2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

BIAKOYE DISTRICT

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

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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 Biakoye 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.

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

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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 Organisations
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 Biakoye District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 65,901 representing 3.1 percent of the total population of the Volta Region. It comprises 49.8 percent females and 50.2 percent males. About thirty-four (33.9%) percent of the population is rural. The district has a sex ratio of 100.6. The population of the district is youthful with the population under age 15 constituting 40.2 percent. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 84.5, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (86.9) than that of females (82.1).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district is 3.4. The General Fertility Rate is 98.5 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 6.3 per 1000. Out of a total of 20,675 migrants in the District, 14,359 are persons born elsewhere in the Region. The remaining 6,316 migrants are persons born outside the region particularly regions which share borders with the Volta Region. The top three major migrants in the District are people from Greater Accra Region (1,762), Northern Region (1,066) and Eastern Region (933) with 1,270 migrants coming from outside

Household size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 65,435 with 15,226 households. The average household size in the district is 4.3 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 42.6 percent. Spouses form about 10.6 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 29 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

About four in ten (46.3%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 36.3 percent have never married,4.5 percent are in consensual unions, 5.4 percent are widowed, 5.2 percent are divorced and 2.4 percent are separated. The proportion of married female (49.3%) is comparatively higher than that of the males (43.1%). At age 65 and older, widowed females account for as high as 57.3 percent while widowed males account for only 12.1 percent. Among the married, 30.3 percent have no education while 10 percent of the never married have no formal education. Eighty-eight percent of the married population are employed, 1.3 percent are unemployed and 10.7 percent are economically not active. More

than half (52.5%) of those who have never married are economically not active with 1.9 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 92.7 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 1.0 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 2.7 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and older, 34,931 are literate. Six out of ten people (62.4%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and older (24,741) in the district, 21.2 percent has never attended school, 41.1 percent are currently attending and 37.8 percent have attended in the past.

Economic activity status

About 77.1 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 22.9 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 97.6 percent are employed while 2.4 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (49.3%), 23.5% perform household duties and 7.4 percent are disabled or too sick to work. About six out of ten (66.0%) who are unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 60.4 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, Craft and related trades workers (14.9%), service and sales workers (13.5%) and 3.8 percent are engaged professionals.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older, 77.4 percent are self-employed without employees, 11.3 percent are contributing family workers, 0.5 percent are casual workers and 0.6 percent are domestic employees (house helps). More females (80.2%) are self-employed without employees than the males (74.5%). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 94.1 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 4.1 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and older, 31.5 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 36.1 percent as compared to 27 percent of females. A little over one percent (1.6%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 191 households representing 1.3 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 5.5 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability is slightly higher (5.6%) than females (5.4%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 60.9 percent

followed by physical disability (20.4%). About 5 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. Of the population disabled, 32.6 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 73 percent of households in the district are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, eight out of ten households (80.5%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 58.5 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (94.5%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district.

Housing

The housing stock of Biakoye District is 12,517 representing 3.1 percent of the total number of houses in the Volta Region. The average number of persons per house is 5.2.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (53.6%) of all dwelling units in the district are separate houses; 32.4 percent are compound houses and 8.7 percent are semi-detached houses. About 65 percent of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 16.5 percent are owned by private individuals; 15.3 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 1.1 percent are owned by public or government with 1.1 percent 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 brick/ earth accounting for 61.5 percent with cement/concrete constituting 29.8 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the District. Cement/Concrete (78.5%) and mud/earth (20%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets is the main roofing material (82.1 %) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (59.6%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 5.4 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are electricity (mains) (47.3%), kerosene lamp (37.8%) and flashlight/touch (13.1%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the District is wood (66.6%). The proportion for rural (79.6%) is higher than that of urban (41.2%). The four main sources of water in the district are borehole (28.2%), public tap (23.2%), pipe borne water (20.9%) and river/stream (15.7%).

The most important toilet facility used in the District is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 35.5 percent followed by pit latrine (31.4%). About 20 percent of the population in the district has no toilet facility. A third of households (35.6%) in the district own bathroom for exclusive use while 26.4 percent shared separate bathroom in the same house.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 52.6 percent. About 13 percent households in the district dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 5.8 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (52.4%) and onto the street (30.0%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Biakoye District was carved out of the Jasikan District in the year 2007. It was established by a Legislative Instrument (LI 1910 of 2007) but the District was inaugurated in March, 2011 (Republic of Ghana, 2007). The capital is Nkonya Ahenkro, which is about 70 kilometres from Ho, the regional capital and about 185 kilometres from Accra, the national capital.

1.2 Physical Characteristics

1.2.1 Location and Size

The District is located in the middle part of the Volta Region and lies within longitude 0^0 15' E and 0^0 45' E and latitude 6^0 45' N and 7^0 15' N. It shares a border with Hohoe and Jasikan Districts to the east, Kpando District to the south, Kadjebi and Krachi East Districts to the north and the Volta Lake to the west.

The total land area is about 1105.9 square kilometres representing 5.4 percent of the total land area of the Volta Region.

1.2.2 Relief and drainage

The topography of the District is generally undulating, hilly at the eastern part but has lowlands along the Volta River on the west. In view of this, some parts closer to the Volta Lake are prone to flooding. The District is well drained with several rivers and streams including Konsu, Bompa, Kabo, Ufuo and Asukawkaw, some of which join the Volta Lake.

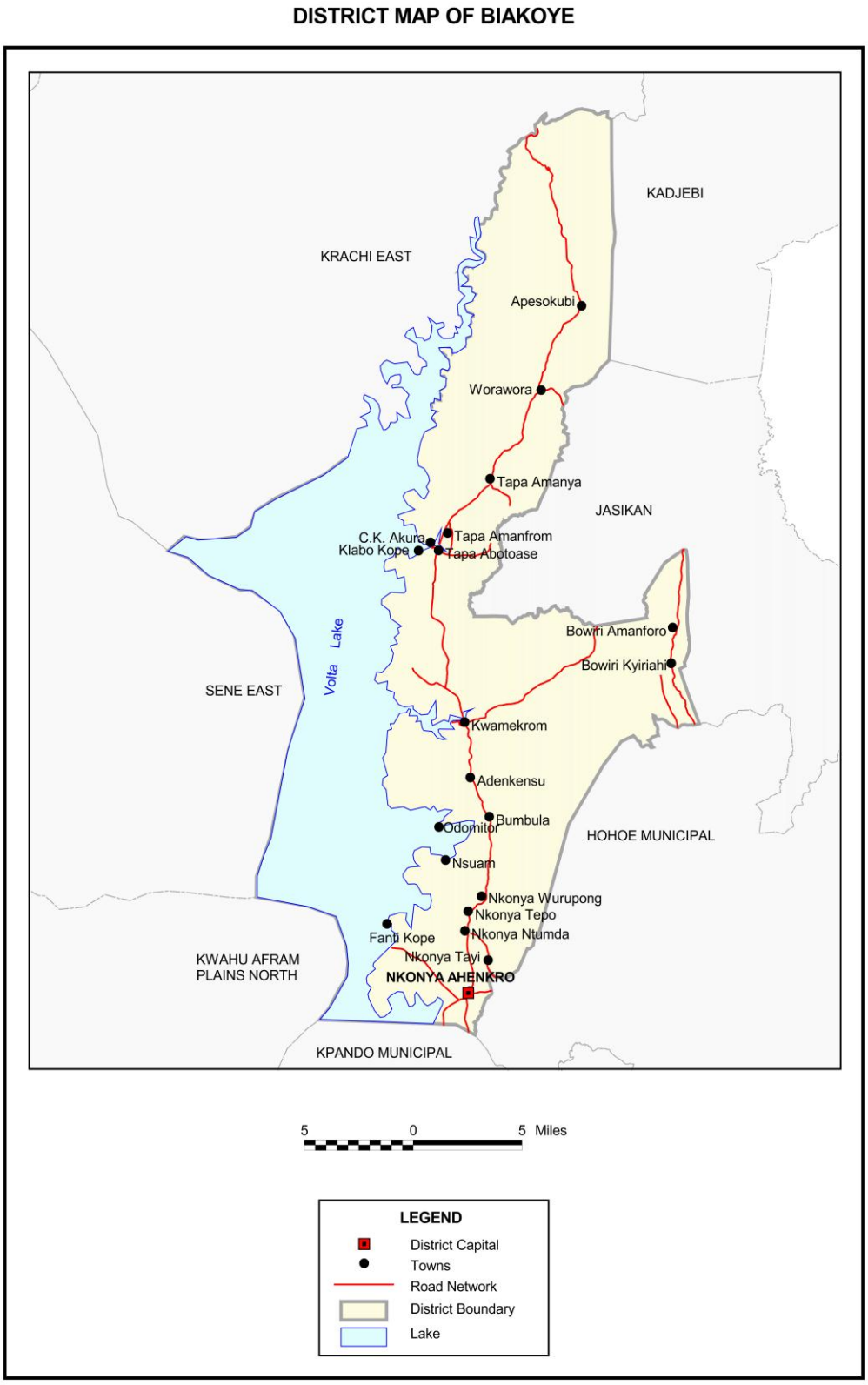
1.2.3 Climate

The District falls within the Semi Equatorial Zone and experiences a bimodal rainfall regime that peaks in July and September for the major and minor seasons respectively. The mean annual rainfall is about 1,500 mm. The District experiences a dry season, which is characterized by the cool-dry North East Trade Winds from early December to mid-March. Temperatures vary between 22^{o}C and 34^{o}C during the wet and dry seasons respectively.

1.2.4 Vegetation

The District is located within the Forest-Savanna Transitional Ecological Zone of Ghana; and is generally covered with the moist Semi-Deciduous Forest. The vegetative cover is made up of timber resources such as Odum, Mahogany, Asanfins, Papao, Kyere, Oprono, Wawa, Ofram Teak, among others. Medicinal plants also exist in the forest e.g. Nim, Mahogany, Teak, etc.

Figure 1.1: Map of Biakoye District



1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

In line with the Constitution of the Republic of Ghana (Republic of Ghana, 1992), the Biakoye District Assembly is the highest authority with executive, deliberative and legislative responsibilities. The District Chief Executive (DCE) is the Chairman of the Executive Committee and also responsible for the day-to-day administration.

The District forms a constituency consisting of 23 Electoral Areas and 32 Unit Committees. There are six Sub-District units namely Apesokubi, Bowiri, Nkonya, and Tapa Area Councils, and Worawora and Kwamikrom Town Councils.

1.4 Social Structure

1.4.1 Ethnicity and language

There are three main ethnic groups in the District namely, the Guan, Akan and Ewe. The Guan constitutes the predominant ethnic group found in most of the localities apart from Worawora which is mainly dominated by the Akan. Unlike the Guans, the Ewes are found mostly in communities along the Volta Lake. Other ethnic groups include the Hausa, Basare, Kotokoli and Kabrewho reside in the District. The major dialects spoken are Nkonya, Twi, Ewe, Tiwuli and Akporsor.

1.4.2 Traditional authority

Traditional authority in the District is vested in the chieftaincy institution which is very much respected by the people. The sphere of influence of chiefs in the District presents a potential opportunity for mobilization of people and other resources for development because they serve as unifying factors around which the communities rally for self-help initiatives. There are two established traditional councils in the District, namely the Nkonya and Tapa Traditional Councils. However, Worawora, Bowiri and Akporsor are amalgamated with the Buem Traditional Council in the Jasikan District.

1.4.3 Festivals

Major festivals celebrated in the District include the Yam and Senkyeba Festivals by the people of Nkonya; Akwantutenten by the people of Worawora; Frikosuo Afahye by the people of Tapa; Fusikor and Hyireh Bo Festivals by the Bowiri; and Ovazu by the inhabitants of Akporsor.

1.4.4 Religion

Christianity is the main religious belief among the population in the District, representing 81.3 percent. This is followed by Islam, which is 8.5 percent, traditional religion, 4.2 percent and other religious groups making up the rest.

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Agriculture

Biakoye District thrives on primary economic activities such as agriculture which employs majority of the population. Other economic activities are in the areas of forestry (lumbering), small scale manufacturing and industrial activities. The commercial and services sectors also employ a few of the population.

1.5.2 Financial institutions

Asubonten Rural Bank and Northern Volta Rural Banks in Worawora and Abotoase respectively are the financial institutions which operate in the District. The major markets are located at Tapa Abotoase, Kwamekrom and Bumbula.

1.5.3 Transportation network and telecommunication

The District has about 115.1 kilometres of major road network, out of which 71 kilometres are tarred (from Nkonya Asakyiri through Worawora to Akposo Kubi as shown in Figure 1.2). Besides, there is water transport service on the Volta Lake from Abotoase to Kpando, Afram Plains, Brong Ahafo, Krachi, and other areas. There are postal offices at Nkonya Ahenkro, Worawora and Abotoase.

The District is hooked on to the major telecommunication networks which include MTN, TIGO, Vodafon and Airtel). Some communities are however, not connected to any of the telecommunication network services.

1.5.4 Electricity

The majority of households in the District have access to the national electricity grid (Biakoye District Assembly, 2010). This is a reliable and adequate source of power for industrial development in the District.

1.5.5 Water and sanitation

In the year 2010, a total of 78.1 percent of the households has access to potable water for drinking (GSS, 2013). The remaining households depend on rivers, streams and other unprotected sources which dry up during the dry season. This situation makes availability of potable water in the District one of the major challenges in terms of quantity and quality.

1.5.6 Social and economic infrastructure

Table 1.1 presents the number of schools in the District. There are 248 educational facilities, out of which 77.4 percent and 22.6 percent are public and private respectively. In addition, there are 4 Senior High Schools, 56 Junior High Schools, 94 primary schools and 94 pre-schools.

Table 1.1: Educational facilities in the district

Facility Type	Public	Private	Total
Pre-school	74	20	94
Primary School	74	20	94
Junior High School (JHS)	42	14	56
Senior High School (SHS)	2	2	4
Total	192	56	248

Source: District Education Directorate, Biakoye.

Table 1.2 shows the type of health facilities in the District. The District has a District Hospital located at Worawora, three health centres, four Community Health Based Planning and Services (CHPS) compounds and 6 CHPS Zones strategically located in the District to meet the health needs of the people.

Table 1.2: Health facilities in the district

Facility Type	Public	Private	Location	Total
Hospital	1	-	Worawora	1
Health Centre	3	-		3
CHPS Compound	4	-		4
CHPS Zone	6	-		6
Total	14	-		14

Source: District Health Directorate, Biakoye.

1.5.7 Tourist Attraction

There are a number of sites which could be developed to attract tourists to the District. Historical sites include tombs of some unknown Germans who died during the colonial period found at Nkonya Bumbulla and shrines in some communities. Some of the shrines also function as healing homes and centres for the preparation of traditional medicine.The Kabo Forest Reserve, monkey sanctuary at Adzamansu and the Volta Lake can also serve as source of attraction.

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 analogy to digital mapping for the 2010 PHC, as recommended in the 2000 PHC Administrative Report. Field cartographic work started in March 2008 and was completed in February 2010.

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

A trial census which is a dress rehearsal of all the activities and procedures that are planned for the main census was carried out in October/November 2009. These included recruitment and training, distribution of census materials, administration of the questionnaire and other census forms, enumeration of the various categories of the population (household, institutional and floating population), and data processing. The trial census was held in six

selected districts across the country namely; Saboba (Northern Region), Chereponi (Northern Region), Sene (Brong Ahafo Region), Bia (Western Region), Awutu Senya (Central Region), and Osu Klottey Sub-Metro (Greater Accra Region). A number of factors were considered in selecting the trial census districts. These included: administrative boundary issues, ecological zone, and accessibility, enumeration of floating population/outdoor-sleepers, fast growing areas, institutional population, and enumeration areas with scattered settlements.

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

Enumeration of the household population started on Monday, 27th September, 2010. Enumerators visited houses, compounds and structures in their enumeration areas and started enumerating all households including visitors who spent the Census Night in the households. Enumeration was carried out in the order in which houses/structures were listed and where

the members of the household were absent, the enumerator left a call-back-card indicating when he/she would come back to enumerate the household. The enumeration process took off smoothly with enumerators poised on completing their assignments on schedule since many of them were teachers and had to return to school. However, many enumerators ran short of questionnaires after a few days' work.

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

1.6.4 Post enumeration survey

In line with United Nations recommendations, GSS conducted a Post Enumeration Survey (PES) in April, 2011 to check content and coverage error. The PES was also to serve as an important tool in providing feedback regarding operational matters such as concepts and procedures in order to help improve future census operations. The PES field work was carried out for 21 days in April 2011 and was closely monitored and supervised to ensure quality output. The main findings of the PES were that: 97 percent of all household residents who were in the country on Census Night (26th September, 2010) were enumerated. 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

A household was defined as a person or a group of persons, who lived together in the same house or compound and shared the same house-keeping arrangements. In general, a household consisted of a man, his wife, children and some other relatives or a house help who may be living with them. However, it is important to remember that members of a household

are not necessarily related (by blood or marriage) because non-relatives (e.g. house helps) may form part of a household.

Head of household

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

Household and non-household population

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

a) Educational Institutions

b) Children's and old people's homes

c) Hospitals and healing centres

d) Hotels

e) Prisons

f) Service barracks

g) Soldiers on field exercise

h) Floating population: The following are examples of persons in this category:

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

ii. Hunting and fishing camps.

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of residence

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

Religion

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

Marital status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School attendance

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

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

Level of education

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

Activity status

Activity status refers to economic or non-economic activity of respondents during the 7 days preceding census night. Information on type of activity was collected on persons 5 years and older. A person was regarded as economically active if he/she: 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. Did not work, but had jobs to return to 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 disabilities 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)

Information Communication Technology (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 Organisation 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 and distribution, age-sex structure, migration, fertility and mortality are important population characteristics due to their implications for socio-economic development. Population size and composition influence the potential human resource requirement and the provision of social amenities and services such as schools, hospitals/clinics, water and sanitation facilities and housing. The population composition by age and sex influences mortality, nuptiality, fertility, migration and other demographic processes that underlie population growth and ultimately socio-economic development.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

The distribution of the population by age, sex and type of locality of residence is presented in Table 2.1. In terms of sex composition, males form 50.2 percent of the population; making Biakoye District one of the few districts in Ghana where males slightly outnumber females. Furthermore, about 22,373 (33.9%) of the population live in the rural areas. The sex ratio for the District is 100.6. This means that for every 100 females, there are about 101 males, indicating that there are more males than females in the District.

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

		Sex				Type of locality		
	Both	Male			Sex	Urban		
Age Group	Sexes	Number	Percent	Female	ratio	Number	Percent	Rural
All Ages	65,901	33,057	50.2	32,844	100.6	22,373	33.9	43,528
0 - 4	9,511	4,805	50.5	4,706	102.1	3,060	32.2	6,451
5-9	8,633	4,477	51.9	4,156	107.7	2,939	34	5,694
10-14	8,340	4,500	54	3,840	117.2	2,991	35.9	5,349
15 - 19	6,891	3,724	54	3,167	117.6	2,722	39.5	4,169
20 - 24	5,036	2,478	49.2	2,558	96.9	1,806	35.9	3,230
25 - 29	4,420	1,997	45.2	2,423	82.4	1,636	37	2,784
30 - 34	3,845	1,789	46.5	2,056	87	1,362	35.4	2,483
35 - 39	3,557	1,780	50	1,777	100.2	1,195	33.6	2,362
40 - 44	3,240	1,588	49	1,652	96.1	1,053	32.5	2,187
45 - 49	2,886	1,452	50.3	1,434	101.3	880	30.5	2,006
50 - 54	2,660	1,316	49.5	1,344	97.9	852	32	1,808
55 - 59	1,626	787	48.4	839	93.8	502	30.9	1,124
60 - 64	1,564	779	49.8	785	99.2	456	29.2	1,108
65 - 69	977	445	45.5	532	83.6	267	27.3	710
70 - 74	1,155	509	44.1	646	78.8	244	21.1	911
75 - 79	701	309	44.1	392	78.8	193	27.5	508
80 - 84	458	176	38.4	282	62.4	119	26	339
85+	401	146	36.4	255	57.3	96	23.9	305
All Ages	65,901	33,057	50.2	32,844	100.6	22,373	33.9	43,528
0-14	26,484	13,782	52	12,702	108.5	8,990	33.9	17,494
15-64	35,725	17,690	49.5	18,035	98.1	12,464	34.9	23,261
65+	3,692	1,585	42.9	2,107	75.2	919	24.9	2,773
Age-dependency ratio	84.5	86.9		82.1		79.5		87.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

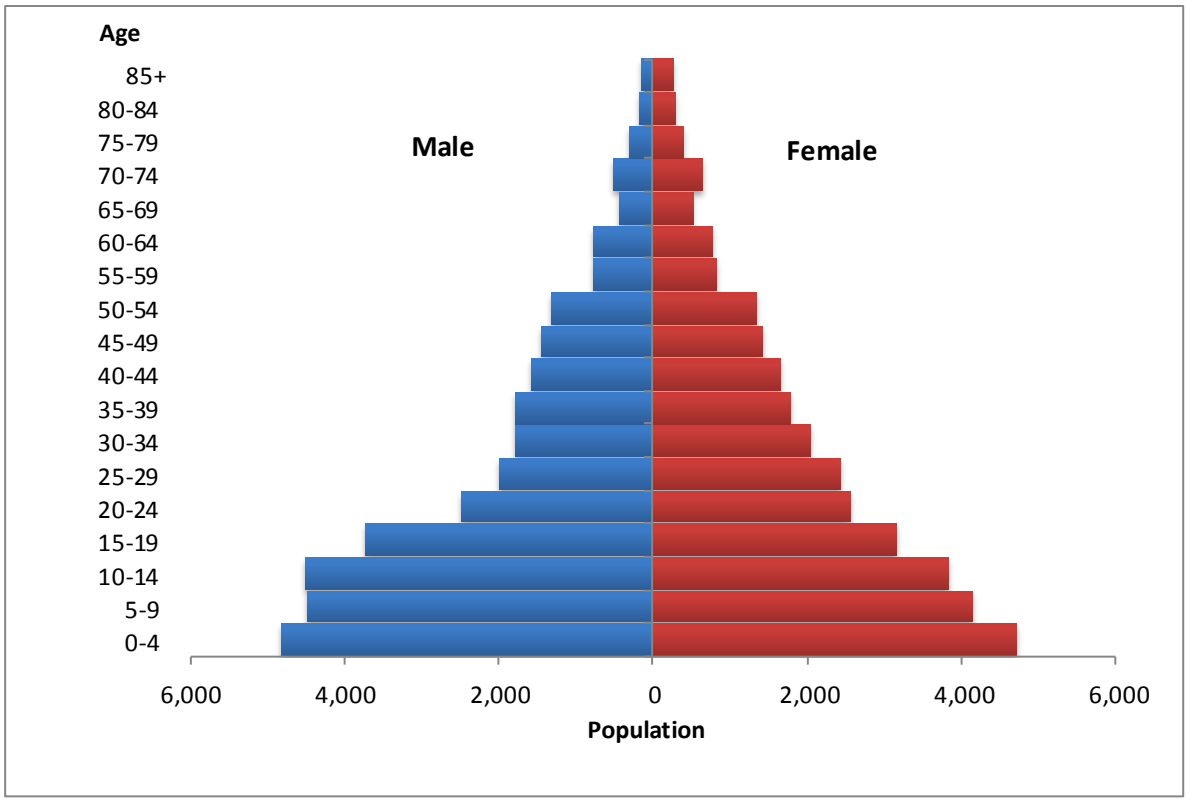
The high proportion of the population aged 0-4 and 5-9 years indicate that the population in the District has the tendency to grow for a considerable number of years, all other things being equal. This has economic implications for its development. Table 2.1 further reveals that 35,725 persons representing 54.2 percent of the population constitutes the labour force which is a good recipe for economic development. In addition, the youthful population within the age group (15-35) represents 30.6 percent of the total population which, if harnessed, will also serve as a human resource for any industrial development in the District and the nation at large.

The age-dependency ratio for the District is 84.5, signifying relatively high dependence on the working population. The rural population has a higher dependency ratio of 87.1 higher than the urban population of 79.5 (Table 2.1).

2.2.1 Age-sex distribution

A population pyramid depicts graphical representation of age and sex structure pertaining to the population. The 2010 data depicted by the population pyramid (Figure 2.1) shows the expected pattern of lower population in each group with advancing age. It also shows there is a decline in the male population with a corresponding increase in the female population from

Figure 2.2: Population pyramid by age group and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Fertility, Mortality and Migration,

Fertility, mortality and migration are the three components of population change that determine the age-sex composition, distribution and size of the population at a particular point in time in any locality. Data on these three components are important for planning the overall socio-economic development of the District.

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the number of live births women have. It is directly determined by a number of factors that in turn are affected by many social, cultural, economic, health, and other environmental factors. The following fertility measures were considered during the 2010 PHC. These include Crude Birth Rate (CBR) which indicates the number of live births per 1,000 population in a given year. General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of live births per 1,000 women between the ages 15-49 in a given year. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she ended childbearing if she were to pass through all her childbearing years conforming to the age specific fertility rates of a given year.

Table 2.2 shows the reported TFR, GFR and the CBR for the Volta Region and Biakoye District. The District has a total population of 65,901 of which women between the ages 15-49 are 15,067.

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

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

*** Number of live births per 1,000 populatio*

The TFR in 2010 for the District for women between the ages 15-49 is about 3.4 births per 1,000 women which is the same as the Regional figure. The GFR on the other hand for women between the ages 15-49 is 98.5 live births per 1,000 women, which is lower than the regional average of 99.2 births per 1,000 women in the age range 15-49 years whilst the CBR is 22.5 live births per 1000 population in the Biakoye District.

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality, as one of the three components of population growth, plays an important role in determining the growth of a population. The level and pattern of mortality is a reflection of the health status of a population. Thus, indices of mortality have been used as indicators of socio-economic development. Mortality data are needed, among others, for the analysis of potential growth of population and construction of population projections as well as to formulate policies, develop, implement and evaluate public health programmes and projects. They are also used in calculating probable life span of the population which are then used by institutions such as insurance companies to set premiums.

Table 2.3 shows females 12 years and older totalling 22,350, the number of children ever born and those still surviving. The data indicates that children ever born and children surviving are 63,582 and 55,510 respectively to 22,350 women who are 12 years and above.

Again, the Table shows that children ever born to those aged 20 - 24 is significantly low with a record of 2,456 by 2,558 women in this age range. This however translates to an average of one child. As age increases from 15 to 60 years and older, the mean number of children ever born and child survivorship increases. For instance women within age 45 – 49 years would have an average of 4.8 children throughout their fertility period granted that all other things are equal. In a similar vein, the mean number of children that would survive for this same age category of women is 4.4 children. Thus, women aged 60 years and older recorded the highest mean number of children ever born with 5.8 children and relatively a low mean child survivorship of 4.5 children.

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

	Number	Children Ever Born				Children Surviving			
Age	of Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Mean	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Mean
Total	22,350	63,582	32,069	31,513	2.8	55,510	27,666	27,844	2.5
12 - 14	2,208	16	5	11	0.0	11	3	8	0.0
15 - 19	3,167	462	221	241	0.1	412	190	222	0.1
20 - 24	2,558	2,456	1,283	1,173	1.0	2,281	1,163	1,118	0.9
25 - 29	2,423	5,036	2,547	2,489	2.1	4,704	2,350	2,354	1.9
30 - 34	2,056	6,468	3,219	3,249	3.1	5,949	2,936	3,013	2.9
35 - 39	1,777	6,721	3,393	3,328	3.8	6,227	3,122	3,105	3.5
40 - 44	1,652	7,325	3,652	3,673	4.4	6,687	3,306	3,381	4.0
45 - 49	1,434	6,941	3,527	3,414	4.8	6,244	3,137	3,107	4.4
50 - 54	1,344	6,890	3,512	3,378	5.1	5,996	3,030	2,966	4.5
55 - 59	839	4,506	2,351	2,155	5.4	3,891	2,002	1,889	4.6
60+	2,892	16,761	8,359	8,402	5.8	13,108	6,427	6,681	4.5

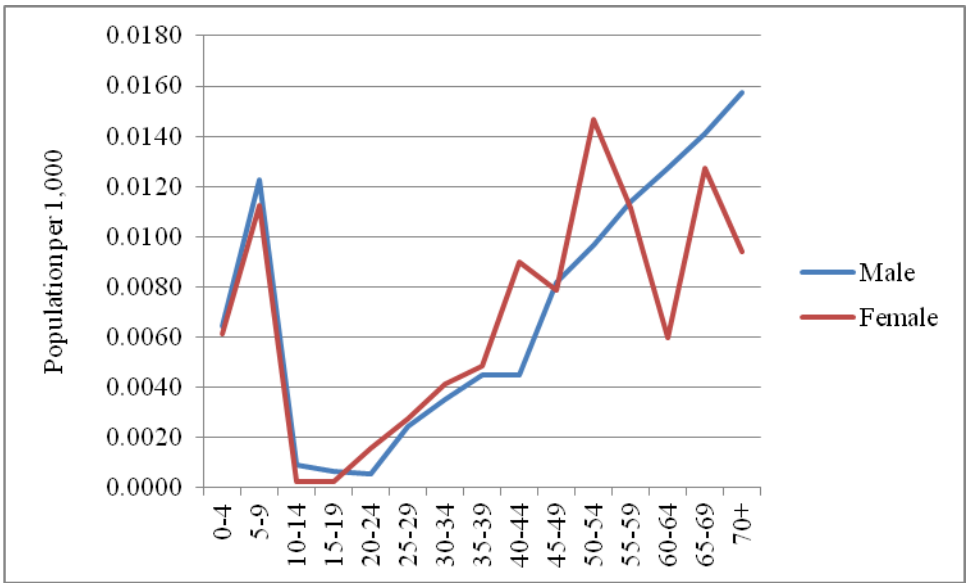
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age-specific death rates by sex

Age Specific Death Rate (ASDR) is the number of deaths in a specific age group per 1,000 population of that age group. Because mortality varies greatly by age and sex, age-specific death rates are often given separately for males and females in a population.

Figure 2.2 provides information on age specific death rates. The graph shows that death rates for males and females are higher in ages under five years but lowest at ages 10-14 years. It stabilizes up to 15-19 years and then starts rising with slightly more females than males. The death rates sharply dropped for women aged 40-44 years and rises again up to age 50-54 years. This zig-zag nature of deaths among women continues until age 70 years and above when the deaths starts decreasing. Additionally, at ages 50 years and older, differences between male and female ASDRs are very high compared with the lower age groups.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rate



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.4 shows the deaths that occurred in the Biakoye District and the Region at large, 12 months preceding the census night. The District recorded 414 deaths within the same period. The crude death rate for the Region is 8.8 per 1,000 population and 6.3 per 1,000 population for the District.

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All 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
Agotime Ziope	28,013	165	5.9
Ho Municipal	177,281	1,468	8.3
South Dayi	46,661	495	10.6
Kpando Municipal	53,736	478	8.9
Hohoe Municipal	167,016	1,458	8.7
Biakoye	**65,901**	**414**	**6.3**
Jasikan	59,181	568	9.6
Kadjebi	59,303	521	8.8
Krachi East	116,804	717	6.1
Krachi West	49,417	174	3.5
Nkwanta South	117,878	568	4.8
Nkwanta North	64,553	383	5.9
North Tongu	89,777	742	8.3
Akatsi North	33,035	450	13.6
Agotime Ziope	36,391	404	11.1
Ho West	94,600	1,181	12.5
Afadzato South	95,030	927	9.8
North Dayi	39,913	512	12.8
Krachi Nchumuru	72,688	456	6.3

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

2.4.3 Migration

Migration refers to a change in usual residence from one administrative district to another for a period not less than six months. The importance of measuring migration lies in its impact on population size, structure and distribution in the District. Migration out of the District decreases the size of the population in the District, while migration into the District increases the population size. In addition, the variations in the migration process in terms of age, sex, education and other socio-demographic characteristics can have significant impact on the overall social and economic development of the District. Table 2.2 depicts the migrant population resident in the District who were born elsewhere in the Region or in another region or outside Ghana vis-à-vis their duration of residence.

Table 2.5 shows the birth place of migrants and how long they have lived in the District. Out of a total of 20,675 migrants in the District, 14,359 are persons born elsewhere in the Region. The remaining 6,316 migrants are persons born outside the region particularly regions which share borders with the Volta Region.

The top three major migrants in the District are people from Greater Accra Region (1,762), Northern Region (1,066) and Eastern Region (933) with 1,270 migrants coming from outside Ghana. More than a quarter of the migrants from all the Regions lived in the District for a period of 1-4 years.

Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

	Migrants		Duration of residence (%)				
Birthplace	Total	Percent	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	20,675	100.0	11.2	30.6	19.2	18.6	20.5
Different locality in this region	14,359	100.0	11.5	30.4	18.2	18.4	21.5
Western	167	100.0	9.6	45.5	16.8	16.8	11.4
Central	539	100.0	7.8	28.8	21.3	23.9	18.2
Greater Accra	1,762	100.0	14.3	32.3	19.7	20.8	12.9
Volta	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eastern	933	100.0	9.3	26.5	20.9	18.1	25.2
Ashanti	291	100.0	13.4	25.8	15.5	17.5	27.8
Brong Ahafo	206	100.0	10.2	43.7	18.4	14.1	13.6
Northern	1,066	100.0	8.0	35.0	25.2	14.3	17.5
Upper East	72	100.0	1.4	27.8	26.4	11.1	33.3
Upper West	10	100.0	0.0	30.0	10.0	20.0	40.0
Outside Ghana	1,270	100.0	9.3	26.7	22.8	20.6	20.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The 2010 PHC defined a household as a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound and share the same catering arrangement. Members of a household are not necessarily related by blood or marriage. The structure of a household is a reflection of the social structure, in that living arrangements are largely influenced by such social and cultural factors as marriage, types of family and kinship systems existing in a particular society. Knowledge of household structure, composition, and headship provides important statistical tool for social and economic planning. In view of this, analysis of household data helps provide a sound basis for a reasonable projection of the future size of the population, and housing needs assessment.

This chapter highlights the features and relationship that exists among the people with regards to household size, household composition, headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and education.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship.

3.2.1 Household Size

Table 3.1 shows that the District has a total household population of 65,435 with 22,107 in urban and 43,328 in rural areas. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, there are 15,226 households in the District comprising of 5,146 urban households and 10,080 rural households. The mean/average number of households per house is 1.2 for the District. The average household size in the District (4.3 persons) is the same for both urban and rural areas.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,086,567	65,435	22,107	43,328
Number of households	5,467,054	495,600	15,226	5,146	10,080
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.1
Average household size	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household Composition and Headship

Table 3.2 shows the household population by sex composition in the Biakoye District. It came to light that a total population of 65,435 persons (99.3%) live in households. Child (son/daughter) recorded the highest proportion of 42.6 percent, followed by heads, 23.3 percent while adopted or foster child form the least proportion (0.5%). Analysis of the data further shows that, a high proportion of household heads are males (31.0%), which is about two times the figure for their female counterparts (15.5%).

Again, Table 3.2 indicates that biological children (sons/daughters) recorded the highest proportion, 45.1 percent for males, and 40.2 percent for females. On the other hand, adopted

or foster children form the least proportion of 0.5 percent for males and 0.4 percent for females.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

	Total		Male		Female	
Household composition	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	65,435	100.0	32,805	100.0	32,630	100.0
Head	15,226	23.3	10,173	31.0	5,053	15.5
Spouse (wife/husband)	6,940	10.6	280	0.9	6,660	20.4
Child (son/daughter)	27,896	42.6	14,795	45.1	13,101	40.2
Parent/parent in-law	589	0.9	107	0.3	482	1.5
Son/daughter in-law	388	0.6	122	0.4	266	0.8
Grandchild	5,481	8.4	2,712	8.3	2,769	8.5
Brother/sister	2,904	4.4	1,644	5.0	1,260	3.9
Step child	610	0.9	315	1.0	295	0.9
Adopted/foster child	302	0.5	159	0.5	143	0.4
Other relative	4,329	6.6	2,063	6.3	2,266	6.9
Non-relative	770	1.2	435	1.3	335	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household Structure

Table 3.3 shows that, nuclear family form of household structure recorded the highest proportion of 29 percent among all the categories, followed by extended family, 24.1 percent while single parent extended and non-relative forms the least proportion of 1.1 percent. In terms of sex differentials, male heads in nuclear families recorded 30.8 percent while the females constitute 27.3 percent. Similarly, in the heads only category, males again recorded a higher proportion of 5.6 percent than their female counterparts, 2.6 percent.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

	Number			Percent		
Household structure	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	65,435	32,805	32,630	100.0	100.0	100.0
Head only	2,691	1,835	856	4.1	5.6	2.6
Head and a spouse only	1,034	520	514	1.6	1.6	1.6
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	18,989	10,092	8,897	29.0	30.8	27.3
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	15,766	8,156	7,610	24.1	24.9	23.3
Extended + non relatives	1,081	565	516	1.7	1.7	1.6
Head spouse(s) and other composition	2,461	1,312	1,149	3.8	4.0	3.5
Single parent Nuclear	7,177	3,161	4,016	11.0	9.6	12.3
Single parent Extended	10,120	4,170	5,950	15.5	12.7	18.2
Single parent Extended + non relative	714	302	412	1.1	0.9	1.3
Head and other composition but no spouse	5,402	2,692	2,710	8.3	8.2	8.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage is a social union or legal contract between people called spouses that create kinship. In Ghana, 18 years is the minimum legal age for marriage (Republic of Ghana, 1998). However, cultural practices in some ethnic groups allow much younger girls to be given out

in marriage. In order to capture data on those who marry below the legal age, the 2010 census gathered data from persons aged 12 years and older. The distribution of persons 12 years and older by sex, age group and marital status in the District is shown in Table 3.4.

It shows that, for all the age groups, the proportion who are married constitutes 46.3 percent being the highest and the proportion that are separated is the least with a record of 2.4 percent. From the data, the proportion of the age group (12-14 years) who have never married is 94 percent while 5.7 percent are married. This is not surprising because this age group are supposed in school all things being equal. Age group 65 years and above have the highest proportion of widowed with 37.9 percent.

The Table also reveals that most males between the ages 15 to 19 years are never married (94.6%) compared to 93.2 percent of females of the same age group. This pre-supposes that this category of the population is in school. Again, 96.8 percent of females in the age group 35-39 years are married compared to 73.3 percent of males. In addition, females aged 65 years and above have a higher proportion of widowed (57.3%) compared to males 12.1 percent indicating that life expectancy of males 65 years and older is higher than females of the same age group. A higher proportion of males (44.8%) than females (27.9%) have never been married as compared to 49.3 percent of the females and 43.1 percent of males who are married. The proportion of divorced persons who are females (5.9%) are higher than that of the males (4.5%).

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ consensual union/living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Total	44,212	100.0	36.3	4.5	46.3	2.4	5.2	5.4
12-14	4,795	100.0	94.0	0.3	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,891	100.0	88.1	1.7	9.4	0.4	0.3	0.1
20 - 24	5,036	100.0	56.6	6.7	33.8	1.5	1.2	0.3
25 - 29	4,420	100.0	28.0	8.9	58.2	1.7	2.4	0.8
30 - 34	3,845	100.0	13.3	8.0	70.6	2.5	4.5	1.1
35 - 39	3,557	100.0	7.9	6.8	75.0	3.0	5.5	1.8
40 - 44	3,240	100.0	5.1	5.4	74.4	4.4	7.7	3.0
45 - 49	2,886	100.0	4.9	4.9	73.2	3.5	9.0	4.5
50 - 54	2,660	100.0	3.5	3.4	68.3	4.1	12.5	8.2
55 - 59	1,626	100.0	2.6	3.4	66.2	5.4	13.3	9.1
60 - 64	1,564	100.0	2.0	1.9	59.1	4.9	16.1	15.9
65+	3,692	100.0	3.0	1.7	41.7	3.8	11.9	37.9
Male								
Total	21,862	100.0	44.8	3.9	43.1	2.1	4.5	1.6
12-14	2,587	100.0	94.6	0.3	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,724	100.0	94.2	0.5	5.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	2,478	100.0	77.6	3.6	16.7	1.1	0.9	0.1
25 - 29	1,997	100.0	44.5	8.5	43.8	1.1	1.7	0.4
30 - 34	1,789	100.0	21.0	7.8	64.2	1.7	4.8	0.5
35 - 39	1,780	100.0	12.5	6.7	73.3	2.8	4.2	0.5
40 - 44	1,588	100.0	8.4	5.9	74.2	4.0	6.5	1.1
45 - 49	1,452	100.0	7.5	5.6	73.7	3.4	8.1	1.7
50 - 54	1,316	100.0	5.0	3.3	73.6	4.0	11.1	3.0
55 - 59	787	100.0	3.9	3.6	74.5	5.0	10.7	2.4
60 - 64	779	100.0	3.1	2.2	72.0	5.1	14.0	3.6
65+	1,585	100.0	4.4	2.3	63.7	4.7	12.9	12.1

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ consensual union/living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Female								
Total	22,350	100.0	27.9	5.0	49.3	2.6	5.9	9.2
12-14	2,208	100.0	93.2	0.3	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,167	100.0	80.9	3.1	14.5	0.8	0.5	0.2
20 - 24	2,558	100.0	36.2	9.7	50.4	1.8	1.5	0.5
25 - 29	2,423	100.0	14.4	9.3	70.0	2.2	2.9	1.1
30 - 34	2,056	100.0	6.6	8.2	76.1	3.2	4.3	1.7
35 - 39	1,777	100.0	3.3	6.9	76.8	3.3	6.8	3.0
40 - 44	1,652	100.0	2.0	5.0	74.6	4.7	8.9	4.8
45 - 49	1,434	100.0	2.2	4.3	72.7	3.6	10.0	7.3
50 - 54	1,344	100.0	2.0	3.5	63.2	4.2	13.8	13.3
55 - 59	839	100.0	1.3	3.2	58.4	5.8	15.9	15.4
60 - 64	785	100.0	1.0	1.7	46.4	4.6	18.2	28.2
65+	2,107	100.0	2.0	1.2	25.1	3.2	11.2	57.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.5 shows the marital status by sex and educational level in the District. More than half of the population (63.7%) for persons 12 years and older have Basic education and about 8.1 percent have secondary education.

More than three quarters (74.5%) who have never married attained basic education and about one-tenth (10.0%) have no education. For those who are married, about one in nine (30.3%) have no education and more than half (58.5%) have basic education. Nearly three quarters of males (72.8%) who have never married have attained basic education and those who have no formal educational are slightly above one-tenth (10.6%). For those who are married, nearly a quarter (23.7%) have no education and more than half (59.3%) have basic education. Overall, much lower proportion of all the marital status groups attained tertiary level of education (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5: Marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and level of education

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Educa-tion	Basic[1]	Secon-dary[2]	Voc./ Tech/ Comm.	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma[3]	Tertiary[4]
Total	44,212	100.0	24.0	63.7	8.1	1.3	2.5	0.4
Never married	16,041	100.0	10.0	74.5	12.6	0.9	1.8	0.3
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,969	100.0	20.0	68.2	7.6	1.8	2.0	0.4
Married	20,452	100.0	30.3	58.5	5.8	1.7	3.2	0.5
Separated	1,039	100.0	26.1	62.9	6.6	1.6	2.4	0.3
Divorced	2,308	100.0	31.2	60.3	4.6	1.5	2.4	0.0
Widowed	2,403	100.0	58.8	36.5	1.5	1.0	2.0	0.2
Male								
Total	21,862	100.0	17.8	65.7	10.5	1.7	3.5	0.7
Never married	9,800	100.0	10.6	72.8	13.4	0.8	1.9	0.4
Informal/consensual union/living together	843	100.0	15.1	66.5	11.0	3.1	3.3	0.9
Married	9,429	100.0	23.7	59.3	8.3	2.4	5.3	1.0
Separated	453	100.0	21.9	64.2	8.4	2.4	2.6	0.4
Divorced	985	100.0	27.1	59.6	7.0	2.7	3.5	0.1
Widowed	352	100.0	33.8	56.3	2.6	2.0	4.8	0.6
Female								
Total	22,350	100.0	30.0	61.8	5.6	1.0	1.4	0.1
Never married	6,241	100.0	9.0	77.1	11.3	0.9	1.6	0.1
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,126	100.0	23.6	69.4	5.1	0.9	1.0	0.0
Married	11,023	100.0	36.0	57.9	3.7	1.1	1.3	0.1
Separated	586	100.0	29.4	61.9	5.3	1.0	2.2	0.2
Divorced	1,323	100.0	34.2	60.8	2.8	0.6	1.7	0.0
Widowed	2,051	100.0	63.1	33.2	1.3	0.8	1.5	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

3.3.2 Marital status and economic activity status

The marital status and economic activity status of persons 12 years and older is shown in Table 3.6. About seven in ten persons (70.6%) from the marital status category are employed, 1.7 percent are unemployed and economically not active are slightly above a quarter (27.8%). Slightly more than half of the never married (52.5%) population are economically not active compared to the high proportion of married people who are employed (88.0%). All the marital status categories recorded a high proportion for the employed with less than 5 percent for the unemployed for each of the population in the marital status group.

The data in Table 3.6 further reveals some variations in marital status and economic activity status among the sexes. There are slightly more males (71.6%) in the marital status population than females (69.6%) who are employed. However, the marital status population has slightly more economically not active females (28.6%) than males (26.9%). Overall, there are more married people in the marital status population who are employed than the economically not active.

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

	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
Sex/Marital Status	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	44,212	100.0	31,206	70.6	731	1.7	12,275	27.8
Never married	16,041	100.0	7,319	45.6	298	1.9	8,424	52.5
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,969	100.0	1,649	83.7	95	4.8	225	11.4
Married	20,452	100.0	18,003	88.0	268	1.3	2,181	10.7
Separated	1,039	100.0	857	82.5	22	2.1	160	15.4
Divorced	2,308	100.0	1,894	82.1	38	1.6	376	16.3
Widowed	2,403	100.0	1,484	61.8	10	0.4	909	37.8
Male								
Total	21,862	100.0	15,660	71.6	326	1.5	5,876	26.9
Never married	9,800	100.0	4,866	49.7	177	1.8	4,757	48.5
Informal/consensual union/living together	843	100.0	765	90.7	32	3.8	46	5.5
Married	9,429	100.0	8,575	90.9	87	0.9	767	8.1
Separated	453	100.0	389	85.9	11	2.4	53	11.7
Divorced	985	100.0	827	84.0	14	1.4	144	14.6
Widowed	352	100.0	238	67.6	5	1.4	109	31.0
Female								
Total	22,350	100.0	15,546	69.6	405	1.8	6,399	28.6
Never married	6,241	100.0	2,453	39.3	121	1.9	3,667	58.8
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,126	100.0	884	78.5	63	5.6	179	15.9
Married	11,023	100.0	9,428	85.5	181	1.6	1,414	12.8
Separated	586	100.0	468	79.9	11	1.9	107	18.3
Divorced	1,323	100.0	1,067	80.7	24	1.8	232	17.5
Widowed	2,051	100.0	1,246	60.8	5	0.2	800	39.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth and by naturalization. Table 3.7 presents the population of the District by nationality and sex. The Table shows that a higher proportion of the population in the District (92.7%) are Ghanaians by birth. Ghanaians with dual nationality recorded 3.5 percent while Africans and other nationals have the least proportion of 0.3 percent. There are almost equal proportions of Ghanaians by birth for both sexes. The trend however, does not differ much between the sexes. Although males form the majority of the population in the District; females outnumber naturalized Ghanaians and Ghanaians with dual nationality. However, females slightly dominate Ghanaians by birth and the reverse holds for immigrants from ECOWAS.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	65,901	100.0	33,057	100.0	32,844	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	61,116	92.7	30,599	92.6	30,517	92.9
Dual Nationality	2,317	3.5	1,150	3.5	1,167	3.6
Ghanaian by naturalization	674	1.0	320	1.0	354	1.1
ECOWAS	1,515	2.3	852	2.6	663	2.0
Africa other than ECOWAS	198	0.3	104	0.3	94	0.3
Other	81	0.1	32	0.1	49	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 reveals that, Christians form majority of the population in the District thus, 81.3 percent. The three leading religious denominations in the District are Pentecostal or Charismatic, which recorded the highest figure (31.2%), followed by the Protestants 23.4 percent and Catholic 19.3 percent. The least found religious group in the District is Ahmadiyya Muslims which represents 0.5 percent of the population in the District. The Protestants and the Pentecostal/Charismatic faith have the largest followers in the District with majority being females.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	65,901	33,057	32,844	100.0	100.0	100.0
No religion	2,968	1,819	1,149	4.5	5.5	3.5
Catholic	12,744	6,358	6,386	19.3	19.2	19.4
Protestants	15,413	7,558	7,855	23.4	22.9	23.9
Pentecostal/Charismatic	20,538	9,992	10,546	31.2	30.2	32.1
Other Christians	4,882	2,409	2,473	7.4	7.3	7.5
Islam	5,275	2,793	2,482	8.0	8.4	7.6
Ahmadiyya	300	160	140	0.5	0.5	0.4
Traditionalist	2,776	1,495	1,281	4.2	4.5	3.9
Other	1,005	473	532	1.5	1.4	1.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Literacy is the ability to read and write in any language with understanding. It is an indicator of the extent to which societal knowledge can be transmitted from generation to generation in written form. Thus, literacy is important for the development of the individual and society at large.

3.6.1 Literacy

The ability to read and write is essential for the population and the nation, as it enables people to access information on what goes on in all spheres of life. Table 3.9 shows the percentage of the population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status for the District. From the total population, 62.4 percent of the people are literate in English and a Ghanaian Language, 22.9 percent are literate in English only and 13.7 percent are literate in Ghanaian Language

only with literates in French recording the least figure of 0.4 percent. Less than one percent of the people can read and write English and French in the District.

More males (65.7%) than females (58.6%) for all the age groups are literate in English and Ghanaian language. However, more females than males are literate in English only according to the data in Table 3.9. However, just a small proportion of males and females are literate in both English and French. Literacy in French is abysmally low for both males and females and across all age groups.

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

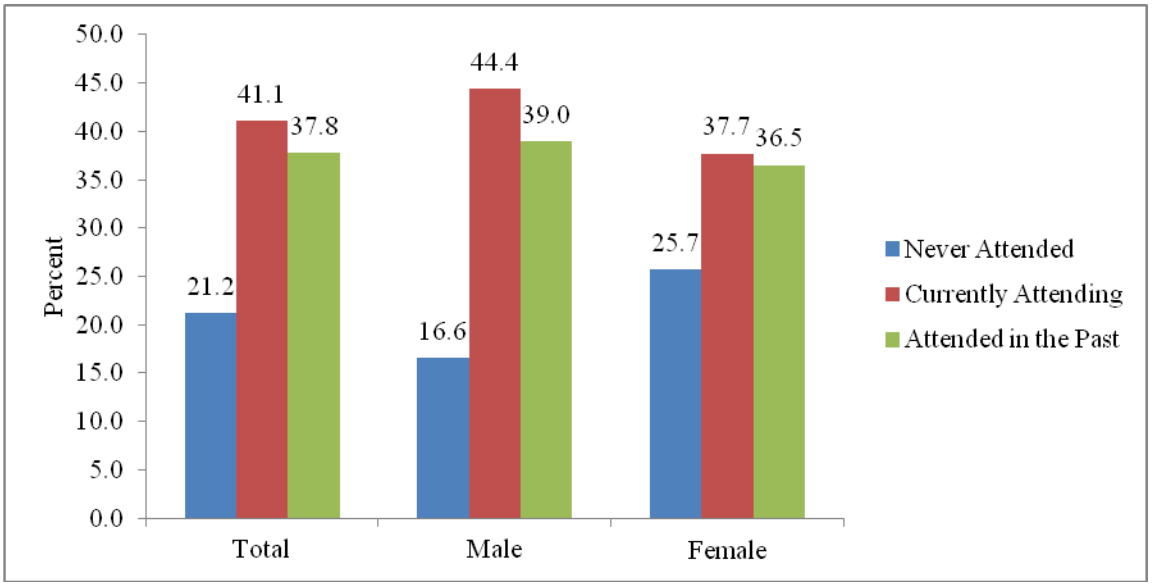
Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	10,667	34,931	100.0	22.9	13.7	62.4	0.4	0.6
11-14	343	5,838	100.0	34.8	13.1	51.5	0.3	0.4
15-19	600	6,291	100.0	27.2	7.7	64.4	0.3	0.4
20-24	903	4,133	100.0	22.3	9.5	67.0	0.5	0.7
25-29	1,058	3,362	100.0	21.6	13.7	63.2	0.7	0.9
30-34	1,124	2,721	100.0	18.3	18.2	62.3	0.7	0.6
35-39	1,038	2,519	100.0	20.0	18.9	59.7	0.8	0.5
40-44	968	2,272	100.0	16.9	19.9	61.4	0.8	1.0
45-49	781	2,105	100.0	19.1	15.9	64.0	0.3	0.7
50-54	780	1,880	100.0	15.7	14.3	69.3	0.3	0.4
55-59	420	1,206	100.0	16.3	12.9	69.9	0.1	0.7
60-64	595	969	100.0	12.4	15.1	71.5	0.3	0.7
65+	2,057	1,635	100.0	12.2	21.9	65.0	0.3	0.6
Male								
Total	3,923	18,702	100.0	21.9	11.2	65.7	0.5	0.7
11-14	199	3,151	100.0	33.1	12.9	53.2	0.3	0.4
15-19	281	3,443	100.0	27.5	7.6	64.3	0.2	0.4
20-24	344	2,134	100.0	19.7	7.4	71.8	0.4	0.7
25-29	399	1,598	100.0	20.8	10.4	66.8	0.8	1.3
30-34	406	1,383	100.0	18.6	12.9	66.8	0.7	0.9
35-39	419	1,361	100.0	18.1	13.9	66.0	1.4	0.7
40-44	367	1,221	100.0	15.4	15.8	66.2	1.2	1.4
45-49	311	1,141	100.0	17.9	13.1	67.7	0.5	0.8
50-54	295	1,021	100.0	16.0	10.0	73.0	0.4	0.7
55-59	139	648	100.0	15.0	9.7	73.8	0.2	1.4
60-64	189	590	100.0	12.9	9.7	75.8	0.5	1.2
65+	574	1,011	100.0	11.5	15.9	71.5	0.5	0.6
Female								
Total	6,744	16,229	100.0	24.0	16.6	58.6	0.3	0.4
11 - 14	144	2,687	100.0	36.7	13.3	49.4	0.2	0.4
15-19	319	2,848	100.0	26.8	7.8	64.5	0.4	0.5
20-24	559	1,999	100.0	25.0	11.7	61.8	0.7	0.8
25-29	659	1,764	100.0	22.2	16.6	60.0	0.6	0.6
30-34	718	1,338	100.0	17.9	23.6	57.5	0.7	0.1
35-39	619	1,158	100.0	22.4	24.8	52.4	0.2	0.3
40-44	601	1,051	100.0	18.6	24.5	55.9	0.3	0.6
45-49	470	964	100.0	20.5	19.2	59.6	-	0.6
50-54	485	859	100.0	15.5	19.4	64.8	0.1	0.1
55-59	281	558	100.0	17.9	16.7	65.4	-	-
60-64	406	379	100.0	11.6	23.5	64.9	-	-
65+	1,483	624	100.0	13.5	31.6	54.5	-	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Education

The school attendance profile for the District's population 3 years and older is presented in Figure 3.1. About one-third (37.8%) of the total population had attended school in the past or were in school, with 41.1 percent being in school at the time of the census while 21.2 percent have never attended school. Females are less likely to have attended school in the past than males: 36.5 percent for females and 39 percent for males. Meanwhile, a quarter of the female population (25.7%) who have never attended school exceed their male counterparts (16.6%).

Figure 3.1: School attendance by sex for persons 3 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The total population currently attending school is 24,741 whilst 22,757 have attended school in the past. The number of males and females currently attending school are 13,379 and 11,362 respectively and those who have attended school in the past are 11,756 and 11,001 respectively (Table 3.10). A proportion close to half (48.9%) of the population currently attending school are in primary school compared to slightly over one-fifth (22.4) of those who have attended school in the past. As the educational ladder increases to tertiary, the proportion of those currently in school decreases. Also, about nine in ten females (90.0%) compared to males, 79 percent attended basic school defined to include Primary, JSS/JHS and Middle School. However, males outnumber females at the SSS/SHS/Secondary level recording a figure slightly over one-fifth (22.7%) for males and 6 percent for females. In addition, more males, 3.2 percent than females, 0.7 percent attained tertiary level of education (Table 3.10).

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

	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
Level of education	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	24,741	100.0	13,379	100.0	11,362	100.0	22,757	100.0	11,756	100.0	11,001	100.0
Nursery	1,773	7.2	912	6.8	861	7.6	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	4,271	17.3	2,091	15.6	2,180	19.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	12,109	48.9	6,613	49.4	5,496	48.4	5,101	22.4	2,102	17.9	2,999	27.3
JSS/JHS	4,733	19.1	2,622	19.6	2,111	18.6	6,225	27.4	2,891	24.6	3,334	30.3
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	7,852	34.5	4,290	36.5	3,562	32.4
SSS/SHS	1,528	6.2	930	7.0	598	5.3	1,309	5.8	818	7.0	491	4.5
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	726	3.2	556	4.7	170	1.5
Vocational/technical/commercial	95	0.4	56	0.4	39	0.3	500	2.2	324	2.8	176	1.6
Post middle/secondary certificate	65	0.3	42	0.3	23	0.2	590	2.6	393	3.3	197	1.8
Tertiary	167	0.7	113	0.8	54	0.5	454	2.0	382	3.2	72	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The overall development of any district is based on the production of goods and services. Although all persons, irrespective of age and sex, utilize goods and services, only a section of the total population produces them. Generally, the larger the employed population, the more wealth is created leading to improvement in the general welfare of the people. This chapter presents information on the activity status, size and structure of the labour force, and its distribution by occupation, industry, sector of employment and employment status.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 presents information on the economic activity status of the population by sex. The findings indicate that, the economically active persons constitute 77.1 percent for both sexes compared with the economically not active population which stands at 22.9 percent. While the employed population of both sexes is 97.6 percent, the unemployed category forms 2.4 percent. Among the economically not active, those in full time education form 49.3 percent.

In terms of sex, males who are economically active constitute 78.4 percent which is higher than their female counterparts' (75.8%). Similarly, males who are employed form 97.9 percent, which is slightly higher than that of females (97.4%). The analysis further reveals that the unemployed population constitutes 2.1 percent males and among females they form 2.6 percent. For the economically not active population, males form 21.6 percent while the share of females is 24.2. Further analysis revealed that a significant variation exists between males and females who are engaged in full time education. Table 4.1 shows that males in full time education constitute 62.8 percent relative to 37.7 percent for females.

A relatively small percentage of those employed who were not working at the time of the Census did voluntary work without pay; and there is no variation between males and females. Table 4.1 shows that majority of the unemployed were first time job seekers. Almost two out of every three unemployed persons in the District have never worked before.

Disaggregation of the data by sex did not reveal any noticeably variation with respect to the economically not active population. It is observed that the population pursuing full time education form majority (49.3%) followed by those who performed household chores and persons considered too young or old to work. On the other hand, a relatively higher percentage of females (32.0%) than males (13.7%) performed household chores or are too young or old to work. In these two categories of economically not active population, the percentage for females is more than twice that of their male counterparts.

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

	Total		Male		Female	
Activity status	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	39,417	100.0	19,275	100.0	20,142	100.0
Economically active	**30,386**	**77.1**	**15,109**	**78.4**	**15,277**	**75.8**
Employed	**29,663**	**97.6**	**14,786**	**97.9**	**14,877**	**97.4**
Worked	29,003	97.8	14,468	97.8	14,535	97.7
Did not work but had job to go back to	596	2.0	284	1.9	312	2.1
Did voluntary work without pay	64	0.2	34	0.2	30	0.2
Unemployed	**723**	**2.4**	**323**	**2.1**	**400**	**2.6**
Worked before, seeking work and available	246	34.0	116	35.9	130	32.5
Seeking work for the first time and available	477	66.0	207	64.1	270	67.5
Economically not active	**9,031**	**22.9**	**4,166**	**21.6**	**4,865**	**24.2**
Did home duties (household chore)	2,126	23.5	570	13.7	1,556	32.0
Full time education	4,453	49.3	2,618	62.8	1,835	37.7
Pensioner/retired	256	2.8	179	4.3	77	1.6
Disabled/sick	666	7.4	280	6.7	386	7.9
Too old/young	1,161	12.9	329	7.9	832	17.1
Other	369	4.1	190	4.6	179	3.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 shows the activity status of the population 15 years and older by sex and age. For all the age groups, about three-quarters (75.3%) of the population are employed, 1.8 percent are unemployed and the economically not active constitute 22.9 percent. The data shows a gradual rise from 40.4 percent at age 15-19 for the employed, and then peaks at 94.3 percent at age 45-49 and gradually decreases as age increases.

Between age 15-19, the proportion of the economically not active is slightly more than half (58.0%). This is because, these groups of people are expected to be in school. This proportion decreases sharply from 31.6 percent at age 20-24 to as low as 4.9 percent at age 45-49. The data by males and females show similar patterns. Male-female differentials show that for all the age groups, there are slightly more employed males (76.7%) than females (73.9%). However, the proportion of females who are unemployed exceeds their male counterparts for the age groups. A similar trend is also identified with the economically not active population (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2: Population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	39,417	100.0	29,663	75.3	723	1.8	9,031	22.9
15-19	6,891	100.0	2,783	40.4	108	1.6	4,000	58.0
20-24	5,036	100.0	3,221	64.0	223	4.4	1,592	31.6
25-29	4,420	100.0	3,675	83.1	144	3.3	601	13.6
30-34	3,845	100.0	3,424	89.1	89	2.3	332	8.6
35-39	3,557	100.0	3,325	93.5	42	1.2	190	5.3
40-44	3,240	100.0	3,039	93.8	28	0.9	173	5.3
45-49	2,886	100.0	2,721	94.3	24	0.8	141	4.9
50-54	2,660	100.0	2,498	93.9	10	0.4	152	5.7
55-59	1,626	100.0	1,496	92.0	11	0.7	119	7.3
60-64	1,564	100.0	1,279	81.8	28	1.8	257	16.4
65+	3,692	100.0	2,202	59.6	16	0.4	1,474	39.9
Male								
Total	19,275	100.0	14,786	76.7	323	1.7	4,166	21.6
15-19	3,724	100.0	1,508	40.5	34	0.9	2,182	58.6
20-24	2,478	100.0	1,584	63.9	100	4.0	794	32.0
25-29	1,997	100.0	1,694	84.8	64	3.2	239	12.0
30-34	1,789	100.0	1,642	91.8	46	2.6	101	5.6
35-39	1,780	100.0	1,703	95.7	19	1.1	58	3.3
40-44	1,588	100.0	1,508	95.0	17	1.1	63	4.0
45-49	1,452	100.0	1,399	96.3	11	0.8	42	2.9
50-54	1,316	100.0	1,260	95.7	3	0.2	53	4.0
55-59	787	100.0	748	95.0	4	0.5	35	4.4
60-64	779	100.0	657	84.3	16	2.1	106	13.6
65+	1,585	100.0	1,083	68.3	9	0.6	493	31.1
Female								
Total	20,142	100.0	14,877	73.9	400	2.0	4,865	24.2
15-19	3,167	100.0	1,275	40.3	74	2.3	1,818	57.4
20-24	2,558	100.0	1,637	64.0	123	4.8	798	31.2
25-29	2,423	100.0	1,981	81.8	80	3.3	362	14.9
30-34	2,056	100.0	1,782	86.7	43	2.1	231	11.2
35-39	1,777	100.0	1,622	91.3	23	1.3	132	7.4
40-44	1,652	100.0	1,531	92.7	11	0.7	110	6.7
45-49	1,434	100.0	1,322	92.2	13	0.9	99	6.9
50-54	1,344	100.0	1,238	92.1	7	0.5	99	7.4
55-59	839	100.0	748	89.2	7	0.8	84	10.0
60-64	785	100.0	622	79.2	12	1.5	151	19.2
65+	2,107	100.0	1,119	53.1	7	0.3	981	46.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 shows the categories of occupation of the employed population aged 15 years and older by sex. The total number of all persons employed in the various occupations stands at 75.3 percent of the total population aged 15 years and older.

The highest percentage of the labour force in the Biakoye District are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishing workers (60.4%), followed by workers in craft and related trades (14.9%) and those in service and sales (13.5%). Technicians and associate professionals recorded the least proportion (1.0%) and managers form 1.2 percent.

Table 4.3 indicates that there are slightly more males than females engaged as professionals (4.9% and 2.6% respectively). In addition, the data shows that female workers in sales/services as well as craft and related trades form a relatively higher percentage than their male counterparts.

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

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
Occupation	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	29,663	100.0	14,786	100.0	14,877	100.0
Managers	365	1.2	121	0.8	244	1.6
Professionals	1,117	3.8	724	4.9	393	2.6
Technicians and associate professionals	304	1.0	192	1.3	112	0.8
Clerical support workers	106	0.4	79	0.5	27	0.2
Service and sales workers	3,991	13.5	663	4.5	3,328	22.4
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	17,918	60.4	10,440	70.6	7,478	50.3
Craft and related trades workers	4,414	14.9	1,587	10.7	2,827	19.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	658	2.2	636	4.3	22	0.1
Elementary occupations	776	2.6	333	2.3	443	3.0
Other occupations	14	0.0	11	0.1	3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Table 4.4 shows that the labour force in the District who are employed are spread over twenty-one different industries. The data shows that agriculture, forestry and fishing constitutes 60 percent of the employed population. On the other hand, wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles also employ 12.7 percent of the labour force whilst financial and insurance, as well as information and communication employ significantly low proportion of the population (0.15%).

The three most important sectors in terms of the proportion of the population employed include agriculture, forestry, and fishing; wholesale/retail as well as manufacturing. It is also observed that accommodation and food services account for quite significant proportion of females in the District. In terms of sex distribution, males engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing represent the highest percentage (70.4) which is far higher than that of their female counterparts (49.7%). It is interesting to note that persons engaged in wholesale and retail; repair of motorcycles, males employed just 6.2 percent, which is far lower than their female counterparts (19.2%).

Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
Industry	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	29,663	100.0	14,786	100.0	14,877	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	17,810	60.0	10,409	70.4	7,401	49.7
Mining and quarrying	6	0.0	4	0.0	2	0.0
Manufacturing	3,559	12.0	1,000	6.8	2,559	17.2
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	5	0.0	4	0.0	1	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	52	0.2	29	0.2	23	0.2
Construction	397	1.3	387	2.6	10	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,777	12.7	921	6.2	2,856	19.2
Transportation and storage	576	1.9	559	3.8	17	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	875	2.9	105	0.7	770	5.2
Information and communication	24	0.1	24	0.2	0	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	35	0.1	22	0.1	13	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	127	0.4	51	0.3	76	0.5
Administrative and support service activities	47	0.2	38	0.3	9	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	142	0.5	124	0.8	18	0.1
Education	966	3.3	642	4.3	324	2.2
Human health and social work activities	256	0.9	109	0.7	147	1.0
Arts entertainment and recreation	49	0.2	47	0.3	2	0.0
Other service activities	842	2.8	268	1.8	574	3.9
Activities of households as employers	118	0.4	43	0.3	75	0.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Table 4.5 presents the distribution of the employed population 15 years and older by their status of employment and sex. The self-employed without employee(s) represents the highest proportion (77.4%) with the proportion of females (80.2%) being slightly higher than that of males (74.5%). The proportion of male employees (9.4%) is higher than that of females (4.0%) with almost equal proportions of males and females serving as contributing family workers. The proportions of casual workers constitute the least form of employment in the District.

Table 4.5: Population 15 years and older by employment status and sex

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
Employment Status	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	29,663	100.0	14,786	100.0	14,877	100.0
Employee	1,975	6.7	1,384	9.4	591	4.0
Self-employed without employee(s)	22,951	77.4	11,020	74.5	11,931	80.2
Self-employed with employee(s)	659	2.2	380	2.6	279	1.9
Casual worker	161	0.5	119	0.8	42	0.3
Contributing family worker	3,366	11.3	1,677	11.3	1,689	11.4
Apprentice	335	1.1	118	0.8	217	1.5
Domestic employee (House help)	179	0.6	70	0.5	109	0.7
Other	37	0.1	18	0.1	19	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Table 4.6 presents the employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex. It indicates that private informal sector employs the highest proportion (94.1%) followed by public (government) and the private informal. Males in the private informal sector constitute 92.1 percent while their female counterparts are 96.1 percent. There are however, more males, of 5.5 percent in the public sector than females (2.7%) in the same sector. On the basis of sex, it is noticed that the proportion of females in public and private formal sectors are relatively lower than their male counterparts.

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

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
Employment sector	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	29,663	100.0	14,786	100.0	14,877	100.0
Public (Government)	1,205	4.1	807	5.5	398	2.7
Private formal	388	1.3	261	1.8	127	0.9
Private Informal	27,917	94.1	13,624	92.1	14,293	96.1
Semi-public/parastatal	11	0.0	9	0.1	2	0.0
NGOs (local and international)	142	0.5	85	0.6	57	0.4
Other international organisations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) has become an important tool in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. For that matter, the Government of Ghana has been implementing policies and programmes to increase accessibility of ICT infrastructure to the population. This chapter, therefore, seeks to present information on the usage of ICT by households in the Biakoye District. It specifically deals with ownership of mobile phones, use of internet, and computers in the District.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 shows the population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership and internet facility usage by sex. The population aged 12 years and older represents 67.1 percent of the total population in the District. Out of the 44,212 aged 12 years and older, it emerged that 31.5 percent own mobile phones which is lower than the regional figure of 37.3 percent. The data also indicates that more males own mobile phones (36.1%) than their female counterparts (27.0%) in the District.

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

	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
Sex	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	44,212	100.0	13,930	31.5	699	1.6
Male	21,862	100.0	7,896	36.1	449	2.1
Female	22,350	100.0	6,034	27.0	250	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Use of the Internet

Table 5.1 shows that only 1.6 percent of the population aged 12 years and older use internet facility, a figure far lower than the regional figure of 3.5 percent. In terms of sex composition, males constitute 2.1 percent of users of internet relative to their female counterparts (1.1%).

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktops or Laptop

Table 5.2 indicates that, 1.3 percent of the total household population own desktop or laptop computers compared to the regional figure of 3 percent. Out of the total number, male headed households constitute 1.6 percent higher than female headed households which constitute 0.6 percent in the District.

Table 5.2: Household heads by sex and ownership of desktop/laptop

	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
Sex	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	15,226	100.0	191	1.3
Male	10,173	100.0	160	1.6
Female	5, 053	100.0	31	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWDs) have been defined as those who are unable to or were restricted in the performance of specific tasks or activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012). As a result, PWDs face a wide range of life challenges. This is because, disability in whatever form, can reduce an individual's ability to function to his or her full potential.

This chapter therefore, seeks to find out the population with disability in the District, types of disability, distribution by sex and locality of residence as well as disability and education, literacy and economic activity in the District.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 presents the population of the Biakoye District by type of locality, disability status and sex. The results of the 2010 PHC show that there are 3,616 PWDs in the District, representing 5.5 percent of its total population. The proportions of male and female PWDs are 5.4 percent and 5.6 percent respectively. PWDs are slightly higher among females than males in both rural and urban areas.

Analysis of PWDs by type of locality of residence indicates that, majority of them reside in rural areas (5.8%) compared to 4.9 percent in urban areas. In terms of sex, in urban localities, female PWDs have slightly higher proportion (4.9%) than males (4.8%) in the District. Similarly, in rural localities female PWDs form a moderately higher proportion (5.9%) than males (5.7%).

6.3 Types of Disability

Figure 6.1 indicates the various types of disability found in the District which include sight, physical, hearing, speech, intellectual and emotional. Analysis of the data indicates that sight is the commonest form of disability (61.0%) in the District followed by physical (20.0%) and hearing disability (12.0%). Emotional disability is the least among the types of disability representing 8 percent (the same proportion as other (not specified) in the District). Among all the disability types, there are more females with sight, physical and hearing disabilities compared to men in the District.

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

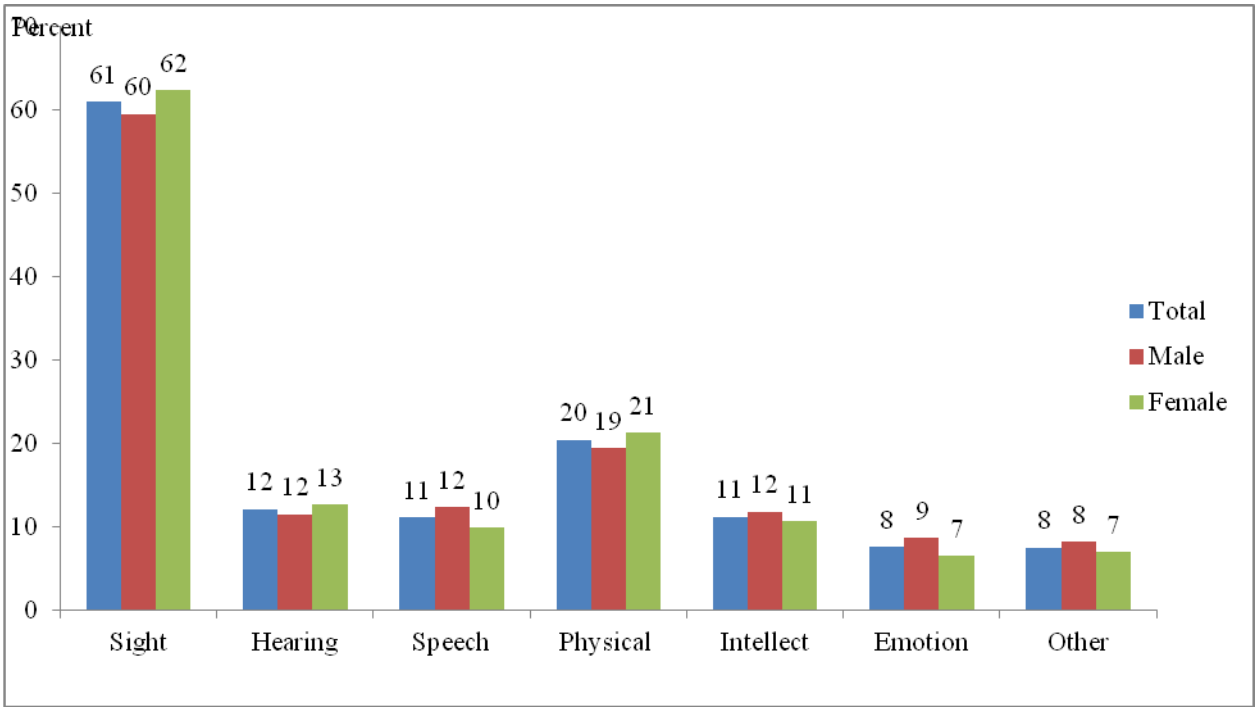
	Both sexes		Male		Female	
Disability Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	65,901	100	33,057	100	32,844	100
Without disability	62,285	94.5	31,278	94.6	31,007	94.4
With disability	3,616	5.5	1,779	5.4	1,837	5.6
Sight	2,203	60.9	1,059	59.5	1,144	62.3
Hearing	438	12.1	204	11.5	234	12.7
Speech	401	11.1	220	12.4	181	9.9
Physical	737	20.4	346	19.4	391	21.3
Intellect	406	11.2	210	11.8	196	10.7
Emotion	274	7.6	155	8.7	119	6.5
Other	273	7.5	145	8.2	128	7
Urban						
Total	22,373	100	10,862	100	11,511	100
Without disability	21,283	95.1	10,340	95.2	10,943	95.1
With disability	1,090	4.9	522	4.8	568	4.9
Sight	686	62.9	316	60.5	370	65.1
Hearing	128	11.7	52	10	76	13.4
Speech	107	9.8	49	9.4	58	10.2
Physical	185	17	90	17.2	95	16.7
Intellect	70	6.4	37	7.1	33	5.8
Emotion	63	5.8	30	5.7	33	5.8
Other	129	11.8	69	13.2	60	10.6
Rural						
Total	43,528	100	22,195	100	21,333	100
Without disability	41,002	94.2	20,938	94.3	20,064	94.1
With disability	2,526	5.8	1,257	5.7	1,269	5.9
Sight	1,517	60.1	743	59.1	774	61
Hearing	310	12.3	152	12.1	158	12.5
Speech	294	11.6	171	13.6	123	9.7
Physical	552	21.9	256	20.4	296	23.3
Intellect	336	13.3	173	13.8	163	12.8
Emotion	211	8.4	125	9.9	86	6.8
Other	144	5.7	76	6	68	5.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 PWD by Type of Locality

The proportion with disabilities varies considerably among the rural and urban populations of the District. It varies from 6 percent to 63 percent, both in the urban and rural areas (Figure 6.2). On the whole, the proportions with sight disability are higher for both localities in the District with intellectual and emotional PWDs recording the lowest proportions.

Figure 6.1: Distribution of types of disabilities by sex

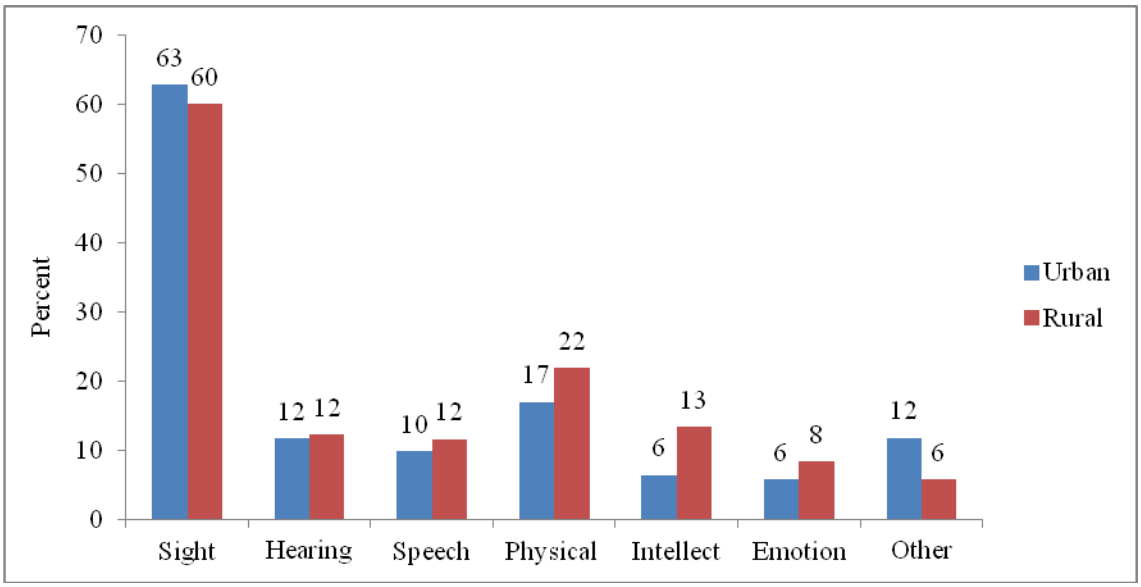


Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Economic Activity Status

Table 6.2 shows PWDs 15 years and older by economic activity status and sex in the District. The District has a total of 3,134 PWDs, out of which 65.5 percent of them are employed and 1.2 percent are unemployed. The remaining, 33.3 percent are economically not active. The highest form of disability, sight (72.0%) has majority of its population being employed. With the exception of physical, intellectual and emotional PWDs, at least fifty percent of all persons with different forms of disability are employed in the District.

Figure 6.2: Percentage of disability type by locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Male and female differentials are quite significant among all the activities. The Table further reveals that, for all the various forms of disability, there are more male PWDs who are employed than their female counterparts.

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	39,417	100.0	29,663	75.3	723	1.8	9,031	22.9
No disability	36,283	100.0	27,611	76.1	684	1.9	7,988	22.0
With a disability	3,134	100.0	2,052	65.5	39	1.2	1,043	33.3
Sight	1,994	100.0	1,436	72.0	21	1.1	537	26.9
Hearing	347	100.0	241	69.5	2	0.6	104	30.0
Speech	265	100.0	153	57.7	5	1.9	107	40.4
Physical	655	100.0	268	40.9	5	0.8	382	58.3
Intellectual	312	100.0	140	44.9	4	1.3	168	53.8
Emotional	221	100.0	100	45.2	2	0.9	119	53.8
Other	240	100.0	133	55.4	6	2.5	101	42.1
Male								
Total	19,275	100.0	14,786	76.7	323	1.7	4,166	21.6
No disability	17,772	100.0	13,749	77.4	301	1.7	3,722	20.9
With a disability	1,503	100.0	1,037	69.0	22	1.5	444	29.5
Sight	940	100.0	710	75.5	5	0.5	225	23.9
Hearing	157	100.0	110	70.1	2	1.3	45	28.7
Speech	141	100.0	89	63.1	5	3.5	47	33.3
Physical	298	100.0	134	45.0	4	1.3	160	53.7
Intellectual	167	100.0	81	48.5	4	2.4	82	49.1
Emotional	122	100.0	63	51.6	2	1.6	57	46.7
Other	124	100.0	70	56.5	4	3.2	50	40.3
Female								
Total	20,142	100.0	14,877	73.9	400	2.0	4,865	24.2
No disability	18,511	100.0	13,862	74.9	383	2.1	4,266	23.0
With a disability	1,631	100.0	1,015	62.2	17	1.0	599	36.7
Sight	1,054	100.0	726	68.9	16	1.5	312	29.6
Hearing	190	100.0	131	68.9	0	0.0	59	31.1
Speech	124	100.0	64	51.6	0	0.0	60	48.4
Physical	357	100.0	134	37.5	1	0.3	222	62.2
Intellectual	145	100.0	59	40.7	0	0.0	86	59.3
Emotional	99	100.0	37	37.4	0	0.0	62	62.6
Other	116	100.0	63	54.3	2	1.7	51	44.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability and Education

With reference to the data in Table 6.3, there are 3,522 PWDs aged 3 years and older in the District. From this number, 32.6 percent have never attended school. Among the PWDs, the highest educational level attained is Basic School defined to include Primary, Middle/JSS/JHS accounts for 55.5 percent of all PWDs in the District. The lowest proportion in the educational level attained by PWDs in the District is Pre-school defined to include Kindergarten and Nursery which accounts for 2.9 percent. Among the various types of

disability, persons with hearing disability being the highest proportion (49.0%) have never attended school. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest proportion of 56.8 percent of all PWDs who attained Basic education whilst persons with physical disability are more likely to attain Senior High/Higher level of education (10.7%) than persons with other forms of disability.

Among the male PWDs in the District, 22.3 percent have never attended school while females on the other hand are 42.6 percent. A slightly higher proportion of males (60.7%) than females (50.5%) of all PWDs in the District attained Basic level of education compared to 13.9 percent of males and 4.2 percent of females who attained Senior High or Higher education (Table 6.3). More males with sight disability are more likely to attain Basic education than females (62.2 percent and 51.9 percent respectively). In a similar vein, far more males with physical disability are more likely to attain Senior High/Higher level of education than females (17.2% and 5.0%).

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

			Educational level attained							
	Total		Never attended		Pre-school		*Basic School		**Senior High/Higher	
Sex/Disability type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes										
Total	60,257	100.0	12,759	21.2	6,044	10.0	36,020	59.8	5,434	9.0
No disability	56,735	100.0	11,610	20.5	5,941	10.5	34,065	60.0	5,119	9.0
With a disability	3,522	100.0	1,149	32.6	103	2.9	1,955	55.5	315	8.9
Sight	2,166	100.0	671	31.0	55	2.5	1,231	56.8	209	9.6
Hearing	410	100.0	201	49.0	12	2.9	180	43.9	17	4.1
Speech	366	100.0	152	41.5	20	5.5	176	48.1	18	4.9
Physical	711	100.0	290	40.8	7	1.0	338	47.5	76	10.7
Intellectual	377	100.0	146	38.7	19	5.0	189	50.1	23	6.1
Emotional	270	100.0	94	34.8	5	1.9	159	58.9	12	4.4
Other	265	100.0	82	30.9	8	3.0	150	56.6	25	9.4
Male										
Total	30,147	100.0	5,012	16.6	3,003	10.0	18,518	61.4	3,614	12.0
No disability	28,418	100.0	4,627	16.3	2,949	10.4	17,468	61.5	3,374	11.9
With a disability	1,729	100.0	385	22.3	54	3.1	1,050	60.7	240	13.9
Sight	1,039	100.0	204	19.6	29	2.8	646	62.2	160	15.4
Hearing	188	100.0	77	41.0	5	2.7	93	49.5	13	6.9
Speech	201	100.0	70	34.8	8	4.0	109	54.2	14	7.0
Physical	332	100.0	87	26.2	5	1.5	183	55.1	57	17.2
Intellectual	197	100.0	66	33.5	8	4.1	102	51.8	21	10.7
Emotional	152	100.0	42	27.6	3	2.0	97	63.8	10	6.6
Other	139	100.0	32	23.0	5	3.6	80	57.6	22	15.8

Table 6.3: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education (cont'd)

	Total		Educational level attained							
			Never attended		Pre-school		*Basic School		**Senior High/Higher	
Sex/Disability type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female										
Total	30,110	100.0	7,747	25.7	3,041	10.1	17,502	58.1	1,820	6.0
No disability	28,317	100.0	6,983	24.7	2,992	10.6	16,597	58.6	1,745	6.2
With a disability	1,793	100.0	764	42.6	49	2.7	905	50.5	75	4.2
Sight	1,127	100.0	467	41.4	26	2.3	585	51.9	49	4.3
Hearing	222	100.0	124	55.9	7	3.2	87	39.2	4	1.8
Speech	165	100.0	82	49.7	12	7.3	67	40.6	4	2.4
Physical	379	100.0	203	53.6	2	0.5	155	40.9	19	5.0
Intellectual	180	100.0	80	44.4	11	6.1	87	48.3	2	1.1
Emotional	118	100.0	52	44.1	2	1.7	62	52.5	2	1.7
Other	126	100.0	50	39.7	3	2.4	70	55.6	3	2.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN
AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

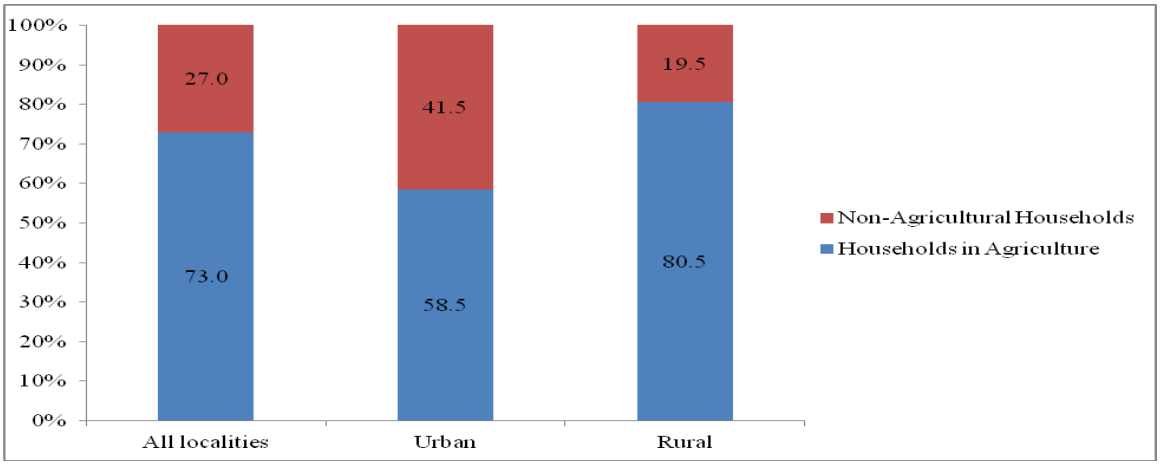
Agriculture is the main stay of the District's economy which is mainly rural. It employs a relatively higher proportion of households in the District. The key agricultural activities include crop farming, livestock hearing, fish farming and agro-forestry. The land is suitable for the production of various crops such as maize, rice, vegetables, yam, plantain, cassava and cocoa.

This chapter discusses households in the District who are engaged in agriculture. It covers the types of farming activities and the percentage of households engaged in those activities. It also looks at households engaged in the various agricultural activities with respect to the type of locality.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Figure 7.1 shows the percentage of households engaged in any form of agricultural activities and non-agricultural activities by urban and rural localities. The District recorded a total of 73 percent agricultural households as of 2010. The proportions of urban households engaged in agricultural activities are 58.5 percent compared to 80.5 percent of the rural households. The high proportion of agricultural households in rural areas is basically due to the fact that agriculture is essentially a rural activity.

Figure 7.1: Agricultural and non-agricultural households by locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

Four types of agricultural activities considered during the 2010 PHC are as follows: crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming. The proportions of households engaged in the various types of farming are presented in Table 7.1. The highest proportion of farming households are engaged in crop farming (94.5%), while the least proportion of households are into fish farming (0.3%). More than 9 in 10 rural households (95.1%) are engaged in crop farming compared to almost the same proportion of urban households (92.9%).

Table 7.1: Household by agricultural activity and locality

	Locality of residence			
	Total			
Agricultural activities	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total Households	15,226	100.0	100.0	100.0
Households engages in Agriculture	11,122	73.0	58.5	80.5
Crop farming	10,513	94.5	92.9	95.1
Tree planting	49	0.4	0.2	0.5
Livestock rearing	4,826	43.4	29.6	48.5
Fish farming	33	0.3	0.0	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4 Type of livestock, animals reared and keepers

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity after crop farming. Table 7.2 shows the types of livestock reared in the District. The 2010 census counted a total of 121,203 livestock of different species in the District. Out of this number, there are 7,676 keepers and an average of 15.8 livestock per keeper. Among the ruminants, the top three are 19 percent with 34.1 percent of keepers for goats, 7.6 percent of sheep with 11.5 percent of keepers and 4.4 percent of cattle with 1.8 percent of keepers. The average animal per keeper for goat, sheep and cattle are 8.8, 10.5 and 38.8 respectively.

In addition, there is approximately 58.9 percent of chicken being reared by 43.6 percent of persons, 1.7 percent of guinea fowls being reared by 1.6 percent of persons, 0.3 percent of doves being kept by 0.2 percent of persons and about 2.7 percent of ducks being reared by 3.1 percent of keepers. Among the other livestock (non-traditional livestock) reported, grass-cutters and rabbits recorded 0.1 percent each.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

	Number of Animals		Number of keepers		Average Animal per
Livestock/keepers	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Keeper
Total	121,203	100	7,676	100	15.8
Beehives	121	0.1	33	0.4	3.7
Cattle	5,291	4.4	138	1.8	38.3
Chicken	71,400	58.9	3,347	43.6	21.3
Dove	419	0.3	14	0.2	29.9
Duck	3,258	2.7	239	3.1	13.6
Goat	23,037	19	2,617	34.1	8.8
Grass cutter	143	0.1	10	0.1	14.3
Guinea fowl	2,078	1.7	119	1.6	17.5
Ostrich	93	0.1	8	0.1	11.6
Pig	3,439	2.8	168	2.2	20.5
Rabbit	123	0.1	10	0.1	12.3
Sheep	9,228	7.6	881	11.5	10.5
Silk worm	260	0.2	19	0.2	13.7
Snail	100	0.1	1	0	100
Turkey	84	0.1	8	0.1	10.5
Others	127	0.1	30	0.4	4.2
Inland fishing	2,002	1.7	34	0.4	58.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

Housing is one of the basic necessities for human well-being and survival. According to the United Nations a house is a "structurally separate and independent place of abode such that a person or group of persons can isolate themselves from the hazard of the climate, such as storms and sun". The larger the household size, the more likely it is that there will be overcrowding, which may lead to the spread of communicable diseases.

This chapter provides information on types of housing, ownership, building materials for walls, floor and roof. It also covers main sources of water for drinking and other domestic uses, energy for lighting, cooking fuel and space as well as means for disposing both solid and liquid wastes in the District.

8.2 Housing Stock

The distribution of housing stock and households in the country is presented in Table 8.1. The data indicates that majority of the people in the District live in rural areas, 43,528 (66.1%). The District has a housing stock of 12,517 houses representing 3.1 percent of the region's total stock.

The data also shows that the population per house for the District is 5.2 persons which is the same as the regional figure but lower than the national average of 7.1 persons. Similarly, the average number of household per house and the average household size in the District are lower than that of the national figure.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,118,252	65,901	22,373	43,528
Total household population	24,076,327	2,086,567	65,435	22,107	43,328
Number of houses	3,392,745	399,953	12,517	3,466	9,051
Number of households	5,467,054	495,600	15,226	5,146	10,080
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.1
Population per house	7.1	5.2	5.2	6.4	4.8
Average household size	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling and Ownership Status

Table 8.2 shows the type of dwelling used by households by sex of head and locality. It is observed that the major types of dwelling used by households in the District are separate house (53.6%) and compound house (32.4%). Together, they account for 86 percent of the household's ownership of dwelling. This is followed by semi-detached house (8.7%), huts/buildings (3.6%) and flat/apartment (1.1%) which accounted for 13.4 percent of the

households in the District. Relatively low proportions of households occupy improvised structures like kiosk and containers as well as uncompleted buildings; they account for less than three percent of the households.

There is variation between rural and urban areas in terms of dwelling type in the District. Table 8.2 further shows that a higher proportion of households in urban than rural communities dwell in compound house (rooms). On the other hand, a higher proportion of rural households (59.0%) reside in separate house than their urban counterparts (42.9%). The high proportion of households dwelling in separate houses in rural areas could be explained by the relatively low cost and ease of acquisition of plots for construction of houses in rural areas compared to urban areas. Other types of dwellings in the District accommodate relatively small proportion of households in both urban and rural areas.

It can be seen from Table 8.2 that female headed households living in compound house (rooms) are predominantly higher (37.1%) than their male counterparts (30.1%). However, a higher percentage of male headed households (55.2%) occupy separate houses than females (50.2%). It is interesting to note that semi-detached house, flat/apartment and hut serve as residence for a higher proportion of male headed households than females. With respect to non-permanent structures such as tent, kiosk, office/shop, there is no significant variation between male and female headed households which dwell in them. They also account for a relatively low proportion of the population that uses these types of dwellings. Whereas higher proportion of female headed households occupy compound house, higher proportion of male headed households use separate house.

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

	Total		District					
			Total					
Type of dwelling	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	495,600	15,226	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	212,170	8,158	53.6	55.2	50.2	42.9	59.0
Semi-detached house	391,548	33,286	1,323	8.7	8.7	8.6	7.4	9.4
Flat/apartment	256,355	7,668	165	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.0	0.6
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	219,276	4,934	32.4	30.1	37.1	46.1	25.4
Huts/buildings (same compound)	170,957	15,705	518	3.4	4.0	2.2	1.0	4.6
Huts/buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,781	23	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Tent	10,343	989	32	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container, etc.)	90,934	1,198	29	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,157	17	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	858	23	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Other	9,846	512	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.3 shows that 64.8 percent of dwelling units occupied by households in the District are owned by household members. It is further revealed, from the analysis that, the dwellings occupied by male-headed households are more likely to be owned by household members (66.6%) than those occupied by female-headed households (61.2%). Also, ownership of dwellings by household members is higher in the rural areas (70.4%) than in the urban areas (53.8%). The proportion of dwellings owned by the public (government) is significantly low (1.1%), with 1.8 percent and 0.7 percent respectively for urban and rural areas.

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

	Total		District					
			Total		Male	Female		
Ownership status	Country	Region	Number	Percent	headed	headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	495,600	15,226	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	304,481	9,866	64.8	66.6	61.2	53.8	70.4
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,075	163	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.9	0.7
Relative not a household member	851,630	91,956	2,335	15.3	13.7	18.7	14.5	15.8
Other private individual	1,439,021	81,191	2,507	16.5	16.2	17.1	25.7	11.8
Private employer	83,610	3,475	143	0.9	1.0	0.8	2.0	0.4
Other private agency	21,123	1,419	30	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Public/Government ownership	118,804	8,003	160	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.8	0.7
Other	24,000	2,000	22	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

The major construction materials for outer walls are cement or concrete and mud brick or earth. Table 8.4 indicates that, the proportion of dwelling units with outer walls constructed with cement/concrete form 29.8 percent compared to the regional figure of 45.6 percent. The data also shows that, higher proportion of households in rural areas use houses whose outer walls are constructed with mud, brick or earth are higher (62.6%) than those living in urban areas (59.1%). It is also noted that, a small proportion of the population use landcrete for their outer walls in the District (4.1%). Comparatively, it is the same proportion for the Volta Region. The least proportion of households (0.2%) use houses that have bamboo as the main material used for outer wall construction.

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

	Total		District			
			Total			
Material for Outer wall	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	550,006	16,495	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	264,357	10,138	61.5	59.1	62.6
Wood	200,594	4,900	180	1.1	1.0	1.1
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	3,131	56	0.3	0.4	0.3
Stone	11,330	1,172	17	0.1	0.2	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	3,183	52	0.3	0.5	0.2
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	250,762	4,912	29.8	34.2	27.6
Landcrete	104,270	7,772	683	4.1	4.2	4.1
Bamboo	8,206	819	27	0.2	0.0	0.2
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	11,454	383	2.3	0.0	3.4
Other	39,206	2,456	47	0.3	0.3	0.3

Type of materials used for floor of a house affect the quality and health status as well as the appearance of a house. As indicated in Table 8.5, floors of dwelling units used by households are largely constructed of cement or concrete and earth or mud. Comparatively, the

proportion of households using cement or concrete for the construction of their floors (78.5%) in the District is higher than both national (77.8%) and regional (17.7%) levels.

The data reveals that, the proportion of those who use houses with earth or mud for their floor construction in rural areas (26.5%) is almost three times the figure for urban areas (7.2%). It is, however, interesting to note that apart from cement or concrete and earth or mud, the figure for all the other materials combined (1.5%) is very low.

Table 8.5: Construction material for the floor of dwelling unit by locality

	Total		District			
			Total			
Materials for the floor	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	495,600	15,226	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	87,880	3,044	20.0	7.2	26.5
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	397,467	11,960	78.5	91.1	72.2
Stone	32,817	1,842	86	0.6	0.6	0.5
Burnt brick	6,537	424	6	0.0	0.0	0.1
Wood	52,856	464	9	0.1	0.0	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,237	13	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ceramic/porcelaine/granite/ marble tiles	88,500	3,754	73	0.5	0.6	0.4
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,283	3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	15,567	1,249	32	0.2	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.6 shows that in 2010, 82.1 percent of dwelling units in the District are roofed with metal sheets. The other major material used for roofing is thatch or palm leaves or raffia (14.5%). The least used material for roofing in the District is slate/asbestos.

Urban-rural differentials exist regarding roofing materials used. Metal sheet is the most widely used roofing material in both localities though a higher proportion of dwellings in urban localities (93.6%) than those in rural (76.6%) have metal roofs (Table 8.6). The proportion of thatch/palm leaf or raffia used for the roofs of dwellings in rural areas (20.0%) is more than that used in the urban areas (3.1%). It is the second most commonly used material in the rural areas.

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

	Total		District			
			Total			
Main roofing material	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	550,006	16,495	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	3,576	172	1.0	1.2	1.0
Wood	45,547	3,000	91	0.6	0.7	0.5
Metal sheet	4,152,259	388,664	13,549	82.1	93.6	76.6
Slate/asbestos	759,039	41,055	53	0.3	0.2	0.4
Cement/concrete	141,072	4,810	72	0.4	0.4	0.4
Roofing tile	31,456	1,603	8	0.0	0.0	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	1,254	81	0.5	0.2	0.6
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	102,769	2,398	14.5	3.1	20.0
Other	35,935	3,275	71	0.4	0.5	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Data on housing conditions of the District were gathered during the census to be used to determine, among other things, the extent of overcrowding of households occupying dwelling units. As 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.

Table 8.7 shows the sleeping room occupancy for households in the District. Single room occupancy by households in the District is 33.9 percent. About 20 percent of households also occupy four or more rooms. One member households have the highest single room occupancy (59.6%) whiles households with size of ten and above have the lowest of 5.4 percent. Whereas the use of two rooms for sleeping ranges from 8.7 percent to 27 percent for one member households to nine member households, the use of four rooms for sleeping on the other hand ranges from 3.2 percent for one member household to 18.6 percent for ten or more member households. One member households to four member households have predominantly one sleeping room. Households with membership of nine to ten and above have the least occupancy for single rooms.

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

House-hold size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	15,226	100.0	33.9	29.5	16.6	8.2	4.4	2.6	1.5	1.1	2.2
1	2,691	100.0	59.6	23.5	8.7	3.2	2.0	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.2
2	2,032	100.0	43.6	32.3	13.5	4.4	1.5	2.1	0.9	0.4	1.3
3	2,028	100.0	38.9	31.3	15.0	6.8	2.6	2.1	1.0	0.6	1.7
4	2,189	100.0	34.6	31.8	15.9	6.8	4.7	2.4	1.5	0.7	1.6
5	1,843	100.0	26.1	34.2	18.9	8.8	5.3	2.7	1.2	1.4	1.3
6	1,401	100.0	21.4	34.4	19.7	11.3	5.1	2.6	1.9	1.2	2.4
7	1,106	100.0	16.3	30.6	24.3	13.0	6.3	3.8	1.5	1.5	2.6
8	711	100.0	11.3	27.0	27.1	15.3	7.6	4.5	2.3	1.3	3.7
9	441	100.0	8.6	24.7	27.0	16.1	8.6	5.2	4.1	2.3	3.4
10+	784	100.0	5.4	14.9	19.8	18.6	13.0	7.7	5.2	5.9	9.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

Nature of the source of lighting is one of the indicators of quality of life. As societies improve, the source of lighting shifts from the use of low quality sources such as firewood to more efficient ones such as electricity.

8.6.1 Main Source of lighting

The major source of lighting in the dwelling units used by households in the District is electricity from the national grid and kerosene lamp, accounting for 47.3 percent and 37.8 percent respectively. Out of the 7,207 households using electricity (mains) as their source of lighting, 69.3 percent and 36.1 percent are located in the urban and rural areas respectively. Table 8.8 also indicates that a total of 13.1 percent of the households use flashlight or torch as

their main source of power for lighting in the District. An insignificant number of households use solar energy (0.1%) as their source of lighting only in the urban areas.

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

	Total		District			
			Total			
Main source of light	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	495,600	15,226	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	245,583	7,207	47.3	69.3	36.1
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	3,923	149	1.0	0.7	1.1
Kerosene lamp	971,807	200,064	5,751	37.8	23.4	45.1
Gas lamp	9,378	799	31	0.2	0.3	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	783	8	0.1	0.1	0.0
Candle	41,214	2,239	34	0.2	0.3	0.2
Flashlight/torch	858,651	39,881	1,998	13.1	5.8	16.9
Firewood	13,241	1,474	32	0.2	0.1	0.3
Crop residue	4,623	425	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	11,739	429	10	0.1	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of fuel for cooking and cooking space

Table 8.9 shows the distribution of fuel source for cooking and cooking space used by households in the District. The major sources of fuel for cooking include wood and charcoal, accounting for 93.1 percent. In terms of distribution by the type of locality of residence, the use of wood is far higher in rural areas (79.6%) than urban setting (41.2%). The reverse situation is observed in the use of charcoal where the urban localities account for 49.7 percent as compared to rural localities (14.6%). Similar trend is replicated in the use of gas as fuel for cooking with a higher proportion of 4.3 percent and 2 percent for urban and rural localities respectively. Other sources account for significantly low proportion of the households in the District.

In terms of cooking space, Table 8.9 indicates that, a sizable proportion of households use separate room exclusively (39.4%) as cooking space which forms the highest proportion in the District, followed by the use of structure with roof but without walls (20.7%). However, households using open space within a compound and verandah as cooking space accounts for 28.7 percent. The least percentage of households use bedroom/hall as space for cooking (1.1%) and a total of 4.7 percent of the households in the District have no cooking space.

Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel and space by type of locality

	Total		District			
			Total			
Main source of light	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	15,226	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	12,888	466	3.1	3.7	2.7
Wood	2,197,083	283,048	10,148	66.6	41.2	79.6
Gas	996,518	46,084	422	2.8	4.3	2.0
Electricity	29,794	972	46	0.3	0.4	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	2,512	54	0.4	0.5	0.3
Charcoal	1,844,290	146,677	4,031	26.5	49.7	14.6
Crop residue	45,292	2,419	53	0.3	0.1	0.5
Saw dust	8,000	389	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	104	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	507	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	15,226	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	21,127	714	4.7	5.2	4.4
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	173,544	5,996	39.4	35.8	41.2
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	17,362	484	3.2	3.0	3.3
Enclosure without roof	117,614	9,352	243	1.6	1.5	1.7
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	97,942	3,145	20.7	13.4	24.3
Bedroom/hall/living room)	74,525	17,049	172	1.1	1.3	1.0
Verandah	1,173,946	51,288	2,012	13.2	18.7	10.4
Open space in compound	1,115,464	106,104	2,357	15.5	20.8	12.8
Other	21,007	1,832	103	0.7	0.4	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In terms of locality, households using separate room exclusively as cooking space are predominant in both rural (41.2%) and urban areas (35.8%). The use of open space within compound and verandah is significantly higher among households in urban than rural areas (Table 8.9). In addition, there is a higher percentage of households using structures with roof but without walls in rural areas (24.3%) than urban localities (13.4%).

8.7 Main Source of Water for Drinking and other Domestic uses

8.7.1 Main source of drinking water

The major sources of water for drinking by households in the District are pipe-borne (outside dwelling, public tap/standpipe) and bore hole/tube well and river/stream. These sources of water for drinking accounts for 88 percent of households in the District. Table 8.10 shows the source of water that households drink or use for other domestic purposes in the District and that of the country and Region. The analysis revealed that a total of 47.2 percent of the households in the District drink pipe-borne water including water from stand pipes. In addition, 28.7 percent of the households obtain drinking water from bore holes and protected wells. Table 8.10 also shows that 21.8 percent of households obtain drinking water from unprotected sources such as springs, wells, rivers/streams, ponds, lakes and dams and so on.

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

Sources of water	Total		District			
			Total			
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	15,226	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	36,536	473	3.1	4.4	2.5
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	93,019	3,179	20.9	31.8	15.3
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	95,209	3,533	23.2	31.3	19.1
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	81,286	4,297	28.2	20.2	32.3
Protected well	321,091	22,577	81	0.5	1.1	0.3
Rain water	39,438	15,627	145	1.0	1.6	0.6
Protected spring	19,345	1,626	51	0.3	0.4	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	761	26	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sachet water	490,283	16,196	98	0.6	0.8	0.5
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	2,120	11	0.1	0.2	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	24,012	52	0.3	0.3	0.4
Unprotected spring	12,222	2,677	38	0.2	0.5	0.1
River/stream	502,804	81,663	2,385	15.7	6.6	20.3
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	21,897	854	5.6	0.8	8.1
Other	3,972	394	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	15,226	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	36,186	449	2.9	4.4	2.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	74,062	2,930	19.2	28.5	14.5
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	83,508	2,961	19.4	25.3	16.5
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	73,484	3,723	24.5	17.4	28.1
Protected well	465,775	38,510	149	1.0	1.7	0.6
Rain water	39,916	14,834	207	1.4	1.8	1.1
Protected spring	18,854	1,986	120	0.8	1.1	0.6
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	2,325	14	0.1	0.2	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	38,472	56	0.4	0.3	0.4
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,942	16	0.1	0.2	0.1
River/stream	588,590	100,918	3,413	22.4	16.8	25.3
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	27,098	1,176	7.7	2.2	10.5
Other	10,302	1,275	12	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2 Main source of water for other domestic use

Further analysis of the data in Table 8.10 indicates that, 41.5 percent of the households use pipe-borne water inside and outside dwelling and public tap/standpipe for other domestic purposes. In terms of locality of residence, the proportion of households that obtain pipe-borne water inside and outside dwelling and public tap/standpipe for other domestic uses is higher in urban (58.2%) than rural areas (33.2%). However, households that use boreholes for domestic purposes constitute 28.1 percent in rural areas compared to 17.4 percent for urban localities.

Slightly over one-third (30.6%) of households in the District use water from unprotected sources including wells, springs, rivers, lake, dams, ponds and so on as shown on Table 8.10. It is worthy to note that the potable water situation is generally better in the urban than rural areas.

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.8.1 Toilet facilities

Table 8.11 presents information on the type of toilet and bathing facilities used by households in the District. The data shows that nearly one out of five (19.8%) households in the District have no access to toilet facilities and therefore, resort to defecation indiscriminately. The data further shows that, about 35.3 percent of the households use public toilet and a negligible proportion use bucket or pan latrine (0.3%). For households with toilet facilities, it is shown that a low proportion use water closet (1.3%), about 31.4 percent use pit latrine and 11.5 percent use KVIP.

There is slight deviation between rural and urban areas in terms of access to toilet facilities. A higher proportion of households in rural (37.7%) than urban areas (19.1%) use pit latrine whiles higher percentage of households in urban (44.9%) than rural areas (30.4%) use public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit Pan and so on). Again, it emerged from the analysis that one out of every five households (20.7%) in rural areas is without access to toilet facility relative to 17.9 percent in urban areas.

8.8.2 Bathing facilities

Table 8.11 indicates that the use of own bathroom exclusively for bathing constitute the highest proportion of households bathing facility in the District (35.6%), followed by shared bathroom in the same house (26.4%). However, a total of 13.7 percent of the households share open cubicle for bathing. Private open cubicle, open space around house, river/pond/lake/dam, public bathhouse, bathroom in another house and open space around house are used by relatively lower proportions of households in the Biakoye District.

There are variations between rural and urban areas in terms of the proportion of households using own bathroom exclusively, shared separate bathroom in same house and private open cubicle. The rural areas have higher proportion of households using their own bathroom exclusively (39.5%) than urban households (27.9%). On the other hand, high proportion of urban households use shared open cubicle (25.4%) as bathing facility than their rural counterparts (7.7%).

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total		District			
			Total			
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	15,226	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	137,522	3,010	19.8	17.9	20.7
W.C.	839,611	29,799	205	1.3	1.9	1.1
Pit latrine	1,040,883	112,196	4,784	31.4	19.1	37.7
KVIP	572,824	63,237	1,754	11.5	15.5	9.5
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,393	42	0.3	0.5	0.2
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit Pan etc.)	1,893,291	148,740	5,377	35.3	44.9	30.4
Other	23,385	1,713	54	0.4	0.3	0.4
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	15,226	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	168,731	5,418	35.6	27.9	39.5
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	111,402	4,018	26.4	31.3	23.9
Private open cubicle	381,979	49,908	1,289	8.5	4.8	10.3
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	98,801	2,081	13.7	25.4	7.7
Public bath house	140,501	3,408	158	1.0	0.5	1.3
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,847	1,015	6.7	5.1	7.5
Open space around house	372,556	39,498	1,116	7.3	4.9	8.6
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	1,281	54	0.4	0.2	0.4
Other	16,276	2,724	77	0.5	0.0	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Methods of Solid and Liquid Waste Disposal

Sanitation and for that matter solid and liquid wastes disposal in both rural and urban areas is a matter of great concern to the District since it is one of the Millennium development goals (MDGs) Ghana is expected to attain by the year 2015 and needs urgent solution.

8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

With respect to solid waste disposal, Table 8.12 indicates the means employed by households for the disposal of both solid and liquid wastes. Public dump (container and open space) constitutes the major methods for solid waste disposal for the households (66.7%). It is disturbing to note that a substantial proportion of households in the District dump their refuse indiscriminately (13.2%) and the situation is worse in rural (17.7%) than in urban areas (4.5%). It is also noted that a slightly higher proportion of rural households have their waste collected (6.0%) than their counterparts in urban areas (5.3%).

8.9.2 Solid waste disposal

From Table 8.12, the common ways of disposing liquid waste include throwing onto compound, street/outside and into gutter (93.4%). The remaining methods of liquid waste disposal include discharge through sewerage system, drainage system into gutter, and through drainage into a pit recorded relatively low proportions in urban localities in the District.

Analysis of the means for liquid waste disposal by locality shows that households in the rural areas use two major ways to dispose their liquid waste, namely throwing onto street/outside and compound. Households using these methods of disposal form 84.7 percent and 77.6 percent in rural and urban areas respectively (Table 8.12). Again, the data reveals that more

than one-half of rural households in the District (57.0%) dispose liquid waste by throwing onto compound, followed by those who throw theirs onto the street/outside (27.7%) which recorded the second highest proportion in rural localities. In urban localities, majority of households (88.8%) dispose liquid waste by throwing onto compound, street/outside and into a gutter.

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

	Total		District			
			Total			
Method of waste disposal	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	15,226	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	30,430	876	5.8	5.3	6.0
Burned by household	584,820	78,604	1,353	8.9	7.2	9.8
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	82,361	2,149	14.1	36.1	2.9
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	204,656	8,002	52.6	43.3	57.3
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	67,801	2,014	13.2	4.5	17.7
Buried by household	182,615	26,014	631	4.1	3.1	4.7
Other	53,805	5,734	201	1.3	0.6	1.7
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	15,226	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	4,906	66	0.4	0.6	0.4
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,540	549	3.6	7.5	1.6
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,493	240	1.6	2.9	0.9
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	154,009	4,562	30.0	34.4	27.7
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	46,100	1,679	11.0	11.2	10.9
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	258,942	7,974	52.4	43.2	57.0
Other	38,294	7,610	156	1.0	0.2	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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CHAPTER NINE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census provide socio-economic data for many important purposes. It supports public and private sector planning and policy formulation, particularly in areas such as education, housing, health and provision of social services. This report analyses the demographic, social and economic characteristics of the population in the Biakoye District. The formulation and implementation of development policies depend largely on availability of data and information. The demographic and socio-economic information from the 2010 Population and Housing Census in the Biakoye District could inform the goals and objectives of policies, targets to be achieved and strategies to be adopted in achieving such targets. This chapter, therefore, highlights the findings and recommendations for policy planning and implementation.

9.2 Summary of Findings

Demographic Characteristics

The total population of the District based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census is 65,901 representing 3.1 percent of the total population of the Volta Region. It comprises 49.8 percent females and 50.2 percent males. The analysis of age and sex structure of the population shows among other things that, over one-half of the population (54.2%) constitutes the labour force which is a good recipe for economic development. Also, it is revealed that, children under 15 years of age accounts for 40.2 percent. The results have implications for the planning of socio-economic services, particularly, education, health and industries.

Headship of households in the District is predominantly by males (31.0%) with females constituting 15.5 percent. In terms of gender, male heads in nuclear households recorded 30.8 percent while females constitute 27.3 percent. The average household size in the District is 4.3 persons which is slightly higher than the regional average of 4.2 persons.

Social Characteristics

Information derived from 2010 PHC indicates that Ghanaians by birth in the District constitutes an overwhelming majority of the population (92.7%). The non-Ghanaian population stands at 2.7 percent. Among the non-nationals, it is observed that those from the ECOWAS formed an overwhelming majority.

There are three predominant ethnic groups in the District which includes the Guans, Akans and Ewes. The Guans constitute the predominant ethnic group found in most of the localities apart from Worawora, which is mainly dominated by the Akans.

Christianity is the predominant religious belief among the population in the District representing 81.3 percent. This is followed by Islam with 8.5 percent; traditional religion

(4.2%) and other religious groups making up the rest (1.5%). It is important to note that a total of 4.5 percent of the population do not belong to any religion.

It is observed that a total of 46.3 percent of the population aged 12 years and older are married while 36.3 percent are never married. Furthermore, widows form 5.4 percent compared to 4.5 percent who are in consensual union or informal relationship in the District.

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

The analysis indicates that ownership of mobile phone, computer is significantly low in the District. For instance, only three out of every 10 persons aged 12 years and older in the Biakoye District own mobile phones. Similarly, only 1.6 percent of the population aged 12 years and older use internet facility.

A total of 23.4 percent of the population are not literate while the literate population in the District stands at 76.6 percent. The analysis also reveals that there are more literate males (53.5%) than females (46.5%). On the other hand, females form majority of the non-literate population (63.2%) in the District compared to 36.8 percent males. Analysis by age groups indicates that those aged 65 years and more have the highest proportion of non-literate population (55.7%) whilst those aged 11-14 years form the least percentage (5.5%). There is relatively high literacy rate for English and Ghanaian Languages which recorded the highest figure (62.4%) while English and French recorded the least proportion of 0.4 percent.

The 2010 PHC data further reveals that 22,350 women in the District constitute the reproductive age bracket (15-49 years) and they form 70.9 percent of the female population. They delivered a total of 63,582 babies during the last 12 months prior to the census night. This record indicates that the fertility rate for women in the District stands at 3.4 live births per 1,000 women (15-49 years) which is lower than the regional average of 3.8. This means that a woman residing in the District would have an average of 3.4 children by the end of her reproductive period if the current age-specific fertility rate continues to prevail.

Economic Characteristics

The data shows that the economically active population form 77.1 percent of those aged 15 years and older. In the economically active group, 97.6 percent are employed whilst 2.4 percent are unemployed. From the employed population, there are more employed males (97.9%) than females (75.8%) in the District. Furthermore, about 22.9 percent of the population aged 15 years and older in the District are economically not active.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing is the largest sector which employs more than 60 percent of the economically active population in the District. Over two-thirds (77.4%) of the economically active population are self-employed without employees. Also, contributing family workers constitute 11.3 percent and majority of them are females. In effect, the proportion of the economically active population in vulnerable employment (contributing family worker and self-employed without employees) is 88.7 percent. The proportion of self-employed with employees in the District is 2.2 percent.

About 94.1 percent of the employed persons in the District are in the private informal sector. This is followed by public (Government), 4.1 percent and the private formal (1.3%).

Disability

There are a total of 3,616 PWDs in the District representing 5.5 percent. The sex composition of PWDs indicates that males constitute 5.4 percent and females form the majority (5.6%). With respect to activity status of the PWDs aged 15 years and older, 65.5 percent are employed, 1.2 percent are unemployed and as high as 33.3 percent are economically not active. It was revealed that persons with sight disability forms majority of the employed population with 72 percent in the District.

Agriculture

Agriculture is the main stay of the District's economy which is mainly rural. It employs 73 percent of the total households of which 9 out of every 10 engage in food crop farming in the District. About 43.4 percent of them engage in livestock farming and less than one percent (0.3%) in fish farming. The majority of the households engaged in agriculture are in rural areas (80.5%) relative to 58.5 percent for urban areas. Information on the fishery sector reveals that inland fishing is undertaken on relatively small scale.

Housing conditions

The average population per house is 5.2 persons. Analysis of the types of houses used by households in the District revealed that compound and separate housing units dominate. The compound and separate house account for 32.4 percent and 53.6 percent respectively. In terms of rural-urban distribution, 46.1 percent and 25.4 percent of urban and rural households respectively live in compound house (rooms).

Analysis of the ownership of dwellings occupied by the households shows that majority of both male and female headed households occupied dwellings owned by a household member. Those for the male headed households are higher (66.6%) than female headed households (61.3%).

The main construction materials for outer walls of dwelling units used by the households indicates that mud, brick or earth, form the highest proportion (61.5%). This is followed by cement blocks or concrete which constitute 29.8 percent. In the urban areas, mud, bricks or earth materials constitute 59.1 percent of the outer walls as compared to 62.6 percent in the rural communities. On the other hand, households dwelling in houses with cement blocks or concrete as material for outer walls form 27.6 percent and 34.2 percent in rural areas respectively.

The proportion of households living in houses built with earth or mud for their floor construction in rural areas (26.5%) is higher compared to urban areas (7.2%). It is, however, interesting to note that apart from cement or concrete and earth or mud, the figure for all the other materials combined is very low (6.0%).

Metal sheet is the main material for roofing in the District constituting 82.1 percent. The proportion of households occupying houses roofed with metal sheets in urban and rural areas form 93.6 percent and 76.6 percent respectively. In rural communities, a significant proportion of dwellings (20.0%) are roofed with thatch, leaf or raffia relative to 3.1 percent in urban areas.

Household size by rooms indicates that, there are 15,226 households in the District out of which 33.9 percent occupies one room. About 20 percent of households also occupy four or

more rooms whilst one to four member households have predominantly one sleeping room. The proportion of seven-member households utilizing two rooms for sleeping is higher than those using one room.

In the District, an overwhelming majority of households (85.1%) rely on kerosene lamp and electricity from the national grid to provide light. Analysis by type of locality reveals that majority of households (45.1%) in the rural areas use kerosene lamp extensively to provide lighting and a significant proportion of households use flashlight or torch (16.1%). However, in urban areas, a greater proportion of households use electricity (69.3%) from the national grid and 23.4 percent use kerosene lamp. It can be observed that the use of gas lamp and solar by households is significantly low.

The major sources of fuel for cooking are wood and charcoal, accounting for 93.1 percent. This is followed by gas and other sources account for significantly low proportion of the households in the District. In terms of distribution by the type of locality of residence, the use of wood is far higher in rural areas than urban setting. On the other hand, it is observed that the use of charcoal is relatively higher in urban than rural localities. Similarly, the same observation is made concerning the use of gas for cooking.

In terms of cooking space, a relatively high proportion of households (39.4%) use separate room exclusively for cooking which forms the highest proportion in the District, followed by the use of structure with roof but without walls (20.7%). However, the use of open space within compound and veranda is quite higher among households in urban than rural areas.

The major sources of water that households use for drinking is pipe-borne, accounting for 47.2 percent. Wells/bore holes and rivers or streams account for 28.2 percent and 15.7 percent respectively of households sources of drinking water. However, 21.8 percent of the households obtain water from unprotected source such as springs, wells, rivers, streams, ponds, lakes and dams and so on for drinking. Approximately, 41.5 percent of the households use pipe-borne water for other domestic purposes. In terms of locality of residence, the proportion of household that obtain water from pipe borne water for other domestic uses is higher in urban (58.2%) than rural areas (33.2%). However, households that use boreholes and protected wells for domestic purpose constitute 28.1 percent in rural areas compared to 17.4 percent for urban localities.

Almost one out of every five households (19.8%) do not have any form of toilet facility and as such practice open defecation. In terms of the locality of residence, households without access to toilet facility form 20.7 percent and 17.9 percent in rural and urban areas respectively. With respect to bathing facilities, about 35.6 percent of households in the District have bathrooms for their households' exclusive use, while 26.4 percent shares common bathroom and 13.7 percent of the households share open cubicle for bathing.

The data shows that a high proportion of households in the District discharge their liquid waste onto their compounds or street outside their dwellings. With respect to solid waste, it is revealed that the use of public dump (container and open space) constitutes the main methods for solid waste disposal by the households.

9.3 Conclusion

The Biakoye District is one of the twenty five districts in the Volta Region of Ghana with diverse physical environment and topography that support diverse economic activities in the region and for that matter Ghana. These include agricultural production, forestry and ecotourism.

The population is largely youthful, with a potential to continue to grow into the near future. The relatively high fertility levels also indicate prospects of future population growth. The population dynamics of the District may be determined largely by fertility and mortality processes. Migration in the District is predominantly the internal type and mostly from one locality in the region to another. Persons of Ghanaian parentage constitute a large percentage of the population in the Biakoye District. There is the presence of Ghanaians with dual citizenship in the District, though very small. This is an indication of return migration of Ghanaians who had travelled or were born abroad where they acquired citizenship of foreign nations.

There are disparities among the socioeconomic subgroups regarding all these characteristics. The residents of the District are also of diverse, socioeconomic, ethnic and other backgrounds. Levels of education and literacy rate are lower among rural dwellers and women.

Households in the District are predominantly male-headed. Household sizes are small in the District, with rural households having slightly larger proportions of household sizes than the urban households. The nuclear family living arrangements dominate in the District and is slightly higher than the extended family system.

The employment characteristics of the population indicate employment in low skill among the employed population that are mostly self-employed without employees. Such employment hardly generates employment for others.

The prevalence of disability is moderate and six major types are reported in the District. There are little variations in the rate in the localities and between the sexes. Their levels of educational attainment and literacy rates are comparatively lower than those without disability.

Agricultural production is the predominant economic activity in the District. The proportion of all agricultural households in urban areas is more than half.

Most of the households in the District depend on one or two sleeping rooms, indicating that overcrowding exists in the households as far as sleeping is concerned. On average, the majority of all dwellings in the District are owned by household members but this is true for rural households than urban ones and also for male-headed than female-headed households. Majority of the households in dwellings use electricity while access to water within the dwellings is lacking or limited. A high proportion of households in the District discharge their liquid waste onto their compounds or street outside their dwellings. With respect to solid waste, that use of public dump (container and open space) constitutes the main methods for solid waste disposal by the households. A substantial proportion of households in the District dispose their solid waste indiscriminately and the percentage of households using this means is significantly higher in rural than in urban areas.

9.4 Recommendations

On the basis of the above findings, the following recommendations are offered to boost the development of the District:

- In order to improve access to potable water and sanitary facilities in the District, it is suggested that the District Assembly collaborates with the non-governmental and governmental organizations to provide such facilities to underserved communities.

- In view of the fact that less than one-half of households in the District have access to electricity from the national grid as their source of lighting, the government should intensify the rural electrification project. The domestic use of electricity, rural electrification can help speed up industrial growth and play key role in modernization and thereby slowing exodus of the youth to urban areas.

- The District Assembly should enforce bye-laws regarding the disposal of solid and liquid wastes. Sanitary facilities including toilet facilities should be made available in the communities in order to address the unhygienic ways of waste disposal. For instance, the District Assembly should strictly enforce the building regulation to ensure that building plans submitted for permits also incorporates toilet facilities in such buildings. The urban, town and area councils as well as unit committees should work assiduously to ensure there are decent public toilet facilities in all communities.

- The District Assembly should work effectively with the Department of Social Welfare, Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice as well as the National Commission for Civic Education to protect children from being given out in early marriage. In addition, the District Assembly should collaborate with civic society groups in order to create awareness and sensitize leaders of religious bodies, traditional authorities particularly, queen mothers in order to curb this negative societal norm. This also calls for attention to be given to girl-child education in the District. Also, the District Assembly should embark on family strengthening programmes to support children from poor backgrounds.

- The District Assembly should collaborate with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Fisheries and Aquaculture as well as other relevant stakeholders to intensify agricultural modernization. Also, farmers should be supported to acquire implements and small-to-medium scale irrigation equipment that will facilitate farming activities throughout the year. Furthermore, strengthening the linkage between agriculture related activities and local industries will help to create employment for the youth in the District.

- The District Assembly should support the youth through skills training, aqua culture, sourcing of credit and other critical inputs in order to take advantage of the enormous opportunities provided by the Volta Lake. Among other things, this would enable the District change its fortunes in the fishing industry and thereby help create more economic opportunities and provide employment for the youth. These would help boost the quest for the Biakoye District to become the leading exporter of fish and vegetable.

- The high proportion of the population suffering from sight impairment is believed to be due to the presence of black flies in some parts of the District. The District Assembly should collaborate with all stakeholders particularly, the Ghana Health

Service to carry out programmes and activities aimed at eradicating this form of disability from the District.

- The District Assembly should make the conscious effort to implement inclusive education to take care of children who have disabilities. There should also be attempts to build more public sector schools under the inclusive education programme in order to support the relatively large population living with disabilities. This will help address high levels of illiteracy and low levels of educational attainment among PWDs particularly, female PWDs and consequently, raise their capacity to live productively.

- The District Assembly should establish educational fund to assist needy students in order to pursue their educational career. Furthermore, the Non-Formal Education Division (NFED) should be strengthened by government at the District level to address the challenges of adult illiteracy.

- The government should collaborate with the appropriate stakeholders to intensify the implementation of the 'One Laptop per Child' policy and the provision of ICT infrastructure to the people in the District.

REFERENCES

GSS (2013), 2010 PHC National Analytical Report, 2012

GSS (2013), 2010 PHC Volta Regional Analytical Report, 2013

Republic of Ghana (1998), Children's Act (Act 560 of 1998).

APPENDICES

Table 1A: Household composition by type of locality

	Total		Urban		Rural	
Household Composition	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	65,435	100.0	22,107	100.0	43,328	100.0
Head only	2,691	4.1	898	4.1	1,793	4.1
Household with head and a spouse only	1,034	1.6	322	1.5	712	1.6
Household with head and biological/ adopted children only	7,177	11.0	2,705	12.2	4,472	10.3
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	18,989	29.0	5,793	26.2	13,196	30.5
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	15,766	24.1	5,074	23.0	10,692	24.7
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,081	1.7	530	2.4	551	1.3
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	2,461	3.8	830	3.8	1,631	3.8
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	10,120	15.5	3,547	16.0	6,573	15.2
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	714	1.1	355	1.6	359	0.8
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	5,402	8.3	2,053	9.3	3,349	7.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged

Households/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	5,467,054	24,075,944	11,716,933	12,359,011	5,276,514	2,777,719	2,498,795
Households engaged in agricultural activities	2,503,006	13,366,340	6,616,577	6,749,763	5,276,514	2,777,719	2,498,795
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	2,385,930	12,764,269	6,327,763	6,436,506	5,025,717	2,652,534	2,373,183
Households engaged in crop farming	2,379,929	12,737,289	6,314,422	6,422,867	5,011,507	2,644,967	2,366,540
Households engaged in tree growing	28,540	149,080	74,489	74,591	66,155	35,370	30,785
Agro forestry (tree planting)	28,540	149,080	74,489	74,591	66,155	35,370	30,785
Alligator pepper	3,777	23,042	11,410	11,632	9,144	4,795	4,349
Apples	3,313	19,258	9,573	9,685	7,993	4,227	3,766
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	3,614	24,565	12,318	12,247	9,540	5,300	4,240
Avocado	1,773	9,809	4,914	4,895	4,284	2,316	1,968
Banana	12,066	67,570	34,134	33,436	28,167	15,296	12,871
Beans	134,324	933,203	462,212	470,991	377,058	200,466	176,592
Black pepper	2,663	16,403	8,134	8,269	6,659	3,373	3,286
Black berries	945	6,554	3,375	3,179	2,534	1,398	1,136
Cabbage	6,083	30,696	16,337	14,359	12,576	7,767	4,809
Carrot	36,865	193,067	95,524	97,543	88,771	47,485	41,286
Cashew	40,571	246,475	122,448	124,027	89,105	47,211	41,894
Cassava	1,134,832	5,732,372	2,809,158	2,923,214	2,282,784	1,139,956	1,142,828
Citronella	4,526	24,788	12,389	12,399	9,872	5,264	4,608
Citrus	37,353	188,117	94,535	93,582	74,953	40,909	34,044
Cloves	1,182	6,315	3,213	3,102	2,702	1,523	1,179
Cocoa	760,974	3,737,688	1,886,960	1,850,728	1,494,473	798,956	695,517
Coconut	20,383	105,487	53,115	52,372	42,153	22,573	19,580
Cocoyam	160,084	807,097	391,543	415,554	318,542	152,565	165,977
Cocoyam / Taro (kooko)	11,129	56,824	27,567	29,257	23,165	11,219	11,946
Coffee	2,145	12,021	5,973	6,048	5,308	2,799	2,509
Cola	3,933	20,418	10,379	10,039	8,473	4,569	3,904
Cotton	3,561	29,309	14,475	14,834	11,072	5,901	5,171
Cucumber	7,180	48,051	23,923	24,128	19,449	10,405	9,044
Egg plant	1,360	8,343	4,153	4,190	3,437	1,766	1,671
Garlic	252	1,422	700	722	615	332	283
Garden eggs	28,979	157,288	78,143	79,145	63,764	32,597	31,167

Table A2: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged (cont'd)

Households/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Ginger	4,396	24,749	12,250	12,499	9,557	5,047	4,510
Groundnut	284,053	2,076,664	1,015,392	1,061,272	811,152	424,622	386,530
Guava	2,698	17,125	8,618	8,507	6,833	3,731	3,102
Kenaf	3,279	20,019	9,688	10,331	8,583	4,335	4,248
Lemon grass	1,232	8,062	4,037	4,025	3,168	1,756	1,412
Lettuce	3,174	18,459	9,186	9,273	7,107	3,951	3,156
Maize	968,362	5,789,726	2,890,398	2,899,328	2,259,280	1,224,161	1,035,119
Mango	10,576	72,765	36,872	35,893	26,989	15,729	11,260
Melon (agusi)	3,140	21,533	10,619	10,914	8,781	4,734	4,047
Millet	212,967	1,532,877	754,705	778,172	609,214	325,460	283,754
Mushroom	1,305	10,196	5,049	5,147	3,792	2,019	1,773
Nut meg	2,464	17,555	8,621	8,934	6,768	3,679	3,089
Oil palm	216,632	1,094,869	555,784	539,085	437,880	237,620	200,260
Okro	85,375	568,048	279,176	288,872	231,553	115,556	115,997
Onion	11,744	75,866	37,461	38,405	31,444	16,114	15,330
Pawpaw	3,612	19,809	9,857	9,952	8,206	4,287	3,919
Peas	4,168	27,200	13,558	13,642	10,932	6,011	4,921
Pepper	175,194	1,024,453	501,777	522,676	424,599	207,749	216,850
Pineapple	10,596	52,964	27,113	25,851	22,041	12,325	9,716
Plantain	603,991	2,976,088	1,456,669	1,519,419	1,165,175	575,851	589,324
Potatoes	5,378	32,939	16,556	16,383	14,023	7,243	6,780
Rice	160,208	1,139,944	565,567	574,377	452,682	243,366	209,316
Rubber	3,703	20,928	10,764	10,164	8,388	4,702	3,686
Shallot	3,154	15,879	8,253	7,626	6,180	3,604	2,576
Shea tree	717	5,345	2,622	2,723	2,284	1,192	1,092
Sorghum	37,480	269,980	132,789	137,191	106,318	56,563	49,755
Soya beans	38,648	328,952	159,630	169,322	134,539	68,692	65,847
Spinach	698	4,314	2,135	2,179	1,891	970	921
Sugarcane	10,008	48,536	25,038	23,498	20,508	11,706	8,802
Sun flower	759	5,505	2,731	2,774	2,266	1,208	1,058
Sweet pepper	1,163	6,550	3,368	3,182	2,642	1,527	1,115
Sweet potatoes	5,707	37,981	19,266	18,715	16,859	9,004	7,855
Tiger nut	3,587	22,637	10,993	11,644	8,787	4,322	4,465
Tobacco	2,822	18,315	9,158	9,157	7,470	3,984	3,486
Tomatoes	90,380	494,022	246,610	247,412	204,172	106,730	97,442
Water melon	7,320	49,983	25,364	24,619	19,499	11,183	8,316
Yam	394,591	2,611,717	1,316,946	1,294,771	981,443	541,986	439,457
Other (specify)	39,476	241,145	120,984	120,161	96,517	52,907	43,610

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education

	Educational Level Attained										
Sex/Disability type	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	Middle/ JSS/ JHS	Sec./ SSS/ SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Both Sexes											
Total	60,257	12,759	1,773	4,271	17,210	18,810	3,563	595	1,097	146	33
No disability	56,735	11,610	1,741	4,200	16,569	17,496	3,400	550	1,004	135	30
With a disability	3,522	1,149	32	71	641	1,314	163	45	93	11	3
Sight	2,166	671	14	41	344	887	94	32	75	5	3
Hearing	410	201	5	7	80	100	6	5	6	0	0
Speech	366	152	6	14	79	97	11	0	6	1	0
Physical	711	290	2	5	103	235	40	9	22	5	0
Intellectual	377	146	7	12	87	102	15	1	7	0	0
Emotional	270	94	3	2	67	92	6	1	5	0	0
Other	265	82	3	5	62	88	16	2	7	0	0
Male											
Total	30,147	5,012	912	2,091	8,715	9,803	2,304	380	775	125	30
No disability	28,418	4,627	894	2,055	8,405	9,063	2,187	345	701	114	27
With a disability	1,729	385	18	36	310	740	117	35	74	11	3
Sight	1,039	204	6	23	155	491	64	27	61	5	3
Hearing	188	77	2	3	38	55	5	4	4	0	0
Speech	201	70	2	6	54	55	8	0	5	1	0
Physical	332	87	1	4	46	137	31	5	16	5	0
Intellectual	197	66	4	4	41	61	13	1	7	0	0
Emotional	152	42	2	1	36	61	4	1	5	0	0
Other	139	32	1	4	29	51	14	2	6	0	0

Table A3: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education (cont'd)

	Educational Level Attained										
Sex/Disability type	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	Middle/ JSS/ JHS	Sec./ SSS/ SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Female											
Total	30,110	7,747	861	2,180	8,495	9,007	1,259	215	322	21	3
No disability	28,317	6,983	847	2,145	8,164	8,433	1,213	205	303	21	3
With a disability	1,793	764	14	35	331	574	46	10	19	0	0
Sight	1,127	467	8	18	189	396	30	5	14	0	0
Hearing	222	124	3	4	42	45	1	1	2	0	0
Speech	165	82	4	8	25	42	3	0	1	0	0
Physical	379	203	1	1	57	98	9	4	6	0	0
Intellectual	180	80	3	8	46	41	2	0	0	0	0
Emotional	118	52	1	1	31	31	2	0	0	0	0
Other	126	50	2	1	33	37	2	0	1	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: Total population, sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Male	Female	Total		
1	Kwamekrom	4,957	5,178	10,135	2,214	1,643
2	Tapa Abotoase	3,117	3,449	6,566	1,571	1,025
3	Worawora	2,788	2,884	5,672	1,361	798
4	Nkonya Ahenkro	1,649	1,720	3,369	943	678
5	Nkonya Wurupong	1,343	1,408	2,751	792	755
6	Apesokubi	1,276	1,311	2,587	633	506
7	Tapa Amanya	983	1,091	2,074	434	347
8	Nkonya Ntumda	969	1,013	1,982	516	338
9	Tapa Amanfrom	832	898	1,730	422	409
10	Nkonya Tayi	738	745	1,483	250	230
11	Bowiri Amanforo	697	711	1,408	392	311
12	Bumbula	659	651	1,310	319	243
13	Nkonya Tepo	634	666	1,300	362	353
14	Klabo Kope	494	490	984	171	173
15	Odomitor	484	401	885	168	156
16	C.K. Akura	411	452	863	176	154
17	Bowiri Kyiriahi	432	396	828	226	184
18	Nsuam	415	382	797	157	223
19	Fanti Kope	439	346	785	160	161
20	Adenkensu	401	370	771	156	156

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: Population by age groups in the 20 largest communities

			Age Group															
S/No.	Community Name	All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Kwamekrom	10,135	1,445	1,382	1,439	1,221	790	705	630	536	480	392	334	205	200	127	91	158
2	Tapa Abotoase	6,566	995	896	872	850	574	513	417	344	291	216	188	109	98	45	62	96
3	Worawora	5,672	620	661	680	651	442	418	315	315	282	272	330	188	158	95	91	154
4	Nkonya Ahenkro	3,369	440	393	384	316	242	236	206	202	187	140	152	108	78	56	94	135
5	Nkonya Wurupong	2,751	348	315	272	269	177	183	135	157	136	145	154	88	117	70	76	109
6	Apesokubi	2,587	332	354	296	238	180	146	130	124	117	126	129	91	90	53	78	103
7	Tapa Amanya	2,074	272	286	259	188	122	99	130	122	104	113	98	54	75	38	43	71
8	Nkonya Ntumda	1,982	278	229	248	150	147	123	101	114	119	103	93	50	61	44	55	67
9	Tapa Amanfrom	1,730	212	237	255	173	97	94	100	99	100	85	62	48	43	20	50	55
10	Nkonya Tayi	1,483	174	179	148	144	160	117	90	88	84	69	54	53	45	32	18	28
11	Bowiri Amanforo	1,408	181	155	160	131	83	77	88	68	62	78	67	50	47	43	47	71
12	Bumbula	1,310	243	182	161	111	100	95	71	77	83	43	43	29	23	13	14	22
13	Nkonya Tepo	1,300	166	147	163	124	97	57	63	72	61	81	66	43	31	29	46	54
14	Klabo Kope	984	177	124	130	118	111	78	50	51	46	27	27	17	11	1	5	11
15	Odomitor	885	176	159	102	92	72	66	50	49	34	41	18	9	5	3	2	7
16	C.K. Akura	863	190	114	108	81	75	62	49	41	31	31	25	16	11	13	5	11
17	Bowiri Kyiriahi	828	114	97	114	70	49	35	36	49	48	38	33	35	27	22	28	33
18	Nsuam	797	131	88	120	91	68	65	44	35	30	28	26	11	17	13	17	13
19	Fanti Kope	785	133	101	110	59	70	65	53	49	48	26	24	10	14	5	6	12
20	Adenkensu	771	117	105	114	79	52	32	43	40	34	41	36	23	12	23	10	10

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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