34	30	4	4	2	2
Soya beans	16	86	44	42	32	12	20
Spinach	21	135	56	79	39	20	19
Sugarcane	295	1,331	709	622	605	342	263
Sun flower	3	12	4	8	4	1	3
Sweet pepper	2	15	9	6	3	2	1
Sweet potatoes	167	748	398	350	330	170	160
Tiger nut	3	18	10	8	8	6	2
Tobacco	179	828	435	393	399	199	200
Tomatoes	1,312	6,025	2,940	3,085	2,724	1,264	1,460
Water melon	6	33	15	18	8	6	2
Yam	28	136	63	73	59	32	27
Other (specify)	123	668	364	304	289	148	141

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Both sexes	Male	Female		
1	Akatsi	31,884	14,530	17,354	8,627	5,848
2	Avenorpedo	2,405	1,074	1,331	673	613
3	Xavi	1,881	818	1,063	509	450
4	Torve	1,816	794	1,022	454	416
5	Atidzive	1,656	720	936	492	438
6	Avenorpeme	1,606	727	879	487	517
7	Agbedrafor	1,491	666	825	362	337
8	Gefia	1,313	563	750	364	423
9	Dzogadze	1,234	625	609	284	395
10	Wute	1,215	566	649	299	263
11	Nyitawuta	1,156	600	556	241	339
12	Dagbamate	1,063	510	553	197	261
13	Apeyime	972	428	544	269	301
14	Avashive	958	444	514	291	406
15	Tsigbene	891	407	484	205	208
16	Ngblebi	878	418	460	204	222
17	Lawui-Avedzi	856	441	415	185	278
18	Guiga	852	397	455	264	286
19	Klokpe	831	371	460	194	216
20	Adeheta	822	440	382	188	208

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Akatsi	31,884	4,062	3,529	3,639	3,775	3,320	2,723	2,241	1,858	1,514	1,274	1,120	728	584	362	520	549
2	Avenorpedo	2,405	256	281	263	256	193	137	146	130	144	93	109	69	84	56	90	87
3	Xavi	1,881	222	223	243	163	120	97	75	88	89	79	91	60	63	47	97	110
4	Torve	1,816	245	201	235	207	116	111	123	92	83	85	74	54	33	22	50	78
5	Atidzive	1,656	230	232	157	180	93	116	93	92	105	90	78	39	31	13	38	62
6	Avenorpeme	1,606	174	145	161	180	135	101	79	78	93	62	52	57	59	40	80	88
7	Agbedrafor	1,491	182	154	182	181	139	91	78	74	72	81	56	46	35	25	26	66
8	Gefia	1,313	171	179	135	143	91	59	68	62	55	57	56	35	35	25	53	77
9	Dzogadze	1,234	183	169	138	122	98	99	58	48	46	65	56	36	27	15	32	41
10	Wute	1,215	134	158	138	125	101	79	71	65	56	66	57	34	38	23	35	32
11	Nyitawuta	1,156	192	181	139	103	63	62	58	73	52	50	49	34	22	12	29	37
12	Dagbamate	1,063	84	90	113	141	121	86	80	67	57	45	55	20	35	15	11	44
13	Apeyime	972	97	130	144	108	57	44	35	54	42	31	44	28	23	17	32	79
14	Avashive	958	142	142	131	83	64	59	44	42	30	40	31	33	13	7	32	68
15	Tsigbene	891	132	135	109	93	50	56	65	37	23	27	29	16	20	18	42	42
16	Ngblebi	878	130	123	117	102	64	39	41	36	19	30	57	21	22	9	21	43
17	Lawui-Avedzi	856	120	117	135	96	66	45	38	27	35	35	45	22	21	22	17	16
18	Guiga	852	112	83	70	91	53	45	34	51	40	48	52	23	27	29	21	61
19	Klokpe	831	136	115	94	75	58	51	52	42	23	41	35	18	20	19	20	35
20	Adeheta	822	108	88	111	96	61	54	37	36	36	40	54	21	19	9	24	28

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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