



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

SOUTH DAYI DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

No meaningful developmental activity can be undertaken without taking into account the characteristics of the population for whom the activity is targeted. The size of the population and its spatial distribution, growth and change over time, in addition to its socio-economic characteristics are 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 South Dayi District is one of the 216 district census reports aimed at making data available to planners and decision makers at the district level. In addition to presenting the district profile, the report discusses the social and economic dimensions of demographic variables and their implications for policy formulation, planning and interventions. The conclusions and recommendations drawn from the district report are expected to serve as a basis for improving the quality of life of Ghanaians through evidence-based decision-making, monitoring and evaluation of developmental goals and intervention programmes.

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

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

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASFR:	Age-Specific Fertility Rate
CEB:	Children Ever Born
CS:	Children Surviving
CBR:	Crude Birth Rate
CERSGIS:	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Survey
GFR:	General Fertility Rate
GSS:	Ghana Statistical Service
GDHS:	Ghana Demography Health Survey
ICT:	Information Communication Technology
JSS:	Junior Secondary School
JHS:	Junior High School
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
SHS:	Senior High School
MMDAs:	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals
NGOs:	Non-governmental Organizations
PHC:	Population and Housing Census
PPP:	Public-Private Partnerships
PWDs:	Persons with disabilities
TFR:	Total Fertility Rate
UNICEF:	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
UN:	United Nations
WHO:	World Health Organization
GSS:	Ghana Statistical Service
DANIDA:	Danish International Development Agency
CIDA:	Canadian International Development Agency

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of South Dayi District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 46,661 representing 2.2 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 47.4 percent and females represent 52.6 percent. The District is predominantly rural as 61.2 percent of its population resides there compared to urban areas inhabited by 38.8 percent. The district has a sex ratio of 90.2. The population of the district is youthful with more one-third (39.0%) of the population below 15 years. The consequence is a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons that is population age 60 years and above. The total age dependency ratio for the district is 86.5.

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the District is 3.3 which is slightly lower than the Regional average of (3.4). The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is 95.2 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 22.5 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 10.6 per 1000. Majority of migrants (27.7 percent) living in the District were born in another region while 69.0 percent were born elsewhere in the Volta Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Eastern constitute 37.9 percent followed by Greater Accra with 30.6 percent and Ashanti region, 8.4 percent.

Household Size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 2,085,567 with a total number of 495,600 households. The average household size in the District is 4.2 persons. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 38.4 percent. Spouses form about 8.8 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 21.8 percent of the total number of households in the district

Marital status

Overall, a little below half (43.6%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 37.8 percent have never married, 3.3 percent are in consensual unions, 7.4 percent are widowed, 4.5 percent are divorced and 3.4 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, a little less than three-quarters of females (71.6%) are married compared to a little above two-fifth of males (42.7%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 61.8 percent while widowed males account for 57.9 percent. Among the married, 54.0 percent have no education while about 13.3 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than

half of the married population (80.7%) is employed, 2.5 percent are unemployed and 16.8 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (70.4%) are economically not active with 3.0 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the District is 89.9 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute less than one percent and non-Ghanaians 0.1 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and older, 83.0 percent are literate and 17.0 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is lower (49.6 %) than that of females (50.4%). About seven out of ten people (70.5%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above in the District, 17,807 are currently attending and 18,248 have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 65.8 percent of the population aged 15 years and older is economically active while 34.2 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 95.5 percent are employed whilst 4.5 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (47.2%), 17.4% perform household duties and 6.8 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Six out of ten of the unemployed population are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 43.5 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 19.8 percent in service and sales, 18.6 percent in craft and related trade, and 9.6 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 74.1 percent are self-employed without employees, 7.0 percent are contributing family workers, 1.2 percent are casual workers and 0.4 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the contributing family workers and apprentices. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the District, employing 87.8 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 8.6 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 41.3 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 46.1 percent as compared to 37.2 percent of females. About 3.0 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the District. Only 407 households representing 3.9 percent of the total households in the District have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 5.4 percent of the District's population have one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly lower (4.8%) than females (6.0%). The types of disability in the District include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 37.4 percent

followed by physical disability (29.3%). About 1.6 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. There are more females with sight, physical and emotional disabilities than males in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 32.9 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 58.0 percent of households in the District are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, about six out of ten households (69.1%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 40.4 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the District (67%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the District

Housing

The housing stock of South Dayi District is 8,716 representing 0.2 percent of the total number of houses in the Volta Region. The average number of households per house is 1.2 and the average household size is 4.3.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (50.9%) of all dwelling units in the District are separate houses; 38.8 percent are compound houses and 4.7 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (60.5 %) of the dwelling units in the District are owned by members of the household; 17.2 percent are owned by private individuals; 17.5 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 3.0 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.8%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the District is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 55.1 percent with cement/concrete constituting 41.1 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the District. Cement (81.6 %) and mud/earth (15.6%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the District. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (82.5%) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (35%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the District. About 1.2 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 (55.6%), kerosene lamp (35.3%) and flashlight/torch (7.4%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (55.0%). The proportion for rural (64.4%) is higher than that of urban (40.2%). The three main sources of water in the district are river stream, public tap and pipe borne water. Less than half of households (28.8%) drink water from river streams.

The most common toilet facility used in the district is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 33.5 percent followed by Pit latrine (28.4%). About 16.8 percent of the population in the district has no toilet facility. Less than third of households (26%) in the

district share open space in the same house while 35.3 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for (37.3%). About one in ten households (7.4%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 5.1 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (51.4%) and onto the street (30.6%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This chapter provides the background (history) of the South Dayi District, its physical features, political, administrative, social and cultural structures, economy and demography, organization of the report as well as concepts and definitions.

The South Dayi District with its capital at Kpeve was established by Legislative Instrument (L.I. 1753 of 2004). It was carved out of the then Kpando District and inaugurated on 19th August, 2004. This was as a result of the growing population of the then Kpando District and also, to ensure that development gets to every part of the District.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location and size

The South Dayi District lies within latitudes 3°20'N and 3.5°05'N and on longitude 0°17' and 0°27'E. It shares boundaries with North Dayi and Afadzato South Districts to the north, Ho West District to the east and Asougyaman District in the south, while the Volta Lake forms the western boundary. The District covers a total land area of 358.3 square kilometers, which is 1.7 percent of the total land area of the Volta Region with about 20 percent of its land covered by the Volta Lake. Figure 1.1 shows the map of South Dayi District

1.2.2 Climate

The District falls within the Tropical Equatorial Zone and is greatly influenced by the Southwest Monsoon Winds from the South Atlantic Ocean and dry harmattan winds from the Sahara Desert during the wet and dry seasons respectively. The area experiences two rainy seasons; the major rainy season is from mid-April to early July and the minor season occurs from September to November. The average annual rainfall ranges from 900mm to 1300mm. The area experiences average annual temperature of about 27°C whereas the daily mean temperature ranges from 22° C to 33° C with an average relative humidity of 80 percent. This climatic condition is favourable for agricultural activities in the District.

1.2.3 Vegetation

The vegetation of the District is a combination of Guinea Savannah Woodland and Semi-Deciduous Forest. The Guinea Savanna Woodland consists of grasses with scattered trees including acacia, bamboos, and baobabs around Dzemeni and Kpalime areas.

The Semi-Deciduous Forest on the other hand, is found on the slopes of the Akwapim-Togo-Atakora Ranges; around the Kpeve and Peki areas with many tree species.

1.2.4 Topography

The most conspicuous physical features of the South Dayi District are the Akwapim-Togo-Atakora Ranges which form the eastern boundaries between the South Dayi and Ho West Districts, south of latitude 3°28' north. There are several hills and ridges scattered throughout the District, and this has resulted in an undulating topography thereby, making it a potential tourism feature.

Figure 1.1: Map of the South Dayi District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.3 Political Administration

The South Dayi District Assembly is the highest political and administrative authority in the District as per the provisions in the Constitution of Ghana (Republic of Ghana 1992), Local Government Act 1993, Act 462 and Legislative Instrument 1753 of 2004 (Republic of Ghana 1993; 2004). It has deliberative, legislative and executive functions; and is charged with the responsibility for the total development of the District. The District forms one constituency and has 21 Electoral Areas and two Sub-District Councils (Peki Town Council and Tongor-Kpalime Area Council).

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

The indigenes of the District are mainly Ewe-speaking people who like other Ewes in the Volta Region originally migrated from Notsie in the Republic of Togo in the 17th Century, fleeing from the tyrannical rule of Togbe Agorkorli.

1.4.1 Chieftaincy

The District has four traditional areas namely Kpeve, Peki, Tongor and Kpalime. Each of the traditional areas is headed by a paramount chief. The traditional authorities administer stool and community lands by holding them in trust for the people as well as custodians of traditional beliefs and customs. The traditional authorities have traditional courts through which they adjudicate on matters relating to stool lands, lineage and family lands, chieftaincy disputes, violation of traditions and disputes between localities, families and individuals.

1.4.2 Festival

The South Dayi District, like many of the districts in the Volta Region boasts of festivals like Gbi-Dukorza celebrated by the Peki Traditional Area, Kpalikpakpaza celebrated by the Kpalime Traditional Area, Zendo by the Kpeve Traditional Area and Dunenyzoza by the Tongor Traditional area.

During the celebration of these festivals, people from far and near come to entertain themselves with local dances like ‘borborbor’ and ‘agbadza’ and also support development initiatives in the areas. It also serves as time for family re-union and merry-making since natives from afar come back home to participate in the celebration.

1.4.3 Language and Ethnicity

In terms of language and culture, the people of the South Dayi District constitute a homogeneous group. All the people of the four traditional areas (Peki, Tongor, Kpalime and Kpeve) speak the same language, which is Ewe and their culture is the same. They are well united under their traditional leaders; hence they recognize and respect chieftaincy as a unifying institution.

With respect to ethnicity, Ewes dominate the District constituting 93.9 percent, followed by Ga-Adangbe (2.1%), Gurma (1.4%) and Akan (1.2%). Other minor ethnic groups (Guan, Mole-Dagbani, Grusi and Mande) form the remaining 1.4 percent (GSS, 2012).

1.4.4 Religion

The people in the District originally practiced traditional religion but its influence has since declined as a result of the expansion of Christianity. Christianity is the predominant religious belief among the population in the District forming over 80 percent, followed by Traditional

religion with 3.8 percent and Islam (3.3%). The population that belongs to other religions form less than one percent (0.6%) whereas people who do not belong to any religion constitute four percent (GSS, 2012).

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Tourism

There are a number of sites or features which could be developed to attract tourists to the District. Some of these sites include Volta Lake (lake cruising); Mamaga Rock formation; Ephraim Amu Relics (the author of Twi version of Ghana National Anthem); Mysterious fingerprint; Tomb of the renowned industrialist and feminist, Dr. Esther Ocloo; slave caves and the seminary; official German colonial guest house for the missionaries and other visiting German colonial officials. Also, the rolling hills combining with the serene view overlooking the Volta Lake at various locations in the District provide great potential for eco-tourism.

1.5.2 Economy

Agriculture is the dominant economic activity in the District and major agricultural activities are crop production, animal rearing and fishing. The agricultural sector employs almost 50.0 percent of the labour force making it the largest employer in the District. Farming is carried out mainly by small holder farmers. The main crops cultivated are maize, cassava, yam and plantain. Some households rear animals like local poultry, sheep and goats at their backyard but potential exist for commercial poultry production as the District has agricultural station at Kpeve. River fishing is the main method of fishing in the District. However, aqua culture is gradually gaining grounds as fish farming is being done in the communities along the Volta Lake.

Industrial sector employs about 21.1 percent of the economically active population in the District. Activities in this sector include processing of fish and gari, palm oil extraction, boat building and artifacts.

The service sector employs about 37.0 percent of the working population in the District with 15.8 percent of the sector in wholesale and retail activities which might be due to the commercial potential in the District. The District has two vibrant markets (Kpeve and Dzemeni) with a minor one at Peki which attract people from far and near to trade during market days.

1.6 Census methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

It is internationally recognized that an essential element in census planning is the pre-testing of the questionnaire and related instructions. The objective of the pre-test is to test the

questionnaire, the definition of its concepts and the instructions for filling out the questionnaire.

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

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

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

Out-door sleepers (floating population) were also enumerated on the Census Night.

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

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

In 1988, Ghana changed from the local authority system of administration to the district assembly system. In that year, the then existing 140 local authorities were demarcated into 110 districts. In 2004, 28 new districts were created; this increased the number of districts in the country to 138. In 2008, 32 additional districts were created bringing the total number of districts to 170. The 2010 Population and Housing Census was conducted in these 170 administrative districts (these are made-up of 164 districts/municipals and 6 metropolitan

areas). In 2012, 46 new districts were created to bring the total number of districts to 216. There was urgent need for data for the 46 newly created districts for planning and decision-making. To meet this demand, the 2010 Census data was re-programmed into 216 districts after carrying out additional fieldwork and consultations with stakeholders in the districts affected by the creation of the new districts.

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

- a. Educational Institutions
- b. Children's and Old People's Homes
- c. Hospitals and Healing Centres
- d. Hotels
- e. Prisons
- f. Service Barracks
- g. Soldiers on field exercise

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

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

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

Population size, composition and age-sex structure are important determinants of a potential labour force and the provision of basic social services such as schools, health centres, housing, etc needed to raise the standards of living of the people. This chapter therefore presents information on the population size and distribution, age-sex structure, migration, fertility and mortality pertaining to the South Dayi District.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the total population of the District is 46,661 with males constituting 47.4 percent whilst females form the remaining 52.6 percent. The population of the District constitutes 2.2 percent of the population of the Volta Region. The District is predominantly rural as 61.2 percent of its population resides there compared to urban areas inhabited by 38.8 percent. The urban settlements in the District include Kpeve, Peki and Dzemeni.

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

Age and sex are the most basic characteristics of a population. Age-sex structure indicates the number of males and females grouped in five-year age cohort. Table 2.1 reveals that male population is slightly higher than that of the female from age 0-4 years through to 15-19 years and then reverses in favour of females from age 20-24 years onwards. The proportion of population aged 0-14 years constitute 39.0 percent while population aged 15-64 years is 53.6 percent and that of those aged 65 years and older is 7.4 percent (see Table 2.1).

The relatively high youthful population (15-39 years) of 36.2 percent in the District has an in-built momentum for rapid population growth. This has profound implications for development and quality of life for the people.

2.3.1 Dependency ratio

Dependency ratio is the number of people (child and old age) who depend on every 100 working age population (15-64 years). There is a relatively high dependency ratio of 86.5 in the District compared to the regional average of 81.3. It was also observed that rural communities in the District recorded majority (61.2%) of the population across all age groups. Rural localities have higher dependency ratio (87.4%) than their urban counterparts (85.1). Male dependency ratio is slightly higher (89.6) compared to female (83.7).

2.3.2 Sex ratio

The sex ratio of a population measures the number of males per 100 females. The general expectation is that, there should be more males than females at birth. This means with advancing age sex ratios are expected to decline from one age group to another. This expectation is depicted in Table 2.1 as sex ratios are observed to decline from age group 0-4 to 10-14 but fluctuates through the other age groups. The decrease may be influenced by

migration patterns of the population and the differences in death rates among the sexes. Overall however, the District has a sex ratio of 90.2 males to 100 females.

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

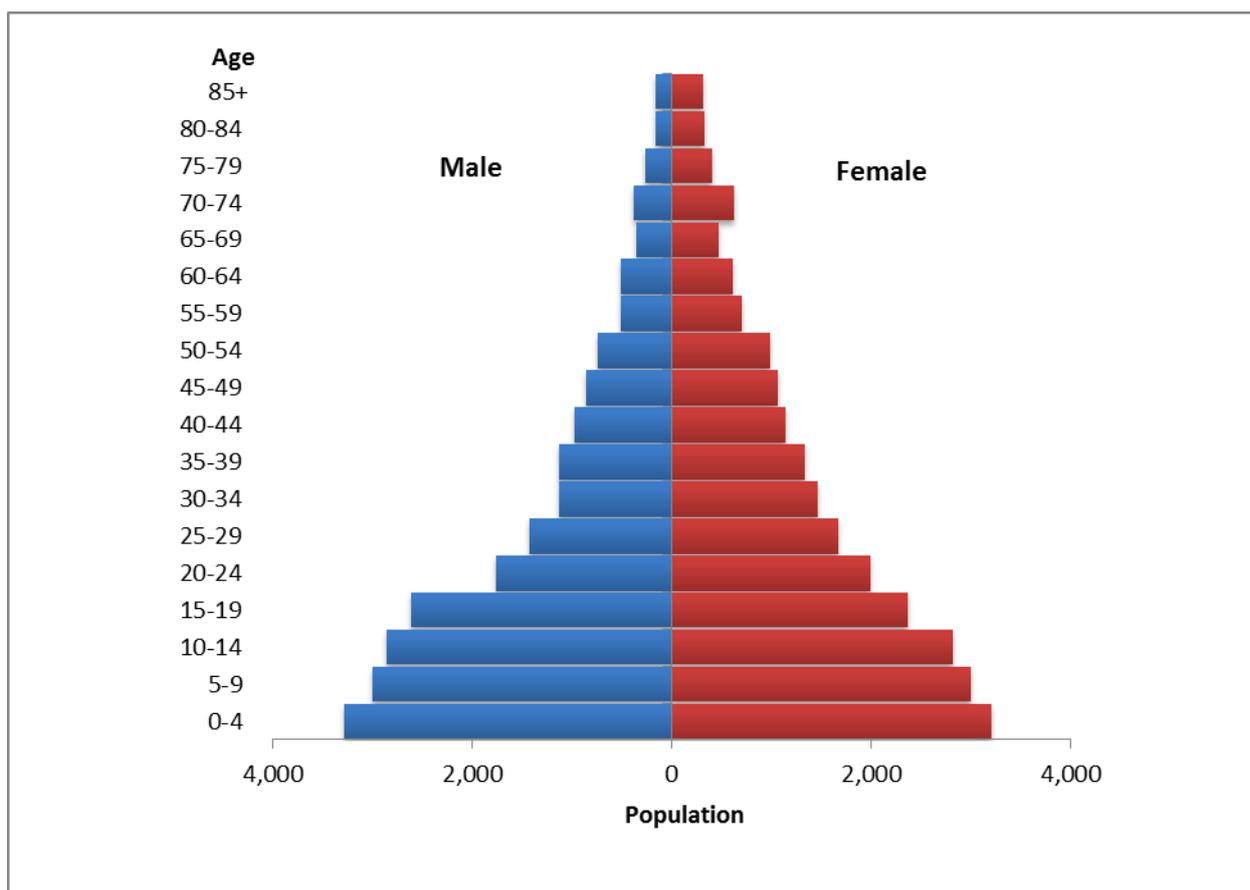
Age Group	Both Sexes	Sex		Sex ratio	Type of locality	
		Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	46,661	22,132	24,529	90.2	18,122	28,539
0 – 4	6,494	3,282	3,212	102.2	2,441	4,053
5 – 9	5,997	3,000	2,997	100.1	2,315	3,682
10 – 14	5,687	2,860	2,827	101.2	2,283	3,404
15 – 19	4,989	2,620	2,369	110.6	2,029	2,960
20 – 24	3,755	1,758	1,997	88	1,485	2,270
25 – 29	3,110	1,433	1,677	85.5	1,212	1,898
30 – 34	2,605	1,135	1,470	77.2	1,020	1,585
35 – 39	2,464	1,134	1,330	85.3	970	1,494
40 – 44	2,115	969	1,146	84.6	849	1,266
45 – 49	1,914	855	1,059	80.7	706	1,208
50 – 54	1,730	745	985	75.6	639	1,091
55 – 59	1,212	509	703	72.4	460	752
60 – 64	1,128	513	615	83.4	420	708
65 – 69	817	350	467	74.9	316	501
70 – 74	1,005	383	622	61.6	343	662
75 – 79	670	262	408	64.2	228	442
80 – 84	489	165	324	50.9	183	306
85+	272	92	180	51.1	131	141
All Ages	46,661	22,132	24,529	90.2	18,122	28,539
0-14	18,178	9,142	9,036	101.2	7,039	11,139
15-64	25,022	11,671	13,351	87.4	9,790	15,232
65+	3,461	1,319	2,142	61.6	1,293	2,168
Age-dependency ratio	86.5	89.6	83.7		85.1	87.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.3 Population pyramid

Figure 2.1 depicts the age-sex structure of the population of the South Dayi District. The age structure of the population in the District consists of a broad base made up of a large number of children and relatively small number of aged persons at the top. With increasing age, the age-sex structure looks slightly thinner for males than females, indicating that the proportion of males reduces than that of females as the age increases. As depicted in Figure 2.1, there is high proportion of the population aged 0 - 4 years (13.9%) and 5-9 years (12.8%) which indicates that the population in the District has a potential to grow for a considerable number of years. Also, the broad base nature of the population clearly indicates that, there is a heavy concentration of the population in the younger ages (below 15 years). This structure of population means a high dependency ratio which usually poses challenge to savings and living standards. However, it shows that the District has potential labour force required to undertake economic activities for accelerated socio-economic development.

Figure 2.1: Population Pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility for the purposes of this report means the total number of live births that females 15 years and older ever had during their lifetime. Measures of fertility are important in determining the size and structure of the population and therefore, critical for the management of the population for social and economic development. The commonly used measures of fertility are the Total Fertility Rate (which means the number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she were to experience the currently observed age-specific fertility rates) and its component, Age-specific Fertility Rate (which also means the number of children a woman within a specific age group would have for the main purpose of knowing differences in fertility behaviour in each age group). The Crude Birth Rate indicates the number of live births per 1,000 population in a given year.

Table 2.2 indicates a total Fertility Rate of 3.3 children per woman aged 15 - 49 years which is slightly lower than the regional average (3.4 children per woman). This implies that a woman living in the District would have an average of 3.3 children by the end of her reproductive period if the Age-specific Fertility Rates were observed. Crude Birth rate for the District stands at 23.1 children per 1000 population, which is also lower than the regional figure (24.6 children per 1000 population).

Table 2.2: District distribution of total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,118,252	517,313	51,292	3.4	99.2	24.2
South Tongu	87,950	21,325	2,209	3.6	103.6	25.1
Keta Municipal	147,618	36,102	3,204	3.1	88.7	21.7
Ketu South	160,756	41,944	3,887	3.1	92.7	24.2
Ketu North	99,913	24,604	2,439	3.4	99.1	24.4
Akatsi	95,426	24,128	2,492	3.6	103.3	26.1
Central Tongu	59,411	14,512	1,377	3.3	94.9	23.2
Adaklu	36,391	9,351	666	2.5	71.2	18.3
Ho Municipal	177,281	49,729	3,702	2.6	74.4	20.9
South Dayi	46,661	11,048	1,052	3.3	95.2	22.5
Kpando Municipal	53,736	13,506	1,177	3	87.1	21.9
Hohoe Municipal	167,016	42,220	4,052	3.3	96	24.3
Biakoye	65,901	15,067	1,484	3.4	98.5	22.5
Jasikan	59,181	13,924	1,455	3.5	104.5	24.6
Kadjebi	59,303	13,652	1,430	3.6	104.7	24.1
Krachi East	116,804	26,146	3,319	4.3	126.9	28.4
Krachi West	49,417	11,225	1,245	3.7	110.9	25.2
Nkwanta South	117,878	27,226	3,304	4	121.4	28
Nkwanta North	64,553	14,758	2,043	4.6	138.4	31.6
North Tongu	89,777	22,874	1,931	2.9	84.4	21.5
Akatsi North	33,035	7,797	723	3.3	92.7	21.9
Agortime Ziope	28,013	6,843	747	3.8	109.2	26.7
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: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Children Surviving

Table 2.3 presents information on the number of children ever born to female population 12 years and older and children surviving. From Table 2.4, the District has 17,137 females with children ever born being 48,086 indicating that there are three children to every female (12 years and older). The number of children ever born increases progressively from 11 children (for women aged 12-14 years) to 4,947 children (for women aged 50-54 years) and starts to decline for women aged 55 years and older. In addition, average number of children ever born to women aged 65 years and above is 32.8 percent which is the highest whereas children ever born to women aged 12-14 years constitute the least proportion.

In another vein, women aged 25-29 years have 94.2 percent of their children surviving while those aged 12-14 years have the least percentage of 72.7 of their children surviving. Women aged 12-14 years have 75.0 percent (the highest) of their surviving children to be females whilst women aged 50-54 years have 50.8 percent (lowest) of their surviving children to be females.

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

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	17,137	48,086	24,083	24,003	41,538	20,584	20,954
12-14	1,644	11	5	6	8	2	6
15 - 19	2,369	345	177	168	302	152	150
20 - 24	1,997	1,689	821	868	1,550	727	823
25 - 29	1,677	3,110	1,534	1,576	2,931	1,423	1,508
30 - 34	1,470	4,158	2,125	2,033	3,875	1,974	1,901
35 - 39	1,330	4,671	2,357	2,314	4,338	2,186	2,152
40 - 44	1,146	4,782	2,419	2,363	4,345	2,168	2,177
45 - 49	1,059	4,931	2,487	2,444	4,391	2,206	2,185
50 - 54	985	4,947	2,528	2,419	4,366	2,217	2,149
55 - 59	703	3,651	1,797	1,854	3,099	1,506	1,593
60+	2,757	15,791	7,833	7,958	12,333	6,023	6,310

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

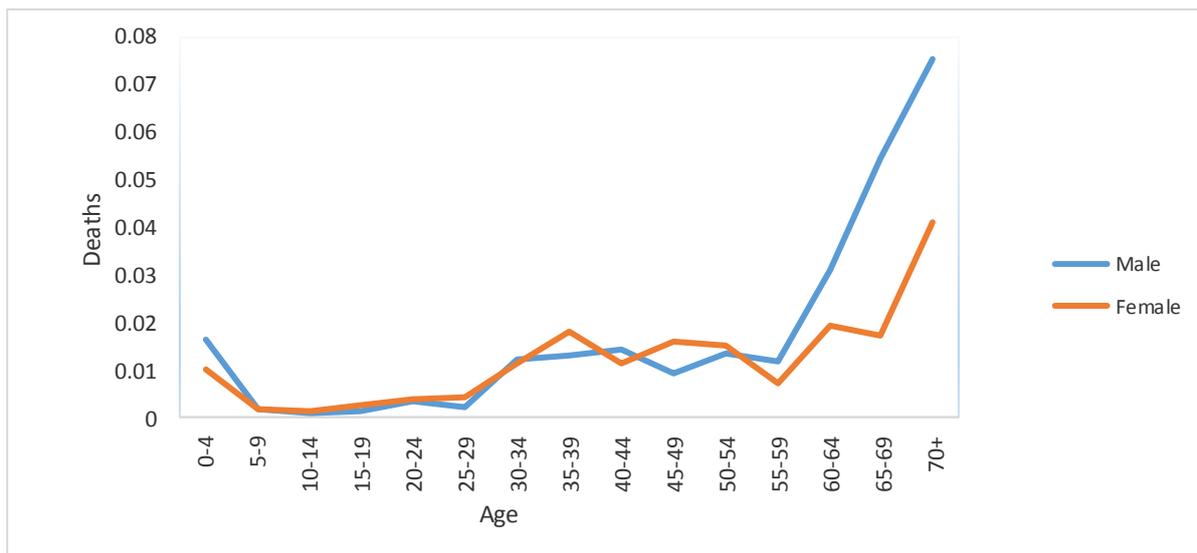
2.5 Mortality

Mortality provides an indication of the health status of the population and provides a measure for assessing the living condition of the people. According to 2010 PHC, mortality relates to deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the census night.

2.5.1 Age-specific death rate (ASDR)

Age-specific death rate is the total number of deaths to residents of a specified age group in a specified geographic area. It is normally calculated to compare mortality occurring at different age groups in a population. The reported age specific death rate (ASDR) for the both sexes is very low for age groups 5-9 to 20-25. This fluctuates further at age groups 30-34 and 50-54. From age 55-59 upwards, reported age specific death rates for males is higher compared to females implying a higher life expectancy for females from that age (Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2: Age-specific death rate (ASDR), 2010



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.5.2 Crude death rate

Crude death rate is the total number of deaths per 1000 population in a given year. Prior to the 12 months preceding the census, the District recorded 495 households' deaths whereas the computed crude death rate also stands at 10.6 deaths per 1,000 population (Table 2.4).

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All District	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	95,426	1,013	10.6
Central Tongu	59,411	590	9.9
Adaklu	36,391	165	4.5
Ho Municipal	177,281	1,468	8.3
South Dayi	46,661	495	10.6
Kpando Municipal	53,736	478	8.9
Hohoe Municipal	167,016	1,458	8.7
Biakoye	65,901	414	6.3
Jasikan	59,181	568	9.6
Kadjebi	59,303	521	8.8
Krachi East	116,804	717	6.1
Krachi West	49,417	174	3.5
Nkwanta South	117,878	568	4.8
Nkwanta North	64,553	383	5.9
North Tongu	89,777	742	8.3
Akatsi North	33,035	404	14.4
Agotime Ziope	28,013	165	4.5
Ho West	94,600	1,181	12.5
Afadzato South	95,030	927	9.8
North Dayi	39,913	512	12.8
Krachi Nchumuru	72,688	456	6.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.6 Migration

Migration refers to change in usual place of residence from one administrative district to another for not less than six months. The importance of measuring migration lies in its impact on population size, structure and distribution in a district. Table 2.5 describes birthplace by duration of residence of migrants in the South Dayi District. Migrants constitute 32.0 percent of the population in the District. A total of 69.0 percent of the migrants in the District were born elsewhere in the Region, followed by 27.7 percent born in another region in Ghana while the remaining 3.3 percent were born outside Ghana.

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

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	14,941	15.7	30.9	18	17.9	17.5
Born elsewhere in the region	10,307	15.1	29.6	19	18.2	18.6
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	233	22.7	25.8	13	20.2	18.5
Central	196	10.2	31.6	16	21.9	19.9
Greater Accra	1,268	19	34.2	16	17.2	13.5
Eastern	1,569	14.7	33.7	18	18	15.6
Ashanti	349	23.5	37.8	12	10.3	16.9
Brong Ahafo	189	16.9	34.9	22	13.2	13.2
Northern	293	13.7	41.3	15	18.4	11.3
Upper East	23	8.7	39.1	17	8.7	26.1
Upper west	25	20	20	20	32	8
Outside Ghana	489	17.6	30.7	19	16.4	16

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The majority of migrants born elsewhere in the Region (29.6 percent) have stayed 1-4 years while the least percentage of 15.1 have spent less than a year. On the other hand, 30.7 percent of the migrants born outside Ghana have stayed 1-4 years relative to 16.0 percent who have spent 20 years and above. In totality, 30.9 percent of the migrants in the District have spent 1-4 years while 15.7 percent have stayed for less than a year. It emerged from the analysis of the duration of stay that more than one-half (53.4%) of the migrants in the District have spent not less than five years in the District. This suggests that migration is a permanent phenomenon for the majority of migrants in the District (Table 2.5).

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

Living arrangement of households largely depends on socio-cultural factors like marriage and the types of family systems existing in a society. The household structure, composition, and size differ among the various ethnic groups based on the prevailing kinship and inheritance systems.

This chapter focuses more on analysis of data on household structure, size and composition as well as the distribution of the population by marital status, religion and nationality. It also covers education and literacy levels of the population.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship

3.2.1 Household size

The District has a household population of 45,849, constituting 98.2 percent of the total District population. There existed 10,761 households in the District at the time of the census. The average household size of the District is 4.3, whereas the 1.2 persons per household is the average household size. The rural areas recorded an average household size of 4.2 compared to 4.3 for urban areas (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Households size by type of locality

Categories	Region	District		
		Total	Urban	Rural
Total household population	2,086,567	45,849	17,716	28,133
Number of households	495,600	10,761	4,170	6,591
Average households per house	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
Average household size	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household Composition

Household generally consists of a head, with or without spouse, children, in-laws, parents, grandchildren, and other relatives or non-relative(s). The head of a household is usually the person who has economic and social responsibility for the household. Table 3.2 shows that there are 10,761 households in the District. Children (son/daughter) forms the highest proportion (38.4%) in the household composition in the District, followed by heads (23.1%), with the least proportion (0.4%) formed by foster children.

Table 3.2: Household composition by sex

Relationship to Head	Number	Percent		
		Both sexes	Male	Female
Head	10,761	23.1	27.2	19.3
Spouse (Wife/Husband)	4,113	8.8	2.2	14.8
Child (Son/Daughter)	17,926	38.4	41.3	35.9
Parent/Parent-in-law	528	1.1	0.4	1.8
Son/Daughter-in-Law	362	0.8	0.3	1.2
Grandchild	5,062	10.8	11.4	10.3
Brother/Sister	2,030	4.4	4.6	4.1
Step Child	392	0.8	0.9	0.8
Foster Child	202	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other relative	3,786	8.1	7.9	8.3
Non-relative	687	1.5	1.6	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.2 further shows that 27.2 percent of males in households are heads whilst 19.3 percent of females in households are heads. This is an indication that males continue to assume headship roles in most households even though the difference is not very significant. Again, 41.3 percent of males in households are children whilst 35.9 percent of females in households are children.

3.2.3 Household Structure

As presented in Table 3.3, extended family (heads, spouse, children, and head's relatives) constitutes the highest proportion (22.1%) of household structure. This pattern of household structure supports the view that the traditional household structure remains pervasive in the District. This is followed by nuclear family (head, spouse and children) constituting 21.8 percent of the household structure.

Table 3.3: Household structure by sex

Household structure	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	45,849	21,747	24,102	100.0	100.0	100.0
Head only	1,871	1,124	747	4.1	5.2	3.1
Head and a spouse only	588	295	293	1.3	1.4	1.2
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	9,983	5,174	4,809	21.8	23.8	20
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	10,153	5,040	5,113	22.1	23.2	21.2
Extended + non relatives	733	375	358	1.6	1.7	1.5
Head spouse(s) and other composition	1,800	894	906	3.9	4.1	3.8
Single parent Nuclear	5,652	2,428	3,224	12.3	11.2	13.4
Single parent Extended	9,225	3,790	5,435	20.1	17.4	22.6
Single parent Extended + non relative	735	282	453	1.6	1.3	1.9
Head and other composition but no spouse	5,109	2,345	2,764	11.1	10.8	11.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

This is an indication that, there is a gradual transition of household structure from the extended to nuclear. This is evidenced by the slim percentage difference between the two types of household structure in the District. Therefore, there is a likelihood of nuclear family overtaking the extended family in subsequent years.

Furthermore, nuclear (head, spouse and children) households have the highest percentage of males (23.8%) whilst single parent extended including non-relative households have the least percentage of males (1.3%). Single parent extended households have the highest percentage of females (22.6%) whilst head and a spouse only have the least percentage of females (1.2%). This demonstrates the strong conviction among the people about family (Table 3.3).

3.3 Marital Status

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

3.3.1 Marital Status by Age

Table 3.4 shows the marital status of persons (12 years and older) by age group. For persons never married, the age cohort 15-19 years forms the highest percentage (37.3) whilst those in the age cohort 55-59 years have the least proportion (0.2%). For persons married in the District, the age cohort 30-34 years and 35-39 years have the highest proportion with 13.1 percent each whilst the age cohort 12-14 years account for the least percentage (1.2). For persons divorced and widowed, age cohort 65 years and older recorded the highest with a percentage of 25.1 and 61.2 respectively.

Table 3.4 shows that the proportion of males (15-19 years) that have never married is higher than their female counterparts. It is likely that, majority of the population within the age cohort are in school. Again, the proportion of females (65 years and older) that are widowed is 61.8 percent which is higher compared to their male counterparts (57.9%). This might be due to husbands being more often than not much older than their spouses at marriage and, therefore, are more likely to die earlier. In addition, because of the practice of polygamy, the death of one man leaves more than one widow. This also testifies the fact that females may have longer life expectancy at birth than their male counterparts. These could explain the relatively higher proportion of widows than widowers.

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

Age-group/Sex	Marital status							
	Total		Never married Percent	Consensual union/Living together Percent	Married Percent	Separated Percent	Divorced Percent	Widowed Percent
	Number	Percent						
Total								
Total	31,779	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
12-14	3,296	10.4	26.0	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,989	15.7	37.3	6.8	2.9	2.2	0.9	0.4
20 - 24	3,755	11.8	18.8	19.5	8.4	7.2	2.7	0.6
25 - 29	3,110	9.8	8.2	22.2	12.4	9.4	4.6	0.6
30 - 34	2,605	8.2	3.3	14.2	13.1	9.9	6.5	1.7
35 - 39	2,464	7.8	2.2	11.2	13.1	9.5	7.8	2.3
40 - 44	2,115	6.7	1.1	8.1	11.1	11.8	10.3	3.6
45 - 49	1,914	6.0	0.8	5.9	9.6	12.6	12.6	4.8
50 - 54	1,730	5.4	0.7	3.4	8.3	9.6	11.8	7.8
55 - 59	1,212	3.8	0.2	2.5	5.5	7.7	9.7	7.2
60 - 64	1,128	3.6	0.4	1.3	4.7	6.5	8.2	9.8
65+	3,461	10.9	1.0	3.4	9.8	13.7	25.1	61.2
Male								
Total	14,642	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
12-14	1,652	11.3	22.9	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	2,620	17.9	36.0	2.2	2.1	1.7	0.5	1.5
20 - 24	1,758	12.0	20.3	13.7	4.6	4.1	1.1	0.6
25 - 29	1,433	9.8	9.8	23.5	9.8	8.6	4.2	0.6
30 - 34	1,135	7.8	3.9	16.1	11.9	9.4	4.2	1.8
35 - 39	1,134	7.7	2.6	13.0	13.3	8.6	8.0	3.3
40 - 44	969	6.6	1.2	10.0	12.0	11.6	9.6	4.5
45 - 49	855	5.8	0.9	7.1	10.0	14.4	15.6	6.2
50 - 54	745	5.1	0.8	4.9	9.1	9.4	9.8	7.1
55 - 59	509	3.5	0.2	2.7	6.4	7.2	8.7	5.3
60 - 64	513	3.5	0.4	1.5	6.1	7.5	7.4	11.3
65+	1,319	9.0	0.9	4.9	13.5	17.7	30.8	57.9
Female								
Total	17,137	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
14-Dec	1,644	9.6	30.1	1.9	1.1	0	0	0
15 - 19	2,369	13.8	39	9.8	3.5	2.5	1	0.3
20 - 24	1,997	11.7	16.9	23.3	11.4	8.7	3.4	0.6
25 - 29	1,677	9.8	6	21.4	14.4	9.8	4.7	0.6
30 - 34	1,470	8.6	2.5	12.9	14.2	10.1	7.5	1.7
35 - 39	1,330	7.8	1.6	10.1	13	10	7.6	2.1
40 - 44	1,146	6.7	1.1	6.9	10.4	11.9	10.6	3.4
45 - 49	1,059	6.2	0.7	5.2	9.2	11.7	11.2	4.6
50 - 54	985	5.8	0.6	2.5	7.7	9.7	12.7	7.9
55 - 59	703	4.1	0.2	2.4	4.8	7.9	10.2	7.5
60 - 64	615	3.6	0.4	1.3	3.5	6	8.6	9.6
65+	2,142	12.5	1	2.5	6.9	11.7	22.5	61.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital Status by Level of Education

Education is one of the major factors that delays marriage for both men and women. This is probably due to the demanding roles in marriage, therefore making people hold on onto marriage till they have completed their education. Table 3.5 presents the marital status of persons (12 years and older) by the level of education.

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

Marital status/Sex	Level of education								
	All levels		No Education	Primary	Basic	Secondary	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post middle /sec. cert./ diploma	Tertiary
	Number	Percent							
Total									
Total	31,779	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Never married	12,005	37.80	13.30	57.10	35.90	57.90	25.10	28.10	21.40
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,045	3.30	2.00	2.90	4.10	3.10	3.50	2.90	2.00
Married	13,854	43.60	54.00	29.50	45.60	33.60	56.80	56.70	72.30
Separated	1,095	3.50	4.50	2.50	3.80	1.90	5.20	2.70	2.30
Divorced	1,419	4.50	6.40	2.60	5.30	1.90	4.50	4.40	1.50
Widowed	2,361	7.40	19.90	5.40	5.30	1.60	4.90	5.30	0.50
Male									
Total	14,642	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Never married	6,855	46.80	26.40	69.80	43.40	59.60	25.60	28.10	19.30
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	409	2.80	1.60	2.40	3.40	2.60	3.80	1.90	2.30
Married	6,231	42.60	58.00	23.20	44.20	33.80	62.80	62.30	75.80
Separated	362	2.50	3.60	1.80	2.90	1.10	3.30	2.10	1.30
Divorced	448	3.10	4.80	1.30	3.90	1.70	2.60	2.90	1.00
Widowed	337	2.30	5.60	1.40	2.30	1.10	1.90	2.70	0.30
Female									
Total	17,137	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Never married	5,150	30.10	7.70	46.90	29.00	55.80	24.50	28.20	28.10
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	636	3.70	2.20	3.20	4.80	3.70	3.20	4.50	1.00
Married	7,623	44.50	52.30	34.60	46.80	33.40	48.70	46.90	61.50
Separated	733	4.30	4.90	3.10	4.70	2.80	7.60	3.70	5.20
Divorced	971	5.70	7.00	3.60	6.50	2.20	7.00	6.90	3.10
Widowed	2,024	11.80	26.00	8.50	8.20	2.20	8.90	9.80	1.00

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.5 shows that married persons with no education has the highest proportions (54.0%) with the least proportion being persons into informal/consensual union/living together (2.0%). It emerged from analysis of the data in Table 3.4 that persons with basic level of education who are married forms the highest proportion (45.6%) with the least being those who are separated (3.8%). Again, the percentage of persons with secondary level of education who has never married is the highest (57.9%) and those widowed (persons with secondary level of education) formed the least (1.6%).

Among persons with tertiary level of education, those who are married constitute the highest percentage (72.3%) with widowed being the least (0.5%). Generally, people that have completed tertiary level of education are seen as matured and ready for marriage.

The proportion of married males with no education is 58.0 percent whilst that of married females is 52.3 percent. Again, the proportion of married males with tertiary level of education is 75.8 percent which is higher compared to married females (61.5%) (Table 3.5).

3.3.3 Marital Status and Economic Activity

Table 3.6 describes marital status of persons 12 years and older by type of economic activity. A total of 80.7 percent of the married are employed while the least percentage (26.7 %) of the never married are employed. Further observation shows that of those never married, 70.4 percent are economically not active whilst 5.6 percent of those in Informal/Consensual union/Living together are unemployed.

In addition, widowed persons constitute the least proportion (1.0%) of the unemployed population whereas those married also form the least proportion (16.8 %) of the economically not active population.

In terms of sex differentials, the proportion of males who are in Informal/Consensual union/Living together constitutes the highest proportion (87.0%) of the employed population whilst that of their female counterparts is 61.4 percent. Again, a higher proportion of the never married males (70.4%) and females (75.1%) are economically not active.

Table 3.6: Marital status of persons 12 years and by sex and economic activity status

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	31,779	100.0	18,158	57.1	837	2.60	12,784	40.2
Never married	12,005	100.0	3,200	26.7	355	3.00	8,450	70.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,045	100.0	783	74.9	59	5.60	203	19.4
Married	13,854	100.0	11,187	80.7	341	2.50	2,326	16.8
Separated	1,095	100.0	843	77.0	35	3.20	217	19.8
Divorced	1,419	100.0	1,041	73.4	23	1.60	355	25.0
Widowed	2,361	100.0	1,104	46.8	24	1.00	1,233	52.2
Male								
Total	14,642	100.0	8,406	57.4	353	2.40	5,883	40.2
Never married	6,855	100.0	2,050	29.9	223	3.30	4,582	66.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	409	100.0	356	87.0	14	3.40	39	9.5
Married	6,231	100.0	5,200	83.5	103	1.70	928	14.9
Separated	362	100.0	293	80.9	8	2.20	61	16.9
Divorced	448	100.0	334	74.6	2	0.40	112	25.0
Widowed	337	100.0	173	51.3	3	0.90	161	47.8
Female								
Total	17,137	100.0	9,752	56.9	484	2.80	6,901	40.3
Never married	5,150	100.0	1,150	22.3	132	2.60	3,868	75.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	636	100.0	427	67.1	45	7.10	164	25.8
Married	7,623	100.0	5,987	78.5	238	3.10	1,398	18.3
Separated	733	100.0	550	75.0	27	3.70	156	21.3
Divorced	971	100.0	707	72.8	21	2.20	243	25.0
Widowed	2,024	100.0	931	46.0	21	1.00	1,072	53.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Nationality refers to a country to which a person belongs or has citizenship. Table 3.7 reveals that Ghanaians by birth constitute majority of the population in the District, followed by Ghanaians with dual nationality and naturalization. On the other hand, non-Ghanaians (other ECOWAS nationals, Africans other than those from ECOWAS and Others) residing in the District form less than one percent. Nationals from ECOWAS Member States form majority of the non-Ghanaian population (84.5%).

Table 3.7 further reveals that there is no significant variation among male and female Ghanaians in terms of the mode of acquisition of citizenship. In terms of gender, males dominated the non-Ghanaian population forming 53.4 percent. This suggests that, more males than females undertake cross-border migration, particularly among the West African nationals.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Number			Percent		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	46,661	22,132	24,529	100	100.0	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	41,925	19,900	22,025	89.9	89.9	89.8
Dual Nationality	3,356	1,564	1,792	7.2	7.1	7.3
Ghana by Naturalization	1,071	503	568	2.3	2.3	2.3
ECOWAS	261	138	123	0.6	0.6	0.5
African, other than ECOWAS	43	24	19	0.1	0.1	0.1
Others	5	3	2	0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religion

Religion refers to religious affiliation of individual as reported by the respondent irrespective of whether the individual actually practiced the said faith or not. Table 3.8 shows that Christians (Catholic, Protestants, Pentecostal/Charismatic and other Christians) form the majority (88.2%) of the population in the District and this is higher than the regional average (72.8%). Persons without any religion constitute 4.0 percent of the population, followed by traditionalists with 3.8 percent and that of Ahmadi/Islam is 3.3 percent. The population belonging to the other religions is less than one percent (0.6%) and 4.0 percent has no religion.

Furthermore, the Table reveals that there are more females (89.6%) than males (86.9%) among those who identified themselves as Christians. On the other hand, there is a higher percentage of males (3.5%) than females (3.1%) among those who profess to be in the Islamic religion.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	46,661	22,132	24,529	100.0	100.0	100.0
No religion	1,865	1,117	748	4.0	5.0	3.0
Catholic	3,318	1,610	1,708	7.1	7.3	7.0
Protestants	17,261	8,112	9,149	37.0	36.7	37.3
Pentecostal/Charismatic	15,980	7,267	8,713	34.2	32.8	35.5
Other Christian	4,638	2,229	2,409	9.9	10.1	9.8
Islam	1,380	699	681	3.0	3.2	2.8
Ahmadi	148	63	85	0.3	0.3	0.3
Traditionalist	1,768	895	873	3.8	4.0	3.6
Other	303	140	163	0.6	0.6	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Literacy is defined as ability to read and write in any language with understanding. It is therefore important for the development of the individual and the society as a whole. It enables people access to information which improves their understanding of issues concerning their lives and society at large; and enhances their capacity to make informed decisions.

Table 3.9 shows that, 83.0 percent of population of the District (11 years and older) are literate. Out of the literate population, 70.5 percent are literate in both English and a Ghanaian language while less than one percent (0.2%) is literate in both English and French. Males constituted 49.6 percent of the literate population whereas that of females stands at 50.4 percent. Majority of both males (75.2%) and females (65.9%) are literate in both English and a Ghanaian language. However, just a small proportion of literate males and females are literate in both English and French.

A total of 5,570 of the 33,770 persons aged 11 years and older representing 16.5 percent is not literate. A higher proportion of females (70.0%) are not literate compared with that of males (30.0%). Females aged 65 years and older accounted for 77.8 percent of the non-literate population in that cohort (11 years and older). The age cohort 65 years and older has the highest percentage of the non-literate population (28.1%) and this might be attributed to the fact that formal way of education was not intensive in the past. In terms of literacy, the age cohort 15-19 years forms the highest percentage (17.4%) in the District.

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

Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	5,570	27,207	100.0	11.4	17.2	70.5	0.2	0.7
11-14	153	4,141	100.0	20.6	15.2	63.6	0.2	0.4
15-19	268	4,721	100.0	13.6	10.1	75.7	0.1	0.5
20-24	407	3,348	100.0	12.5	11.6	75.0	0.2	0.7
25-29	441	2,669	100.0	11.7	15.2	72.2	0.1	0.7
30-34	479	2,126	100.0	9.5	19.9	69.4	0.3	0.8
35-39	474	1,990	100.0	9.5	23.0	66.3	0.5	0.8
40-44	423	1,692	100.0	7.3	21.7	69.9	0.3	0.8
45-49	419	1,495	100.0	8.0	21.5	68.6	0.4	1.5
50-54	409	1,321	100.0	5.7	21.7	71.6	0.3	0.7
55-59	261	951	100.0	5.7	20.4	72.8	-	1.2
60-64	272	856	100.0	5.4	20.6	73.2	0.2	0.6
65+	1,564	1,897	100.0	3.5	28.8	67.1	0.2	0.5
Male								
Total	1,671	13,497	100.0	10.7	13.0	75.2	0.3	0.9
11-14	96	2,082	100.0	20.1	14.3	65.1	0.2	0.3
15-19	129	2,491	100.0	12.6	9.7	77.2	0.1	0.4
20-24	125	1,633	100.0	11.9	10.0	77.3	0.2	0.6
25-29	158	1,275	100.0	10.4	11.5	76.9	0.1	1.1
30-34	149	986	100.0	8.2	14.9	75.3	0.4	1.2
35-39	141	993	100.0	8.9	16.4	72.9	0.8	1.0
40-44	134	835	100.0	6.1	15.1	77.0	0.5	1.3
45-49	124	731	100.0	7.0	16.7	73.6	0.5	2.2
50-54	113	632	100.0	6.3	14.1	78.3	0.3	0.9
55-59	69	440	100.0	4.8	10.5	83.0	-	1.8
60-64	86	427	100.0	5.2	10.8	82.7	0.5	0.9
65+	347	972	100.0	2.9	17.1	79.0	0.2	0.8
Female								
Total	3,899	13,710	100.0	12.1	21.3	65.9	0.2	0.5
11-14	57	2,059	100.0	21.1	16.2	62.1	0.2	0.4
15-19	139	2,230	100.0	14.7	10.6	74.0	0.2	0.5
20-24	282	1,715	100.0	13.0	13.2	72.8	0.1	0.8
25-29	283	1,394	100.0	12.9	18.7	67.9	0.2	0.3
30-34	330	1,140	100.0	10.7	24.3	64.3	0.2	0.5
35-39	333	997	100.0	10.1	29.5	59.7	0.2	0.5
40-44	289	857	100.0	8.5	28.1	62.9	0.1	0.4
45-49	295	764	100.0	8.9	26.2	63.9	0.3	0.8
50-54	296	689	100.0	5.1	28.7	65.5	0.3	0.4
55-59	192	511	100.0	6.5	29.0	64.0	-	0.6
60-64	186	429	100.0	5.6	30.3	63.9	-	0.2
65+	1,217	925	100.0	4.1	41.1	54.6	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

This is evidence of intensified efforts at improving literacy among Ghanaians in recent past. These efforts include government policies and programmes such as Free and Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE), School Feeding Programme, Capitation Grant among others which are geared towards the improvement of enrolment rate and reduction of the school drop-out rate.

The relatively high proportion of females among the non-literate population in the District could be due to the neglect of the girl-child education in the past. For instance, further analysis of data in Table 3.8 shows that females in the age group 65 years and more have more non-literates than literates; and the non-literate females in this age cohort form 56.8 percent. The high level of illiteracy among females has far reaching consequences for demographic processes such as fertility behaviour, mortality prevalence as well as overall sustainable development (Table 3.9).

3.7 School Attendance

Information on school attendance provides an indication of formal schooling in society. In society where few people have attended formal education, there will be few people with requisite knowledge and skills needed for social and economic development. Table 3.9 presents information on population three years and older by level of education and school attendance.

From Table 3.10, the highest proportion (49.0%) of the population currently attending school are in primary whilst vocation/technical/commercial and post middle/secondary schools recorded the least percentage of less than one percent each. The proportion of the population which has primary school is 47.6 percent and 50.4 percent of males and females (who are currently attending school) respectively.

With regards to school attendance in the past, population that reached middle school formed 32.7 percent compared to just 3.0 percent for post-middle/secondary schools. The highest proportion of males (32.9%) has attended middle school but relatively small percentage (3.6%) reached post middle/secondary level. The trend is the same for females where an overwhelming majority (83.8%) had only basic education (primary, JHS/middle school) relative to 72.1 percent for their male counterparts. Beyond basic school level, there is comparatively higher percentage of males than females (wide gap). In school attainment in absolute terms, males out-number females at each level of education although females outnumber males in the District.

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	17,807	100.0	9,266	100.0	8,541	100.0	18,248	100.0	8,639	100.0	9,609	100.0
Nursery	1,167	6.6	597	6.4	570	6.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	2,879	16.2	1,446	15.6	1,433	16.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	8,719	49.0	4,413	47.6	4,306	50.4	3,539	19.4	1,341	15.5	2,198	22.9
JSS/JHS	3,326	18.7	1,818	19.6	1,508	17.7	4,858	26.6	2,135	24.7	2,723	28.3
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,973	32.7	2,838	32.9	3,135	32.6
SSS/SHS	1,312	7.4	752	8.1	560	6.6	1,236	6.8	630	7.3	606	6.3
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	582	3.2	371	4.3	211	2.2
Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	91	0.5	55	0.6	36	0.4	645	3.5	367	4.2	278	2.9
Post middle/secondary certificate	89	0.5	54	0.6	35	0.4	555	3.0	314	3.6	241	2.5
Tertiary	224	1.3	131	1.4	93	1.1	860	4.7	643	7.4	217	2.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

4.1 Introduction

The economic and social development of any country depends on the quality and quantity of its productive resources. As a result, the size and characteristics of the labour force and the activities they engage in to earn a living are vital for policy planning and interventions. This chapter analyses data on the economic activity status of the population, age and sex structure of the employed population, employment status and sector, and age-sex composition of the unemployed population.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

4.2.1 Activity Status and Sex

According to the 2010 PHC, activity status refers to the economic or non-economic activity of respondents during the seven days preceding the census night. Economically active population includes persons who were in paid employment or self-employed or contributing family workers; persons who did not work but had jobs to return to; and persons who were unemployed. On the other hand, the economically not active population includes those engaged in home duties, full time education, on pension/retirement, disabled, sick, too old or young and others.

Table 4.1 presents the population aged 15 years and older by economic activity and sex. As indicated in the Table, the economically active (labour force) and economically not active forms 61.0 percent of the population which is slightly lower than the regional figure of 61.6 percent. Also, 65.8 percent of the population is economically active (employed and unemployed population) whereas that of economically not active constitute 34.2 percent. No significant variation is observed between males and females who are employed. The Table further shows that 95.2 percent of the economically active population is employed (i.e. those who worked, those who did not work but had jobs to go back to and those who did voluntary work without pay).

Table 4.1: Economic activity status of population aged 15 years and older by sex

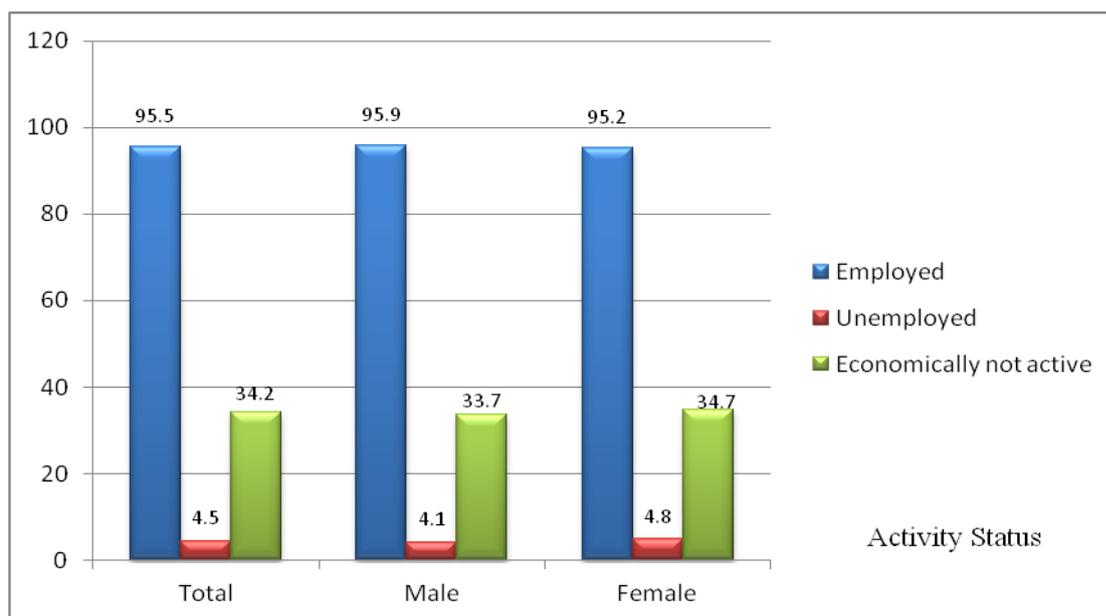
Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	28,483	100.0	12,990	100.0	15,493	100.0
Economically active	18,728	65.8	8,615	66.3	10,113	65.3
<i>Employed</i>	<i>17,894</i>	<i>95.5</i>	<i>8,264</i>	<i>95.9</i>	<i>9,630</i>	<i>95.2</i>
<i>Worked</i>	<i>16,613</i>	<i>92.8</i>	<i>7,663</i>	<i>92.7</i>	<i>8,950</i>	<i>92.9</i>
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	<i>1,240</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>581</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>659</i>	<i>6.8</i>
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>0.2</i>
<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>834</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>351</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>483</i>	<i>4.8</i>
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>34.2</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>31.3</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>36.2</i>
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	<i>549</i>	<i>65.8</i>	<i>241</i>	<i>68.7</i>	<i>308</i>	<i>63.8</i>
Economically not active	9,755	34.2	4,375	33.7	5,380	34.7
Did home duties (household chore)	1,696	17.4	418	9.6	1,278	23.8
Full time education	4,605	47.2	2,639	60.3	1,966	36.5
Pensioner/Retired	434	4.4	268	6.1	166	3.1
Disabled/Sick	668	6.8	264	6.0	404	7.5
Too old/young	1,697	17.4	469	10.7	1,228	22.8
Other	655	6.7	317	7.2	338	6.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Unemployed persons (those who worked before, seeking work and available for work, those who were seeking work for the first time and available for work) constitute 4.8 percent of the economically active population. It is observed that relatively higher proportion of unemployed persons (34.2%) were first time job seekers compared with 65.8 percent who had worked temporary. There was slight variation between unemployed males and females (Table 4.1). Figure 4.1 also shows that, almost one out of every two economically not active persons is pursuing studies compared to 17.4 percent who performed household chores.

Analysis of the data on activity status by sex also shows that there is comparatively a higher proportions of males (60.3%) in full time education than their female counterparts (36.5%). It also emerged that significantly higher proportion of economically not active females performed household chores than males. Females constitute three out of every four economically not active persons who undertook home duties in the District. Similarly, more females than males could not work due to their age. All these factors could contribute to high levels of poverty among women which ultimately undermines their capacity to contribute significantly to household welfare.

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



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.2 Economic Activity, Sex and Age

Table 4.2 depicts activity status of persons aged 15 years and older who have worked at least 7 days preceding the census night either for pay or profit or for family gain. A total of 62.8 percent of the Districts population 15 years and older is employed, 34.2 percent is economically not active and 2.9 percent is unemployed. Age groups 35–49 have the highest proportions of those employed ranging from 85.8 percent to 90.9 percent. Age group 20-24 recorded the highest (7.4%) proportion for the unemployed population. As expected, a greater proportion of those in age group 15-19 are economically not active. Among the male population, ages 35-59 years recorded the highest proportions of the employed. This observation is similar for females in the same age grouping who are employed. It is noteworthy that males expected to be on retirement or pension (65 years or more) are still in employment forming 51.5 percent. Equally, a greater proportion of female’s aged 65 years and more are economically not active (64.2%).

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
Total	28,483	100.0	17,894	62.8	834	2.9	9,755	34.2
15-19	4,989	100.0	870	17.4	119	2.4	4,000	80.2
20-24	3,755	100.0	1,850	49.3	276	7.4	1,629	43.4
25-29	3,110	100.0	2,360	75.9	188	6.0	562	18.1
30-34	2,605	100.0	2,235	85.8	73	2.8	297	11.4
35-39	2,464	100.0	2,195	89.1	46	1.9	223	9.1
40-44	2,115	100.0	1,905	90.1	44	2.1	166	7.8
45-49	1,914	100.0	1,739	90.9	19	1.0	156	8.2
50-54	1,730	100.0	1,492	86.2	15	0.9	223	12.9
55-59	1,212	100.0	1,038	85.6	16	1.3	158	13.0
60-64	1,128	100.0	776	68.8	23	2.0	329	29.2
65+	3,461	100.0	1,434	41.4	15	0.4	2,012	58.1
Male								
Total	12,990	100.0	8,264	63.6	351	2.7	4,375	33.7
15-19	2,620	100.0	429	16.4	51	1.9	2,140	81.7
20-24	1,758	100.0	813	46.2	117	6.7	828	47.1
25-29	1,433	100.0	1,122	78.3	79	5.5	232	16.2
30-34	1,135	100.0	987	87.0	36	3.2	112	9.9
35-39	1,134	100.0	1,042	91.9	20	1.8	72	6.3
40-44	969	100.0	894	92.3	12	1.2	63	6.5
45-49	855	100.0	785	91.8	8	0.9	62	7.3
50-54	745	100.0	677	90.9	6	0.8	62	8.3
55-59	509	100.0	471	92.5	9	1.8	29	5.7
60-64	513	100.0	365	71.2	10	1.9	138	26.9
65+	1,319	100.0	679	51.5	3	0.2	637	48.3
Female								
Total	15,493	100.0	9,630	62.2	483	3.1	5,380	34.7
15-19	2,369	100.0	441	18.6	68	2.9	1,860	78.5
20-24	1,997	100.0	1,037	51.9	159	8.0	801	40.1
25-29	1,677	100.0	1,238	73.8	109	6.5	330	19.7
30-34	1,470	100.0	1,248	84.9	37	2.5	185	12.6
35-39	1,330	100.0	1,153	86.7	26	2.0	151	11.4
40-44	1,146	100.0	1,011	88.2	32	2.8	103	9.0
45-49	1,059	100.0	954	90.1	11	1.0	94	8.9
50-54	985	100.0	815	82.7	9	0.9	161	16.3
55-59	703	100.0	567	80.7	7	1.0	129	18.3
60-64	615	100.0	411	66.8	13	2.1	191	31.1
65+	2,142	100.0	755	35.2	12	0.6	1,375	64.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work that one is engaged in during the seven days preceding the census night, and those who did not work but had job to return to, as well as those employed who had worked before (2010 PHC).

Table 4.3 shows the major occupation of the employed (population 15 years and older) in the South Dayi District. As indicated in the Table, 43.5 percent of the workers are engaged in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery which form the highest employed occupation hence,

making the District an agrarian economy. This is however, lower compared with the regional figure of 49.9 percent. This is followed by service and sales workers and those engaged in craft and related works. Together, the three sectors (agriculture, forestry and fishery; services and sales as well as craft and related works) account for 81.9 percent of the labour force. Variations were observed between male and female population engaged in agriculture and services/sales. Whereas over 30.0 percent of the female labour force is in services and sales, it is only 7.1 percent for their male counterparts. A relatively low proportion of females than males is employed as managers, professionals and technicians.

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	17,894	100.0	8,264	100.0	9,630	100.0
Managers	325	1.8	126	1.5	199	2.1
Professionals	1,128	6.3	690	8.3	438	4.5
Technicians and associate professionals	267	1.5	185	2.2	82	0.9
Clerical support workers	171	1.0	97	1.2	74	0.8
Service and sales workers	3,544	19.8	584	7.1	2,960	30.7
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	7,784	43.5	4,275	51.7	3,509	36.4
Craft and related trades workers	3,323	18.6	1,549	18.7	1,774	18.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	562	3.1	528	6.4	34	0.4
Elementary occupations	783	4.4	224	2.7	559	5.8
Other occupations	7	0.0	6	0.1	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Industry refers to the type of product produced or service rendered at the respondents' work place. Table 4.4 presents information on disaggregation of the employed population based on industry. The agriculture, forestry and fishing industry employs the highest percentage (43.4%) of the population which is lower compared to the regional figure of 50.0 percent, followed by wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles and manufacturing employing 15.8 percent of the population. It should be noted that real estate activity is not in existence in the District.

Table 4.4: Employed Population by Industry and Sex

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	17,894	100.0	8,264	100.0	9,630	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7,760	43.4	4,285	51.9	3,475	36.1
Mining and quarrying	57	0.3	29	0.4	28	0.3
Manufacturing	2,615	14.6	862	10.4	1,753	18.2
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	29	0.2	26	0.3	3	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	113	0.6	67	0.8	46	0.5
Construction	568	3.2	554	6.7	14	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,830	15.8	580	7.0	2,250	23.4
Transportation and storage	447	2.5	432	5.2	15	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	948	5.3	83	1.0	865	9.0
Information and communication	11	0.1	9	0.1	2	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	57	0.3	36	0.4	21	0.2
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	81	0.5	64	0.8	17	0.2
Administrative and support service activities	53	0.3	36	0.4	17	0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	209	1.2	156	1.9	53	0.6
Education	995	5.6	612	7.4	383	4.0
Human health and social work activities	248	1.4	91	1.1	157	1.6
Arts entertainment and recreation	65	0.4	56	0.7	9	0.1
Other service activities	748	4.2	265	3.2	483	5.0
Activities of households as employers	58	0.3	19	0.2	39	0.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	0.0	2	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 the person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. Data in Table 4.5 indicates that majority (74.1%) of the labour force are self-employed which is slightly higher than the regional figure of 72.5 percent. On the other hand, self-employed without employees is very low and does not provide good prospect for employment for the youth.

Table 4.5: Employed population by employment status and sex

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	17,894	100.0	8,264	100.0	9,630	100.0
Employee	2,424	13.5	1,590	19.2	834	8.7
Self-employed without employee(s)	13,266	74.1	5,684	68.8	7,582	78.7
Self-employed with employee(s)	398	2.2	203	2.5	195	2.0
Casual worker	222	1.2	144	1.7	78	0.8
Contributing family worker	1,256	7.0	491	5.9	765	7.9
Apprentice	253	1.4	114	1.4	139	1.4
Domestic employee (House help)	64	0.4	33	0.4	31	0.3
Other	11	0.1	5	0.1	6	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. Table 4.6 shows that the private informal sector forms the largest employment sector in the District employing 87.8 percent of the economically active population which is lower than the regional figure of 91.2 percent, followed by the public (government) sector (8.6%).

Table 4.6: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	17,894	100.0	8,264	100.0	9,630	100.0
Public (Government)	1,544	8.6	963	11.7	581	6.0
Private Formal	530	3.0	357	4.3	173	1.8
Private Informal	15,702	87.8	6,854	82.9	8,848	91.9
Semi-Public/Parastatal	9	0.1	7	0.1	2	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	105	0.6	79	1.0	26	0.3
Other International Organisations	4	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Disaggregation of the data by sex indicates that there is no significant deviation between males and females except for public and private formal sectors. These sectors recorded higher percentages of males than females engaged in the public and private formal sectors. On the other hand, females are highly predominant in the private informal sector (Table 4.6).

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is one of the major significant components for socio-economic development at the district, regional and national levels. The use of Information Communication Technology (ICT) facilities has been an important mode of communication for social and economic activities. Formulation and implementation of government policies and programmes is needed to expand access of the population to ICT facilities. This chapter presents information on ownership of mobile phones and use of internet by individuals; and household ownership of fixed telephone lines and desktop or laptop computers.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Mobile phones have become one of the major communication tools for disseminating information and transacting business in most parts of the world without exception to the South Dayi District and the Volta Region as a whole.

Table 5.1 depicts that the population (12 years and older) that own mobile phones in the District stands at 31,135 forming 41.3 percent. Male (46.1%) ownership of mobile phones is slightly higher compared to female (37.2%) ownership.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	31,779	100.0	13,135	41.3	1,082	3.4
Male	14,642	46.1	6,752	46.1	678	4.6
Female	17,137	53.9	6,383	37.2	404	2.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The data in Table 5.1 indicates that there are slightly more males (51.4%) than females (48.6%) in the District who own mobile phones. This means that ownership of mobile phones is relatively high for both males and females in the District.

5.3 Use of Internet Services

As part of the contemporary globalization phenomenon, internet has become a vital communication facility for people, businesses and organizations; and the South Dayi District is not left out. Data in Table 5.1 reveals that 3.4 percent of the Districts population 12 years and older has access to or use internet services. This is slightly lower than the regional figure of 3.5 percent. More males than females use internet services in the District.

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Ownership of desktop and laptop computers is essential for easy access to internet, electronic mail and other services. Table 5.2 reveals that, only 3.9 percent of households are having desktop/laptop computers in the District. A higher proportion of male headed households own desktop/laptop computers than the female headed households. The low ownership of desktop/laptop computers by households in the District might be due to economic challenges and also relatively high illiteracy rate among the population.

Table 5.2: Households heads by sex, ownership of desktop/laptop computers and fixed telephone lines

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	10,761	100.0	407	3.9
Male	6,025	56.0	281	4.7
Female	4,736	44.0	126	2.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Generally, persons with disabilities (PWDs) in Ghana are often regarded as unproductive and incapable of contributing in a positive way to society, and rather seen as constituting an economic burden on the family and the society at large, which leaves them in vicious cycle of poverty. In Ghana, there are rarely strong disability movements and civil society groups actively working to improve the living conditions for persons living with disability. However, a number of national policies and strategies have targeted the needs of persons with disability, either individually in different sectors or as crosscutting issues in national programmes. This chapter aims at updating knowledge on population with disability, type of disability and distribution of disability by type of locality.

6.2 Population with Disability

According to GSS (2012), it has been reported that nationally, about two out of five of the population live with disabilities and 38.3 percent have more than one type of disability condition. Similarly, almost the same proportions of males (38.2%) and females (38.5%) have more than one type of disability.

The results of the 2010 PHC reveal that, there are 2,528 persons with disabilities in the South Dayi District representing 5.4 percent of the population which is higher than the regional average of 4.3 percent. Table 6.1 describes the proportional distribution of the number of times a specific disability was reported by an individual in the District. The data in Table 6.1 indicates that in terms of sex composition, there is higher proportion of females with disability (6.0 %) than males (4.8 %) in the District.

Table 6.1: Disability status of population locality and sex

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	46,661	100.0	22,132	100.0	24,529	100.0
Without disability	44,133	94.6	21,075	95.2	23,058	94.0
With disability	2,528	5.4	1,057	4.8	1,471	6.0
Sight	1,263	37.4	477	33.5	786	40.2
Hearing	356	10.5	135	9.5	221	11.3
Speech	242	7.2	138	9.7	104	5.3
Physical	617	18.3	246	17.3	371	19.0
Intellect	326	9.7	158	11.1	168	8.6
Emotion	396	11.7	181	12.7	215	11.0
Other	178	5.3	88	6.2	90	4.6
	3,378	100.0	1,423	100.0	1,955	100.0

Table 6.1: Disability status of population locality and sex (cont'd)

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Urban						
Total	18,122	100.0	8,397	100.0	9,725	100.0
Without disability	17,363	95.8	8,095	96.4	9,268	95.3
With disability	759	4.2	302	3.6	457	4.7
Sight	367	34.7	134	31.1	233	37.2
Hearing	115	10.9	42	9.7	73	11.6
Speech	90	8.5	46	10.7	44	7.0
Physical	197	18.6	81	18.8	116	18.5
Intellect	110	10.4	51	11.8	59	9.4
Emotion	125	11.8	52	12.1	73	11.6
Other	54	5.1	25	5.8	29	4.6
	1,058	100.0	431	100.0	627	100.0
Rural						
Total	28,539	100.0	13,735	100.0	14,804	100.0
Without disability	26,770	93.8	12,980	94.5	13,790	93.2
With disability	1,769	6.2	755	5.5	1,014	6.8
Sight	896	38.6	343	34.6	553	41.6
Hearing	241	10.4	93	9.4	148	11.1
Speech	152	6.6	92	9.3	60	4.5
Physical	420	18.1	165	16.6	255	19.2
Intellect	216	9.3	107	10.8	109	8.2
Emotion	271	11.7	129	13.0	142	10.7
Other	124	5.3	63	6.4	61	4.6
	2,320	100.0	992	100.0	1,328	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Type of Disability

In the South Dayi District, 2,528 persons with disabilities reported a total of 3,378 disabilities yielding an average of 1.34 disabilities per person. That means that, 34 percent of the population with disability has more than one type of disability. Among females, 1,471 persons with disabilities reported a total of 1,955 disabilities giving, an average of 1.33 disabilities per person. In the case of males with disability, the 1,057 persons with disabilities reported a total of 1,423 disabilities giving, an average of 1.35 disabilities each. This means that, 33 percent and 35 percent of the females and males with disability has more than one type of disability. Thus, although there are more females than males with disability, higher percentage of males than females reported multiple disabilities.

According to Table 6.1, sight disability is the highest form of disability with a percentage of 37.4 which is lower than the regional figure of 44.3 percent, followed by physical disability of 18.3 percent. This is followed by physical, emotional and hearing impairment which account for 40.5 percent. Analysis of data on disability by sex indicates that, there are more females (40.2%) with sight disability than males (33.5%).

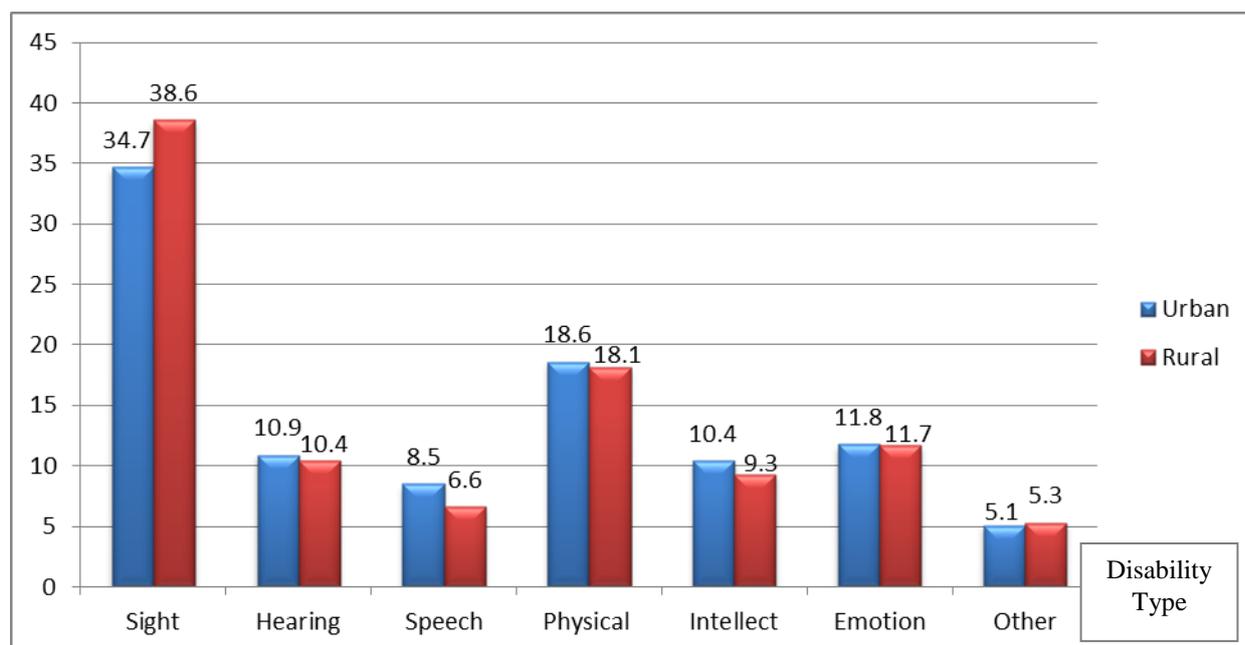
6.4 Distribution of Disability by Type of Locality

In terms of the type of locality of residence, majority of the physically challenged persons live in rural areas in the District. A total of 70 percent of disabled people dwell in rural areas relative to 30.0 percent in urban communities. It was found that 1,769 persons with disabilities in rural areas reported a total of 2,320 disabilities yielding, an average of 1.31

disabilities per PWD. Similarly, in urban localities, a total of 759 PWDs reported a total of 1,058 disabilities giving, an average of 1.39 disabilities per person. This means that although there is lower proportion of PWDs in the urban areas, there is a higher percentage of PWDs in urban areas with multiple disabilities (39.0%) than their counterparts in rural areas (31.0%).

Figure 6.1 shows that, sight disability is the commonest form of disability suffered by both males and females in all localities. Other disability on the other hand, is the least form of disability in the District. It is noted that there is marked variation between persons experiencing sight and speech disabilities in urban and rural areas (Figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1: Percentage of population with disability by locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.2 presents information on persons with disability for 15 years and older that are either economically active or economically not active by sex. Out of the total of 28,483 persons aged 15 years and older in the District, 2,217 representing 7.8 percent lives with disability.

The sex composition of persons with disabilities aged 15 years or older in the District shows that males form 53.9 percent relative to 51.0 percent for females. In terms of economic activity status of PWDs, 52.1 percent of the persons with disability are employed compared to 1.5 percent unemployed; the remaining 46.4 percent are economically not active.

Other disability accounted for the highest of the employed population both at the District level and across both sexes. Similarly, speech disability recorded the highest (64.4%) proportion for the economically not active population 12 years and older. This observation is same for both sexes. In terms of sex, slightly more males than females among the economically active persons with disability are employed.

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	28,483	100.0	17,894	62.8	834	2.9	9,755	34.2
No disability	26,266	100.0	16,738	63.7	801	3.0	8,727	33.2
With a disability	2,217	100.0	1,156	52.1	33	1.5	1,028	46.4
Sight	1,153	100.0	635	55.1	14	1.2	504	43.7
Hearing	293	100.0	149	50.9	2	0.7	142	48.5
Speech	180	100.0	63	35.0	1	0.6	116	64.4
Physical	577	100.0	204	35.4	10	1.7	363	62.9
Intellectual	276	100.0	104	37.7	6	2.2	166	60.1
Emotional	334	100.0	174	52.1	6	1.8	154	46.1
Other	144	100.0	87	60.4	1	0.7	56	38.9
Male								
Total	12,990	100.0	8,264	63.6	351	2.7	4,375	33.7
No disability	12,097	100.0	7,783	64.3	336	2.8	3,978	32.9
With a disability	893	100.0	481	53.9	15	1.7	397	44.5
Sight	423	100.0	236	55.8	6	1.4	181	42.8
Hearing	107	100.0	58	54.2	0	0.0	49	45.8
Speech	98	100.0	38	38.8	0	0.0	60	61.2
Physical	225	100.0	88	39.1	5	2.2	132	58.7
Intellectual	130	100.0	51	39.2	3	2.3	76	58.5
Emotional	148	100.0	82	55.4	3	2.0	63	42.6
Other	71	100.0	44	62.0	1	1.4	26	36.6
Female								
Total	15,493	100.0	9,630	62.2	483	3.1	5,380	34.7
No disability	14,169	100.0	8,955	63.2	465	3.3	4,749	33.5
With a disability	1,324	100.0	675	51.0	18	1.4	631	47.7
Sight	730	100.0	399	54.7	8	1.1	323	44.2
Hearing	186	100.0	91	48.9	2	1.1	93	50.0
Speech	82	100.0	25	30.5	1	1.2	56	68.3
Physical	352	100.0	116	33.0	5	1.4	231	65.6
Intellectual	146	100.0	53	36.3	3	2.1	90	61.6
Emotional	186	100.0	92	49.5	3	1.6	91	48.9
Other	73	100.0	43	58.9	0	0.0	30	41.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

According to the United Nation's convention on the rights of persons with disabilities, they should be guaranteed the right to inclusive education at all levels, regardless of age, without discrimination and on the basis of equal opportunity. Besides, like all other persons, education of PWDs will enhance their capacity to fend for themselves and contribute to socio-economic development of their society.

Table 6.3 shows that one-third (32.9%) of the population with disability aged three years and older have never been to school which is lower compared to the regional figure of 40.7 percent. Hearing (46.7%) and speech (45.4%) disability account for the highest proportions of those have that have never been to school. Of those with other disabilities, 57.8 percent had attained basic education whereas the proportion of those with emotional disability, 11.2 percent had attained Sec/SHS and higher education.

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	*Sec/SHS and higher
Total	42,767	6,712	4,046	26,415	5,594	100.0	15.7	9.5	61.8	13.1
No disability	40,293	5,898	3,980	25,078	5,337	100.0	14.6	9.9	62.2	13.2
With a disability	2,474	814	66	1,337	257	100.0	32.9	2.7	54	10.4
Sight	1,240	431	28	646	135	100.0	34.8	2.3	52.1	10.9
Hearing	347	162	15	148	22	100.0	46.7	4.3	42.7	6.3
Speech	227	103	12	96	16	100.0	45.4	5.3	42.3	7
Physical	615	245	8	295	67	100.0	39.8	1.3	48	10.9
Intellectual	321	118	6	167	30	100.0	36.8	1.9	52	9.3
Emotional	385	127	7	208	43	100.0	33	1.8	54	11.2
Other	173	52	9	100	12	100.0	30.1	5.2	57.8	6.9
Male										
Total	20,172	2,267	2,043	12,545	3,317	100.0	11.2	10.1	62.2	16.4
No disability	19,142	2,047	2,012	11,925	3,158	100.0	10.7	10.5	62.3	16.5
With a disability	1,030	220	31	620	159	100.0	21.4	3	60.2	15.4
Sight	464	88	12	279	85	100.0	19	2.6	60.1	18.3
Hearing	131	53	6	59	13	100.0	40.5	4.6	45	9.9
Speech	131	42	9	67	13	100.0	32.1	6.9	51.1	9.9
Physical	246	52	6	141	47	100.0	21.1	2.4	57.3	19.1
Intellectual	157	46	2	92	17	100.0	29.3	1.3	58.6	10.8
Emotional	176	47	3	100	26	100.0	26.7	1.7	56.8	14.8
Other	86	19	3	54	10	100.0	22.1	3.5	62.8	11.6
Female										
Total	22,595	4,445	2,003	13,870	2,277	100.0	19.7	8.9	61.4	10.1
No disability	21,151	3,851	1,968	13,153	2,179	100.0	18.2	9.3	62.2	10.3
With a disability	1,444	594	35	717	98	100.0	41.1	2.4	49.7	6.8
Sight	776	343	16	367	50	100.0	44.2	2.1	47.3	6.4
Hearing	216	109	9	89	9	100.0	50.5	4.2	41.2	4.2
Speech	96	61	3	29	3	100.0	63.5	3.1	30.2	3.1
Physical	369	193	2	154	20	100.0	52.3	0.5	41.7	5.4
Intellectual	164	72	4	75	13	100.0	43.9	2.4	45.7	7.9
Emotional	209	80	4	108	17	100.0	38.3	1.9	51.7	8.1
Other	87	33	6	46	2	100.0	37.9	6.9	52.9	2.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

In terms of sex differentials, a greater proportion of males and females with hearing (40.5%) and speech (63.5%) disability have never attended school. Across all the disability types however, it is observed that a greater proportion of both males and females have attained basic level of education (Table 6.3).

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Agriculture plays a central role in promoting growth and poverty reduction in the Ghanaian economy. Ghana therefore needs an agricultural revolution based on productivity growth to raise Ghanaians from poverty and improve livelihood significantly. However, this requires that civil society organizations, the private sector and the media and especially decision makers and implementers to play critical roles in carving a way forward.

This chapter presents analysis of data on the agricultural activities in the South Dayi District, with the main focus on households in agriculture and types of farming activities.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Households in agriculture refer to households with at least one member engaged in one agricultural activity or another. Table 7.1 presents information on the total number of households engaged in agricultural activity, which included crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming. The Table indicates that, there are 10,761 households in the District and 6,242 of them are involved in agriculture. Thus, more than one-half of the households (58.0%) are engaged in agricultural activities.

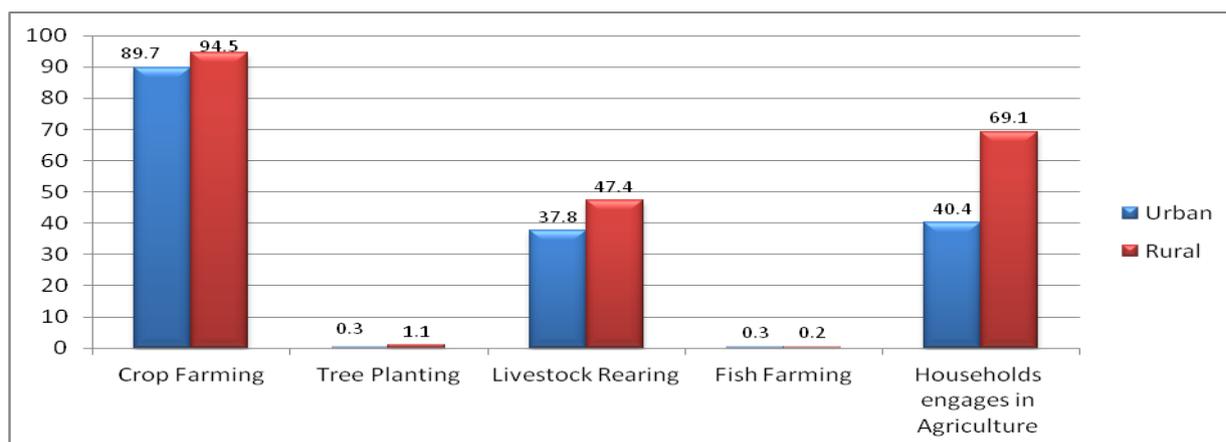
Table 7.1: Agricultural activities of households by locality

Agricultural activities	Locality of Residence			
	Total		Urban	Rural
	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total Households	10,761	100.0	100.0	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	6,242	58.0	40.4	69.1
Crop Farming	5,820	67.0	89.7	94.5
Tree Planting	56	0.6	0.3	1.1
Livestock Rearing	2,799	32.2	37.8	47.4
Fish Farming	13	0.2	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 7.1 indicates that, there are more households undertaking agricultural activities in rural areas (69.1%) than urban areas (40.4%). This is consistent with the general pattern in the country and Volta Region. The number of households in crop farming, tree growing and livestock rearing is higher in rural than urban areas. However, the number of households in fish farming in the urban areas is higher than the households in rural areas.

Figure 7.1: Household in agricultural activities by locality



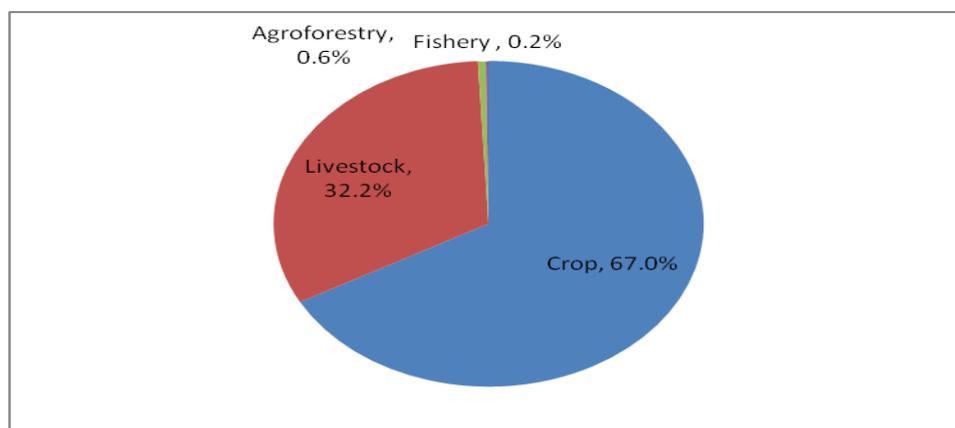
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Type of Farming Activities

The households undertaking agriculture in the District are engaged in all the types of farming in Table 7.1 namely, growing of crops and trees, animal rearing and fish farming. Table 7.1 reports on the frequency distribution of the different agricultural activities. The data shows that some households undertake more than one farming activity. Thus, the 6,242 agricultural households reported 8,688 agricultural activities giving, an average of 1.39 activities per household. This implies that 39 percent of the agricultural households in the District undertake more than one activity.

Like other districts in the Volta Region, the South Dayi District has a sizable proportion of its households engaged in agriculture. The District has substantial agricultural resources, which includes large tracts of land suitable for crop production.

Figure 7.2: Agricultural activities undertaken by households



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 8.2 shows that, a bulk of the agricultural households are engaged in crop farming compared to those engaged in livestock rearing. However, the households engaged in tree planting and fish farming is comparatively low. Although the Volta Lake is potential resource for fish farming, the proportion of households engaged in fish farming is significantly low.

7.3.1 Livestock and Keepers

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity in the District, (both in the rural and urban areas). Table 7.2 reveals that, a total number of 69,026 livestock are reared in the District by 4,467 livestock keepers yielding an average of 15.5 animals per keeper.

In the District, chicken recorded the highest percentage of animals reared (56.5%), followed by goat (21.6%). Rabbit and snail are the least reared animals in the District recording less than one percent each. There are 43.7 percent of keepers rearing chicken, followed by 36.4 percent rearing goat. Only a keeper rears snail in the District.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

	Number		Average Animal per Keeper	Percent	
	Animals	Keepers		Animals	Keepers
Total	69,026	4,467	15.5	100.0	100.0
Beehives	56	5	11.2	0.1	0.1
Cattle	4,287	72	59.5	6.2	1.6
Chicken	38,980	1,954	19.9	56.5	43.7
Dove	244	13	18.8	0.4	0.3
Duck	1,240	110	11.3	1.8	2.5
Goat	14,925	1,624	9.2	21.6	36.4
Grass-cutter	138	15	9.2	0.2	0.3
Guinea fowl	1,604	63	25.5	2.3	1.4
Ostrich	109	9	12.1	0.2	0.2
Pig	869	47	18.5	1.3	1.1
Rabbit	30	4	7.5	0.0	0.1
Sheep	4,999	493	10.1	7.2	11.0
Silk worm	31	3	10.3	0.0	0.1
Snail	30	1	30	0.0	0.0
Turkey	119	18	6.6	0.2	0.4
Others	100	23	4.3	0.1	0.5
Fish farming	992	10	99.2	1.4	0.2
Inland fishing	273	3	91	0.4	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Considering the fact that part of the Volta Lake is in the District, it is surprising that just three persons representing less than one percent (0.1%) of the persons engaged in livestock production are into fishing.

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

Housing performs a vital role in economic development by way of providing shelter against harmful effects of the elements of the weather. Unfortunately, delivery of housing worldwide has not been able to meet demand. This chapter focuses on housing stock and conditions; type and ownership of dwelling; construction materials for outer walls, floor and roofing; room occupancy; access to utilities and household facilities, main sources of water for drinking and other domestic uses. It also covers bathing and toilet facilities as well as the methods for disposing both solid and liquid wastes by households in the District.

8.2 Housing Stock

The United Nations define 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 sunshine.

According to Table 8.1, there are 8,716 housing stock in the District, of which 61.8 percent are located in rural areas compared with 38.2 percent in urban localities. The total number of households in the District is 10,761 making on average of 1.2 households per house, which is not different from that of the regional average. Out of 45,849 households in the District, 38.8 percent lives in urban areas whereas 61.2 percent live in rural areas. The average household per house in the urban areas is 1.3, higher than the average household per house in the rural areas (1.2).

The population per house is 5.3 persons which is slightly higher than the regional figure of 5.2 persons. For population per house by locality, urban areas have 5.3 persons while the rural areas have 5.2 persons. The average household size in the District is 4.3 persons which is slightly higher than the regional figure of 4.2 persons. In terms of locality, rural average household size is 4.3 persons and that of the urban is 4.2 persons.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,118,252	46,661	18,122	28,539
Total household population	24,076,327	2,086,567	45,849	17,716	28,133
Number of houses	3,392,745	399,953	8,716	3,328	5,388
Number of households	5,467,054	495,600	10,761	4,170	6,591
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
Population per house*	7.1	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.2
Average household size	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Types of Dwelling and Ownership

Dwelling is one of the basic necessities for human well-being and survival. The type of dwelling and its facilities used by households affect their health, productivity, welfare and security. Information was therefore collected on the types of dwelling and ownership during the 2010 PHC.

8.3.1 Types of Dwelling

Table 8.2 indicates that there are 10,761 dwelling units in the South Dayi District. The data also indicate that separate house forms majority of the dwelling units (50.9%), followed by compound house (38.8%). The least type of dwelling units in the District are huts or buildings in different compounds, tents and other forms of dwelling unit representing less than one percent.

In terms of the types of dwelling by sex of the household head in the District, some variations can be found. It is observed that high proportion of male headed households dwell in separate house (53.6%) than their female counterparts (47.4%). Rather a high proportion of female headed households (42.7%) reside in compound houses than that of males (35.8%). However, almost the same proportion of male and female headed households live in semi-detached houses (see Table 8.2).

Table 8.2: Type of dwelling 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	10,761	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	212,170	5,476	50.9	53.6	47.4	48.0	52.7
Semi-detached house	391,548	33,286	509	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.1	4.5
Flat/Apartment	256,355	7,668	220	2.0	2.3	1.7	3.2	1.3
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	219,276	4,180	38.8	35.8	42.7	41.4	37.2
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	15,705	256	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.1	3.2
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,781	14	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tent	10,343	989	13	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Improvised home (Kiosk /container etc.)	90,934	1,198	45	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,157	22	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	858	20	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Other	9,846	512	6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In terms of type of dwelling by the type of locality of residence, separate house is common in both rural and urban areas. However, a high percentage of households live in separate houses in rural areas (52.7%) than urban areas (48.0%). Similarly, compound houses which formed the second highest form of dwelling units used by the households in the District recorded a higher percentage in the urban areas (41.4%) than the rural areas (37.2%).

8.3.2 Ownership of Dwelling

Table 8.3 shows ownership status of the dwellings by sex of the head of household and type of locality of residence. The data indicates that 60.5 percent of the dwellings are owned by household member. Besides, in terms of numbers, the other important forms of ownership are owned by relative (not a household member) and other private individuals which account for more than one-third (34.7%) of the households.

There is no percentage difference between male and female headed households dwelling in housing units owned by household member in the District (Table 8.3). There is higher percentage of female headed households (21.0%) than that of males (14.7%) living in dwelling units owned by a relative who is not a household member. However, higher percentage of male headed households (18.8%) than their female counterparts (15.2%) lives in dwelling units owned by a private individual.

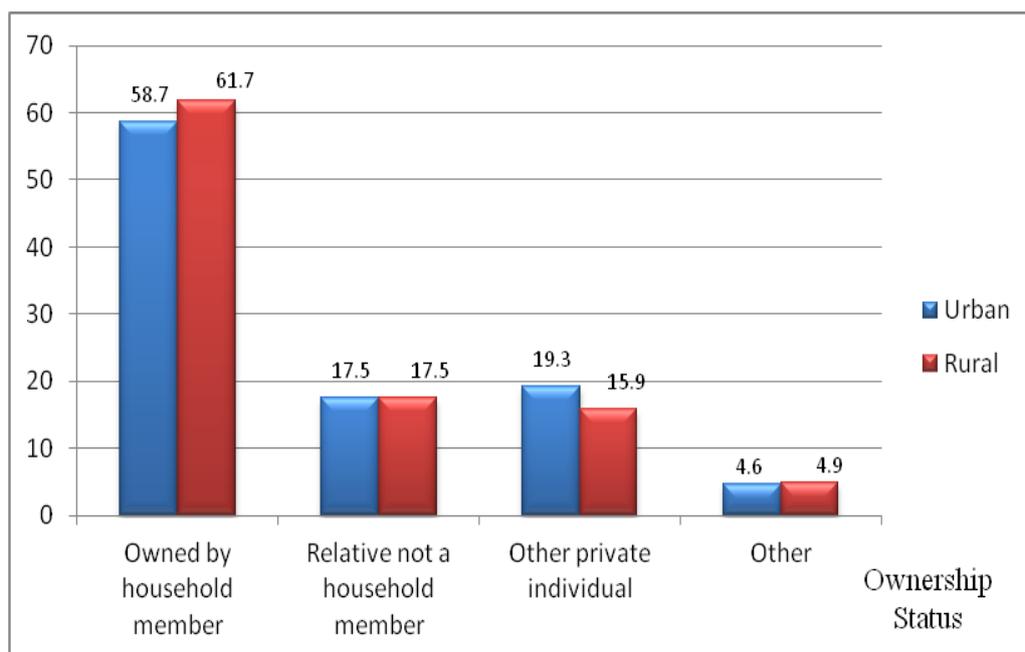
Table 8.3: Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	495,600	10,761	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	304,481	6,510	60.5	60.7	60.2	58.7	61.7
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,075	86	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.7
Relative not a household member	851,630	91,956	1,879	17.5	14.7	21.0	17.5	17.5
Other private individual	1,439,021	81,191	1,852	17.2	18.8	15.2	19.3	15.9
Private employer	83,610	3,475	51	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.4
Other private agency	21,123	1,419	38	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2
Public/Government ownership	118,804	8,003	318	3.0	3.8	1.8	2.4	3.3
Other	24,000	2,000	27	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From Figure 8.1, it is observed that dwelling units owned by the household member represent a high proportion of houses used by households in the rural areas (61.7%) than urban areas (58.7%). While there is same proportion of households in urban and rural areas occupying houses owned by relative (not member of household), high proportion of urban households (19.3%) live in dwellings possessed by other private individuals compared with 15.9 percent in rural areas.

Figure 8.1: Ownership status of dwelling by locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

8.4.1 Construction Material for Outer wall

Table 8.4 shows that, outer walls of dwelling units are made up of two main construction materials. Houses built with mud, brick or earth and cement blocks or concrete constitute the main materials for construction in the District. On the other hand, the use of bamboo, wood, stone, palm leaf/thatch (grass) and raffia as materials for construction of outer walls constitute the least proportion of houses (2.6%) used by the households.

In both urban and rural areas, more than one-half of dwellings have mud or earth as the material for the outer wall. Table 8.4 shows that, surprisingly mud brick/earth are predominantly used as construction material for outer walls in houses occupied by the households in urban (57.1%) than rural areas (53.8%). Similarly, cement blocks or concrete is another major construction material for outer walls of dwellings mainly used by the households in rural areas (42.3%) than their urban counterparts (39.1%). It is interesting to note that, there is a higher proportion of dwellings occupied by households in urban than rural areas with mud, brick or earth as material for outer walls (see Table 8.4). This is surprising since mud, brick and earth are regarded as old fashion and their use is on the decline particularly, in the urban localities. Thus, the usual pattern in the country is relatively high percentage of dwellings with outer walls made with mud, brick or earth usually found in rural areas. Therefore, this constitutes a departure from the general pattern in the country.

Table 8.4 Main construction material for outer wall

Material for Outer wall	Total country Region		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	550,006	11,888	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	264,357	6,551	55.1	57.1	53.8
Wood	200,594	4,900	172	1.4	1.7	1.3
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	3,131	48	0.4	0.5	0.4
Stone	11,330	1,172	37	0.3	0.5	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	3,183	87	0.7	0.3	1.0
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	250,762	4,881	41.1	39.1	42.3
Landcrete	104,270	7,772	60	0.5	0.5	0.5
Bamboo	8,206	819	15	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	11,454	16	0.1	0.0	0.2
Other	39,206	2,456	21	0.2	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Construction Material for the Floor

Table 8.5 reveals that cement blocks/concrete and earth or mud are the main construction materials for the floors of dwelling units occupied by households in the District. The use of cement blocks or concrete (81.6%) as construction material for the floor is slightly higher than the regional figure of 80.2 percent. However, burnt bricks and other constructional materials for the floor form the least percentage (0.2%) of housing units used by the households.

Cement or concrete is mostly used as construction material for the floor of houses occupied by households in urban (88.1%) than rural areas (77.5%). On the other hand, earth or mud (15.6%) is another major construction material for the housing floor in the rural (20.5%) than urban areas (7.8%).

Table 8.5: Main construction materials for the floor

Materials for the floor	Total country Region		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	495,600	10,761	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	87,880	1,676	15.6	7.8	20.5
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	397,467	8,778	81.6	88.1	77.5
Stone	32,817	1,842	110	1.0	2.1	0.4
Burnt brick	6,537	424	9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	464	18	0.2	0.3	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,237	46	0.4	0.5	0.4
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble, tiles	88,500	3,754	69	0.6	0.7	0.6
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,283	42	0.4	0.3	0.4
Other	15,567	1,249	13	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Construction Material for Roofing

Table 8.6 shows the main roofing material types for the dwelling units used by the households in the District by type of locality of residence. It is revealed that a higher proportion of the dwelling units used by the households has metal sheet (82.5%) as the main roofing material in the District. This is comparatively higher than the regional average of 70.7

percent. On the other hand, bamboo and roofing tiles accounted for the least percentage of the materials used for roofing, their collective shares was less than one percent (0.3%).

Table 8.6: Main construction material for roofing

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	550,006	11,888	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,576	87	0.7	0.7	0.8
Wood	45,547	3,000	45	0.4	0.3	0.4
Metal sheet	4,152,259	388,664	9,811	82.5	87.4	79.4
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	41,055	253	2.1	2.1	2.1
Cement/Concrete	141,072	4,810	88	0.7	1.0	0.6
Roofing tile	31,456	1,603	23	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bamboo	71,049	1,254	15	0.1	0.2	0.1
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	102,769	1,533	12.9	7.8	16.1
Other	35,935	3,275	33	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Analysis of data on roofing material by locality of residence indicates that households in both urban (87.4%) and rural (79.4%) areas live in houses that metal sheets was used as their main roofing material, followed by thatch, palm leaf or raffia (12.9%) which is mostly used in rural areas (16.1%) than urban areas (7.8%). Apart from metal sheets and thatch, palm leaf or raffia, there was no significant variation between rural and urban areas in terms of roofing materials.

8.5 Household Size and Room Occupancy

The 2010 PHC gathered data that could be used to determine the extent of overcrowding. As it is internationally accepted the ideal occupancy level is two persons per room and any figure above this threshold is regarded as evidence of overcrowding, which has both health and social implications (GSS, 2013). Table 8.7 presents household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied by households in the District.

Table 8.7: Household Size and Number of Sleeping Rooms Occupied

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	10,761	100.0	35.0	28.2	15.2	9.2	4.8	2.9	2.0	0.9	1.7
1	1,871	17.4	30.8	14.3	8.5	5.3	7.5	5.7	8.0	3.9	3.8
2	1,461	13.6	17.0	14.6	10.4	9.1	7.7	8.9	12.2	6.9	9.2
3	1,548	14.4	16.0	15.7	14.0	10.1	12.1	8.2	12.7	8.8	8.2
4	1,548	14.4	14.0	15.8	15.6	14.7	10.2	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.3
5	1,337	12.4	10.2	13.7	13.2	14.9	12.7	16.1	10.3	11.8	11.4
6	992	9.2	5.6	10.3	12.4	10.8	13.2	11.1	12.2	12.7	9.2
7	656	6.1	2.9	6.4	8.1	10.3	9.0	10.4	9.4	8.8	5.4
8	489	4.5	1.4	4.3	7.3	8.1	8.8	9.8	2.8	8.8	8.7
9	301	2.8	0.8	2.3	3.9	5.9	4.0	6.3	7.5	4.9	9.2
10+	558	5.2	1.2	2.7	6.7	10.8	14.8	12.7	14.1	22.5	24.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.7, showing the District household size by room occupancy, indicates that, there are 10,761 households in the District out of which 35.0 percent occupies one room, 28.2 percent, two rooms and 15.2 percent, three rooms. This implies that a total of 63.2 percent of the household meet the internationally accepted room occupancy of not more than two persons in a room, therefore, they are not in overcrowded homes. Table 8.7 further shows that 11.8 percent of the households have room occupancy of 5 persons and more, and therefore, can be described as overcrowded.

Table 8.7 indicates that single-member households form the simple majority (17.4%) in the District while nine-member households form the least proportion (2.8%). Over 52.0 percent of the households with three and more members occupy one sleeping room. A total of 30.8 percent of single-member household sleeps in one room.

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1 Lighting

Table 8.8 reveals that, electricity from the national grid and kerosene lamp constitute the main sources of lighting in the District with 90.9 percent of the households using either of them. Thus, the proportion of households using electricity is higher (55.6%), compared with the regional figure of 49.6 percent. This gives credence to the fact that the District has benefited tremendously from the Rural Electrification Project that Ghana embarked upon since the 1990s.

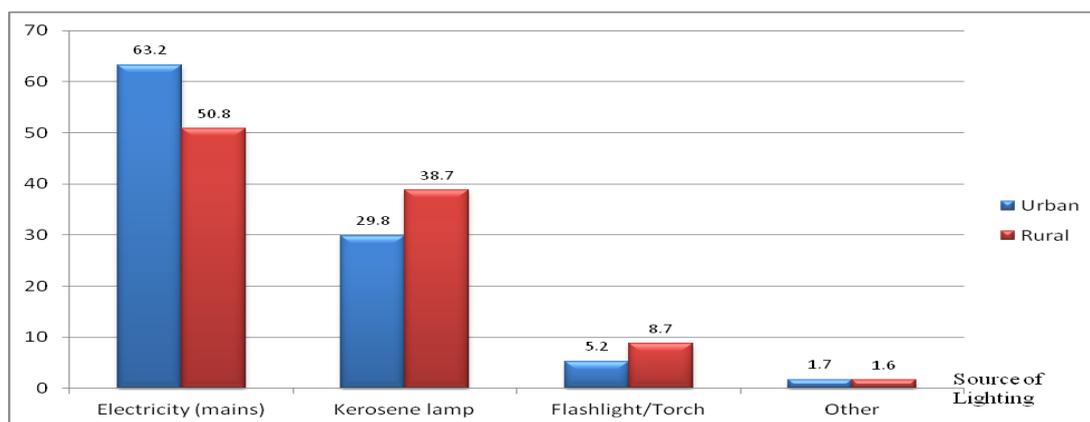
Table 8.8: Main source of lighting

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,467,054	495,600	10,761	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	245,583	5,987	55.6	63.2	50.8
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	3,923	85	0.8	0.7	0.8
Kerosene lamp	971,807	200,064	3,795	35.3	29.8	38.7
Gas lamp	9,378	799	14	0.1	0.2	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	783	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Candle	41,214	2,239	48	0.4	0.5	0.4
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	39,881	791	7.4	5.2	8.7
Firewood	13,241	1,474	21	0.2	0.1	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	425	4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	11,739	429	13	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 8.3 shows that, electricity from the national grid is the main source of lighting in both urban and rural areas. On the other hand, the use of kerosene lamp is major source of lighting used mostly in rural (38.7%) than urban areas (29.8%). The fact that, one out of every two households in the rural areas in the District has access to electricity is evidence that the rural electrification programme is on course.

Figure 8.2: Main source of lighting by locality type



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Source of cooking fuel

Table 8.9 depicts the source of cooking fuel and cooking space by the households in the District. It emerged from the analysis of data that, wood (55.0%) is the main source of cooking fuel used by households which is lower compared to the regional figure of 57.1 percent, followed by charcoal (34.2%). On the other hand, saw dust and animal wastes are rarely used as fuel for cooking by households in either rural or urban areas.

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total Number	Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	10,761	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	12,888	259	2.4	1.8	2.8
Wood	2,197,083	283,048	5,920	55.0	40.2	64.4
Gas	996,518	46,084	817	7.6	8.7	6.9
Electricity	29,794	972	9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	2,512	33	0.3	0.4	0.3
Charcoal	1,844,290	146,677	3,676	34.2	48.3	25.2
Crop residue	45,292	2,419	36	0.3	0.3	0.4
Saw dust	8,000	389	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	104	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	507	7	0.1	0.1	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	10,761	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	21,127	603	5.6	6.8	4.9
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	173,544	4,052	37.7	35.0	39.3
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	17,362	444	4.1	4.0	4.2
Enclosure without roof	117,614	9,352	213	2.0	2.2	1.8
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	97,942	1,333	12.4	10.6	13.5
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	17,049	231	2.1	1.8	2.4
Verandah	1,173,946	51,288	1,774	16.5	17.6	15.8
Open space in compound	1,115,464	106,104	2,099	19.5	21.8	18.1
Other	21,007	1,832	12	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In terms of type of locality of residence, wood is the predominant cooking fuel in rural than urban areas. On the other hand, charcoal is mostly used in urban (48.3%) than rural communities (25.2%). With regard to gas, its use as cooking fuel is relatively low and there is no significant variation between rural and urban households.

With respect to cooking space, Table 8.9 indicates that, 37.7 percent of households use separate room exclusively as cooking space which forms the highest proportion in the District, followed by the use of open space within the compound (19.5%). However, enclosure without roof (2.0%) and other forms of cooking space (0.1%) form the least proportion of cooking space used.

In terms of the types of locality of residence, households using separate room exclusively as cooking space are predominant in rural (39.3%) than urban areas (35.0%). Use of open space within compound and verandah registered no significant variation between households in urban and rural areas.

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

8.7.1 Main source of water for drinking

Table 8.10 shows that, over one-half (56.1%) of the households in the District obtain pipe-borne water (public tap/stand pipe, pipe-borne inside and outside dwelling) for drinking. This is followed by water collected from rivers and streams which accounted for a relatively large proportion of households (26.0%).

In terms of sources of drinking water by type of locality of residence, it is observed that there is relatively higher proportion of households in urban (28.5%) than rural (24.4%) areas which depend on water from rivers and streams. This finding is a deviation from usual observation as it is rather rural settlements which lack adequate access to modern amenities like safe and potable water (Table 8.10).

8.7.1 Main source of water for other domestic uses

Similarly, the main sources of water for other domestic uses by the households are pipe-borne and river or stream. Table 8.10 shows that the distribution of households by the source of water used for other domestic purposes followed the same pattern as water for drinking. With regards to locality of residence, there is no remarkable variation between rural and urban areas in terms of the proportion of households that use water from pipe-borne. This implies that the population in rural areas in the District has better access to pipe-borne water.

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		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	10,761	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	36,536	1,197	11.1	13.1	9.9
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	93,019	2,104	19.6	20.3	19.1
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	95,209	2,738	25.4	24.6	26.0
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	81,286	460	4.3	1.6	6.0
Protected well	321,091	22,577	100	0.9	1.3	0.7
Rain water	39,438	15,627	274	2.5	1.0	3.5
Protected spring	19,345	1,626	21	0.2	0.0	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	761	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sachet water	490,283	16,196	147	1.4	0.7	1.8
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	2,120	95	0.9	1.8	0.3
Unprotected well	112,567	24,012	50	0.5	0.4	0.5
Unprotected spring	12,222	2,677	37	0.3	0.2	0.5
River/Stream	502,804	81,663	2,797	26.0	28.5	24.4
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	21,897	714	6.6	5.9	7.1
Other	3,972	394	24	0.2	0.6	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	10,761	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	36,186	1,189	11.0	13.0	9.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	74,062	1,996	18.5	18.8	18.4
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	83,508	2,625	24.4	22.8	25.4
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	73,484	383	3.6	1.6	4.8
Protected well	465,775	38,510	119	1.1	1.8	0.7
Rain water	39,916	14,834	204	1.9	1.0	2.5
Protected spring	18,854	1,986	14	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	2,325	79	0.7	1.7	0.2
Unprotected well	152,055	38,472	118	1.1	0.8	1.3
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,942	27	0.3	0.1	0.3
River/Stream	588,590	100,918	3,104	28.8	30.9	27.5
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	27,098	864	8.0	6.5	9.0
Other	10,302	1,275	39	0.4	0.7	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.8.1 Toilet facilities

Table 8.11 shows the type of toilet and bathing facilities used by households in the District. It indicates that, altogether majority of households (61.9%) use public toilet and pit latrine for the disposal of human excreta. The other toilet facilities used by households include bucket/pan, KVIP and water closet. As many as 16.8 per cent of households in the District do not have access to any toilet facility and therefore resort to open defecation. This constitutes a public health hazard in the District. The use of Public toilet (WC/KVIP/PitPan etc) in the urban (43.0%) areas is more common than in the rural (27.5%) areas.

8.8.2 Bathing facilities

A little over a third (35.3%) of households use own bathroom exclusively for bathing whereas 26 percent of households use shared separate bathroom in the same house for their bathing facility. The use of open space around house for bathing by households equally account for 8.5 percent.

In terms of locality of residence, similar proportions are observed as the use of shared separate bathroom in the same house account for 28.8 percent and 24.2 percent for both urban and rural areas respectively. Similarly, the use of open space around house for bathing by households also account for 9.1 percent (urban) and 8.2 percent (rural) (Table 8.11).

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	10,761	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	36,536	1,197	11.1	13.1	9.9
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	93,019	2,104	19.6	20.3	19.1
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	95,209	2,738	25.4	24.6	26.0
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	81,286	460	4.3	1.6	6.0
Protected well	321,091	22,577	100	0.9	1.3	0.7
Rain water	39,438	15,627	274	2.5	1.0	3.5
Protected spring	19,345	1,626	21	0.2	0.0	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	761	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sachet water	490,283	16,196	147	1.4	0.7	1.8
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	2,120	95	0.9	1.8	0.3
Unprotected well	112,567	24,012	50	0.5	0.4	0.5
Unprotected spring	12,222	2,677	37	0.3	0.2	0.5
River/Stream	502,804	81,663	2,797	26.0	28.5	24.4
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	21,897	714	6.6	5.9	7.1
Other	3,972	394	24	0.2	0.6	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	10,761	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	36,186	1,189	11.0	13.0	9.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	74,062	1,996	18.5	18.8	18.4
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	83,508	2,625	24.4	22.8	25.4
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	73,484	383	3.6	1.6	4.8
Protected well	465,775	38,510	119	1.1	1.8	0.7
Rain water	39,916	14,834	204	1.9	1.0	2.5
Protected spring	18,854	1,986	14	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	2,325	79	0.7	1.7	0.2
Unprotected well	152,055	38,472	118	1.1	0.8	1.3
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,942	27	0.3	0.1	0.3
River/Stream	588,590	100,918	3,104	28.8	30.9	27.5
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	27,098	864	8.0	6.5	9.0
Other	10,302	1,275	39	0.4	0.7	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

Table 8.12 shows the main methods of solid and liquid waste disposal used by the households in the District. The Table indicates that, majority of households in the District dispose of their solid waste at public dump (open space and container) and resort to burning. These three methods are employed by the majority of households (84.1%). Other specified methods used for solid waste disposal include collection, dumping indiscriminately and buried by households themselves accounting for 15.2 percent; and the remaining unspecified methods form less than one percent (Table 8.12).

In urban localities, high percentage of households (39.8%) use public dump (container) whereas most rural households (42.8%) use public dump (open space) for solid waste disposal. It is observed that indiscriminate disposal of solid waste is a method of disposal employed by almost one out of every 10 rural households in the District (Table 8.12).

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	10,761	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	30,430	389	3.6	3.2	3.9
Burned by household	584,820	78,604	2,561	23.8	20.4	26.0
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	82,361	2,494	23.2	39.8	12.7
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	204,656	4,009	37.3	28.5	42.8
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	67,801	792	7.4	3.6	9.7
Buried by household	182,615	26,014	456	4.2	3.7	4.6
Other	53,805	5,734	60	0.6	0.8	0.4
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	10,761	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	4,906	90	0.8	0.6	1.0
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,540	419	3.9	6.2	2.5
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,493	342	3.2	3.4	3.0
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	154,009	3,292	30.6	22.1	36.0
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	46,100	1,022	9.5	12.7	7.5
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	258,942	5,532	51.4	54.1	49.7
Other	38,294	7,610	64	0.6	1.0	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9.2 Liquid waste disposal

With regards to liquid waste disposal, 51.4 percent of households in the District dispose their liquid waste onto their compound and street or outside their dwelling units. In terms of locality of residence, a higher proportion of urban households (54.1 percent) than those in rural areas (49.7) dispose their liquid waste onto their compounds. Sewerage systems are the least used method for liquid waste disposal in urban localities whereas other forms of liquid waste disposal form the least percentage in rural communities. However, the use of gutter for disposal of liquid waste is relatively low in rural than urban areas. Similarly, throwing liquid waste onto the street or outside ones compound is employed by a relatively high percentage in rural than urban areas (Table 8.12).

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY FINDINGS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATION

9.1 Introduction

The main objective for conducting the 2010 PHC was to provide the country with up-to-date socio-economic data pertaining to the population for planning and evaluating the various government policy interventions at national, regional and district levels. The district specific demographic and socio-economic information from 2010 PHC is therefore to help inform the goals and objectives of policies, targets to be achieved and strategies adopted for achieving such targets.

9.2 Summary of Findings

9.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

Population Size, Distribution and Density

According to the 2010 PHC, the total population of the South Dayi District is 46,661 with males constituting 47.4 percent whilst females form the remaining 52.6 percent. The population of the District constitutes 2.2 percent of the regional population. The District is predominantly rural populated (61.2%) compared to urban areas (38.8%). It covers a total land area of 358.3 square kilometers which is 1.7 percent of the total land area of the Volta Region. It has a population density of 130.2 persons per square kilometer which is higher than the regional figure (103.0).

Age-Sex Structure

The productive age group (15–64 years) constitutes 53.6 percent of the total population and the economically not active (0-14 years, and 65 years and older) forms 46.4 percent. This means that there is almost a dependent person for every economically active compared to about two economically active persons per a dependent in more developed countries. There is relatively high dependency ratio of 86.5 in the District compared to the regional average of 81.3.

Fertility

The results of the analysis revealed that, a woman living in the District would have an average of 3.3 children by the end of her reproductive period if the age-specific fertility rates were observed. Crude birth rate for the District stands at 23.1 children per 1000 population, which is also slightly lower than the regional figure (24.6 children per 1000 population). The District has 17,137 females with children ever born being 48,086 indicating that there are three children to every female aged 12 years and older. In another vein, women aged 25-29 years have 94.2 percent of their children surviving while those aged 12-14 years have the least percentage of 72.7 of their children surviving. Females aged 12-14 years have 75.0 percent (the highest) of their surviving children to be females whilst women aged 50-54 years have 50.8 percent (the least) of their surviving children to be males.

Mortality

The District recorded 495 households' deaths whereas the computed crude death rate also stands at 10.6 deaths per 1,000 population.

Migration

Migrants constitute 32.0 percent of the population in the District. Analysis of the place of birth shows that a total of 69.0 percent of the migrants in the District were born in another district in the Volta Region, followed by 27.7 percent born in another region in Ghana while the remaining 3.3 percent were born outside Ghana. The majority of migrants in the District have spent at least five years. This suggests that migration is a permanent phenomenon for the majority of migrants in the District.

9.2.2 Social Characteristics

Household Composition

There are 10,761 households in the District with children (son/daughter) forming the highest proportion (38.4%) household composition, followed by heads (23.1%), with the least proportion (0.4%) being foster children. In addition, 27.2 percent of males in households are heads whilst 19.3 percent of females in households are heads. This is an indication that males continue to assume headship roles in most households even though the difference is not very significant.

Household Structure

The extended household structure (heads, spouse, children, and head's relatives) constitutes the highest proportion (22.1%) of households. This pattern of household structure supports the view that the traditional household structure remains pervasive in the District. This is followed by nuclear (head, spouse and children) constituting just 21.8 percent of the household structure.

Marital Status

The proportion of males (15-19 years) that has never married is 36.0 percent whilst that of females is 39.0 percent. This could be ascribed to the fact that, majority of the people within this age cohort might be in school. Again, the proportion of females (65 years and older) that are widowed is 61.8 percent which is higher compared to males (57.9%). This might be due to husbands being more often than not much older than their spouses at marriage and, therefore, are more likely to die earlier, leaving behind their wives. The large number of women who outlive their spouses also testifies the fact that females have longer life expectancy at birth than their male counterparts.

Nationality

Nationality refers to a country to which a person belongs or has citizenship. Ghanaians by birth constitute the majority of the population in the District (89.9%), followed by Ghanaians with dual nationality (7.2) while naturalized Ghanaians for 2.2 percent. On the other hand, non-Ghanaians (other ECOWAS nationals, Africans other those from ECOWAS and others) form the remaining 0.7 percent. Nationals from ECOWAS member states form majority of the non-Ghanaian population (84.5%). Whereas females outnumbered males among the Ghanaian population, males form majority of the immigrants in Ghana.

Religion

Disaggregation of the population by religious affiliation shows that Christians (Catholic, Protestants, Pentecostal, Charismatic and other Christians) form the highest proportion (88.2%) which is higher than the regional figure (72.8%). Persons without any religion constitute 4.0 percent of the population, followed by traditionalists with 3.8 percent and that of Ahmadi/Islam is 3.3 percent.

Literacy and Education

In the District, 83.0 percent of the population (11 years and older) are literate. Out of the literate population, 70.5 percent are literate in both English and Ghanaian language while abysmally small percentage (0.2%) is literate in both English and French. Males constitute 49.6 percent of the literate population whereas that of females stands at 50.4 percent. Majority of males (75.2%) are literate in both English and a Ghanaian language whilst 65.9 percent of females are literate in both English and a Ghanaian language. Just a small proportion of literate males and females are literate in both English and French.

With respect to the non-literate population, the proportion of females who are not literate is higher (70%) compared to the males (30%) in the District. Females aged 65 years and older accounted for 77.8 percent of the non-literate population in that cohort (17.0%). The age cohort 65 years and older has the highest non-literate population (28.1%). This might be attributed to the fact that formal way of education was not intensive as well as neglect of the girl-child education in the past.

In terms of literacy, the age cohort 15-19 years forms the highest percentage (17.4%) in the District. The high level of literacy among the younger population could be attributed to government policies and programmes such as Free and Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE), School Feeding Programme, Capitation Grant among others which are geared towards the improvement of enrolment rate and reduction in the school drop-out rate.

The majority (49.0%) of the population currently attending school are in primary whilst vocation/technical/commercial and post middle/secondary schools recorded the least percentages of less than one percent each. Currently primary school attendants, form 47.6 percent of males and 50.4 percent of females.

With regards to school attendance in the past, middle school recorded 32.7 percent which is the highest whilst the least attendance is recorded for post middle/secondary (3.0%). Most males (32.9%) have attended middle school but relatively small percentage (3.6%) reached post middle/secondary level. The trend is the same for females where an overwhelming majority (83.8%) had only basic education (primary, JHS/middle school) relative to 72.1 percent for their male counterparts. Beyond basic school level, there is comparatively higher percentage of males than females.

9.2.3 Economic Characteristics

Economic Activity Status

The population aged 15 years and older (economically active and economically not active) form 61.0 percent of the population which is slightly lower than the regional figure of 61.6 percent. Also, 65.8 percent of them are economically active (employed and unemployed population) whereas that of economically not active constitute 34.2 percent. There is no significant variation observed between males and females who are employed. In the District,

95.2 percent of the economically active population is employed. Unemployed persons constitute 4.8 percent of the economically active population. It emerged from the analysis that relatively higher percentage of unemployed persons is first time job seekers than those who have worked temporary.

Analysis by sex shows that comparatively higher percentage of males than their female counterparts is in full time education. Significantly higher proportion of economically not active females than their male counterparts performed household chores. Females constitute three out of every four economically not active persons who undertook home duties in the District. Similarly, more females than males could not work due to their age.

Occupation of the Employed Population

A total of 43.5 percent of the workers are engaged in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery which form the highest employed occupation hence making the District an agrarian economy. This is however, lower compared to the regional figure of about 49.9 percent. This is followed by those engaged in service, sales, craft and related works. Together, these three sectors (agriculture, forestry and fishery; services and sales as well as craft and related works) account for 81.9 percent of the total labour force. Variations were observed between male and female population engaged in agriculture and services/sales. Whereas over 30.0 percent of the female labour force is in services and sales, it is only 7.1 percent for their male counterparts.

Industry

The agriculture, forestry and fishing industry employs 43.4 percent of the population which is lower compared to the regional figure of 50.0 percent. This is followed by wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles and manufacturing employing 30.4 percent of the population. It is observed that real estate activity is not in existence in the District.

Employment Status

The majority of the labour force is self-employed (74.1%) which is slightly higher than the regional figure of 72.5 percent. On the other hand, self-employed with employees is very low and does not provide good prospect for youth employment.

There is evidence of extremely high proportion of males than females among employees. On the other hand, more females than males are involved in contributing to family work. These are likely to weaken the capacity of women financially to contribute to the upkeep of their households.

Employment Sector

The private informal sector forms the largest employment sector in the District employing 87.8 percent of the economically active population which is lower than the regional figure of 91.2 percent, followed by the public (Government) sector (8.6%). There is evidence of a high proportion of females in the private informal sector. Thus, males have high proportion of the population employed in the public sector.

9.2.4 Information and Communication Technology

Ownership of Mobile Phones and Use of Internet Services

There are 13,135 persons aged 12 years and older that own mobile phones, forming 41.3 percent of the South Dayi District's population in this age bracket. There are slightly more males (46.1%) who own mobile phones than females (37.2%) in the District. In terms of use

of internet services, it is just 3.4 percent of the population in the District. This is slightly lower than the regional figure of 3.5 percent.

Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Household ownership of desktop or laptop computers is remarkably low in the District as just 3.9 percent of households own desktop or laptop computers. Male headed household ownership of desktop/laptop is slightly higher compared to female headed household ownership.

9.2.5 Disability

The results of the 2010 PHC reveal that, there are 2,528 persons with disability in the District representing 5.4 percent. Sight disability is the commonest form of disability with a percentage of 37.4. This is followed by physical disability (18.3%); emotional disorders and hearing impairment (40.5%). In terms of location of residence, majority of PWDs live in rural areas as seven out of every 10 persons with disability dwells in rural communities. PWDs suffering from sight impairment form the highest proportion of disabilities in both urban and rural areas with percentages of 34.7 and 38.6 respectively.

In terms of economic activity status, 52.1 percent of PWDs is employed compared to 1.5 percent and 46.4 percent who are unemployed economically not active respectively.

In terms of education, a total of 32.9 percent of PWDs has never been to school. Hearing (46.7%) and speech (45.4%) disability account for the highest proportions of those have that have never been to school.

In terms of sex, a greater proportion of males and females with hearing (40.5%) and speech (63.5%) disability have never attended school.

9.2.6 Agriculture Activity

There are 6,242 out of the 10,761 households in the District which are involved in agriculture. Over one-half of the households (58.0%) is engaged in agricultural activities and majority of them in the rural areas (69.1%) compared with urban areas (40.4%). The number of households in crop farming, tree growing and livestock rearing is higher in rural areas than urban areas. However, the number of households in fish farming in the urban areas is higher than the households in rural areas.

The 6,242 agricultural households reported 8,688 agricultural activities giving an average of 1.4 activities per household. The District has substantial agricultural resources, which includes large tracts of land suitable for agriculture and the Volta Lake which has enormous potential for fishery. A total of 67.0 percent of agricultural households are engaged in crop farming compared to 32.2 percent engaged in livestock rearing. There are comparatively lower proportion of households that are engaged in tree planting (0.6%) and fish farming (0.2%).

A total number of 69,026 livestock are reared in the District by 4,467 livestock keepers with an average of 15.5 animals per keeper. In the District, chicken recorded the highest percentage of animals reared (56.5%), followed by goat (21.6%).

9.2.7 Housing Conditions

Housing Stock

There are 8,716 housing units in the District, of which rural areas account for 61.8 percent relative to 38.2 percent in urban communities. The number of households in the District is 10,761 making an average of 1.2 household per house which is not different from the regional average (1.2). Out of total households in the District, 38.8 percent live in urban area whereas 61.2 percent is located in rural areas. The average household per house in urban areas is therefore 1.3 and the population per house is 5.3 persons. For population per house by locality, urban areas have 5.3 persons per house while the rural areas have 5.2 persons. The average household size in the District is 4.3. In terms of locality, rural average household size is 4.3 and that of the urban area is 4.2.

Types of Dwelling and Ownership

Separate house forms the dwelling units occupied by majority of the households (50.9%), followed by compound house (38.8%). The least type of dwelling units in the District are huts or buildings with different compounds, tents and other form of dwelling unit representing less than one percent.

In terms of type of dwelling by sex of household head, more male headed households dwell in separate house (53.6%) than female headed households (47.4%). Rather a high proportion of female headed households reside in compound houses (rooms) than that of males.

In terms of type of dwelling by locality, separate house is common in both rural and urban areas. Similarly, compound houses which formed the second highest form of dwelling units in the District recorded a higher percentage in urban areas (41.4%) than rural areas (37.2%).

Sixty percent of dwelling units are owned by household member followed by owned by relative (not a household member) and other private individuals which account for over one-third (34.7%) of the households.

Dwelling units owned by household member in the District are used by almost the same percentage of male headed households (60.7%) and their female counterparts (60.2%). There are more female headed households (21.0%) than their male counterparts (14.7%) living in dwelling units owned by relative who is not a household member. It is observed that dwelling units owned by the household member represent a large proportion of houses in the rural areas (61.7%) than urban areas (58.7%).

Construction Materials

Mud brick/earth and cement blocks/concrete constitute the main materials for construction of outer walls of dwellings used by households in the District. On the other hand, the least proportion of households dwell in houses which had bamboo, palm leaf, thatch (grass) and raffia as the main constructional materials used for outer walls. In both urban and rural areas, more than one-half of the of households lives in dwellings with mud or earth as the material for the outer wall.

Similarly, cement blocks or concrete is another major construction material for outer walls, mainly used by households in rural (42.3%) than urban areas (39.1%). It is interesting to note that, a higher proportion of households use dwellings with mud, brick or earth as material for outer walls in urban than rural areas.

Cement blocks and concrete (81.6%) and earth or mud (15.6%) are the main construction materials for the floors of dwelling units used by the households in the District. The use of cement blocks/concrete (81.6%) used for the floor of houses occupied by households is slightly higher than the regional figure of 80.2 percent. However, burnt bricks and other constructional materials for the floor form the least percentage (0.2%) of houses occupied by households. Relatively higher proportion of households in urban (88.1%) than in rural areas (77.5%) live in houses which used cement or concrete as the construction material for the floor. Similarly, earth/mud (15.6%) is another major construction material for the floor of housing units occupied by households in rural (20.5%) than urban areas (7.8%).

It also emerged from the analysis that, a higher proportion of households use dwelling units with metal sheets (82.5%) as their main roofing material in the District. However, least proportion of households occupies dwelling units with bamboo, stone and roofing tiles as the main roofing materials. Analysis of data on roofing material by locality of residence indicates that high proportion of households in both urban (87.4%) and rural (79.4%) areas use houses with metal sheets as their main roofing material. This is followed by dwellings roofed with thatch, palm leaf or raffia (12.9%), which is mostly used by households in rural areas (16.1%) compared to urban communities (7.8%).

Room Occupancy

The single-member households occupying one room forms the simple majority (17.4%) in the District while nine-member households forms the least (2.8%). There are over 52.0 percent of the households with three or more members using one sleeping room indicating the extent of overcrowding in the District. As it is internationally accepted, the ideal occupancy level is two persons per room and any figure above the threshold is regarded as evidence of overcrowding, which has both health and social implications (GSS, 2013).

Lighting

The analysis of data on sources of energy reveals that electricity from national grid is the main source of lighting in the District with 55.6 percent of the households using it. This is higher, compared to the regional figure of 49.6 percent. This is followed by kerosene lamp (35.3 %) as source of lighting used by households. It is observed that electricity is the main source of lighting in both urban and rural areas. On the other hand, the use of kerosene lamp is a major source of lighting for over one-third of households in rural areas (38.7%) relative to their urban counterparts (29.8%).

Source of Cooking Fuel

Wood fuel (55.0%) is the main source of cooking fuel used by, followed by charcoal (34.2%). Saw dust and animal waste is rarely used as fuel for cooking by households. In terms of locality of residence, wood is predominantly used as cooking fuel in the rural areas (64.4%) relative to urban areas (40.2%). Charcoal is mostly used in the urban households (48.3%) than their rural counterparts (25.2%). The use of gas as cooking fuel is relatively low and there is no significant variation between the rural and the urban areas.

In terms of cooking space, majority of households (57.2%) use separate room exclusively and open space within the compound in the District. However, relatively low percentage of households use enclosure without roof (2.0%) and other forms of cooking space (0.1%).

In terms of locality of residence, households using separate room exclusively as cooking space are predominant in rural (39.3%) than urban areas (35.0%). On the other hand, the use

of open space within a compound for cooking is higher in urban (21.8%) than rural areas (18.1%).

Main Source of Water for Drinking and for Other Domestic Use

The main source of water for drinking in the District is pipe (pipe borne inside and outside dwelling, and public tap/standpipe) and river or stream accounts for over 50.0 percent of households. With respect to the sources of drinking water by locality, there was not any marked variation between rural and urban areas regarding access to pipe borne water. However, the use of public tap/standpipe for drinking water by households is slightly higher in rural (26.0%) than urban areas (24.6%).

Bathing and Toilet Facilities

It was revealed that, altogether majority of households (61.9%) use public toilet and pit latrine for disposal of human excreta. The least proportion of households use bucket/pan (0.3%) as their toilet facility.

In urban localities, high percentage of households uses public toilet facilities such as KVIP, as their toilet. Again, similar percentage of households in rural and urban areas use pit latrine as their toilet facility. Thus, there appears to be no variation between households in urban and rural areas in terms of access to toilet facilities. However, twice the percentage of households without access to any toilet facility in urban areas lives in rural areas. The proportion of households without access to toilet facility is quite high; and this situation is highly inconvenient and poses serious health challenge.

Own bathroom exclusively (35.3%) is commonly used by households for bathing whereas the use of open space around house for bathing by households likewise account for 8.5 percent.

Method of Waste Disposal

The majority of households dispose of their solid waste at public dump (open space and container). In urban localities, high proportion of households (39.8%) use public dump (container) whereas rural households (42.8%) use public dump (open space) for solid waste disposal. It is observed that indiscriminate disposal of solid waste is a method of disposal employed by almost one out of every 10 rural households in the District.

Liquid waste disposal account for 51.4 percent of households who dispose their liquid waste onto their compound. A higher proportion of urban households (54.1 percent) than their rural counterparts (49.7) dispose of their liquid waste onto their compounds. Sewerage systems, rarely exists for use to dispose liquid waste in the District. However, the use of gutter for disposal of liquid waste is relatively low in rural than urban areas.

9.3 Conclusions

The economically active population (15–64 years) constitutes 53.6 percent of the total population and the economically not active (0-14 years, and 65 years and older) forms about 46.4 percent. This means there is roughly a dependent person for every economically active person compared to about two economically active persons per dependent in developed countries. The need to provide for economically dependent persons puts pressure on the resources of the government and individual households. However, the relatively high youthful population (15-39 years) of 36.2 percent in the District has an in-built momentum

for rapid population growth and development provided they get quality education and training.

Even though total fertility rate is relatively low in the District (3.3 children per woman aged 15-49 years), most women do not have control over their reproductive health especially when it comes to regulating fertility and using contraceptives probably due to illiteracy, religious and cultural practices.

According to Article 25 (1) of the 1992 Constitution (Republic of Ghana, 1992), all persons shall have the right to equal educational opportunities and facilities. Even though, the government introduced the free compulsory universal basic education to expand access to quality education and to promote efficient teaching and learning, illiteracy rate is relatively high in the District (20.0% of persons aged 11 years and older are not literate). Education has a potential for enhancing skills for gainful employment of the teeming youth as well as reduction in family sizes.

There is an indication of a gradual transition of household structure from the extended to nuclear. This is evidenced by the slim percentage difference between the two types of family in the District. Therefore, there is a likelihood of nuclear family overtaking the extended family in subsequent years.

The proportion of females that is not literate is higher (70%) compared to males (30%) in the District and majority of the non-literate population is among the aged. This high level of illiteracy among females has far reaching consequences for demographic processes such as fertility behaviour, mortality prevalence as well as overall sustainable development.

A total of 89.2 percent of households use wood and charcoal as their main source of fuel for cooking. This has implication on the alarming rate at which forest and vegetation in the District is depleting.

Although the Volta Lake is in the District, fishing does not feature prominently as an economic activity. This is a potential resource that can be explored to address unemployment and household poverty as well as raking in revenue to the District Assembly.

9.4 Recommendations

On the basis of these findings and policy implications, the following recommendations are offered to address challenges being encountered by the population:

The government should pay increased attention to sexual and reproductive health as well as family planning programmes because an improvement in this area has a direct effect on maternal and child health, as well as on birth rates. There is therefore, a need to integrate family life education into school curriculum and out-of-school programmes, create awareness of the problem of gender-based violence and its implications for reproductive health and provide aid to victims of gender based violence by linking them to organizations that addresses these issues.

Findings from the report show that for every 100 children born in the District, there are 86 of them surviving. It is therefore important that initiatives aimed at improving maternal and child health, are improved in the District. Also, promoting healthy living and enhancing both financial and physical access to health facilities and services should be intensified. The population should be educated to take advantage of the National Health Insurance Scheme.

It is also recommended that the government intensify the Ghana School Feeding Programme, capitation grant and provision of free uniforms and exercise books to encourage more children to attend school. In addition, the design and provision of teaching and learning facilities in public schools should consider the needs of the persons living with disability. This would among other things, enhance the quality of human resources of all segments of the population for gainful employment in order to upgrade the standards of living of the people.

Visual impairment is the most common disability type in the District. The District Assembly should collaborate with the ministry responsible for health and all stakeholders to carry out programmes and activities aimed at reducing this form of disability. It is important to create awareness on the need to respect the rights of PWDs and empower them economically to cater for their needs without being burdens to their households.

To improve upon gainful agricultural activities in the District in order to reduce household poverty in the District, it is recommended that:

The personnel in the extension service should be constantly updated on new and appropriate technologies available for productive agriculture.

The government in partnership with private sector organizations should come out with sustainable and time-tested programmes to make implements/tools and other agricultural inputs less expensive and affordable to the operators.

Access to markets as well as linkage between agriculture and industry needs to be pursued vigorously. This will ensure that the farmers get reasonable returns on their investment.

Attention should be focused on equipping the residents with skills in aqua culture, particularly; fish farming to enable them take advantage of the enormous opportunities provided by the Volta Lake. Training and investment will tremendously contribute to creation of employment in order to reduce household poverty and enable the District Assembly increase internally generated funds for development projects.

The quality of life of the people in the District largely depends on access to basic household services such as good housing, water, electricity and adequate sanitation facilities. The Report indicates that, although average household per house is low (1.2), the following needs to be improved upon by government in collaboration with the private sector organizations.

The District Assembly in collaboration with the ministry responsible for water resources, Community Water and Sanitation Department and NGOs in the water sector should work toward expansion of access to potable water in the District to reduce percentage of the population depending on unprotected sources of water such as river, stream, pond, dam, lake, unprotected well and spring. This would among other things, help to reduce water-related diseases and the health care cost; and thereby increases productivity.

An aggressive campaign on dangers and effects of poor environmental sanitation should be embarked upon to curb inappropriate sanitary practices. Households should be encouraged to construct their own toilet facilities within their dwellings. Health and hygiene education should be intensified with the involvement of the communities among pupils and the adult population. This awareness can hopefully influence the attitude of the households towards a more sustainable environmental hygiene. The Built Environment Actors in the District

Assembly should also be supported to enforce by-laws regarding building construction, solid and liquid waste disposal

It is suggested that the population should be sensitized on the effects of deforestation as well as encourage them to consider other sources of cooking fuel. The government should equally focus on making alternatives such as liquefied petroleum gas and kerosene less expensive and affordable to facilitate this change.

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APPENDICIES

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

S/No	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Male	Female	Total		
1	Dzemeni	3,220	3,701	6,921	1,493	1,259
2	Peki Tsame	2,276	2,699	4,975	1,158	941
3	Peki Avetile	1,884	2,160	4,044	996	740
4	Peki-Dzake	1,582	1,807	3,389	792	646
5	Kpeve (New Town)	1,323	1,473	2,796	700	404
6	Toh Kpalime	1,086	1,236	2,322	521	384
7	Peki Wudome	983	1,068	2,051	534	393
8	Duga Kpalime	911	1,011	1,922	496	395
9	Peki Blengo	773	913	1,686	401	299
10	Tongor Tsanakpe	654	772	1,426	319	245
11	Wegbe Kpalime	632	677	1,309	286	183
12	Tongor Ahor Resettlement	426	454	880	194	170
13	Tsatee	413	449	862	220	179
14	Tongor Attokrokpo	431	391	822	127	125
15	Dzakite	407	413	820	155	142
16	Peki Adzokoe	364	395	759	199	141
17	Tongor Agordeke	367	360	727	127	150
18	New Kaira	357	369	726	131	138
19	Peki Agbateh	340	379	719	179	200
20	Peki Adzokoe Newtown	308	374	682	171	120

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No	Community Name	All ages	Age Group															
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Dzemeni	6,921	1,052	990	992	906	645	547	404	386	282	206	163	114	78	41	43	72
2	Peki Tsame	4,975	632	595	577	480	368	298	263	275	252	223	222	134	134	114	151	257
3	Peki Avetile	4,044	477	480	474	413	310	233	228	209	203	169	148	141	144	111	103	201
4	Peki-Dzake	3,389	434	416	404	322	224	188	158	182	150	146	155	101	119	85	111	194
5	Kpeve (New Town)	2,796	348	314	328	353	252	194	190	159	149	123	106	73	54	43	49	61
6	Toh Kpalime	2,322	319	294	291	267	199	159	91	99	104	107	88	54	53	42	56	99
7	Peki Wudome	2,051	277	257	248	203	162	128	124	116	80	80	95	57	36	33	61	94
8	Duga Kpalime	1,922	243	203	227	192	149	125	89	104	90	96	76	58	59	44	68	99
9	Peki Blengo	1,686	224	190	183	178	127	107	96	72	86	72	77	60	50	43	41	80
10	Tongor Tsanakpe	1,426	206	178	183	143	122	111	98	63	52	50	40	52	36	24	22	46
11	Wegbe Kpalime	1,309	180	159	149	111	108	93	65	82	70	60	53	37	42	30	29	41
12	Tongor Ahor Resettlement	880	105	127	92	88	60	82	70	56	36	41	30	23	22	16	15	17
13	Tsatee	862	117	93	81	74	64	54	54	45	42	39	52	32	36	26	21	32
14	Tongor Attokrokpo	822	146	120	105	109	71	55	54	38	37	23	23	13	15	6	2	5
15	Dzakite	820	134	133	107	95	58	55	50	45	27	43	20	11	9	14	6	13
16	Peki Adzokoe	759	98	95	104	76	46	46	27	21	31	35	49	21	29	19	27	35
17	Tongor Agordeke	727	144	108	91	69	67	53	46	37	27	21	17	9	10	5	12	11
18	New Kaira	726	100	128	107	78	52	37	43	47	35	25	24	12	11	5	11	11
19	Peki Agbateh	719	99	93	77	62	57	52	45	49	34	20	29	24	21	17	17	23
20	Peki Adzokoe Newtown	682	88	90	79	61	51	48	45	39	33	33	22	17	19	10	19	28

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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