



# 2010

## POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

### DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

---

### KRACHI WEST DISTRICT



Canada

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

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

Copyright © 2014 Ghana Statistical Service

## PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES .....</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES .....</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....</b>	<b>viii</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>x</b>
<b>CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 Physical Features .....	1
1.3 Political Administration.....	3
1.4 Social and Cultural Structure .....	3
1.5 Economy .....	5
1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions.....	6
1.7 Organization of the Report.....	16
<b>CHAPTER TWO: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS.....</b>	<b>18</b>
2.1 Introduction.....	18
2.2 Population Size and Distribution .....	18
2.3 Age-Sex Structure.....	19
2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration.....	22
2.5 Mortality .....	23
2.6 Migration.....	25
<b>CHAPTER THREE: SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS .....</b>	<b>26</b>
3.1 Introduction.....	26
3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship.....	26
3.3 Marital Status .....	28
3.4 Nationality.....	31
3.5 Religious Affiliation .....	32
3.6 Literacy and Education .....	32
<b>CHAPTER FOUR: ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS .....</b>	<b>37</b>
4.1 Introduction.....	37
4.2 Economic Activity Status .....	37
4.3 Occupation .....	39
4.4 Industry .....	40
4.5 Employment Status .....	42
4.6 Employment Sector.....	42
<b>CHAPTER FIVE: INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY .....</b>	<b>44</b>
5.1 Introduction.....	44
5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones.....	44
5.3 Use of Internet.....	45
5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop computer .....	45
<b>CHAPTER SIX: DISABILITY .....</b>	<b>46</b>
6.1 Introduction.....	46
6.2 Population with Disability .....	46

6.3	Type of Disability .....	47
6.4	Distribution of Disability by Type of Locality .....	47
6.5	Disability and Economic Activity.....	47
6.6	Disability and Education.....	48
<b>CHAPTER SEVEN: AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY .....</b>		<b>50</b>
7.1	Introduction.....	50
7.2	Households in Agriculture .....	50
7.3	Type of Farming Activities .....	51
7.4	Type of livestock and other animals reared .....	51
<b>CHAPTER EIGHT: HOUSING CONDITIONS.....</b>		<b>53</b>
8.1	Introduction.....	53
8.2	Housing Stock.....	53
8.3	Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement .....	53
8.4	Construction Materials.....	55
8.5	Room Occupancy .....	57
8.6	Access to Utilities and Household Facilities .....	58
8.7	Main Source of Water for Drinking and for Other Domestic Use.....	59
8.8	Bathing and Toilet Facilities .....	60
8.9	Method of Waste Disposal.....	61
<b>CHAPTER NINE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND POLICY</b>		
<b>RECOMMENDATIONS.....</b>		<b>63</b>
9.1	Summary of Findings.....	63
9.2	Policy Recommendations.....	65
<b>REFERENCES.....</b>		<b>66</b>
<b>APPENDICES .....</b>		<b>67</b>
<b>LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS .....</b>		<b>73</b>

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1: Health facilities in Krachi West District.....	3
Table 1.2: Potential Tourism Sites in the Krachi West District.....	6
Table 2.1: Population by Age, Sex and type of locality .....	19
Table 2.2: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district .	22
Table 2.3: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child .....	23
Table 2.4: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by District .....	24
Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants.....	25
Table 3.1: Stock of houses and households by type of locality .....	26
Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex .....	27
Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex.....	27
Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status.....	28
Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education .....	30
Table 3.6: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status ...	31
Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex.....	32
Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex .....	32
Table 3.9: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status.....	34
Table 3.10:Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex ...	36
Table 4.1: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex .....	38
Table 4.2: Economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age .....	39
Table 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex.....	40
Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by Industry and Sex .....	41
Table 4.5: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex .....	42
Table 4.6: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex.....	43
Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage and sex .....	44
Table 5.2: Households having desktop/laptop computers and sex of head .....	45
Table 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex .....	46
Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex...	48
Table 6.3: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education .....	49
Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality.....	51
Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and other animals.....	52
Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households by type of locality .....	53
Table 8.2: Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality ...	54
Table 8.3: Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality.....	55
Table 8.4: Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality ....	55
Table 8.5: Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality ....	56
Table 8.6: Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality.....	57
Table 8.7: Household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit .....	57
Table 8.8: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality.....	58
Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households .....	59

Table 8.10: Main source of water for drinking and other domestic purposes .....	60
Table 8.11: Bathing facility and toilet facilities used by household.....	61
Table 8.12: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by households .....	62
Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality .....	67
Table A2: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education .....	68
Table A3: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged.....	70
Table A4: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities.....	71
Table A5: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities.....	72

## **LIST OF FIGURES**

Figure 1.1: Map of Krachi West District .....	2
Figure 2.2 : Population pyramid by age and sex, 2010.....	20
Figure 2.3: Sex Ratios of Various Age Groups in the District .....	21
Figure 2.4: Age-specific death rate (ASDR), 2010.....	24
Figure 3.1: Population 11 years and older by literacy status and sex .....	33
Figure 3.2: School attendance by sex .....	35
Figure 7.1: Households engaged in agriculture by locality .....	50

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CEB	: Children Ever Born
CIDA	: Canadian International Development Agency
CS	: Children Surviving
CERSGIS	: Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Systems
CHPS	: Community Health Based Planning Services
CWIQ	: Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire
DANIDA	: Danish International Development Agency
DFID	: Department for International Development
ECOWAS	: Economic Community of West African States
EMIS	: Education Management Information System
EA	: Enumeration Area
EU	: European Union
FCUBE	: Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GETFund	: Ghana Education Trust Fund
GDP	: Gross Domestic Product
GSS	: Ghana Statistical Service
GSDP	: Ghana Statistics Development Plan
GPS	: Global Positioning System
GPRTU	: Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GES	: Ghana Education Service
GDHS	: Ghana Demography Health Survey
HIV	: Human Immune Virus
ISCO	: International Standard Classification of Occupation
ISIC	: International Standard Classification of Industry
ICT	: Information Communication Technology
ISSER	: Institute of Statistical Social and Economic Research
JSS	: Junior Secondary School
JHS	: Junior High School
SSS	: Senior Secondary School
SHS	: Senior High School
LISGIS	: Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services
MMDAs	: Metropolitan, District and District Assemblies



MDGs	: Millennium Development Goals
MOE	: Ministry of Education
MICS	: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MOFA	: Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOTI	: Ministry of Trade and Industry
NCA	: National Communication Authority
NCPEC	: The National Census Publicity and Evaluation Committee
NCTAC	: National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NIPORT	: National Institute of Population Research and Training
NHIS	: National Health Insurance Scheme
NDPC	: National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	: Non-governmental Organizations
PHC	: Population and Housing Census
PPP	: Public-Private Partnerships
PAS	: Population Analysis Spreadsheet
PES	: Post Enumeration Survey
PWDs	: Persons with disabilities
SMAM	: Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
UNICEF	: United Nations International Children's Education Fund
UN	: United Nations
UNDP	: United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	: United Nations Population Fund
WHO	: World Health Organization
W.C	: Water Closet Toilet Facility

# 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 Krachi West District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 49,417 representing 2.3 percent of the total population of the Volta Region. It comprises 49.0 percent females and 51.0 percent males. About eighty two (81.8%) percent of the Districts population is rural. The District has a sex ratio of 105.5. The population of the District is youthful with the population under age 15 constituting 43.3 percent. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 91.0. The age dependency ratio for males is higher (94.3) than that of females (87.6).

## Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the District is 3.7. The General Fertility Rate is 110.9 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 25.2 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the District is 3.5 per 1000 which is the lowest in the region. Out of a total of 13,389 migrants in the District, 6,601 are persons born elsewhere in the region. The remaining 6,148 migrants are persons born outside the region particularly regions which share borders with the Volta Region. Greater Accra (2,237) accounts for the highest number of migrants to the District.

## Household size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 48,839 with 9,491 households. The average household size in the District is 4.3 persons per household. Children (46.7%) constitute the largest proportion of the household composition. Extended family constitutes 58.4 percent of the total number of household structure in the District.

## Marital status

About four in ten (47.5%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 40.2 percent have never married, 2.3 percent are in consensual unions and 4.6 percent are widowed. The proportion of married female (50.5%) is comparatively higher than that of the males (44.6 %). At age 65 and older, widowed females account for as high as 56.6 percent while widowed males account for only 35.8 percent. Among the married, 65.1 percent have no education while 30.8 percent of the never married have no formal education. Eighty-six percent of the married population are employed and 12.9 percent are economically not active. More than half (54.9%) of those who have never married are economically not active.

## **Nationality**

The majority of the Districts population are Ghanaians by birth (90.0%). Those who have naturalised constitute 4.5 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the District is 3.7 percent.

## **Literacy and education**

Of the population 11 years and older, 49.0 percent are literate. Five out of ten people (50.6%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and older in the District, 45.6 percent has never attended school, 36.3 percent are currently attending and 18.1 percent have attended in the past.

## **Economic activity status**

Seventy-three percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 26.7 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 98.4 percent are employed while 1.6 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (49.9%) and 25.6 percent perform household duties. About five out of ten (59.0%) of the unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

## **Occupation**

Of the employed population, about 69.5 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and craft and related trades workers account for 14.3 percent.

## **Employment status and sector**

Of the population 15 years and older, 70.6 percent are self-employed without employees and 18.0 percent are contributing family workers. More females (72.4%) are self-employed without employees than males (69.0%). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the District, employing 94.2 percent of the population.

## **Information Communication Technology**

Of the population 12 years and older, 24.8 percent have mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 30.5 percent as compared to 18.9 percent of females. Only 1.4 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the District. Only 144 households representing 1.5 percent of the total households in the District have desktop/laptop computers.

## **Disability**

About 3.2 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 (3.2%) than males (3.1%). 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 (24.4%). About 3.7 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities.

## **Agriculture**

As high as 66.8 percent of households in the District are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, eight out of ten households (89.1%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 10.9 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the District (87.5%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the District.

## **Housing**

The housing stock of Krachi West District is 49,417 representing 2.3 percent of the total number of houses in the Volta Region. The average number of persons per house is 4.7.

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

Sixty percent of all dwelling units in the District are separate houses; 16.8 percent are semi-detached houses and 15.0 percent are compound houses. About 76.6 percent of the dwelling units in the District are owned by household.

### ***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 (63.5%) and cement/concrete (31.8%). Similarly, cement/Concrete (69.7%) and mud/earth (27.6%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the District. Metal sheet is the main roofing material (57.8%) for dwelling units in the District.

### ***Room occupancy***

One room constitutes the highest percentage (78.9%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the District. Only 3.7 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

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

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the District are electricity (mains) (38.7%), kerosene lamp (32.7%) and flashlight/touch (23.9%). The use of wood (73.5%) account for main source of cooking fuel for most households in the District. The proportion for rural (89.4%) is higher than that of urban (16.1%). The main sources of drinking water in the District are public tap/standpipe (25.4%), river/stream (23.4%) and borehole (22.8%).

Households who depend on the use of bushes and fields as their toilet facility account for 45.5 percent while the use of pit latrine represent 25.1 percent. A little over half (51.9%) of households in the District own bathroom for exclusive use while 14.4 percent shared separate bathroom in the same house.

### ***Waste disposal***

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 50.2 percent. Indiscriminate dumping (21.3%) of solid waste by households in the District is quite common in the District. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (61.0 %) and onto the street/outside (20.6%) are the two common methods used by households in the District.

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

The Krachi West District is one of the Two Hundred and Sixteen (216) Administrative Districts in the Republic of Ghana and one of the twenty-five (25) districts in the Volta Region. The District is a remnant of the original Krachi District which was among the original set of districts created in 1988 when the Decentralization Programme was introduced by the then People's National Defence Council (PNDC) Government. The original Krachi District was established by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 1501 on the 10<sup>th</sup> of March 1989. The Krachi District was divided into two separate districts: the Krachi West District and Krachi East District in the year 2004 following the creation of new districts by the then New Patriotic Party (NPP) Government. The Krachi West District was further altered in the year 2012 following the creation a new district, Krachi Ntsumuru District, from the existing Krachi West district. This creation of a new district was based on the results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census conducted by the Ghana Statistical Service. Thus new Krachi West District, based on the old district without the newly-created Krachi Ntsumuru district, was established by L.I 2078, 2012, with its old capital Kete-Krachi being maintained.

### 1.2 Physical Features

#### 1.2.1 Location

The Krachi West district is located at the North-Western corner of the Volta Region of Ghana and lies between Latitudes 7<sup>o</sup> 4'' N and 8<sup>o</sup> 25' S and Longitudes 0<sup>o</sup> 25' E and 8<sup>o</sup> 75' E. The District shares boundaries with Krachi Nchumuru District to the North, Krachi East District to the east, to the south and West with the Volta Lake. Beyond the Volta Lake, it shares boundary with Sene West District to the West. The land area of the District is 928.36 square kilometres.

#### 1.2.2 Climate

The District has a tropical climate and has a mean maximum temperature of 30<sup>o</sup>c usually recorded in March while mean minimum temperature of 25.5<sup>o</sup>c is usually recorded in August. The District experiences alternating wet and dry seasons each year. The rain fall pattern is single maxima towards the northern part of the District with the rains occurring in April to October and double maxima at the south-eastern tip. August is usually the peak of the rains. Mean annual rainfall is 1,300mm. The dry season starts from November and ends in March. Relative humidity is high in the rainy season (averaging 85%) and very low in the dry season (25% on average).

#### 1.2.3 Vegetation

The District is located in the transitional zone between the Northern Savannah and the Moist Semi-Deciduous forest. About 75 percent of the District is covered with savannah grass land characterized by drought resistant trees such as shea and dawadawa. This type of open vegetation is predominant at the northern parts of the District. Teak plantations are quite common in parts of the District due to afforestation programs instituted by the District Assembly.

**Figure 1.1: Map of Krachi West District**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

### **1.2.4 Relief and Drainage**

The Krachi West District lies between the Northern parts of the central Uplands with hills ranging between 850m to 1000m above sea level. The Northern part of the District is part of the North Western Savanna Zone of the Volta Region which is characterized by almost flat relief with slopes ranging between 85m and 300m above sea level. The District is drained mainly by Volta Lake. The Volta Lake also marks the end of the District to the South. Other water bodies found in the District include numerous intermittent streams located in most parts of the District. The area is well drained except a few portions located close to the major rivers and streams that become waterlogged and pose problems for human and vehicle movement in rainy seasons.

### **1.3 Political Administration**

Krachi West District Assembly is the highest political and administrative body in the District. The General Assembly has a total membership of thirty-four (34) consisting of twenty-one (21) elected members, nine (9) appointed members, one (1) Member of Parliament and a District Chief Executive (DCE) and the District Coordinating Director who is the Secretary to the assembly. The DCE is the political and administrative head. The District operates with one Town Council (Kete) and One Area Council (Krachi) located at Kete and Osramanae respectively.

### **1.4 Social and Cultural Structure**

#### **1.4.1 Education**

Krachi West District has a total of 257 educational institutions. These are made up of 110 Pre-Schools, Kindergartens and Nurseries (8 private and 102 public), 108 Primary Schools (6 private and 102 public), 37 Junior High Schools (4 Private and 33 public), 2 public Secondary High Schools and one Technical/Vocational Institute, also public. The current Gross Primary Enrolment Rate is 101.6 percent for males and 105.2 percent for females while the pupil teacher ratio stands at 1:37 (all data as currently obtained for the 2013/2014 academic year).

#### **1.4.2 Health**

Health service provision is mainly by the government through Ghana Health Service. There are 18 health facilities in the District consisting of:

**Table 1.1: Health facilities in Krachi West District**

Type of facility	Number
District Hospital	1
Health Centre/ Post	5
RCH clinic	1
CHPs Zones	2
Private Clinics	9

Source: Krachi West District Health Administration

#### **1.4.3 Telecommunication**

Telecommunication in the District is quite enhanced with the presence of Airtel, MTN, Tigo, and Vodafone telephone networks in the area. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, 22 percent of the population 12 years and above own mobile phones while 0.6

percent of the population use internet facility. Postal services are also available with the presence of Ghana Post Company.

#### **1.4.4 Electricity**

Almost half (47.1%) of households are connected to the national grid. These communities that are connected are mostly found on the main trunk road from Kete-Krachi to Dambai. A few households use solar-powered lights (0.2%).

#### **1.4.5 Water and Sanitation**

The main sources of domestic water for the people in the District are the Volta Lake, boreholes, and seasonal streams. Out of a total of 207 communities, only the District capital, Kete-Krachi has a mechanized borehole water distribution system. Most households use pit latrine (19.5%) and public toilet facilities (27.5%). There are no sewage systems for disposing liquid waste as such most of the people therefore resort to throwing their liquid waste around the surroundings of their houses and in gutters created by the erosion.

#### **1.4.6 Language and Ethnicity**

The people of the District are mostly the indigenes “Krachis” who are part of the larger Guan ethnic group and they speak the Kaakye dialect. There is also a significant immigrant population consisting of Akans, Kokombas, Battors, and Ewes. The Hausa language is also spoken by some people especially immigrants from Northern Ghana and some of the indigenes.

#### **1.4.7 Chieftaincy**

Before the introduction of the central administration, Krachis were governed by traditional rules. As custom demands, the name of the traditional administration of the Kete Kingdom is Krachi Traditional council, their paramount stool is called Dwokuri stool and the paramount chief is known as the KRACHIWURA. The Krachiwura has his kingdom extended to parts of Nkwanta district, Krachi East and Krachi Nchumuru districts; He is the overlord of diverse tribes. The reigning chief is NANA MPRA BESEMUNA III who was installed on the 10<sup>th</sup> of March 2001. The seat of the paramountcy is Kete-Krachi which is also the capital of the Krachi West District.

#### **1.4.8 Festivals, Music and Dance**

The main festival celebrated by the people in the District is the annual yam festival. There is also the Nanaba/Denteh Akwambor Festival celebrated by kaakyes (krachi’s). Denteh is the supreme god of the krachis that leads them to wars and other activities as a community. According to their elders, “Krachis” were once living in Larteh in the eastern region of Ghana and migrated to their current location as a result of wars with Asantes and other factors such as their displeasure in paying high levies and other fees.

The people of Krachi have set aside a special day annually to celebrate the coming of denteh, and to clear the way for their god; hence denteh akwambor means clearing the way for denteh. The celebration of the Nanaba festival has not been fixed on a specific date or time, but it is however based on the consultations with the Denteh god, which ever time or date is given becomes the basis for the commencement of the festival. There are some traditional dances such as Baya, Abofour, Atumpan (talking drum) and Sokordie (peacock) dances. Baya is performed by the youth for entertainment and for funeral of a youth. Abofour is a dance for elders, it is performed for a funeral of elderly persons and for war; it goes with sign



language and its interpretations. Talking drum (Atumpan) is used to carry or send messages or information across the community and at a gathering.

#### **1.4.9 Religious Affiliation**

18.1 Christianity is the major religion in the District with Christians constituting about 71.6% of the population. Followers of Traditional African religions constitute the second largest group accounting for about % of the population. Muslims form only about 1.0 % of the population. Those who do not practise any form of religion constitute 0.4% of the total population.

### **1.5 Economy**

#### **1.5.1 Structure of the Local Economy**

Majority of the people in the District are engaged in agriculture. Agriculture accounts for about 72.2% of the labour force, Commerce accounts for about 11%, while industry and other sectors account for the remaining 16.8% of the labour force. The main crops grown in the District include yam, cassava, maize, rice, and groundnut. Other crops grown in the District include oil palm, soya beans, groundnuts and tomatoes. People living in settlements undertake intensive fishing. Various types of fresh water fish are normally farmed in the rivers. Some of the fish types include; tilapia, mud fish, “gear box”, and tug fish. There are very few small scale agro-based processing industries in the District. Most agricultural produce is sold in their raw forms.

#### **1.5.2 Market Infrastructure**

There is one large market in the District located at Kete-Krachi. Ancillary commercially-viable markets exist in the other towns such as Ehiamankyene, Bommoden and Ntewusae. These markets serve as the main revenue generating sources for the District assembly. The trading activities in the District, particularly in these markets constitute the major sources of revenue to the District Assembly. The investment in and improvement of market infrastructure pre-eminently has the potential of boosting the District’s revenue generation.

#### **1.5.3 Tourism**

The District has untapped tourism potentials capable of accelerating the development of the District. The development of these potentials in the District is constrained by lack of funds. Some of the potential tourist sites that have been identified for development are discussed as follows:

##### **The Volta Lake**

The lake again offers a great opportunity for tourism. There are beautiful sceneries along the lake that can attract tourists. A cruise on the lake ranging from short to long periods could also serve to offer good holiday vacations to tourists. The provision of ferry crafts and decent hotels around the lake to accommodate tourists is a key to boost tourism.

##### **Islands and Islets**

There are few parts of Ghana that have the sheer breathtakingly beautiful natural scenery that can be seen in the Krachi West District. There are about 40 islands and islets on the Volta Lake, some inhabited and other uninhabited. Some of these scenic islands have animals and birds that are wild and provide grounds for hunting expeditions.

## Old German Barrack

Another tourist attraction is the old German barracks, an old building made entirely of metamorphic rock constructed locally. It was used by the German Colonial Administration. The building is still in good shape and about 95% of the original structure is still intact.

## Game Reserves

There are several game reserves with various endangered species of plants and animals. Yet to be properly explored, these reserves present nature in its wild and undisturbed state. The Krachi District Assembly is working to turn the District into a good tourist haven.

## Other Tourism Sites

There are some important tourist attractions in the District such as (1) Slave Markets, (2) Crocodile Ponds, (3) Cultural antics, (4) German Groves, (5) Water Bodies for cruising and sports, (6) Dente grove, (7) Graves of former German governors, (8) Pa mountain (it used to have a shrine for Krachi Kyidom stool and before the floods, it produced fires every night) and (9) The Grave yard of an Islamic poet called Shehu Omaru. Other potential tourist sites identified in the District are listed in Table 1.2.

**Table 1.2: Potential Tourism Sites**

S/N	Tourism Potential	Location
1	Dente Grove (Shrine)	Kete-Krachi
2	Old Dente Shrine	Kete-Krachi
3	Nyafanyafa Crocodile Pond	Abujuro
4	Owuia Cave	Abujuro
5	Remnants of the German Colonial Administration Block	Kete-Krachi (Lakeside)
6	The Vanishing Pot	Kete-Krachi
7	Cluster of Islands	Kete-Krachi
8	Inland Ports	Kete-Krachi
9	Dente Akwanbo (Nanaba) Festival	Kete-Krachi

Source: Krachi West District Centre for National Culture.

## Hotel Accommodation

Currently, there are no hotels in the District. There are several Guest Houses in the District such as Credit Union and Shiloh Guest Houses, Simon Guest House and the Lake View Guest House.

## 1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

### 1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

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

## **1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities**

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

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

### **Census secretariat and committees**

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

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

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

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

## **Selection of Census topics**

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

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

## **Census mapping**

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

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

## **Development of questionnaire and manuals**

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **1.6.3 Census Enumeration**

#### **Method of enumeration and fieldwork**

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

The main census enumeration involved the canvassing of all categories of the population by trained enumerators, using questionnaires prepared and tested during the pre-enumeration

phase. Specific arrangements are made for the coverage of special population groups, such as the homeless and the floating population. The fieldwork began on 21st September 2010 with the identification of EA boundaries, listing of structures, enumeration of institutional population and floating population.

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

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

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

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

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

- 97.0 percent of all household residents who are in the country on Census Night (26<sup>th</sup> September, 2010) are enumerated.
- 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.
- Regional differentials are observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent.
- Males (3.3%) are more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2

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

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

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

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

### **1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions**

#### **Introduction**

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

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

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

#### **Region**

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

#### **District**

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

## **Locality**

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

## **Population**

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

## **Household**

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

## **Head of Household**

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

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

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

- (a) Educational Institutions
- (b) Children's and Old People's Homes
- (c) Hospitals and Healing Centres
- (d) Hotels
- (e) Prisons
- (f) Service Barracks
- (g) Soldiers on field exercise
- (h) Floating Population: The following are examples of persons in this category:



- i. All persons who slept in lorry parks, markets, in front of stores and offices, public bathrooms, petrol filling stations, railway stations, verandas, pavements, and all such places which are not houses or compounds.
- ii. Hunting and fishing camps.
- iii. Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

### **Age**

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

### **Nationality**

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

### **Ethnicity**

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

### **Birthplace**

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

### **Duration of Residence**

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

### **Religion**

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

### **Marital Status**

Marital status refers to the respondent's marital status as at Census Night. The question on marital status was asked only of persons 12 years and older. The selection of the age limit of

12 years was based on the average age at menarche and also on the practice in some parts of the country where girls as young as 12 years old could be given in marriage.

## **Literacy**

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

## **Education**

### ***School Attendance***

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

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

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

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

## **Activity Status**

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

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

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

## **Occupation**

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

for work and available for work, their occupation was on the last 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 are provided: employee, self-employed without employees, self-employed with employees, casual worker, contributing family worker, apprentice, domestic employee (house help). Persons who could not be classified under any of the above categories are classified as "other".

### **Employment Sector**

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

### **Disability**

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

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

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

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

### **Fertility**

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

## **Mortality**

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

## **Agriculture**

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

## **Housing Conditions and Facilities**

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

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

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

## **1.7 Organization of the Report**

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

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

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

In chapter eight, housing conditions such as housing stock, type of dwelling and construction materials, room occupancy, holding and tenancy, lighting and cooking facilities, bathing and

toilet facilities, waste disposal and source of water for drinking or for other domestic use in the District are discussed and analyzed in detail. The final chapter, Chapter nine presents the summary of findings and conclusions. It also discusses the policy implications of the findings for the District.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

The District's population in terms of its size, composition and age-sex structure are important characteristics that have many social and economic implications. The population's composition by age and sex influences mortality, fertility, migration and other demographic processes that underpin population growth and ultimately socio-economic development. Changes in any population are brought about through the dynamics of fertility, mortality and migration. This chapter therefore provides information on the population size, the sex and age structure and the dependency ratio as well as the migration pattern within the District. The population distribution by locality of residence is also discussed in addition to fertility and mortality

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

The total population of Krachi West District according to the 2010 PHC is 49,417. The males are 25,370 in number representing 51.0 percent whilst the females are 24,047 representing 49.0 percent. The sex ratio stands at 105.5, which means that for every 100 females, there are 105 corresponding males in the District. The figures depicting population distribution by type of locality show that, out of the 49417 people counted in the District, 40,451, representing 82 percent of the total population reside in rural localities while 8,966 (18%) reside in urban localities.

The urban status of a community is based on population size only. Localities with population 5000 or more are classified as urban while those with population size less than 5000 are considered rural. Thus the District has more of a rural character. The District's population forms about 2.3 percent of the population of the Volta region. Table 2.1 below shows the population distribution for various age groupings while Figure 2.1 illustrates the population distribution by locality of residence.

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

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	49,417	25,370	24,047	105.5	8,966	40,451
0 - 4	8,089	4,106	3,983	103.1	985	7,104
5-9	7,007	3,723	3,284	113.4	1,022	5,985
10-14	6,310	3,501	2,809	124.6	1,297	5,013
15 - 19	5,096	2,799	2,297	121.9	1,207	3,889
20 - 24	4,228	2,120	2,108	100.6	894	3,334
25 - 29	3,502	1,581	1,921	82.3	682	2,820
30 - 34	3,081	1,462	1,619	90.3	530	2,551
35 - 39	2,488	1,259	1,229	102.4	467	2,021
40 - 44	2,317	1,131	1,186	95.4	385	1,932
45 - 49	1,823	958	865	110.8	352	1,471
50 - 54	1,586	807	779	103.6	343	1,243
55 - 59	842	474	368	128.8	206	636
60 - 64	913	467	446	104.7	155	758
65 - 69	409	205	204	100.5	86	323
70 - 74	666	299	367	81.5	154	512
75 - 79	362	165	197	83.8	81	281
80 - 84	349	143	206	69.4	64	285
85+	349	170	179	95.0	56	293
All Ages	49,417	25,370	24,047	105.5	8,966	40,451
0-14	21,406	11,330	10,076	112.4	3,304	18,102
15-64	25,876	13,058	12,818	101.9	5,221	20,655
65+	2,135	982	1,153	85.2	441	1,694
<b>Age-dependency ratio</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>87.6</b>		<b>71.7</b>	<b>95.8</b>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.3 Age-Sex Structure

Age and sex are the most basic characteristics of a population. Every population has a unique age and sex composition, which is the number and proportion of males and females in each age group. The age and sex composition structure of a population can have an impact on the population's social and economic situation, both present and future.

### 2.3.1 Age-Sex Structure

Table 2.1 shows that, the dependent population in the District is 91 percent. Further, based on this table, it can be deduced that a relatively large proportion of children (12.4%) are below five years. The population below 15 years (0-14) is 43.6 percent of the total population. Population between the ages of 15-19 comprises 10.3 percent of the total population in the District.

People aged between 15 to 64 years are generally considered those who are capable to work. These people comprise about 52.4 percent of the total population implying quite a sizable pool of potential working population available to be harnessed for productive work. Taking the potential labour force of 15-64 years into consideration, 25 percent are below 30 years while 7.1 percent are between the ages of 30-39 years. About 7.9 percent are between 40-49 years while 12.9 percent are above 50 years. Considering the age dependency ratio of 91 percent, this means that there is a high economic burden on the potential labour force.

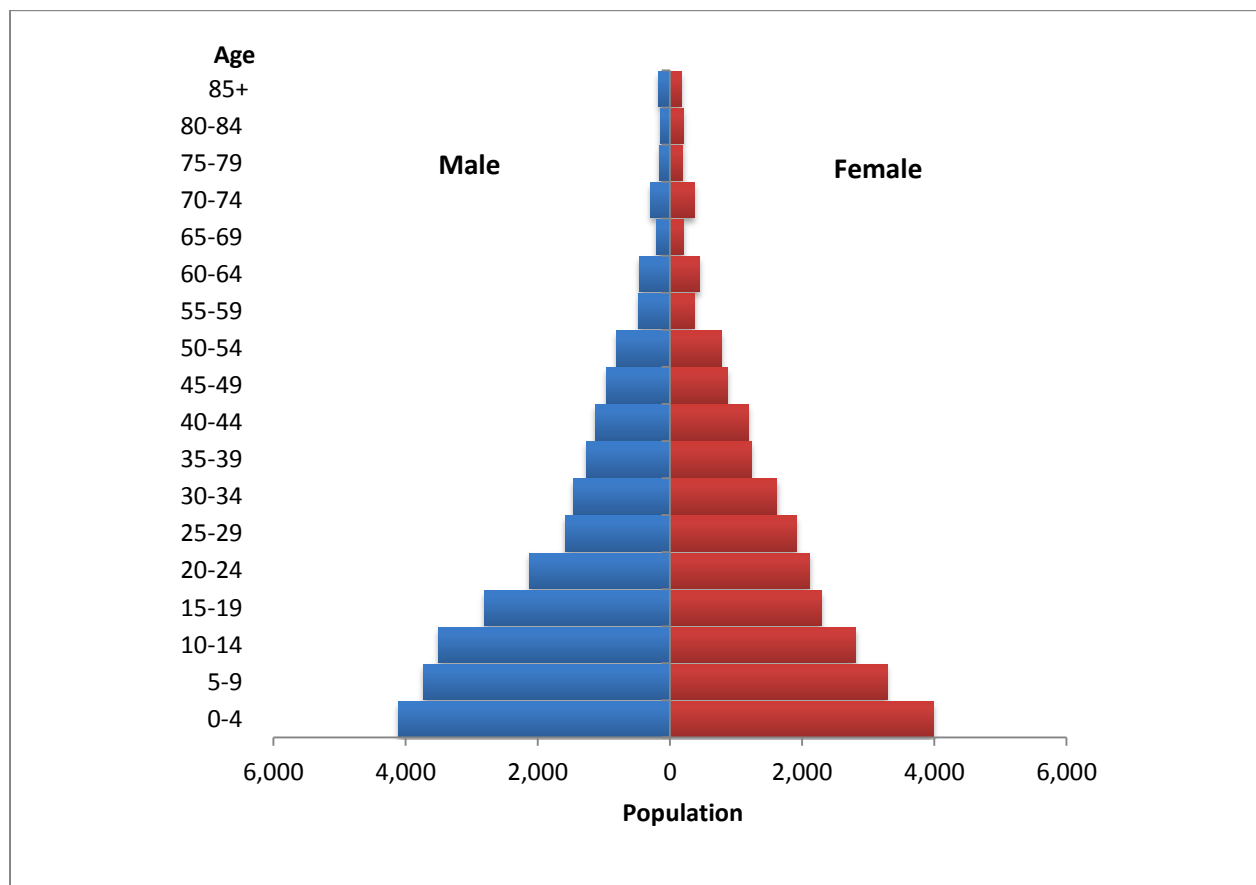
The Table reveals urban-rural differences in the age structure of the District. There are more children below ages 14 of both sexes in the rural areas than in the urban areas. The same pattern applies to the working age group (15-64 years) as well as the aged group (age 65+).

### 2.3.2 Population Pyramid

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age-sex composition of a population. The shape of a population pyramid is influenced by indicators such as fertility, mortality and migration. Populations with larger proportions of younger age groups have pyramids with a broad base which tapers at the top. This type of population is common in developing countries such as Ghana. Figure 2.2 is a pyramid representing the structure of the total population by sex of the Krachi West District in 2010. The population under age 15 constitutes 34.6 percent of the total population while the older age groups (9.1%) are very small in comparison.

Figure 2.2 depicts the age-sex structure of the population of the Krachi West District. This age structure is the result of past fertility, mortality and migration in the region. It is in the form of a pyramid, with broad base of the younger population and a narrow apex of the older population. With increasing age, the age-sex structure looks slightly thinner for the males than for the females, indicating that at older ages, the proportion of males is smaller than that of females. For the age groups 10-14 years and 15-19 years there are more males than females.

**Figure 2.1 : Population pyramid by age and sex, 2010**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



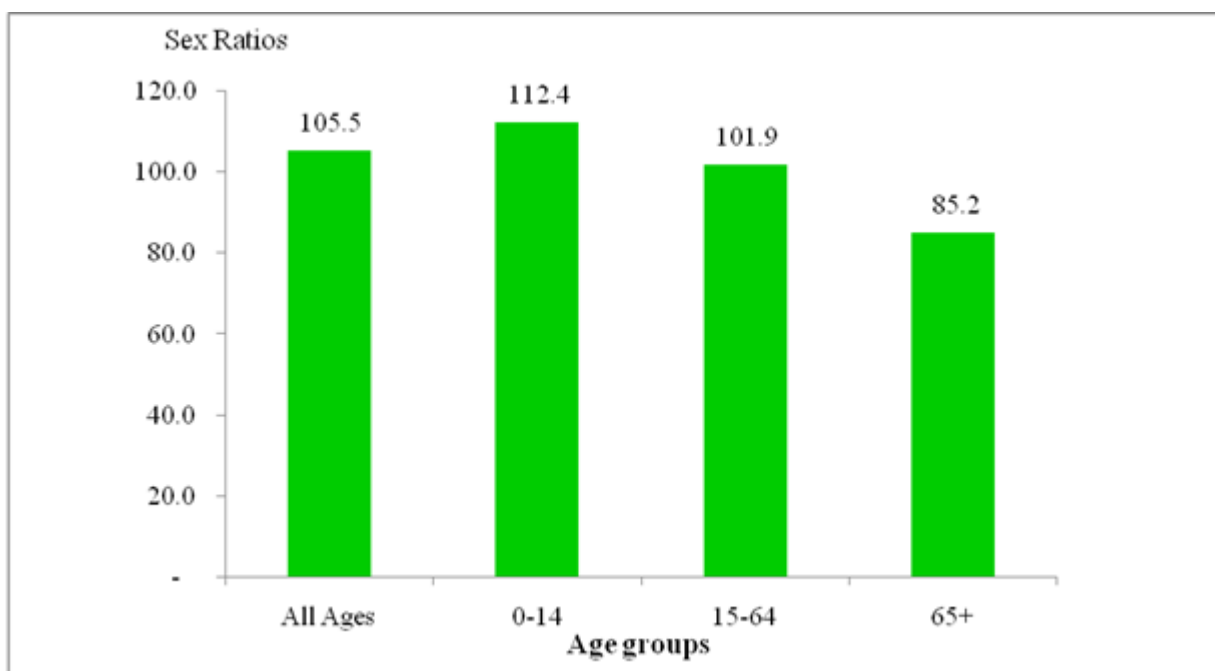
### 2.3.3 Age-dependency Ratio

The age-dependency ratio is the ratio of the dependent-age population (those below age 15 and those aged 65 and above) to the working-age population (15 to 64 years). The age-dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of the economic burden the productive portion of a population must carry. Countries with very high birth rates usually have the highest age-dependency ratios because of the large proportion of children in the population. The higher this ratio is, the more a potential worker is assumed to be supporting and the vice-versa. From Table 2.1, the age dependency ratio for the District is about 91 dependents (child and old age) for every 100 people working. This means that every 100 persons in the active population group are being depended on by 91 persons in the inactive population group. From table 2.1, the working population group is just a little bigger than the combined child and aged population of the District. Again, Table 2.1 also shows variation of the age dependency ratio by sex, indicating that, for males in the Krachi West District, there were 80 people in the dependent age groups for every 100 persons in the working ages whereas for females, there were 75 persons in the dependent age group for every 100 persons in the working ages.

### 2.3.4 Sex Ratio

The sex composition of a population is influenced by the sex ratio at birth (ratio of male births to female births) as well as sex differences brought about by death and migration. The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females. Sex ratios that are higher than 100 indicate that there are more males than females while those below 100 indicate that there are more females than males. As shown in Figure 2.3 the sex ratio for the District for all ages is 105.5. It can be seen that there are more males at early ages than there are females. However as the population grows in age the male population diminishes compared to the females. For instance for ages 0-14 the sex ratio for the District is 112.4; this ratio declines to 85.2 for ages 60 and above.

**Figure 2.3: Sex Ratios of Various Age Groups in the District**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are principal determinants of population growth (or its inverse) at a particular point in time. Data on these three indicators are critical for planning the overall socio-economic development of the Krachi West District.

### 2.4.1 Fertility

A measure of fertility is important in determining the size and structure of the population. Information on fertility in the District is useful to manage the population for social and economic development. Table 2.2 shows the distribution total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate for the Volta Region and Krachi West District. The fertility rate for the District is 3.7 children per woman age 15-49, which is slightly lower than the regional average of 3.4. This means that a woman living in the District would have, on average, 3.1 children by the end of her reproductive period if the current age-specific fertility rates continue to prevail. The crude birth rate for the District stands at 25.2 meaning that there are 25 births per every 1,000 population in the year 2010, which is higher than the regional average of 24.2. Meanwhile, the General Fertility Rate (GFR) of the District is 110.9 implying that for every 1,000 women in the District, there are 110.9 live births, which is also higher than the regional GFR of 99.2.(Table 2.2).

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,118,252	517,313	51,292	3.4	99.2	24.2
South Tongu	87,950	21,325	2,209	3.6	103.6	25.1
Keta Municipal	147,618	36,102	3,204	3.1	88.7	21.7
Ketu South	160,756	41,944	3,887	3.1	92.7	24.2
Ketu North	99,913	24,604	2,439	3.4	99.1	24.4
Akatsi South	98,684	24,782	2,389	3.4	96.4	24.2
Central Tongu	59,411	14,512	1,377	3.3	94.9	23.2
Agotime Ziope	28,013	6,843	747	3.8	109.2	26.7
Ho Municipal	177,281	49,729	3,702	2.6	74.4	20.9
South Dayi	46,661	11,048	1,052	3.3	95.2	22.5
Kpando Municipal	53,736	13,506	1,177	3	87.1	21.9
Hohoe Municipal	167,016	42,220	4,052	3.3	96	24.3
Biakoye	65,901	15,067	1,484	3.4	98.5	22.5
Jasikan	59,181	13,924	1,455	3.5	104.5	24.6
Kadjebi	59,303	13,652	1,430	3.6	104.7	24.1
Krachi East	116,804	26,146	3,319	4.3	126.9	28.4
<b>Krachi West</b>	<b>49,417</b>	<b>11,225</b>	<b>1,245</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>110.9</b>	<b>25.2</b>
Nkwanta South	117,878	27,226	3,304	4	121.4	28
Nkwanta North	64,553	14,758	2,043	4.6	138.4	31.6
North Tongu	89,777	22,874	1,931	2.9	84.4	21.5
Akatsi North	29,777	7,143	826	4.1	115.6	27.7
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
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

The distribution by age shows that, the mean children ever born increases consistently with age. Overall, the mean number of children ever born to women in the District is 2.9 and of this number, 2.5 of them survive. At age 60 and above, women in the District recorded an average of 6 children while an average of 5 survive.

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

All ages	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Mean children ever born	Children Surviving			Mean children surviving
		Both sexes	Male	Female		Both sexes	Male	Female	
All ages	15,560	44,387	22,808	21,579	2.9	38,600	19,637	18,963	2.5
12 - 14	1,589	12	6	6	0.0	12	6	6	0.0
15 - 19	2,297	370	173	197	0.2	326	144	182	0.1
20 - 24	2,108	2,132	1,052	1,080	1.0	1,964	957	1,007	0.9
25 - 29	1,921	4,129	2,190	1,939	2.1	3,824	2,026	1,798	2.0
30 - 34	1,619	5,300	2,731	2,569	3.3	4,962	2,526	2,436	3.1
35 - 39	1,229	5,196	2,671	2,525	4.2	4,781	2,424	2,357	3.9
40 - 44	1,186	6,094	3,203	2,891	5.1	5,427	2,837	2,590	4.6
45 - 49	865	4,754	2,481	2,273	5.5	4,116	2,131	1,985	4.8
50 - 54	779	4,450	2,273	2,177	5.7	3,766	1,895	1,871	4.8
55 - 59	368	2,197	1,126	1,071	6.0	1,871	972	899	5.1
60 +	1,599	9,753	4,902	4,851	6.1	7,551	3,719	3,832	4.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

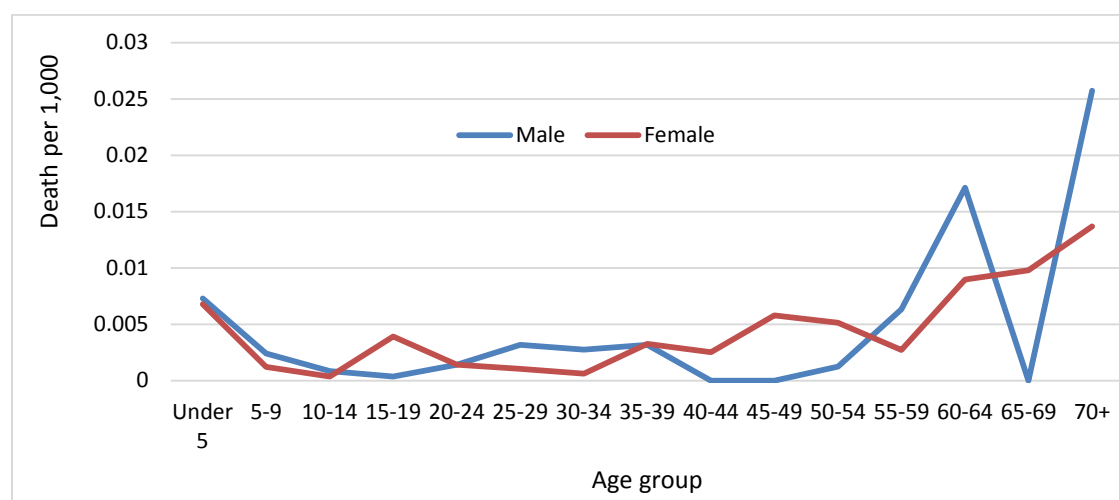
## 2.5 Mortality

Data on mortality provide an indication of the health status of the population as well as a measure of the living conditions of the people. It also provides information on the potential growth of the population in the future. To reduce the prevailing high levels of mortality in Ghana, successive governments and development agencies have made various interventions over the years, including enhancing access to quality health care services, improving food security and improving environmental conditions, among others.

### 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, there is a general rise in ASDRs for males over females from age 65 upwards, thus suggesting a relatively higher life expectancy for females than males. (Figure 2.3)

**Figure 2.4: Age-specific death rate (ASDR), 2010**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 2.5.2 Crude death rate

Crude death rate (CDR) is the number of deaths per 1000 population in a given year. The District recorded 174 households' deaths in the 12 months preceding the 2010 census whereas the Districts crude death rate is 3.5 deaths per 1,000 population (Table 2.4).

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

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

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 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 (Haupt and Kane, 2004). A migrant is therefore defined as a person whose usual place of residence is different from his/her place of birth or previous residence. The importance of measuring migration lies in its impact on population size, structure and distribution in the region. Migration out of the region (emigration) decreases the size of the population in the region, while migration into the region (immigration) increases the population size. In addition, the variations in the migratory patterns in terms of age, sex, education and other socio-demographic characteristics can have significant impact on the overall social and economic development of the District. Table 2.5 shows the birth place and duration of residence of migrants in the District. The Table shows that a total of 13,389 migrants were enumerated in the District. Of this number, 6,601 were born elsewhere in the Volta Region, 6,148 were born in the other regions of Ghana while 640 were born outside Ghana. The Table further shows that a higher proportion of migrants (those born elsewhere in regions other than Volta) to the District are from Greater Accra Region (2,237) and Northern Region (1,343).

In terms of duration of residence, Table 2.5 indicates that, majority (87.6%) of the immigrants have been in the District for five years or more. Among those who were born elsewhere in other regions, migrants from the Northern, Upper East and Greater Accra Regions have the highest percentage of their migrant populations staying beyond 20 years (20+ years) in the District, with each recording 32.2 percent, 30.2 percent and 19.5 percent respectively.

**Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants**

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	13,389	12.6	25.0	19.1	19.2	24.3
Born elsewhere in the region	6,601	11.9	24.0	18.3	19.2	26.6
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	130	16.2	41.5	13.8	13.8	14.6
Central	846	15.6	27.3	22.6	17.4	17.1
Greater Accra	2,237	9.2	26.2	21.3	23.9	19.5
Volta	-					
Eastern	534	13.5	20.8	33.1	19.1	13.5
Ashanti	299	13.7	33.4	18.4	15.4	19.1
Brong Ahafo	562	13.5	37.4	20.1	12.8	16.2
Northern	1,343	14.1	22.3	13.1	18.3	32.2
Upper East	154	18.8	13.6	18.8	18.2	30.5
Upper West	43	53.5	18.6	18.6	4.7	4.7
Outside Ghana	640	16.4	22.2	16.1	15.9	29.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## CHAPTER THREE

### SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

#### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on analysis of data on household structure, size and composition in the District from the 2010 Population and Housing Census. Households and families are the basic social units in which most people live. Households are also reflections of the social structure to the extent that living arrangements are largely influenced by such socio-cultural factors as marriage, and the types of family and kinship systems existing in a particular society.

#### 3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship

##### 3.2.1 Household Size

Household size provides important information to policy makers and planners with regard to allocating resources for social services such as shelter, health and education. From the results of the 2010 PHC, there were 9,491 households in the Krachi West District with an average number of 5.2 persons per household. The average household size of the District is higher than the regional and national average household's size of 4.3 and 4.5 respectively. Also the average household size in rural localities is 5.4 which is significantly higher than the household size 4.3 Percent in urban localities in the District (Table 3.1).

**Table 3.1: Stock of houses and households by type of locality**

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,086,567	48,839	8,863	39,976
Number of households	5,467,054	495,600	9,491	2,067	7,424
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.9
Average household size	4.5	4.3	5.2	4.3	5.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

##### 3.2.2 Household Composition

A “household” is defined as a person, or a group of persons who live together in the same house and have a common catering arrangement as one unit and in addition look up to one person as the household head. The head by definition need not be the oldest person in the house or the person who is financially responsible for the upkeep of the family. It is rather the person who all members of the household recognize as their head, regardless of age and sex.

The household normally consists of a head, with or without spouse, children, in-laws, parents, grandchildren, and other relatives. Table 3.2 shows that there are 48,839 persons who live in households. Children constitute the highest percentage of household population with 46.7 percent followed by heads of households (19.4%) and spouses (11.1%). Grandchildren (6.1%), siblings (5.1%) and other relatives (7.3%) also constitute a significant proportion of the household composition. This pattern of household composition supports the view that the traditional household structure remains pervasive in the District. The proportions of non-relatives, step-children, and adopted/foster children are significantly low (1.4%, 1.1% and 0.4% respectively). Table 3.2 also shows that males who are heads of households constitute

about 28.3 percent of the total numbers of people in all households in the District. The corresponding percentage of all members of households made up of female heads is 10.1.

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

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	48,839	100.0	25,074	100	23,765	100.0
Head	9,491	19.4	7,101	28.3	2,390	10.1
Spouse (wife/husband)	5,409	11.1	122	0.5	5,287	22.2
Child (son/daughter)	22,815	46.7	12,486	49.8	10,329	43.5
Parent/Parent in-law	435	0.9	68	0.3	367	1.5
Son/Daughter in-law	219	0.4	63	0.3	156	0.7
Grandchild	2,977	6.1	1,425	5.7	1,552	6.5
Brother/Sister	2,494	5.1	1,456	5.8	1,038	4.4
Step child	550	1.1	282	1.1	268	1.1
Adopted/Foster child	203	0.4	107	0.4	96	0.4
Other relative	3,572	7.3	1,507	6	2,065	8.7
Non-relative	674	1.4	457	1.8	217	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.2.3 Household Structure

Household structure is defined as classification of ties or affiliation of persons who constitute households. Table 3.3 shows the distribution of household structure by sex in the Krachi West District. Extended (i.e. Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives) constitutes the highest proportion of households with 34.5%) followed by the Nuclear (Head, Spouse and children) with 30.5 percent. Single parent Extended + non relatives constitute the lowest proportion of households (0.7%).

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

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	48,839	100.0	25,074	100.0	23,765	100.0
<b>Nuclear family</b>	<b>20,339</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>10,696</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>9,643</b>	<b>40.6</b>
Head only	1,202	2.5	797	3.2	405	1.7
Head and a spouse only	434	0.9	218	0.9	216	0.9
Single parent Nuclear	3,795	7.8	1,786	7.1	2,009	8.5
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	14,908	30.5	7,895	31.5	7,013	29.5
<b>Extended family</b>	<b>28,500</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>14,378</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>14,122</b>	<b>59.4</b>
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	16,850	34.5	8,819	35.2	8,031	33.8
Extended + non relatives	1,201	2.5	667	2.7	534	2.2
Head spouse(s) and other composition	1,702	3.5	890	3.5	812	3.4
Single parent Extended	5,135	10.5	2,266	9.0	2,869	12.1
Single parent Extended + non relative	334	0.7	163	0.7	171	0.7
Head and other composition but no spouse	3,278	6.7	1,573	6.3	1,705	7.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3 Marital Status

This section provides information on marital status for persons 12 years and older. The 2010 Census classified “marital status” into never married, living together/consensual union, married, separated, divorced and widowed. The definition of marriage includes persons in any of the following types of marriages: civil, traditional and common law/consensual.

#### 3.3.1 Marital Status, by Sex and Age-group

Table 3.4 shows the percentage distribution of marital status by sex and age-group. From the table, a higher proportion of 47.5 percent of persons aged 12 and above is married compared to 40.2 percent of same population never married. The rest of the people constitute 12.3 percent; this is made up of those who are in informal and consensual unions (2.3%), separated (2.2%), divorced (3.3%), or widowed (4.6%)

For the sexes, it is observed that the proportion of persons 12 years and older who are married is 50.5 percent; this proportion is higher than the corresponding proportion for the females (44.6%). At the same time, almost half (47.7%) of male population 12 years and older are not in any marital union compared to more than a third (32.4%) of their females who are also not in any marital union. The proportions divorced and widowed are high for the females (4.0% and 7.9% respectively) compared to 2.6 percent and 1.4 percent respectively for the males.

For the age-groups, the proportion of people married increases with age and peaks between ages 45-49 years. About 84.2 percent for the males and 83.1 percent for the females aged 30-34 years are married. For those aged 65 and over, it can be observed that more than half (56.6%) of females are widowed compared to only 11.3 percent of males in the same age group. This shows that the District has a high proportion of females who are widowed. The proportion of persons 12 years and older who are married between age 12-14 years is 7.5 percent for males; this proportion is 6.8 percent for females.

**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
Total	31,577	100.0	40.2	2.3	47.5	2.2	3.3	4.6
12 – 14	3,566	100.0	92.6	0.3	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5,096	100.0	88.5	1.4	9.4	0.6	0.0	0.1
20 - 24	4,228	100.0	61.2	4.4	31.9	1.5	0.9	0.1
25 - 29	3,502	100.0	33.5	4.7	57.6	2.4	1.3	0.5
30 - 34	3,081	100.0	14.7	3.0	76.5	1.9	2.7	1.2
35 - 39	2,488	100.0	9.7	2.6	79.0	2.9	3.9	1.9
40 - 44	2,317	100.0	4.4	2.2	79.3	4.1	6.6	3.3
45 - 49	1,823	100.0	4.1	1.9	79.5	2.8	6.6	5.2
50 - 54	1,586	100.0	4.2	1.1	71.4	5.4	8.5	9.4
55 - 59	842	100.0	3.8	0.8	68.5	4.6	9.3	12.9
60 - 64	913	100.0	4.9	1.0	62.5	3.6	10.3	17.6
65+	2,135	100.0	4.4	0.3	48.0	3.1	8.4	35.8



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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/ Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
<b>Male</b>								
Total	16,017	100.0	47.7	2.0	44.6	1.7	2.6	1.4
12 – 14	1,977	100.0	92.3	0.2	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	2,799	100.0	92.8	0.4	6.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	2,120	100.0	77.9	2.9	17.6	1.0	0.6	0.0
25 - 29	1,581	100.0	49.8	5.6	42.1	1.8	0.6	0.1
30 - 34	1,462	100.0	22.6	3.6	69.2	1.8	2.4	0.4
35 - 39	1,259	100.0	12.8	2.9	78.0	1.6	3.1	1.6
40 - 44	1,131	100.0	6.4	2.1	80.5	3.5	6.5	1.1
45 - 49	958	100.0	6.1	2.2	84.2	1.0	4.7	1.8
50 - 54	807	100.0	5.6	1.2	78.8	5.1	6.3	3.0
55 - 59	474	100.0	3.6	1.3	79.7	4.6	6.8	4.0
60 - 64	467	100.0	6.6	0.6	76.9	4.1	8.8	3.0
65+	982	100.0	6.0	0.3	71.3	3.8	7.3	11.3
<b>Female</b>								
Total	15,560	100.0	32.4	2.5	50.5	2.6	4.0	7.9
12 – 14	1,589	100.0	92.9	0.3	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	2,297	100.0	83.4	2.6	13.0	1.0	0.0	0.1
20 - 24	2,108	100.0	44.4	5.8	46.3	1.9	1.3	0.3
25 - 29	1,921	100.0	20.0	4.1	70.4	2.8	1.9	0.7
30 - 34	1,619	100.0	7.6	2.5	83.1	2.0	3.0	1.9
35 - 39	1,229	100.0	6.6	2.2	80.0	4.3	4.7	2.2
40 - 44	1,186	100.0	2.6	2.3	78.2	4.6	6.8	5.4
45 - 49	865	100.0	1.8	1.5	74.3	4.7	8.7	8.9
50 - 54	779	100.0	2.8	1.0	63.7	5.6	10.8	16.0
55 - 59	368	100.0	4.1	0.3	54.1	4.6	12.5	24.5
60 - 64	446	100.0	3.1	1.3	47.5	3.1	11.9	33.0
65+	1,153	100.0	3.0	0.3	28.2	2.5	9.4	56.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3.2 Marital Status by Education

Table 3.5 shows the distribution of marital status by sex and education of persons 12 years and above in the Krachi West District. The Table shows that the percentage of persons 12 years and older in various types of relationships, namely; informal relationship, married, separated, divorced, widowed are highest for persons with no education. For instance, the proportion of persons married is highest (65.1%) for those who have no education followed by those who have attended middle/ basic school (26.8%) and those with secondary education (4.5%). The corresponding shares of the population who are married and have attained secondary school education and beyond is quite low. Those with post-secondary qualifications constitute 2.4 percent whilst those with tertiary educational qualification make up only 0.5 percent of the population. There is variation between the sexes. For instance, the proportion of married females 12 years and older who have no education is 71.5 percent compared to 58.2 percent for their male counterparts. More males (51.4%) than females (48.5%) are in informal/consensual union/ living together while the proportion of widowed females is five times (90.9%) more than their male counterpart which is 21.7 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 <sup>1</sup>	Secondary <sup>2</sup>	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma <sup>3</sup>	Tertiary <sup>4</sup>
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	31,577	100.0	52.0	37.4	7.6	0.7	2.0	0.4
Never married	12,684	100.0	30.8	53.9	12.5	0.7	1.8	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	711	100.0	49.8	40.6	7.3	0.1	2.0	0.1
Married	15,013	100.0	65.1	26.8	4.5	0.7	2.4	0.5
Separated	680	100.0	59.6	32.2	6.3	0.7	1.0	0.1
Divorced	1,028	100.0	67.8	28.0	2.0	0.4	1.8	0.0
Widowed	1,461	100.0	87.7	9.9	0.8	0.0	1.4	0.2
<b>Male</b>								
Total	16,017	100.0	46.3	39.9	9.4	0.8	2.9	0.6
Never married	7,636	100.0	33.2	50.8	12.7	0.8	2.1	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	321	100.0	51.4	34.0	10.0	0.0	4.4	0.3
Married	7,148	100.0	58.2	29.6	6.5	0.9	3.9	1.0
Separated	277	100.0	52.7	36.8	8.3	1.8	0.4	0.0
Divorced	409	100.0	60.6	33.3	2.9	0.5	2.7	0.0
Widowed	226	100.0	70.8	21.7	4.0	0.0	2.7	0.9
<b>Female</b>								
Total	15,560	100.0	57.9	34.8	5.6	0.5	1.1	0.1
Never married	5,048	100.0	27.1	58.6	12.2	0.7	1.3	0.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	390	100.0	48.5	46.2	5.1	0.3	0.0	0.0
Married	7,865	100.0	71.5	24.3	2.7	0.5	1.0	0.1
Separated	403	100.0	64.3	29.0	5.0	0.0	1.5	0.2
Divorced	619	100.0	72.5	24.6	1.5	0.3	1.1	0.0
Widowed	1,235	100.0	90.9	7.8	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3.3 Marital Status by Economic Activity

Table 3.6 provides information on the marital status of persons 12 years and older by economic activity status in the District. Of a population of 15,013 married, 86.2 percent are employed, 0.9 percent unemployed while 12.9 percent are economically inactive. The never married are second with a population of 12,684 of which 44.0 percent are employed, 1.1 percent unemployed and those who are economically inactive 54.9 percent. Third is the widowed with a population of 1,461 of which 53.1 percent are employed, 0.6 unemployed percent and 46.3 percent not economically active.

The proportion of economically active married males 12 years and older who are employed is 89.9 percent higher; this proportion is higher than the corresponding figure for female counterpart (82.9%). Similarly proportion never married is 49.1 percent higher; this proportion is higher for males than for the females (36.3%). Also, for those involved with informal /consensual union/living together arrangements, for males 91.3 percent are employed compared to the corresponding figure of 70.8 percent for females. However, for the economically not active, the percentages are higher for the females than for the males in all

the marital categories. For instance, the percentages of females never married, married, in informal/consensual union/living together, widowed are 62.5 percent, 16.0 percent, 26.4 percent and 47.8 percent respectively compared to 49.9 percent, 9.5 percent, 6.2 percent, and 38.1 percent respectively for the males in the same categories.

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Economically Active				Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Employed		Unemployed		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	31,577	100.0	21,229	67.2	324	1.0	10,024	31.7
Never married	12,684	100.0	5,584	44.0	135	1.1	6,965	54.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	711	100.0	569	80.0	19	2.7	123	17.3
Married	15,013	100.0	12,944	86.2	133	0.9	1,936	12.9
Separated	680	100.0	524	77.1	14	2.1	142	20.9
Divorced	1,028	100.0	832	80.9	14	1.4	182	17.7
Widowed	1,461	100.0	776	53.1	9	0.6	676	46.3
<b>Male</b>								
Total	16,017	100.0	11,204	70.0	140	0.9	4,673	29.2
Never married	7,636	100.0	3,753	49.1	75	1.0	3,808	49.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	321	100.0	293	91.3	8	2.5	20	6.2
Married	7,148	100.0	6,425	89.9	46	0.6	677	9.5
Separated	277	100.0	231	83.4	3	1.1	43	15.5
Divorced	409	100.0	366	89.5	4	1.0	39	9.5
Widowed	226	100.0	136	60.2	4	1.8	86	38.1
<b>Female</b>								
Total	15,560	100.0	10,025	64.4	184	1.2	5,351	34.4
Never married	5,048	100.0	1,831	36.3	60	1.2	3,157	62.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	390	100.0	276	70.8	11	2.8	103	26.4
Married	7,865	100.0	6,519	82.9	87	1.1	1,259	16.0
Separated	403	100.0	293	72.7	11	2.7	99	24.6
Divorced	619	100.0	466	75.3	10	1.6	143	23.1
Widowed	1,235	100.0	640	51.8	5	0.4	590	47.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.4 Nationality

Table 3.7 shows the population by nationality and sex of the people in the Krachi West District. The table indicates that most of the people in the District are Ghanaians. Ghanaians by birth constitute 90 percent of the total population in the District, followed by Ghanaians with dual nationality (4.5%) while Ghanaians by naturalization constitute 1.8 percent bringing the total Ghanaian population to 96.3 percent of the total population in the District. The remaining percentages of the inhabitants are made up of ECOWAS nationals (3.0%), Africans other than ECOWAS nationals (0.5%) and “Others” 0.2 percent. Ghanaian females by birth comprise of about 90.2% of all females. The corresponding for males is 89.8%.

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

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent
Total	49,417	100.0	25,370	100.0	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	44,485	90.0	22,793	89.8	90.2
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	2,206	4.5	1,110	4.4	4.6
Ghanaian by naturalization	909	1.8	472	1.9	1.8
ECOWAS	1,482	3.0	823	3.2	2.7
African other than ECOWAS	229	0.5	119	0.5	0.5
Other	106	0.2	53	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows population distribution by religion and sex. Christians (Catholic 17.6%, Protestant 8.3 percent Pentecostal 31.0 percent and Other Christians (6.3%)) form the majority religious group with a share of 63.4 percent of the population. This is followed by followers of traditional African religions who form 18.1 percent of the population. Muslims account for 9.8 percent of the population. Those who do not practice any form of religion are negligible (0.4%). The various proportions of the population following different religions tend to be similar for both males and females.

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

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	49,417	100.0	25,370	100.0	24,047	100.0
No religion	4,050	8.2	2,351	9.3	1,699	7.1
Catholic	8,702	17.6	4,276	16.9	4,426	18.4
Protestants(Anglican and others)	4,111	8.3	2,057	8.1	2,054	8.5
Pentecostal/Charismatic	15,327	31.0	7,800	30.7	7,527	31.3
Other Christian	3,235	6.5	1,606	6.3	1,629	6.8
Islam	4,861	9.8	2,446	9.6	2,415	10.0
Traditionalist	8,929	18.1	4,730	18.6	4,199	17.5
Other	202	0.4	104	0.4	98	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

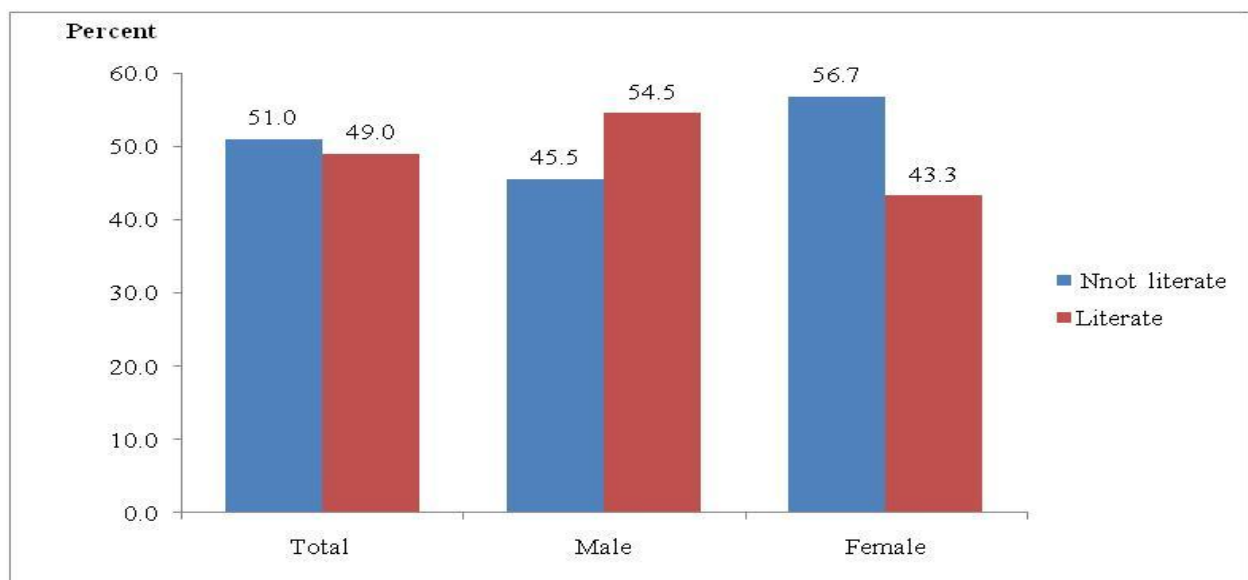
### 3.6 Literacy and Education

Education is essential for the development of the requisite human resources needed for accelerated socio-economic development society. It is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for societal well-being. There is a relationship between education, human resource development and economic growth (United Nations Development Programme, 2011).

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

Figure 3.1 depicts graphically the gender distribution of literacy of the population 11 years and older. From the graph it is observed that the total population of non-literate persons in the District is 51.0 percent slightly more than the literates who are 49.0 percent of the population. Literate males form 54.5 percent of total male population compared to non-literate males who form 45.5 percent of the total male population. For the females, the non-literates are 56.7 percent of the total female population while the literate females are 43.3 percent of the population.

**Figure 3.1: Population 11 years and older by literacy status and sex**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.9 presents the distribution of population 11 years and older by sex, age, literacy status and language of literacy. Of the literate population, a higher proportion of 50.6 percent are literate in English and Ghanaian language, 41.6 percent are literate in English only, and 7.3 percent are literate in Ghanaian language only. The proportion of males who are literate in English and Ghanaian Language is 53.6 percent; the corresponding figure for females is 46.7 percent. There are more females (44.7%) than males (39.3%) who are literate in English only. Among the age groups, literacy in English only is highest for age group 11- 14 (52.0%) while literacy in Ghanaian Language only is 13.4 percent highest for age group 65 years and above.

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

Sex/Age	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
<b>Both sexes</b>		-						
<b>Total</b>	16,652	15,984	100.0	41.6	7.3	50.6	0.3	0.2
11-14	1,053	3,572	100.0	52.0	6.0	41.8	0.1	0.2
15-19	1,489	3,607	100.0	44.1	5.4	50.2	0.2	0.1
20-24	1,819	2,409	100.0	38.0	6.7	54.9	0.2	0.2
25-29	1,970	1,532	100.0	37.3	8.6	53.6	0.5	0.1
30-34	1,857	1,224	100.0	38.5	10.2	50.6	0.3	0.4
35-39	1,594	894	100.0	36.2	8.8	53.9	0.7	0.3
40-44	1,644	673	100.0	38.5	7.1	53.3	0.4	0.6
45-49	1,221	602	100.0	33.4	11.8	54.5	0.0	0.3
50-54	1,037	549	100.0	33.2	8.7	56.8	0.5	0.7
55-59	525	317	100.0	29.7	9.8	59.6	0.9	0.0
60-64	658	255	100.0	35.3	5.9	58.8	0.0	0.0
65+	1,785	350	100.0	28.3	13.4	56.9	0.9	0.6
<b>Male</b>		-						
<b>Total</b>	7,546	9,041	100.0	39.3	6.5	53.6	0.4	0.3
11-14	666	1,881	100.0	52.2	5.7	41.7	0.2	0.2
15-19	820	1,979	100.0	45.3	4.6	49.8	0.2	0.1
20-24	783	1,337	100.0	36.2	5.5	58.0	0.2	0.1
25-29	786	795	100.0	31.2	7.7	60.4	0.5	0.3
+30-34	778	684	100.0	34.2	7.6	57.0	0.4	0.7
35-39	706	553	100.0	32.2	7.8	58.8	0.9	0.4
40-44	726	405	100.0	36.5	4.9	56.8	0.7	1.0
45-49	573	385	100.0	28.1	11.7	59.7	0.0	0.5
50-54	458	349	100.0	26.9	8.0	63.6	0.3	1.1
55-59	243	231	100.0	26.4	7.4	64.9	1.3	0.0
60-64	278	189	100.0	28.6	7.4	64.0	0.0	0.0
65+	729	253	100.0	24.9	13.4	59.7	1.2	0.8
<b>Female</b>		-						
<b>Total</b>	9,106	6,943	100.0	44.7	8.3	46.7	0.2	0.1
11-14	387	1,691	100.0	51.7	6.3	41.9	0.0	0.1
15-19	669	1,628	100.0	42.7	6.3	50.7	0.2	0.1
20-24	1,036	1,072	100.0	40.3	8.2	51.1	0.2	0.2
25-29	1,184	737	100.0	43.8	9.5	46.3	0.4	0.0
30-34	1,079	540	100.0	43.9	13.5	42.4	0.2	0.0
35-39	888	341	100.0	42.8	10.6	46.0	0.3	0.3
40-44	918	268	100.0	41.4	10.4	48.1	0.0	0.0
45-49	648	217	100.0	42.9	12.0	45.2	0.0	0.0
50-54	579	200	100.0	44.0	10.0	45.0	1.0	0.0
55-59	282	86	100.0	38.4	16.3	45.3	0.0	0.0
60-64	380	66	100.0	54.5	1.5	43.9	0.0	0.0
65+	1,056	97	100.0	37.1	13.4	49.5	0.0	0.0

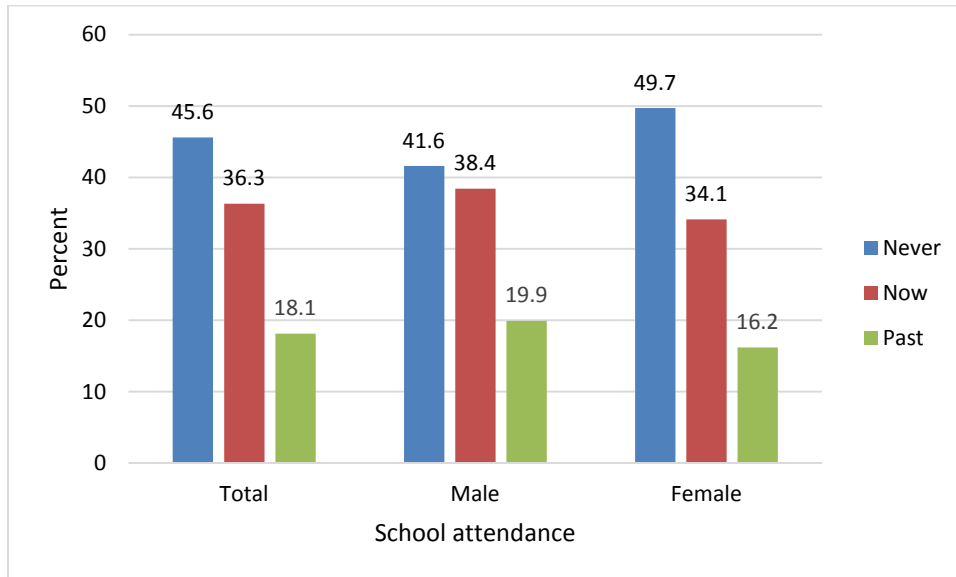
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.6.1 School Attendance

Current school attendance represents the human resource potential of the country. For this reason, data on the population currently attending educational institutions is important for human resource planning to sustain improvements in socio-economic conditions in the country. Again, information on past school attendance provides an indication of formal

schooling records of the past in the society. A total of 45.6 percent of the population 3 years and older have never attended while 36.3 are currently in school. Less than a quarter (18.1%) have attended school in the past. The proportion of females (49.7%) 3 years and older who have never been to school is slightly higher (49.7%) compared to males (41.6%). Similarly, slightly more males (38.4%) are currently in school compared their female (34.1%) counterparts.

**Figure 3.2: School attendance by sex**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.6.2 Level of Education

Table 3.10 presents information on persons three years and older who have ever attended school (currently in school and past school attendance). From the Table, 16,215 persons (comprising of 8,803 males and 7,412 females) are the total number of persons currently in school in the District. Majority of the respondents are in basic school and this comprises of Primary (49.4%), JSS/JHS (16.8%), Kindergarten (15.4%), and Nursery (9.0%). Thus, pupils currently in basic school are 90.6 percent of the population currently in school.

Beyond the basic school level, 7.9 percent of students are currently attending SSS/SHS, 0.4 percent in Vocational/ Technical/Commercial, 0.5 percent in Post Middle/Secondary and 0.7 percent in tertiary institutions. The table also shows that at all levels of education, there are more males than females enrolled. For past school attendance, a total of 8,077 persons were recorded comprising of 4562 males (56.5%) and 3515 females (43.5%). Figures at all levels of education in the past indicate that males recorded higher figures than their female counterparts. And for the Districts as a whole, the majority (54.2 %) of people who have attended school previously have attained at least the basic level that is, JSS/JHS.

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	16,215	100.0	8,803	100.0	7,412	100.0	8,077	100.0	4,562	100.0	3,515	100.0
Nursery	1,456	9.0	690	7.8	766	10.3	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	2,497	15.4	1,325	15.1	1,172	15.8	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	8,005	49.4	4,296	48.8	3,709	50.0	2,178	27.0	1,069	23.4	1,109	31.6
JSS/JHS	2,720	16.8	1,555	17.7	1,165	15.7	2,199	27.2	1,060	23.2	1,139	32.4
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	1,882	23.3	1,155	25.3	727	20.7
SSS/SHS	1,285	7.9	759	8.6	526	7.1	811	10.0	534	11.7	277	7.9
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	294	3.6	220	4.8	74	2.1
Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	62	0.4	39	0.4	23	0.3	146	1.8	95	2.1	51	1.5
Post middle/ secondary certificate	76	0.5	50	0.6	26	0.4	243	3.0	166	3.6	77	2.2
Tertiary	114	0.7	89	1.0	25	0.3	324	4.0	263	5.8	61	1.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



# **CHAPTER FOUR**

## **ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

### **4.1 Introduction**

The socioeconomic development of an area depends on how its labour is able to combine effectively and efficiently other factors of production like capital and natural resources. The effectiveness and efficiency with which labour is able to harness and combine the factors of production is heavily dependent of the characteristics of the people of the area. These characteristics include size, age, sex and level of education. This chapter discusses information on the economic activity status of population, age and sex structure of employed population, employment status and sector, and age and sex composition of unemployed population in Krachi West District based on the 2010 PHC.

### **4.2 Economic Activity Status**

#### **4.2.1 Activity Status and Sex**

The 2010 PHC measured economic activity status based on whether one was economically active or not seven days preceding census night. Persons who did not work and were not seeking work were termed economically not active. These included people in fulltime education, the retired, homemakers, disabled and persons who were unable to work due to age or ill-health and thus were not actively searching for work. On the contrary, persons who worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least one hour within the previous seven days, or those who did not work but had work to return to, or were unemployed but were actively searching for job at the time of the census were termed economically active.

Table 4.1 presents data on the economic activity status of persons 15 years and older and sex in Krachi West District. It shows that 73.3 percent (20,528) of persons 15 years and older in the District are economically active while 26.7 percent of them are not. A total of 20,207 persons, representing 98.4 percent of the economically active group are employed with only 322 (1.6%) being unemployed. It can also be seen that nearly half (49.9%) of the economically not active population were engaged in full time education with only 0.9 percent of them on pension.

Though the proportion of males that are economically active (76.1%) is slightly higher than that of females (70.4%), the proportion employed are however similar with male to female proportion of 98.7 percent and 98.1 percent respectively. It is interesting also to note that though the economically not active female are more than males both in proportionate and absolute number terms, the inverse is the case when persons engaged in fulltime education is analyzed. While 2,188 representing 65.3 percent of economically not active males are in fulltime education, 1545 (37.4%) of the females are in fulltime education.

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	28,011	<b>100.0</b>	14,040	<b>100.0</b>	13,971	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Economically active</b>	<b>20,528</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>10,689</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>9,839</b>	<b>70.4</b>
<i>Employed</i>	<i>20,206</i>	<i>98.4</i>	<i>10,550</i>	<i>98.7</i>	<i>9,656</i>	<i>98.1</i>
<i>Worked</i>	<i>19,421</i>	<i>96.1</i>	<i>10,175</i>	<i>96.4</i>	<i>9,246</i>	<i>95.8</i>
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	<i>732</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>347</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>385</i>	<i>4.0</i>
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>0.3</i>
<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>322</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>183</i>	<i>1.9</i>
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>59.0</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>61.9</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>56.8</i>
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>41.0</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>38.1</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>43.2</i>
<b>Economically not active</b>	7,483	<b>26.7</b>	3,351	<b>23.9</b>	4,132	<b>29.6</b>
Did home duties (household chore)	1,916	25.6	502	15.0	1,414	34.2
Full time education	3,733	49.9	2,188	65.3	1,545	37.4
Pensioner/Retired	69	0.9	46	1.4	23	0.6
Disabled/Sick	412	5.5	168	5.0	244	5.9
Too old/young	1,025	13.7	314	9.4	711	17.2
Other	328	4.4	133	4.0	195	4.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 4.2.2 Economic Activity, Sex and Age

Table 4.2 presents data on the economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age. It shows that 73.3 percent of persons above 15 years are economically active while 26.7 percent are not. Of the active population, 98.4 percent of them are employed and the unemployed 1.6 percent. It can be seen that the proportion of economically active population increases with age, it peaks at the age group, 45-49 years (93.0%) and declines thereafter. An inverse pattern is observed for the economically not active where the proportion decreases after 14-19 years (60.9%), picks up at age group, 50-54 years and begins to rise after that group. The proportion of economically active male population 15 years and older is 76.1 percent, this proportion is higher than the corresponding female proportion (70.4%). At the same time the proportion of economically not active females is 29.6 percent which is higher than 23.9 percent recorded for the economically not active males

The proportion of males who are 65 years and above and are economically active is 66.4 percent. This proportion is considerably higher than the 41 percent level recorded for females. However, the not economically active proportion of the female population is 59 percent and this is higher than the 33.6 percent recorded for the male population. The difference is partly due to a larger proportion of homemakers being females.

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

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	28,011	100.0	20,206	72.1	322	1.1	7,483	26.7
15-19	5,096	100.0	1,957	38.4	37	0.7	3,102	60.9
20-24	4,228	100.0	2,663	63.0	91	2.2	1,474	34.9
25-29	3,502	100.0	2,863	81.8	59	1.7	580	16.6
30-34	3,081	100.0	2,743	89.0	32	1.0	306	9.9
35-39	2,488	100.0	2,235	89.8	25	1.0	228	9.2
40-44	2,317	100.0	2,114	91.2	23	1.0	180	7.8
45-49	1,823	100.0	1,689	92.6	6	0.3	128	7.0
50-54	1,586	100.0	1,389	87.6	19	1.2	178	11.2
55-59	842	100.0	744	88.4	4	0.5	94	11.2
60-64	913	100.0	690	75.6	20	2.2	203	22.2
65+	2,135	100.0	1,119	52.4	6	0.3	1,010	47.3
<b>Male</b>								
Total	14,040	100.0	10,550	75.1	139	1.0	3,351	23.9
15-19	2,799	100.0	1,119	40.0	15	0.5	1,665	59.5
20-24	2,120	100.0	1,333	62.9	30	1.4	757	35.7
25-29	1,581	100.0	1,319	83.4	25	1.6	237	15.0
30-34	1,462	100.0	1,365	93.4	13	0.9	84	5.7
35-39	1,259	100.0	1,183	94.0	16	1.3	60	4.8
40-44	1,131	100.0	1,079	95.4	13	1.1	39	3.4
45-49	958	100.0	918	95.8	4	0.4	36	3.8
50-54	807	100.0	747	92.6	11	1.4	49	6.1
55-59	474	100.0	445	93.9	2	0.4	27	5.7
60-64	467	100.0	396	84.8	4	0.9	67	14.3
65+	982	100.0	646	65.8	6	0.6	330	33.6
<b>Female</b>								
Total	13,971	100.0	9,656	69.1	183	1.3	4,132	29.6
15-19	2,297	100.0	838	36.5	22	1.0	1,437	62.6
20-24	2,108	100.0	1,330	63.1	61	2.9	717	34.0
25-29	1,921	100.0	1,544	80.4	34	1.8	343	17.9
30-34	1,619	100.0	1,378	85.1	19	1.2	222	13.7
35-39	1,229	100.0	1,052	85.6	9	0.7	168	13.7
40-44	1,186	100.0	1,035	87.3	10	0.8	141	11.9
45-49	865	100.0	771	89.1	2	0.2	92	10.6
50-54	779	100.0	642	82.4	8	1.0	129	16.6
55-59	368	100.0	299	81.3	2	0.5	67	18.2
60-64	446	100.0	294	65.9	16	3.6	136	30.5
65+	1,153	100.0	473	41.0	0	0.0	680	59.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 4.3 Occupation

Occupation deals with the specific economic activities that people engage in for their livelihood. It refers to the type of work a person does in the organization where that person works and not necessarily what he/she has been trained to do. In the 2010 PHC, this was asked only of persons who worked for at least one hour during the previous seven days before census night, and those who did not work but had a job to return to as well as those who were

unemployed but had worked before. All persons who worked during the seven 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. For people 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/or available for work, their question was on their previous occupations. For persons engaged in more than one economic activity, their recorded occupation was the major one.

The major occupation for people in the District is agriculture and its related activities. As shown in Table 4.3, 69.5 percent of employed persons 15 years and older are skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers. This is higher than the regional proportion of 50.1 percent (Volta Regional Analytical Report 2010 PHC published by Ghana Statistical Service in 2013). Persons in craft and related trades are the next major occupational group in the District with a proportion of 14.3 percent. Managers, technicians and associate professionals, clerical support workers and other occupational groups are the least common with all of them having proportions less than one percent of the total number of employed persons.

Table 4.3 further indicates that the proportion of males in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery works is 83.3 percent which is higher than the corresponding proportion recorded for females (54.5%). However, the reverse is the case when it comes to people engaged in crafts and related trade work. Whereas 24.5 percent of females are engaged in crafts and related occupations, only five percent of males are engaged in these occupations.

**Table 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex**

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	20,206	100.0	10,550	100.0	9,656	100.0
Managers	153	0.8	73	0.7	80	0.8
Professionals	511	2.5	342	3.2	169	1.8
Technicians and associate professionals	97	0.5	69	0.7	28	0.3
Clerical support workers	78	0.4	43	0.4	35	0.4
Service and sales workers	1,830	9.1	398	3.8	1,432	14.8
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	14,049	69.5	8,785	83.3	5,264	54.5
Craft and related trades workers	2,892	14.3	523	5.0	2,369	24.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	178	0.9	177	1.7	1	0.0
Elementary occupations	408	2.0	132	1.3	276	2.9
Other occupations	10	0.0	8	0.1	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.4 Industry

The term 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. Information on the population 15 years and older by industry and sex in the District are summarized in Table 4.4. From the Table, it can be seen that agriculture, forestry and fishing industry employs the bulk of the population with that industry absorbing about 69.1 percent of the total number of employed persons. The second most important industry based on the level of employed people is manufacturing which is responsible for about 13.3 percent of all employed people. Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry also employs a significant proportion of the population. It employs 1,476 people constituting about 7.3

percent of the population 15 years and older. Real estate developers and rental agencies, and extraterritorial organizations and bodies do not employ anybody in the District.

Considering the gender component, the majority of males are employed in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry (83.1%) which is higher than the corresponding proportion of 53.9 percent for females in that industry. However, the manufacturing industry, the second most important industry in the District, actually employs a higher proportion of females (24.7%) compared to only 2.9 percent for the corresponding proportion for males in this industry.

**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	20,206	100.0	10,550	100.0	9,656	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	13,967	69.1	8,762	83.1	5,205	53.9
Mining and quarrying	9	0.0	3	0.0	6	0.1
Manufacturing	2,690	13.3	302	2.9	2,388	24.7
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	14	0.1	14	0.1	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	42	0.2	13	0.1	29	0.3
Construction	117	0.6	117	1.1	0	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,476	7.3	372	3.5	1,104	11.4
Transportation and storage	131	0.6	128	1.2	3	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	437	2.2	42	0.4	395	4.1
Information and communication	18	0.1	18	0.2	0	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	32	0.2	25	0.2	7	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	32	0.2	29	0.3	3	0.0
Administrative and support service activities	16	0.1	12	0.1	4	0.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	208	1.0	168	1.6	40	0.4
Education	401	2.0	280	2.7	121	1.3
Human health and social work activities	174	0.9	108	1.0	66	0.7
Arts entertainment and recreation	6	0.0	6	0.1	0	0.0
Other service activities	364	1.8	130	1.2	234	2.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	72	0.4	21	0.2	51	0.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.5 Employment Status

Employment status refers to the status of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. The employment status categories that were provided in the 2010 PHC are employee, self-employed without employee(s), self-employed with employee(s), casual worker, contributing family worker, apprentice, and domestic employee (house help). Persons who could not be classified under any of the above categories were classified as “other”. Table 4.5 represents the employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex in Krachi West District as was collected during the 2010 PHC. It can be seen that the total employed population of persons 15 years and older stood at 20,206. Of this number, the majority of them (73.7%) are self-employed with/without employee(s). Contributing family workers constitute 18 percent while employees are 5.8 percent. Casual workers, apprentices, domestic employees and others are the least common employment status with each constituting less than one percent of the total employed population 15 years and older.

Employment status varies for the sexes. More females (72.4%) are self-employed without employee (s) compared to 69.0 percent for their males’ counterpart .Similarly the proportion of contributing family worker is 19.2 percent for the females compared to 16.9 percent for the males. However more than seven in 100 males (7.8%) work as employees compared to about four in 100 females (3.6%) who work as employees.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	20,206	100.0	10,550	100.0	9,656	100.0
Employee	1,175	5.8	828	7.8	347	3.6
Self-employed without employee(s)	14,270	70.6	7,280	69.0	6,990	72.4
Self-employed with employee(s)	629	3.1	379	3.6	250	2.6
Casual worker	177	0.9	130	1.2	47	0.5
Contributing family worker	3,633	18.0	1,783	16.9	1,850	19.2
Apprentice	155	0.8	56	0.5	99	1.0
Domestic employee (House help)	130	0.6	65	0.6	65	0.7
Other	37	0.2	29	0.3	8	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.6 Employment Sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person in an establishment currently works or has previously worked. Table 4.6 shows the employment sector of the employed population 15 years and older in the District. It shows that the major employment sector is private informal, which employs 94.2 percent. A higher proportion of females (96.1%) than males (92.5%) work in the private informal sector. The public sector employs only 5.6 percent of males and 2.4 percent of females and overall 4.1 percent of the total employed persons 15 years and over.

**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	20,206	100.0	10,550	100.0	9,656	100.0
Public (Government)	827	4.1	595	5.6	232	2.4
Private Formal	266	1.3	146	1.4	120	1.2
Private Informal	19,040	94.2	9,762	92.5	9,278	96.1
Semi-Public/Parastatal	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	72	0.4	46	0.4	26	0.3
Other International Organizations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER FIVE

## INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

### 5.1 Introduction

Information Communications Technology (ICT) is important for sustainable socio-economic development. ICT is recognized as a useful tool for the advancement of today's knowledge-based information society and economy. This recognition is reflected in actions such as the development and deployment of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, liberalization of the sector, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy, implementing electronic governance in all government institutions, and the construction of a National Data Centre. In addition, there is also the construction of ICT incubation center and the distribution of free laptop computers to schools. This section presents information on access of individuals and households to ICT in the Krachi West District based on information ascertained from the 2010 PHC.

### 5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Mobile phones have become integral component of the ICT revolution, reshaping communication and spurring development globally. Since the introduction of mobile telephony into Ghanaian society by Mobitel in 1992, the sector has grown and evolved over the years to become part of our everyday life. Due to the rapid expansion of network coverage, the days when mobile phone could only be used in big commercial cities are now things of the past. It is now common for people to use mobile phones in rural communities in Ghana.

Table 5.1 provides information on mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage and sex for the population 12 years and older. Ownership of mobile phones in Volta region stands at 540,623 persons while that of the District stands at 7,825. The ownership of mobile phone is significantly lower in proportionate terms at the District level compared to the region. From Table 5.1, the ownership of mobile phone in Krachi West is 24.8 percent lower than the regional average of 37.3 percent. The Table reveals a pattern that shows higher male ownership of mobile phones compared to female ownership. The proportion of the male population using mobile phones is 30.5 percent which is higher than the corresponding proportion of 18.9% for females.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	31,577	100.0	7,825	24.8	428	1.4
Male	16,017	50.7	4,889	30.5	303	1.9
Female	15,560	49.3	2,936	18.9	125	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



### 5.3 Use of Internet

Just like the mobile phone, the internet revolution has drastically changed the way we communicate these days. It enables us to get in touch with people globally as well as transmit huge volume of information. Table 5.1 shows that the usage of internet is not high at both the District and regional level with penetration rates below 10.0 percent across all categories of people. Males use the internet relatively more intensively than females at both the regional and district levels. The proportion of males in the District using internet service is 1.9 percent which is more than twice the corresponding proportion for females. This gender-based picture is virtually replicated at the regional level where it can be observed from Table 5.1 that 5.0 percent of the male population use the internet compared to only 2.2 percent of the female population.

### 5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop computer

At the heart of Information Communication Technology (ICT) are computers. Be it a desktop or laptop, a computer is essential for anyone to actively participate in the ITC revolution. Aside its use in processing huge volumes of data efficiently, it enables one to connect to the internet, access electronic mail as well as other serves.

Table 5.2 shows that the proportion of households that have desktop/laptop computers in the District is 1.5 percent. The proportion of male-headed households having desktop/laptop computers is 1.5 percent which is the same proportion for female-headed households.

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

Sex of household head	Total households		Households having desktop/ laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	9,491	100.0	144	1.5
Male head	7,101	74.8	108	1.5
Female head	2,390	25.2	36	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER SIX

## DISABILITY

### 6.1 Introduction

The development of every society depends on the successful harnessing of the potential of all citizens including persons with disability (PWDs). It is the synergy of the efforts of all persons that build a nation into a successful society where people live in peace and harmony. To this end, civil society, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) and government have made progress in addressing issues relating to PWDs. This progress has culminated in the enactment and promulgation of the Disability Act of 2006, Act 715 and the establishment of the Disability Fund to deal with matters of importance to PWDs. In this chapter, the prevalence of disability, their various types and selected characteristics of persons with disability within the District are presented and discussed based on specific data collected by the 2010 PHC.

### 6.2 Population with Disability

The 2010 Population and Housing Census recorded a total of 1,560 persons with disability in the District representing 3.2 percent of the District population (Table 6.1). Also 3.1 percent of the male population are disabled, compared to 3.2 percent for females. The proportion of persons with disability in rural areas is 3.1 percent and this proportion is lower than that for the urban proportion (3.8%). Disability proportion of 3.7 percent for males is higher than for females (3.5%) based on urban localities. However, the disabled proportion of the population is identical for both males and females (3.0%) 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
<b>All Localities</b>						
<b>Total</b>	49,417	100.0	25,370	100.0	24,047	100.0
No disability	47,857	96.8	24,586	96.9	23,271	96.8
With a disability	1,560	3.2	784	3.1	776	3.2
Sight	791	50.7	406	51.8	385	49.6
Hearing	288	18.5	124	15.8	164	21.1
Speech	212	13.6	122	15.6	90	11.6
Physical	380	24.4	160	20.4	220	28.4
Intellectual	181	11.6	100	12.8	81	10.4
Emotional	179	11.5	97	12.4	82	10.6
Other	108	6.9	43	5.5	65	8.4
<b>Urban</b>						
<b>Total</b>	8,966	100.0	4,233	100.0	4,733	100.0
No disability	8,635	96.3	4,083	96.5	4,552	96.2
With a disability	331	3.7	150	3.5	181	3.8
Sight	185	55.9	90	60.0	95	52.5
Hearing	46	13.9	15	10.0	31	17.1
Speech	32	9.7	15	10.0	17	9.4
Physical	119	36.0	51	34.0	68	37.6
Intellectual	36	10.9	20	13.3	16	8.8
Emotional	45	13.6	22	14.7	23	12.7
Other	20	6.0	4	2.7	16	8.8

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Rural</b>						
Total	40,451	100.0	21,137	100.0	19,314	100.0
No disability	39,222	97.0	20,503	97.0	18,719	96.9
With a disability	1,229	3.0	634	3.0	595	3.1
Sight	606	49.3	316	49.8	290	48.7
Hearing	242	19.7	109	17.2	133	22.4
Speech	180	14.6	107	16.9	73	12.3
Physical	261	21.2	109	17.2	152	25.5
Intellectual	145	11.8	80	12.6	65	10.9
Emotional	134	10.9	75	11.8	59	9.9
Other	88	7.2	39	6.2	49	8.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 6.3 Type of Disability

Sight disability affects more than half of the population with disabilities (50.7%) of the population making it the most common type of disability in the District (Table 6.1). Physical disability (24.4%) and hearing disability (18.5%) are also common in the District. In terms of gender, sight disability is the most common type of disability for both males (51.8%) and females (49.6%) followed by physical disability.

### 6.4 Distribution of Disability by Type of Locality

As shown in Table 6.1, sight is still the major type of disability which affects a large proportion of the urban (55.9%) and rural (49.3%) dwellers followed by physical disability which affects 36.0 percent of the disabled population in the urban areas compared to 21.2 percent in rural areas. A higher proportion of males (60.0 %) than females (52.5%) suffer from sight disability in the urban areas compared to 49.8 percent of males and 48.7 percent of females in rural areas. It is therefore evident that sight and physical are the most common type of disabilities in the District in term of both urban and rural localities.

### 6.5 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.2 shows that the population 15 years and older in the District is 28,011 of which 1,263 persons are suffering from various disabilities. Of the PWDs 15 years and older, 72.1 percent are employed, 1.1 percent are unemployed and as high as 26.7 percent are economically not active.

The Table further indicates that a higher proportion of males with disability (69.0%) than their female (62.4%) counterparts are employed. However, a relatively higher percentage of female PWDs (45.3%) than male PWDs (39.0%) in the District are considered economically not active.

Of those with sight disability, the highest (65.7%) are employed whereas of those with physical disability 63.7 percent are economically not active.

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
<b>Total</b>	28,011	100.0	20,206	72.1	322	1.1	7,483	26.7
No disability	26,748	100.0	19,449	72.7	309	1.2	6,990	26.1
With a disability	1,263	100.0	757	59.9	13	1.0	493	39.0
Sight	676	100.0	444	65.7	4	0.6	228	33.7
Hearing	220	100.0	139	63.2	4	1.8	77	35.0
Speech	134	100.0	78	58.2	3	2.2	53	39.6
Physical	325	100.0	115	35.4	4	1.2	206	63.4
Intellectual	117	100.0	56	47.9	0	0.0	61	52.1
Emotional	143	100.0	70	49.0	1	0.7	72	50.3
Other	80	100.0	51	63.7	0	0.0	29	36.3
<b>Male</b>								
Total	14,040	100.0	10,550	75.1	139	1.0	3,351	23.9
No disability	13,417	100.0	10,140	75.6	129	1.0	3,148	23.5
With a disability	623	100.0	410	65.8	10	1.6	203	32.6
Sight	336	100.0	232	69.0	2	0.6	102	30.4
Hearing	93	100.0	58	62.4	3	3.2	32	34.4
Speech	82	100.0	56	68.3	2	2.4	24	29.3
Physical	136	100.0	62	45.6	4	2.9	70	51.5
Intellectual	66	100.0	37	56.1	0	0.0	29	43.9
Emotional	84	100.0	49	58.3	1	1.2	34	40.5
Other	32	100.0	23	71.9	0	0.0	9	28.1
<b>Female</b>								
Total	13,971	100.0	9,656	69.1	183	1.3	4,132	29.6
No disability	13,331	100.0	9,309	69.8	180	1.4	3,842	28.8
With a disability	640	100.0	347	54.2	3	0.5	290	45.3
Sight	340	100.0	212	62.4	2	0.6	126	37.1
Hearing	127	100.0	81	63.8	1	0.8	45	35.4
Speech	52	100.0	22	42.3	1	1.9	29	55.8
Physical	189	100.0	53	28.0	0	0.0	136	72.0
Intellectual	51	100.0	19	37.3	0	0.0	32	62.7
Emotional	59	100.0	21	35.6	0	0.0	38	64.4
Other	48	100.0	28	58.3	0	0.0	20	41.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 6.6 Disability and Education

Education enhances employment opportunity for all persons as well as improves the quality of life. It is for this reason that everybody including persons with disability is encouraged and supported by society to attain some level of formal education. Table 6.3 depicts population three years and older by sex, disability type and level of education. Of the population with disabilities, more than half (59.6%) have never attended school, 31.5 percent have attained basic education and 5.5 percent have attained Sec/SHS and higher. On the basis of sex, a higher proportion of female PWDs (66.8%) have never attended school compared with 52.6 percent of their male counterparts.

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	*Sec/SHS and higher
<b>Both Sexes</b>										
<b>Total</b>	44,617	20,325	3,953	16,984	3,355	100.0	45.6	8.9	38.1	7.5
No disability	43,108	19,426	3,901	16,509	3,272	100.0	45.1	9.0	38.3	7.6
With a disability	1,509	899	52	475	83	100.0	59.6	3.4	31.5	5.5
Sight	768	450	24	254	40	100.0	58.6	3.1	33.1	5.2
Hearing	278	166	8	95	9	100.0	59.7	2.9	34.2	3.2
Speech	205	115	19	65	6	100.0	56.1	9.3	31.7	2.9
Physical	373	246	9	102	16	100.0	66.0	2.4	27.3	4.3
Intellectual	166	95	10	59	2	100.0	57.2	6.0	35.5	1.2
Emotional	176	95	12	58	11	100.0	54.0	6.8	33.0	6.3
Other	106	54	5	41	6	100.0	50.9	4.7	38.7	5.7
<b>Male</b>										
Total	22,897	9,532	2,015	9,135	2,215	100.0	41.6	8.8	39.9	9.7
No disability	22,134	9,131	1,983	8,855	2,165	100.0	41.3	9.0	40.0	9.8
With a disability	763	401	32	280	50	100.0	52.6	4.2	36.7	6.6
Sight	394	192	18	159	25	100.0	48.7	4.6	40.4	6.3
Hearing	122	63	5	49	5	100.0	51.6	4.1	40.2	4.1
Speech	119	67	8	40	4	100.0	56.3	6.7	33.6	3.4
Physical	158	93	5	53	7	100.0	58.9	3.2	33.5	4.4
Intellectual	92	50	5	35	2	100.0	54.3	5.4	38.0	2.2
Emotional	96	56	4	31	5	100.0	58.3	4.2	32.3	5.2
Other	43	22	4	13	4	100.0	51.2	9.3	30.2	9.3
<b>Female</b>										
Total	21,720	10,793	1,938	7,849	1,140	100.0	49.7	8.9	36.1	5.2
No disability	20,974	10,295	1,918	7,654	1,107	100.0	49.1	9.1	36.5	5.3
With a disability	746	498	20	195	33	100.0	66.8	2.7	26.1	4.4
Sight	374	258	6	95	15	100.0	69.0	1.6	25.4	4.0
Hearing	156	103	3	46	4	100.0	66.0	1.9	29.5	2.6
Speech	86	48	11	25	2	100.0	55.8	12.8	29.1	2.3
Physical	215	153	4	49	9	100.0	71.2	1.9	22.8	4.2
Intellectual	74	45	5	24	0	100.0	60.8	6.8	32.4	0.0
Emotional	80	39	8	27	6	100.0	48.8	10.0	33.8	7.5
Other	63	32	1	28	2	100.0	50.8	1.6	44.4	3.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

# CHAPTER SEVEN

## AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

### 7.1 Introduction

In this chapter, data on agricultural activities in the District are presented and discussed. The 2010 PHC collected agricultural information with focus on households and the kind of agricultural activities engaged in. The agricultural sector has been a significant component of the economy of Ghana since independence. The sector plays an important role in the socio-economic development of the District and region at large. The sector comprises crop farming, livestock rearing, fishing/fish farming, agro forestry and non-traditional commodities.

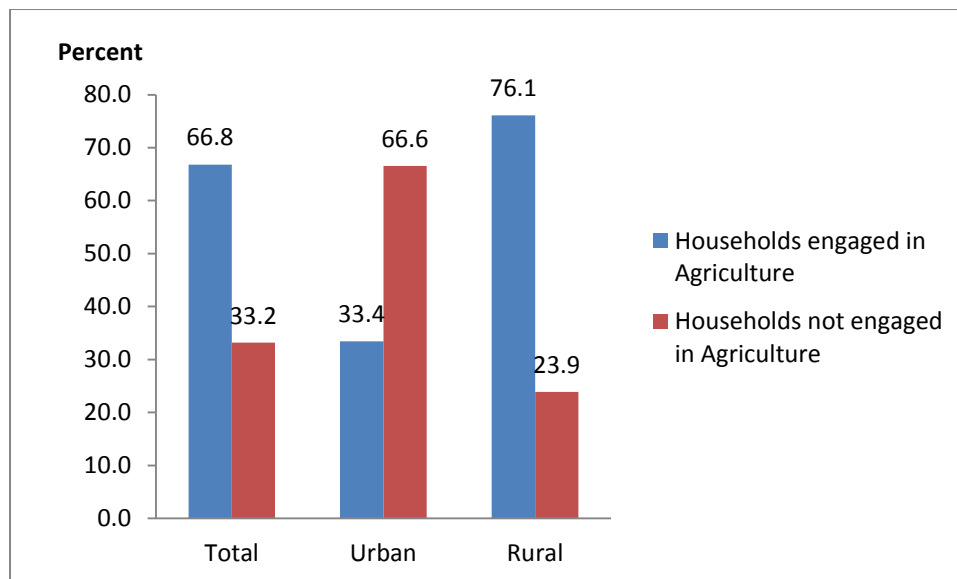
### 7.2 Households in Agriculture

A household is classified as an agricultural household if at least one of its members engages in agricultural production even if he/she is not earning his/her income from agricultural activity alone. The District has substantial agricultural resources. It has vast land and enormous water resource as a result of the creation of the Volta Lake which is suitable for general agricultural activities.

#### 7.2.1 Households engaged in agriculture

Figure 7.1 depicts the proportion of households in agriculture based on locality. From the figure, the proportion of households engaged in agriculture in rural areas is more than that of urban areas. For instance, the proportion of households in rural areas that are engaged in agriculture is 76.1 percent while 23.9 percent are not into agriculture. Again, the proportion of urban households that are engaged in agriculture is only 33.4 percent which is far lower than that observed in the rural areas. This makes agriculture a major occupation in rural areas as compared to urban areas.

**Figure 7.1: Households engaged in agriculture by locality**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 7.3 Type of Farming Activities

Agricultural activity of households by locality within the District is presented in Table 7.1. The Table shows that majority of households (66.8%) are engaged in agriculture. Crop farming (87.5%) and livestock rearing (48.4%) are the main agricultural activities engaged in by households in the District. Fish farming and tree planting are not common in the District. Only nine households are engaged in fish farming and 43 households engaged in tree planting. Households that are engaged in fish farming and tree planting are found in rural areas. Given the vast Volta Lake resource within the vicinity of the District, the relatively few people who are engaged in fish farming is surprising.

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

Type of activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	9,491	100.0	2,067	100.0	7,424	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	6,342	66.8	691	33.4	5,651	76.1
Crop Farming	5,549	87.5	441	63.8	5,108	90.4
Tree Planting	43	0.7	0	0.0	43	0.8
Livestock Rearing	3,069	48.4	400	57.9	2,669	47.2
Fish Farming	9	0.1	0	0.0	9	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 7.4 Type of livestock and other animals reared

Table 7.2 presents the distribution of livestock in Krachi West District. The 2010 PHC reported that a total of 115,522 livestock of different species, averaging 23 livestock per keeper are kept in the District as indicated in Table 7.2. It further shows that chicken (48,921) is the most kept livestock followed by goat (23,811) and cattle (15,713). The Table also shows that there are no marine fishing, snail, silk worm and rabbit rearing in the District.

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

Type of animal	Number of animals	Number of keepers	Average animal per Keeper
<b>Total Animals</b>	115,522	5,128	23
Cattle	15,713	343	46
Goat	23,811	1,491	16
Rabbit	0	0	0
Sheep	14,035	728	19
Pig	3,894	156	25
Grass-cutter	168	16	11
<b>BIRDS</b>			
Dove	182	12	15
Duck	2,312	111	21
Chicken	48,921	1,969	25
Guinea fowl	4,188	211	20
Ostrich	584	30	19
Turkey	121	12	10
<b>FISH</b>			
Fish farming	217	3	72
Inland fishing	315	6	53
Marine fishing	0	0	0
<b>SNAIL AND SILK WORM</b>			
Snail	0	0	0
Silk worm	0	0	0
<b>Beehives (Cultivation)</b>	628	15	42
<b>Other</b>	433	25	17

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



# CHAPTER EIGHT

## HOUSING CONDITIONS

### 8.1 Introduction

Data on housing conditions assists planners to make informed decisions on housing policies and interventions to help poorly-housed people to improve their living conditions. This chapter provides information on the housing stock and types of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangement, construction materials, and household room occupancy, access to utilities and household facilities, main source of water for drinking and for other domestic use, bathing and toilet facilities as well as method of waste disposal.

### 8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 shows the total stock of houses and households by type of locality in the District. There are 10,409 houses in the District and out of which 1,823 representing 17.5 percent are in the urban localities while 8,586 representing 82.5 percent are situated in the rural localities. Furthermore, there are 9,491 households in the District, 2,067 (37.4%) are in the urban localities and 7424 (78.2%) in the rural areas. The average household per house in the District is about 1.0 with the households per house being lower in rural areas (0.9) than in urban areas (1.1). The average household size is 5.2. This is slightly higher in rural areas (5.4) compared to urban areas (4.3).

**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	49,417	8,966	40,451
Total household population	24,076,327	2,086,567	48,839	8,863	39,976
Number of houses	3,392,745	399,953	10,409	1,823	8,586
Number of households	5,467,054	495,600	9,491	2,067	7,424
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.9
Population per house	7.3	5.3	4.7	4.9	4.7
Average household size	4.5	4.3	5.2	4.3	5.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

#### 8.3.1 Type of Dwelling Units

According to Table 8.2, a total of 9,491 dwelling units (occupied) were identified in the District during the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The various types of dwelling units in the region are also presented in Table 8.2. The commonest type of dwelling units occupied by households in the District is separate houses. On the average, separate house accounts for more than half (60.2%) of all dwelling units in the District, followed by semi-detached houses which account for 16.8 percent of all occupied dwellings. Semi-detached houses form the third commonest type of occupied dwellings, constituting 15.6 percent. Dwellings in tents, kiosks, containers and shops constitute small proportions of occupied dwellings.

A higher percentage of households with female heads (65.2%) live in separate houses as compared to 58.5 percent of households with male households. The proportions of households with male heads living in separate and compound houses are slightly higher than those being inhabited by households with female heads. A higher percentage of households in rural localities live in separate houses (61.7%) compared to the lower figure of 54.9 percent for urban areas. This observation is similar for the case of semi-detached houses where the proportion for rural areas is 18.4 percent compared to 11.1 percent for urban areas. However, a higher percentage of households in urban localities live in compound houses (rooms) (29.6%) compared to only 11 percent in the rural localities. This suggests the higher likelihood of urban dwellers renting premises in urban areas for their accommodation.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	495,600	9,491	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	212,170	5,715	60.2	58.5	65.2	54.9	61.7
Semi-detached house	391,548	33,286	1,596	16.8	17.1	16.1	11.1	18.4
Flat/Apartment	256,355	7,668	131	1.4	1.2	1.8	2.8	1.0
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	219,276	1,426	15.0	15.6	13.4	29.7	11.0
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	15,705	556	5.9	6.9	2.8	0.7	7.3
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,781	23	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3
Tent	10,343	989	14	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc).	90,934	1,198	6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,157	8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0
Uncompleted building	66,624	858	9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0
Other	9,846	512	7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.3.2 Ownership Status of Dwellings

Table 8.3 indicates the ownership status of dwellings by sex of household head and type of locality. A little over three-quarters (76.6%) of housing units in the District are owned by member of the household followed by ownership by other private individual (9.7%) and relative not household member (9.1%). Ownership by a member of the household in rural areas is 78.2 percent.

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

Ownership status	Total		District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	495,600	9,491	100.0	7,101	2,390	2,067	7,424
Owned by household member	2,883,236	304,481	7,266	76.6	5,675	1,591	938	6,328
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,075	116	1.2	87	29	51	65
Relative not a household member	851,630	91,956	859	9.1	514	345	194	665
Other private individual	1,439,021	81,191	917	9.7	576	341	687	230
Private employer	83,610	3,475	65	0.7	33	32	36	29
Other private agency	21,123	1,419	33	0.3	22	11	18	15
Public/Government ownership	118,804	8,003	201	2.1	168	33	135	66
Other	24,000	2,000	34	0.4	26	8	8	26

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.4 Construction Materials

### 8.4.1 Material of Outer Walls

Table 8.4 shows that mud brick/earth (63.5%) is the main construction material used for the outer walls of dwelling units, followed by cement blocks/concrete (31.8%). About three quarters (74.2%) of houses in rural localities have mud brick/earth as outer walls compared to 21.0 percent for urban localities. Cement blocks/concrete (70.6%) is the predominant outer wall material for houses in urban localities as compared to only 22.0 percent in rural localities. Also a higher proportion of houses in the urban localities (3.3%) are constructed with metal sheet/slate/asbestos compared the rural areas (0.5%). Hence the human health burden associated with asbestos-made material is expected to be higher in urban areas than rural localities.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	550,006	11,517	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	264,357	7,309	63.5	21.0	74.2
Wood	200,594	4,900	117	1.0	1.7	0.8
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	3,131	124	1.1	3.3	0.5
Stone	11,330	1,172	27	0.2	0.9	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	3,183	49	0.4	0.7	0.4
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	250,762	3,661	31.8	70.6	22.0
Landcrete	104,270	7,772	122	1.1	0.7	1.2
Bamboo	8,206	819	9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	11,454	71	0.6	0.6	0.6
Other	39,206	2,456	28	0.2	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.4.2 Main Material for Floor

Materials used for floors of dwelling units are mainly cement/concrete and earth/mud bricks. The type of materials used for the floor of a house affects the appearance, quality and health status of a house. Table 8.5 indicates that majority (69.7%) of the dwelling units in the District use cement/concrete for their floors (69.7%) followed by earth/mud (27.6%). Floors made up of stones represent less than two percent (1.7%). The use of cement/concrete for the floor is more common in urban areas (80.9%) than in the rural areas (66.1%). However, the use of earth/mud for floors is more common in rural areas (31.9%) compared to urban areas (11.9%).

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	495,600	9,491	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	87,880	2,615	27.6	11.9	31.9
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	397,467	6,616	69.7	80.9	66.6
Stone	32,817	1,842	166	1.7	5.4	0.7
Burnt brick	6,537	424	18	0.2	0.0	0.2
Wood	52,856	464	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,237	3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	3,754	41	0.4	0.9	0.3
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,283	12	0.1	0.6	0.0
Other	15,567	1,249	19	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.4.3 Roofing Materials

Table 8.6 shows the main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by the type of locality. More than half (57.8%) of the dwelling units in the Districts are roofed with metal sheets followed by those roofed with thatch/palm leaf/raffia palm (37%). About three percent (2.8%) of dwellings are roofed with mud bricks/earth. The predominant roofing material in the urban localities is the metal sheets used by 90.5 percent of dwelling units compared to 49.6 percent of dwellings in the rural areas. On the other hand, 45.0 percent of dwellings in rural areas use thatch/palm leaf/raffia as material for roofing compared to only 5.2 percent of dwelling units in urban areas.

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
<b>Total</b>	5,817,607	550,006	11,517	100	100	100
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,576	328	2.8	0.9	3.3
Wood	45,547	3,000	81	0.7	0.7	0.7
Metal sheet	4,152,259	388,664	6,661	57.8	90.5	49.6
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	41,055	24	0.2	0.7	0.1
Cement/Concrete	141,072	4,810	68	0.6	0.8	0.5
Roofing tile	31,456	1,603	19	0.2	0.1	0.2
Bamboo	71,049	1,254	27	0.2	0.5	0.2
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	102,769	4,259	37	5.2	45
Other	35,935	3,275	50	0.4	0.5	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.5 Room Occupancy

Information on household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling units in Krachi West District is presented in Table 8. A little over a third (32.2%) of households, occupy dwelling units with two sleeping rooms. This is followed by those with one sleeping room (31.9%) and three rooms (19.1%). Dwelling units with seven sleeping rooms are least common (0.6%).

The problem of severe overcrowding in sleeping rooms and related health problems dealing with communicable diseases and problems of incest are given prominence by the number of people in a household using one sleeping room. Almost half (44%) of households with a size of three members have only one sleeping room meaning that three persons sleep together in one room. The problem is further illustrated with almost one-third of households with a size of four members (32.7%), one-quarter of households with a size of five members (24.7%) and one-sixth of households with six members (16.7%) having only one sleeping room.

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

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	9,491	100.0	31.9	32.2	19.1	8.3	3.2	2.4	0.6	0.8	1.5
1	1,202	100.0	78.9	15.6	2.4	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.9
2	917	100.0	51.5	36.2	9.5	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.4
3	1,098	100.0	44.0	37.0	13.4	3.5	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.1
4	1,231	100.0	32.7	41.7	18.1	5.0	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.9
5	1,276	100.0	24.8	42.7	20.1	6.6	2.7	1.1	0.2	0.5	1.2
6	1,045	100.0	16.7	41.6	27.9	8.9	2.2	1.5	0.7	0.1	0.4
7	758	100.0	13.9	36.0	29.9	11.7	4.7	2.1	0.5	0.3	0.8
8	602	100.0	11.5	28.7	30.9	18.4	3.5	5.1	0.3	0.8	0.7
9	455	100.0	4.8	26.2	31.6	16.7	10.5	5.7	1.3	0.9	2.2
10+	907	100.0	3.7	8.4	24.8	22.9	13.0	11.2	3.9	5.3	6.7

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 presents information on the main source of lighting of dwelling units by locality in the District. More than a third of households (38.7%) in the District use electricity as the main source of lighting, followed by households using kerosene lamp (32.7%). The proportion of households using flashlight/torch is 23.9 percent. Three percent of households also use solar energy as their main source of lighting. As expected electricity usage is higher in urban areas (81.9%) than in rural localities (26.7%). However a higher percentage of households in rural localities use private generators 38.9 percent compared to 10.5 percent of households in the urban localities. Similarly, a higher percentage of households in the rural (28.9%) localities use flashlight/torch as their main source of electricity compared to 5.9 percent for urban areas.

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	495,600	9,491	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	245,583	3,676	38.7	81.9	26.7
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	3,923	86	0.9	0.8	0.9
Kerosene lamp	971,807	200,064	3,100	32.7	10.5	38.8
Gas lamp	9,378	799	33	0.3	0.1	0.4
Solar energy	9,194	783	283	3.0	0.3	3.7
Candle	41,214	2,239	12	0.1	0.4	0.0
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	39,881	2,265	23.9	5.9	28.9
Firewood	13,241	1,474	29	0.3	0.0	0.4
Crop residue	4,623	425	7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	11,739	429	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

The distribution of cooking spaces and main source of cooking fuel used by households in the District is illustrated in Table 8.9. The main source of fuel for cooking for most households is wood (73.5%) followed by charcoal (21.3%). Only 2.1 percent of households in the District use gas for cooking. A higher percentage of households in the rural localities use wood (89.4%) compared to only 16.1 percent of households that use wood in the urban localities. More than three-quarters of households (73%) in urban localities use charcoal as their main source of cooking fuel compared to just 7.0 percent of households that use charcoal in the rural localities.

The most common type of households cooking space is separate room devoted to the exclusive use for cooking. This is followed by structure with roof but without walls (27.9%) and open space in compounds (21.0%). About one-third of households in both urban (30.1%) and rural (33.2%) localities have separate rooms for exclusive use for cooking. But a higher percentage of 33.7 percent of households in rural localities use structure with roof but without walls for cooking as compared to just seven percent in urban areas. The pattern is different for households using open space in compound where a higher percentage of 32.6 percent of

households in urban localities use it as compared to 17.7 percent of households in rural localities. Similarly a higher proportion of households in urban localities (20.8%) use their verandah as their cooking space while only about six percent (5.7%) of households in rural localities use their verandah as cooking space.

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

Cooking fuel/ Cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Main source of cooking fuel for household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	9,491	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	12,888	163	1.7	1.9	1.7
Wood	2,197,083	283,048	6,972	73.5	16.1	89.4
Gas	996,518	46,084	204	2.1	7.4	0.7
Electricity	29,794	972	24	0.3	0.4	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	2,512	47	0.5	0.9	0.4
Charcoal	1,844,290	146,677	2,026	21.3	73.0	7.0
Crop residue	45,292	2,419	43	0.5	0.1	0.6
Saw dust	8,000	389	8	0.1	0.2	0.1
Animal waste	2,332	104	2	0.0	-	0.0
Other	7,759	507	2	0.0	-	0.0
<b>Cooking space used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	9,491	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	21,127	371	3.9	3.0	4.2
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	173,544	3,087	32.5	30.1	33.2
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	17,362	230	2.4	4.3	1.9
Enclosure without roof	117,614	9,352	189	2.0	0.6	2.4
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	97,942	2,645	27.9	7.0	33.7
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	17,049	54	0.6	1.6	0.3
Verandah	1,173,946	51,288	855	9.0	20.8	5.7
Open space in compound	1,115,464	106,104	1,991	21.0	32.6	17.7
Other	21,007	1,832	69	0.7	-	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.7 Main Source of Water for Drinking and for Other Domestic Use

Table 8.10 shows the main source of drinking water and water for other domestic purposes. It indicate that significant proportions of households in the District use water from public tap/standpipe (25.4%), river/stream (23.4%) and bore-hole/pump/tube well (22.8%) as their main sources of drinking water. Protected well, rain water, tanker supply/vendor and other sources serve only small proportions of households. In the urban areas, more than half (52.9 %) of households obtain their drinking water from the public tap/standpipe, followed by pipe-borne water outside dwelling (30.0%) and pipe-borne water inside dwelling (12.3%). However, in rural areas, the three main source of water of the households are river/stream (29.8%), bore-hole/pump/tube well (29.0%) and public tap/standpipe (17.7%).

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Main source of drinking water for household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	9,491	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	36,536	291	3.1	12.3	0.5
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	93,019	1,104	11.6	30.0	6.5
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	95,209	2,406	25.4	52.9	17.7
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	81,286	2,165	22.8	0.7	29.0
Protected well	321,091	22,577	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rain water	39,438	15,627	4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Protected spring	19,345	1,626	12	0.1	0.4	0.1
Bottled water	20,261	761	19	0.2	0.1	0.2
Satchet water	490,283	16,196	33	0.3	1.3	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	2,120	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	24,012	26	0.3	0.1	0.3
Unprotected spring	12,222	2,677	14	0.1	0.0	0.2
River/Stream	502,804	81,663	2,220	23.4	0.4	29.8
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	21,897	1,190	12.5	1.6	15.6
Other	3,972	394	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Main source of water for other domestic use of household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	9,491	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	36,186	314	3.3	13.5	0.5
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	74,062	1,095	11.5	28.7	6.7
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	83,508	2,292	24.1	48.2	17.5
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	73,484	2,085	22.0	0.7	27.9
Protected well	465,775	38,510	17	0.2	0.3	0.1
Rain water	39,916	14,834	8	0.1	0.2	0.1
Protected spring	18,854	1,986	15	0.2	0.5	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	2,325	11	0.1	0.2	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	38,472	32	0.3	0.0	0.4
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,942	4	0.0	0.0	0.1
River/Stream	588,590	100,918	2,461	25.9	5.8	31.5
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	27,098	1,083	11.4	1.8	14.1
Other	10,302	1,275	74	0.8	0.0	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

Table 8.11 shows type of toilet and bathing facility used by household. The table indicates that 45.4 percent of households in the District do not have toilet facilities. The situation is worse in the rural areas where over half of the households do not have any toilet facilities. A quarter (25.1%) of households in the District use public toilet facilities (both water closet toilet facilities and ventilated improvement pits) while one-fifth (20.1%) of households use pit latrines. Households using water closet toilet facilities constitute just two percent.

The majority (51.9%) of households in the District have their own bathroom for exclusive. Households with shared separate bathroom in the same house is 14.4 percent followed by households with bathroom in another house (9.6%). Households with private open cubicle



constitute 5.5 percent while those with shared open cubicle constitute 4.0 percent of the total number of households in the District. Households who use public bath houses constitute only one and half percent. A higher percentage of households in rural localities (55.2%) own their own bathrooms for bathing compared to 40.3 percent of households in urban localities. The same pattern is observed for bathroom in another house in public bath house, and private open cubicle. However, shared separate bathroom in the same house are used by a higher percentage of households in urban areas (30.4%) as compared to 9.9 percent of households in rural localities.

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

Toilet facility/ Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Toilet facility used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	9,491	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	137,522	4,311	45.4	12.3	54.6
W.C.	839,611	29,799	207	2.2	8.5	0.4
Pit latrine	1,040,883	112,196	1,912	20.1	9.3	23.2
KVIP	572,824	63,237	565	6.0	15.4	3.3
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,393	92	1.0	2.9	0.4
Public toilet (WC,KVIP,Pit,Pan)	1,893,291	148,740	2,382	25.1	51.3	17.8
Other	23,385	1,713	22	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>Bathing facility used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	9,491	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	168,731	4,930	51.9	40.3	55.2
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	111,402	1,366	14.4	30.4	9.9
Private open cubicle	381,979	49,908	525	5.5	4.1	5.9
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	98,801	378	4.0	11.2	2.0
Public bath house	140,501	3,408	138	1.5	0.4	1.7
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,847	908	9.6	4.2	11.1
Open space around house	372,556	39,498	1,029	10.8	8.7	11.4
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,281	212	2.2	0.7	2.7
Other	16,276	2,724	5	0.1	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Table 8.12 shows that the most common means of disposing solid waste in the District is by public dump, either open space (43.5%) or into containers (32.6%). Routine collection of waste from houses is minimally practiced; only seven percent of households have their solid waste routinely collected. About one-eighth (7.5%) of households dump solid wastes indiscriminately while 6.9 percent of dwelling units burn their solid waste. Dumping of solid waste in open spaces is the most common method of waste disposal in both urban (43.5%) and rural areas (52.1%).

Disposal of liquid waste by throwing it onto the compound is the main method practiced by more than half (61%) of households followed by throwing onto the street/outside (20.6%)

into gutter (6.4%) and through drainage into a pit (5.6%). The practice of throwing liquid waste unto compound is most common in both urban and rural localities with 61.0 percent of rural households and 60.8 percent of urban households undertaking this practice. The second most important method is throwing liquid waste unto the street/outside.

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

Toilet facility/ Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Solid waste</b>						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	9,491	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	30,430	1,039	10.9	7.1	12.0
Burned by household	584,820	78,604	707	7.4	6.9	7.6
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	82,361	731	7.7	32.6	0.8
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	204,656	4,766	50.2	43.5	52.1
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	67,801	2,024	21.3	7.5	25.2
Buried by household	182,615	26,014	194	2.0	2.4	2.0
Other	53,805	5,734	30	0.3	0.1	0.4
<b>Liquid waste</b>						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	9,491	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	4,906	367	3.9	2.4	4.3
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,540	222	2.3	5.5	1.5
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,493	536	5.6	3.1	6.4
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	154,009	1,958	20.6	19.3	21.0
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	46,100	610	6.4	8.8	5.8
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	258,942	5,787	61.0	60.8	61.0
Other	38,294	7,610	11	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# **CHAPTER NINE**

## **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **9.1 Summary of Findings**

#### **9.1.1 Demographic Characteristics**

The census indicates that there are 49,417 people in the District with a sex ratio of 105.5. The age dependency ratio is 91.0 which implies that there are more females than males. The total fertility rate is 3.1 for women 15-49 years and older. The District has the lowest crude death rate of 3.5 deaths per 1,000 population in the region. The population density of the District is about 53 persons per square kilometer of land area.

#### **9.1.2 Social Characteristics**

From the results of the 2010 PHC, there are 9,491 households in the Krachi West District with an average number of 5.2 persons per household. This average is higher for rural areas than urban areas. Children (46.7%) constitute the highest percentage of household population followed by heads of households (19.4%) and spouses (11.1%). Extended family (34.5%) is the commonest family structure followed by the nuclear family (30.5%).

More than 45 percent of persons aged 12 and above are married whilst 40.2 percent have never been married. A slightly higher proportion of females (50.5%) are married than their male (44.6%) counterparts. The proportion of married people who have no education is higher for females (71.5%) compared to males (58.2%). Of the married population, 86.2 percent are employed while 12.9 percent are not active economically with about one percent unemployed.

The population of the District is highly homogeneous with 90 percent of them being Ghanaians by birth. Less than one percent (0.4%) of the population does not profess any religious preferences making it a highly religious society. Less than half (49%) the population 11 years and older in the District are literate. Majority of the population are literate in English and other Ghanaian language (50.6%).

#### **9.1.3 Economic Characteristics**

More than seventy percent of persons 15 years and older in the District are economically active. The proportion of the economically active group that is employed is about 98.4 percent. For persons that are not economically active, nearly half (49.9%) of them are engaged in full time education with the majority of them being males.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing is the biggest industry in the District and it employs more than 69 percent of persons 15 years and above with the majority of them being males. A significant proportion of the population is engaged in manufacturing activities (13.3%). The private informal sector constitutes the major sector of the economy employing 94.2 percent of all persons working. Most people working in the private informal sector are self-employed. The share of the employed population working in the public sector is only 4.1 percent.

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

For persons 12 years and above, 24.8 percent own mobile phones in the District while the regional average is 37.3 percent. Fixed telephone line ownership is very low in the District and the region. A little above two percent of households in the District own fixed telephone lines while the regional ownership average is just 1.2 percent. However, household ownership of computers (1.5%) in the District is just about half of the regional ownership average of 3.0 percent.

#### **9.1.5 Disability**

About 3.2 percent of the people in the District have disabilities. The proportion of people with disabilities living in urban areas is higher than the proportion for rural areas. Sight disability is the most prevalent in both localities affecting more than half of disabled people in urban areas and nearly half in rural areas. Of the PWDs 15 years and older, 72.1 percent are employed, 1.1 percent are unemployed and as high as 26.7 percent are economically not active.

A higher proportion of males with disability (69.0%) than their female (62.4%) counterparts are employed. Of those with sight disability, the highest (65.7%) are employed whereas of those with physical disability 63.7 percent are economically not active.

#### **9.1.6 Agricultural Activity**

Majority of households are engaged in agricultural activity (66.8%) with rural households having a higher proportion than urban households. Crop farming and Livestock rearing are the main types of agricultural activities that are engaged in by agricultural households. Fish farming, inland fishing and cattle rearing have the highest average number of animals per keeper.

#### **9.1.7 Housing Conditions**

According to the 2010 PHC, there are 10,409 houses in the District of which 82.5 percent are in rural localities with the rest in urban areas. Of the houses in the District, 9,491 are occupied as dwelling units. Separate house (60.2%), semi-detached house (16.8%) and compound house (15%) are the commonest type of dwelling units. While mud brick/earth (63.5%) and cement block/concrete (31.8%) are the major construction materials for houses, most of them are roofed with metal sheet (57.8%) and Thatch/palm leaf or raffia.

Majority of the households in the District use electricity (38.7%), kerosene lamp (32.7%) and flashlight/torch (23.9%). More than 95 percent of households depend on plant based fuel (wood-73.5%, charcoal-21.3%, crop residue-0.5% and saw dust-0.1%) while only 2.1 percent use gas for cooking in the District. Urban households derive majority of their drinking water from public tap/standpipe (52.9%) and pipe-borne inside/outside dwelling (42.3%) while rural households rely on bore-hole/pump/tube well (29%), public tap/standpipe (17.7%) as well as river/stream (29.8%) and dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal (15.6%).

Bush, fields and open spaces are the most common type of disposal of human excreta and toilet with 45.4 percent of households using this means of toilet facility. The commonest method of disposing solid waste is by public dump (open space/container). Liquid waste is mainly disposed by throwing onto compound (61%) and onto street/outside (20.6%).

## 9.2 Policy Recommendations

Based on the various findings that were made from the 2010 PHC data at the District level as shown in the report, the following recommendation are made:

1. There is the need to initiate more labour-intensive public works to engage more of the teeming economically active population.
2. To improve productivity and earnings of farmers, there is the need to modernize agriculture through the establishment of mechanization centres to enable farmers have access to technical advice and service to boost production.
3. Access roads from farm lands to market centers need to be put in good shape to facilitate the easy transport of agricultural produce to commercial centres in the District, as well as strengthen the linkage between agriculture and local industries for local produce to be used as industrial inputs.
4. The District Assembly should ensure that the design and engineering of public places are disability friendly to enhance mobility of the disabled. This will enable them to participate fully in the economy and other aspects of society.
5. There is the need to encourage parents with disabled children to send them to school, and the training of more teachers in special education to enable them to effectively handle any disabled student that may be in their class. Skill training centres are also needed for those not interested in academic work to be equipped with employable skills.
6. Government intervention programmes like the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) and the Disability Fund should be expanded and up scaled to improve the living condition of PWDs.
7. In order to improve ICT knowledge, community ICT libraries should be established for students especially to access to computers for practical learning.
8. The government in collaboration with its development partners must drill and mechanize more bore-holes in rural areas to increase access to potable water.
9. Adult literacy programmes and family planning education needs rejuvenation to improve literacy among the adult population as well as make them conscious of their reproductive health.
10. LP Gas usage should be encouraged to reduce to dependence of plant based fuel for cooking in order that deforestation may be arrested.
11. Electricity connectivity must be expanded to connect more of the rural households to the national electricity grid.
12. A social housing scheme that will reduce the cost and encourage the use of cement block/concrete for buildings since they are more durable and able to withstand the vagaries of the weather.

## REFERENCES

Haupt, A. and Kane, T. (2004) *Population Reference Bureau's Population Handbook, 5<sup>th</sup> Edition*. Population Reference Bureau, Washington, D.C., United States.

Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) (2103) *2010 Population and Housing Census Regional Analytical Report Volta Region*, GSS, (June).

United Nations Development Programme (2011)

## APPENDICES

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

Household Composition	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,136	495,603	9,491	2,067	7,424
Household with head and a spouse only	208,340	16,549	217	43	174
Household with head and multiple spouse only	-	-	-	-	-
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	1,337,416	109,865	2,735	386	2,349
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	762,847	65,114	2,025	286	1,739
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	47,570	3,846	107	24	83
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	165,052	15,864	325	93	232
Head only	960,700	89,163	1,202	342	860
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	707,214	68,003	1,063	276	787
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	603,295	62,343	874	252	622
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	41,189	3,211	45	20	25
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	633,513	61,645	898	345	553

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Sex	Highest level of school attended or attending													
	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	JSS/ JHS	Middle	SSS/ SHS	Secondary	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate	Post secondary diploma	Bachel or degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD)
<b>Both Sexes</b>														
Total	44,617	20,325	1,456	2,497	10,183	4,919	1,882	2,096	294	208	319	327	74	37
No disability	43,108	19,426	1,439	2,462	9,969	4,804	1,736	2,046	284	204	311	319	71	37
With a disability	1,509	899	17	35	214	115	146	50	10	4	8	8	3	-
Sight	768	450	10	14	110	59	85	21	5	2	6	4	2	-
Hearing	278	166	1	7	41	25	29	6	-	-	-	3	-	-
Speech	205	115	5	14	34	22	9	3	1	2	-	-	-	-
Physical	373	246	2	7	33	37	32	9	2	-	1	3	1	-
Intellectual	166	95	3	7	26	20	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emotional	176	95	2	10	21	19	18	9	2	-	-	-	-	-
Other	106	54	3	2	16	14	11	4	-	-	2	-	-	-
<b>Male</b>														
Total	22,897	9,532	690	1,325	5,365	2,615	1,155	1,293	220	134	216	254	64	34
No disability	22,134	9,131	678	1,305	5,239	2,554	1,062	1,270	212	130	210	248	61	34
With a disability	763	401	12	20	126	61	93	23	8	4	6	6	3	-
Sight	394	192	7	11	67	34	58	10	5	2	4	2	2	-
Hearing	122	63	-	5	23	9	17	2	-	-	-	3	-	-
Speech	119	67	2	6	24	11	5	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
Physical	158	93	-	5	17	14	22	3	-	-	-	3	1	-
Intellectual	92	50	1	4	15	10	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emotional	96	56	-	4	10	9	12	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
Other	43	22	2	2	4	4	5	2	-	-	2	-	-	-



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

Sex	Highest level of school attended or attending													
	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	JSS/ JHS	Middle	SSS/ SHS	Secondary	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate	Post secondary diploma	Bachel or degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD)
<b>Female</b>														
Total	21,720	10,793	766	1,172	4,818	2,304	727	803	74	74	103	73	10	3
No disability	20,974	10,295	761	1,157	4,730	2,250	674	776	72	74	101	71	10	3
With a disability	746	498	5	15	88	54	53	27	2	-	2	2	-	-
Sight	374	258	3	3	43	25	27	11	-	-	2	2	-	-
Hearing	156	103	1	2	18	16	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speech	86	48	3	8	10	11	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Physical	215	153	2	2	16	23	10	6	2	-	1	-	-	-
Intellectual	74	45	2	3	11	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emotional	80	39	2	6	11	10	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	63	32	1	-	12	10	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	9,491	48,839	25,074	23,765	13,598	7,692	5,906
Households engaged in agricultural activities	6,342	35,505	18,487	17,018	13,598	7,692	5,906
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	5,551	30,592	15,911	14,681	11,902	6,750	5,152
Households engaged in crop farming	5,549	30,574	15,903	14,671	11,896	6,746	5,150
Households engaged in tree growing	43	281	153	128	116	69	47
Agro forestry (tree planting)	43	281	153	128	116	69	47
Alligator pepper	3	12	9	3	4	3	1
Apples	11	77	40	37	16	9	7
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	26	169	92	77	47	31	16
Avocado	4	27	14	13	11	6	5
Banana	7	47	23	24	21	9	12
Beans	532	2,918	1,510	1,408	1,155	614	541
Black pepper	33	208	102	106	133	70	63
Cabbage	4	17	14	3	5	4	1
Carrot	3	11	11	0	3	3	0
Cashew	37	246	119	127	77	47	30
Cassava	3,698	20,241	10,523	9,718	7,937	4,483	3,454
Citronella	7	28	14	14	8	5	3
Citrus	10	57	35	22	20	13	7
Cloves	2	18	12	6	18	12	6
Cocoa	78	306	166	140	136	79	57
Coconut	14	52	24	28	27	12	15
Cocoyam	19	101	63	38	29	18	11
Cocoyam / Taro (koko)	2	2	0	2	2	0	2
Cotton	3	32	9	23	5	3	2
Cucumber	24	169	81	88	80	42	38
Garlic	2	10	4	6	10	4	6
Garden eggs	22	103	48	55	47	20	27
Ginger	4	32	21	11	9	5	4
Groundnut	1,274	8,285	4,200	4,085	3,378	1,698	1,680
Guava	1	13	10	3	4	3	1
Kenaf	2	7	3	4	3	2	1
Lemon grass	3	7	2	5	5	1	4
Lettuce	1	5	3	2	2	1	1
Maize	2,286	14,094	7,267	6,827	5,378	3,022	2,356
Mango	13	91	37	54	25	14	11
Melon (agusi)	6	58	30	28	31	12	19
Millet	135	1,067	554	513	384	215	169
Nut meg	11	96	40	56	46	23	23
Oil palm	97	595	327	268	227	144	83
Okro	206	1,173	565	608	519	235	284

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

Households/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pawpaw	8	65	32	33	20	13	7
Peas	5	34	22	12	12	7	5
Pepper	787	4,886	2,412	2,474	2,051	1,006	1,045
Pineapple	9	49	22	27	24	16	8
Plantain	37	161	85	76	73	40	33
Potatoes	7	46	29	17	20	11	9
Rice	128	849	470	379	327	193	134
Rubber	2	8	4	4	4	2	2
Shea tree	2	13	9	4	3	2	1
Sorghum	1	7	3	4	1	1	0
Soya beans	13	69	36	33	19	14	5
Sweet pepper	14	79	34	45	37	16	21
Sweet potatoes	1	10	3	7	1	1	0
Tiger nut	10	82	51	31	30	17	13
Tobacco	8	41	25	16	16	7	9
Tomatoes	216	1,214	640	574	436	234	202
Water melon	16	95	44	51	31	17	14
Yam	3,806	21,409	11,208	10,201	8,364	4,894	3,470
Other (specify)	89	487	256	231	195	122	73

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/N	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Kete-Krachi	8,966	4,233	4,733	2,067	1,823
2	Osramani	2,361	1,125	1,236	549	621
3	Ehiamankyene	2,137	1,045	1,092	537	555
4	Bommodin	1,349	697	652	194	181
5	Monkra	1,101	565	536	233	305
6	Aglakope	1,075	597	478	147	184
7	Gyankrom	1,063	528	535	223	202
8	Kwaakwa	1,017	509	508	227	232
9	Gyaesayor	887	479	408	161	171
10	Ntewusae	836	406	430	220	270
11	Sitor (Twereso Bator)	821	425	396	138	138
12	Nkyinkyin (Nkyenkyene)	769	423	346	101	80
13	Sablakope	765	430	335	139	152
14	Ankaase	749	377	372	112	114
15	Basare	740	411	329	121	118
16	Dadekro	731	404	327	153	182
17	Matekope (Tatakope)	731	381	350	107	126
18	Bleyikope	724	394	330	118	196
19	Abujuro	719	341	378	144	168
20	Tokpo Kponya	684	389	295	97	93

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

N	Community Name	All ages	Age group															
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Kete-Krachi	8,966	985	1,022	1,297	1,207	894	682	530	467	385	352	343	206	155	86	154	201
2	Osramani	2,361	242	335	327	300	168	121	102	94	131	111	93	61	67	28	66	115
3	Ehiamankyene	2,137	370	266	278	156	157	120	144	136	119	79	74	56	54	23	50	55
4	Bommodin	1,349	274	211	188	124	114	116	91	58	33	26	29	14	22	2	33	14
5	Monkra	1,101	133	160	168	140	75	53	48	59	58	57	25	24	25	21	21	34
6	Aglakope	1,075	167	198	151	97	76	81	81	74	53	37	30	13	12	4	1	0
7	Gyanekrom	1,063	127	136	141	148	92	84	63	57	37	41	34	18	25	7	10	43
8	Kwaakwa	1,017	173	143	103	93	74	43	57	67	47	46	43	26	36	13	10	43
9	Gyaesayor	887	177	114	125	68	58	61	47	30	65	34	38	14	21	4	4	27
10	Nteususae	836	113	98	98	101	76	44	50	41	36	40	41	6	22	7	16	47
11	Sitor (Twereso Bator)	821	172	117	99	73	79	23	45	42	59	36	31	4	14	2	8	17
12	Nkyinkyin (Nkyenkyene)	769	145	138	105	78	82	38	45	36	30	18	13	8	8	4	12	9
13	Sablakope	765	149	96	97	72	80	39	55	41	39	33	28	11	9	7	1	8
14	Ankaase	749	134	123	87	103	57	39	36	32	47	10	20	9	24	2	6	20
15	Basare	740	150	99	95	64	55	53	75	42	48	14	16	5	18	2	3	1
16	Dadekro	731	96	109	106	76	48	43	32	24	33	29	25	18	17	17	17	41
17	Matekope (Tatakope)	731	151	120	83	66	69	45	62	18	46	22	14	5	15	3	3	9
18	Bleyikope	724	148	124	75	73	41	56	40	38	35	34	38	12	4	1	5	0
19	Abujuro	719	98	76	96	100	55	47	43	28	24	43	22	19	21	14	6	27
20	Tokpo Kponya	684	148	128	71	62	69	47	31	47	35	14	10	8	1	5	5	3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# **LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS**

## **Project Secretariat**

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

## **Writers**

Mr. Henry Yevu  
Mr. Benjamin Attipoe

## **Consultant**

Mr. Jasper Adeku

## **Editor/ Reviewers**

Prof. Kwabena Asomanin Anaman  
Mr. Chris Amewu  
Mrs. Rebecca Ninson