



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

JASIKAN DISTRICT



Canada 

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DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

The District Analytical Report for the Jasikan 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

CEB:	Children Ever Born
CHIPS:	Community Health Planning Services
CS:	Children Surviving
CSO:	Civil Society Organization
DCAR:	District Census Analytical Report
DPCU:	District Planning Coordinating Unit
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
GSS:	Ghana Statistical Service
HND:	Higher National Diploma
ICT:	Information Communication Technology
ILO:	International Labour Organization
JDA:	Jasikan District Assembly
JHS:	Junior High School
JSS:	Junior Secondary School
KVIP:	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
MCH:	Maternal and Child Health
NAR:	National Analytical Report
NGOs:	Non-governmental Organizations
PC:	Personal Computer
PDA:	Personal Digital Assistant
PHC:	Population and Housing Census
PWD:	Persons With Disability
SHS:	Senior High School
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
UN:	United Nations
WC:	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The District census report is the first of its kind since the first post-independence census 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. 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 Jasikan District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 59,181 representing 2.8 percent of the Volta region's total population. Males constitute 49.2 percent and females represent 50.8 percent. About 72.4 percent of the population in the District live in rural areas. The District has a sex ratio of 97 and a youthful population (with 37.8% percent of the population being children below 15 years) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (6.7%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 80.2. The age dependency ratio for males is relatively higher (81.5) than that of females (79.0).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 3.5 for the District is slightly higher than the Regional average of 3.4. The General Fertility Rate (GFR) for the district is 104.5 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 24.6 per 1000 population while the crude death rate for the District is 9.6 per 1000 population. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 10.9 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 89.1 percent of deaths in the District. Twenty-four percent of the District's population are migrants. Sixty-eight percent of migrants in the district were born in other localities within the Volta Region. For migrants born in other regions, those born in the Greater Accra region form the majority (24.2%).

Household Size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 58,733 with a total number of 14,034 households. The average household size in the District is 4.2 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure (accounting for 39.4%). Spouses form 11.4 percent of the household population. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 29.1 percent of the total number of households in the District.

Marital status

About 45.3 percent of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 35.2 percent have never married while 6.2 percent are in consensual unions. Widows form 7.0 percent of the population with the divorced constituting 3.6 percent. By age 25-29 years, more than half of

females (63.2%) are married compared to 39.0 percent of males. At age 65 and older, widows account for more than half (62.0%) of the female population aged 12 years and older while widowed males account for 12.9 percent. Among the married, 29.8 percent have no education while 9.3 percent of the never-married have no education. More than half of the married population (86.0%) are employed, 1.4 percent are unemployed and 12.6 percent are economically not active. A substantial number of those who have never married (63.2%) are economically not active with 2.5 percent of them being unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the District is 91.1 percent. Those who are Ghanaians by naturalisation constitute 1.0 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the District is 4.7 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and older, 77.0 percent are literate and 23.0 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (84.2%) than that of literate females (70.2%). About six out of every ten persons (60.6%) in the district could read and write both in English and in a Ghanaian language. Of the population aged 3 years and older, 21.0 percent have never attended school, 38.8 percent are currently attending school and 40.2 percent have attended school in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 72.5 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 27.5 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 97.4 percent are employed while 2.6 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage are students (47.5%) with 21.0 percent performing household duties and another 6.9 percent being disabled or too sick to work. About six out of every ten unemployed persons are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, 57.3 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 14.3 percent in service and sales work, 14.1 percent in craft and related trade, and 6.9 percent engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older, 74.3 percent are self-employed without employees, 10.3 percent are contributing family workers, 0.9 percent are casual workers and 0.5 percent are domestic employees (house helps). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the District, employing 91.1 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 5.8 percent.

Information Communication Technology

About 36.4 percent of the population 12 years and older have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 42.0 percent as compared to 31.0 percent of females. About three percent of the population use internet facilities in the District. Two percent of households in the District have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 7.2 percent of the District's population have one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability (7.7%) is higher than the proportion of males (6.6%) with disability. The types of disability in the District include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability are the highest group (40.4%) of disabled persons in the district followed by emotional disability (15.2%). About seven percent of the urban population are with disability. Of all the persons with disability, 33.2 percent have never attended school.

Agriculture

About 74.3 percent of households in the District are engaged in agriculture. Eighty percent of households in agriculture reside in the rural areas. Most agricultural households in the District (81.3%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animals reared in the District.

Housing

The total housing stock for Jasikan District is 11,644 representing 2.9 percent of the total number of houses in the Volta Region. The average number of persons per house is 5.0.

Type of dwelling, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Compound houses form the majority (48.5%) of all dwelling units in the District; 40.4 percent are separate houses and 6.4 percent are semi-detached houses. Six out of every ten dwelling units in the District are owned by members of the household; 20.2 percent are owned by other private individuals; 17.8 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and 1.5 percent are owned by the public/government. Less than one percent (0.4%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the District is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 58.9 percent of all dwelling units with cement/concrete constituting 28.1 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the District. Cement/concrete (81.0%) and mud/earth (17.7%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the District. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (86.6%) for dwelling units in the District.

Room occupancy

One room and two rooms occupancy constitute the highest percentage (35.3% and 31.9% respectively) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the District. About 1.3 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 (50.1%), kerosene lamp (41.6%), and flashlight/torch (6.5%). The main sources of fuel for cooking for most households in the District are wood (65.6%) and charcoal (23.8%). The proportion of rural households (74.0%) using wood as the main source of cooking fuel is higher than that of urban households (43.8%). The four main sources of water for drinking in

the District are public tap, borehole, river stream, protected well and pipe borne water. Thirty percent of households use public tap/standpipe as their main source of water for drinking.

About 37.0 percent of households in the District use public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan). Twenty-five percent of households in the District own bathrooms for their exclusive use, and another 24.4 percent share separate bathrooms with other households in the same house.

Waste disposal

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal in the District is public dump (open space) which is used by 44.7 percent of all households. About 16.1 percent of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection is used by 3.5 percent of households. For liquid waste disposal, throwing onto the compound (53.6%) and throwing onto the street (29.7%) are the two most common methods used by households in the District.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This chapter provides information on demographic analysis in the context of the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) for the Jasikan District. The topics discussed in this report include the historical background, physical features, political administration, social structure, economy, and demographic characteristics of the district. The section also includes definition of concepts used in the census.

The Jasikan District was established in 1989 by Legislative Instrument (LI 1464). The Biakoye District was carved from the original Jasikan District in 2004 and has therefore been reduced in size. In view of this, the report is unable to compare the results of the 2010 PHC results with the 2000 PHC.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location, Area and Size

The Jasikan District is located in the northern part of the Volta Region. It shares boundary with the Kadjebi District to the north, the Biakoye District in the west, the Hohoe Municipality in the south and to the east with the Republic of Togo. The District covers a total land area of 555.8 square kilometers representing 6.6 percent of the entire land area of the Volta Region. Jasikan, the District capital, lies 110 kilometres north-east of Ho, the regional capital.

1.2.2 Topography

The topography of the District is hilly and undulating in certain areas. The District is almost surrounded by mountain ranges; example is the Buem-Togo Ranges which is an extension of the Akuapim Ranges. The eastern parts have relatively higher altitudes with heights ranging from 260 to 680 metres above sea level. Some communities are on steep side of the Buem-Togo Range and include Baglo (560m), Teteman (590m) and Kute (438m).

1.2.3 Climate

The District lies within the Wet Equatorial Climatic Zone and experiences a double maxima rainfall regime. The major season starts from May and ends in July with its peak in July while the minor season is from September to October with its peak in October. The total rainfall averages between 1,250mm and 1,750mm per annum. The dry season is mostly between December and April, and it is generally characterized by cool and dry wind. The annual average temperature varies between 22°C and 34°C.

1.2.4 Vegetation

The vegetation is generally moist deciduous forest. Due to the high rainfall experienced annually in the eastern parts, the vegetation is thicker and much luxuriant. The forest is made up of different species typical of the semi-deciduous forest. However, the western part of the

District is characterized by the Savannah dotted with scattered tree vegetation. Bamboo and other species are also found, especially along the banks of streams and rivers.

The vegetation in the district supports wildlife and major animals including monkeys, antelopes, bush-pigs, pangolins grass-cutter, and reptiles. As one of the few areas with forest resource in the Volta Region, the District has a total forest cover of 18.47 square kilometres including the Odome River Forest Reserve located at Jasikan, Bodada and Teteman. The activities of timber firms, illegal chainsaw operators and industrial wood processing firms have contributed in diverse ways to the degradation of the natural environment by reducing the forest from primary to secondary and even, in some cases to Savannah vegetation.

1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

1.3.1 Political Structure

The Jasikan District Assembly is the highest political and administrative authority in the District as per the provisions of the Constitution of Ghana (Republic of Ghana 1992), Local Government Act 462 of 1993 and Legislative Instrument 1464 (Republic of Ghana 1992). The District Assembly has deliberative, legislative and executive functions; and is charged with the responsibility of the total development of the District.

The Jasikan District Assembly is made up of twenty-one elected members, nine government appointees and one Member of Parliament and the District Chief Executive. The District has 21 Electoral Areas, a Town Council located in Jasikan and three Area Councils located at Okadjakrom, Bodada and New Ayoma.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

1.4.1 Ethnicity and Language Groups

In terms of ethnicity, Buem forms majority (65.0%) of the people in the District; followed by Ewe (20.0%) and Kotokoli (15.0%). The District therefore, has a heterogeneous population but they co-exist peacefully. They also celebrate yam festivals on yearly basis with a Buem Congress, which brings together all daughters and sons of Buem in one agreed community yearly to plan the development agenda for the entire District.

The Jasikan District has four traditional councils with its paramount chief at Buem Bodada and the traditional council has its District office at Jasikan.

Figure1.1: Map of the Volta Region showing the Jasikan District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is the leading employer in the District. It is estimated that over 50.0 percent of the active population depends largely on subsistence farming with an average land holding of less than one hectare per household. As a leading employer, agriculture constitutes the main source of income for the people. The major agricultural products include cocoa and staples such as maize, rice, sorghum, cassava, yam, cocoyam and plantain. However, marketing of these products is a challenge to the farmers due to the poor road network and steep altitude.

1.5.2 Industry and Services Sector

The industry and service sector of the economy of the District employs about 30.0 percent of the population. As a second leading employment sector, this sector is mostly dominated by the female population. Buying and selling of products is an important commercial activity in the District. The industrial and commercial sectors have also not seen any remarkable improvement over the years due to unfavorable economic conditions in the District and other external factors.

1.5.3 Infrastructural Facilities

Education and Health

In terms of educational infrastructure, the Jasikan District has 85 kindergartens, 64 primary schools, 40 Junior High Schools, three Senior High Schools, a Vocational school, and a College of Education. In terms of ownership, 16 of the KGs are privately owned (18.8%), 13 primary schools are privately owned (20.3%), five Junior High Schools are owned by private persons (12.5%), one Senior High School is privately owned (33.3%) and the College of Education is state-own.

The District has reasonable health infrastructure which includes a hospital, six health centres, three community health planning services (CHPS compound) and a private clinic. These facilities are fairly distributed geographically across the District.

Transport and Energy

Out of a total road network of 258.1 kilometres, 60 kilometres are tarred roads with 18.0 percent classified as good and regularly maintained, 17.0 percent as fair and 65.0 percent as very bad. The road network in the District is generally, in deplorable state.

Energy supply covers over 80.0 percent of the settlements in the District. However, over 80.0 percent of the settlements currently connected to the national electricity grid are on a single phase system. There is an on-going project to upgrade the facility to a three-phase system in order to guarantee adequate and reliable source of power for industrial and domestic use. Again, there is a rural electrification programme intended to extend power to the remaining communities.

Communication

The Ghana Post has its District office at Jasikan and agencies at Kute, Guaman, Old Baika and Old Ayoma. The Jasikan office is hooked on to the courier service- Expedited Mail Service (EMS) and the Instant Money Transfer.

In terms of access to modern telecommunication, all the major towns in the District including Jasikan, Bodada, Okadjakrom, Baglo, and New Ayoma are hooked up to the following networks; Expresso, MTN, TIGO, Vodafone and Airtel. The total coverage in the District is about 92.0 percent.

Trade and Finance

The major markets in the District are located at Kute and New Ayoma. These markets are organized on specific days within the week. Items for trade include cassava, plantain, yam, cocoyam, fresh tropical vegetables, fish, and fish products, fruits, spices and livestock.

The Ghana Commercial Bank operates a branch at Jasikan and the North Volta Rural Bank has its headquarters at Guaman with agencies at Jasikan and Ayoma. The population has access to banking services, which provide opportunity for mobilization of savings and extension of credit to farmers and small-scale entrepreneurs, thereby serving as catalysts to boost the economy.

Water and Sanitation

There are four major towns in the District; Jasikan, Akaa, Teteman, and Okadjakrom which have access to pipe-borne water while the other major communities enjoy gravity water system and mechanized borehole supplied by Danish Development agency, Jasikan District Assembly and other donors. Table 1.1 shows the communities by Town or Area councils with their water distribution in the District.

Table 1.1: Water distributions in the district

Own/Area council	No. of communities with					Coverage	Remarks
	Bore Holes	Pipe Scheme	Well	Streams			
Jasikan	6	1	-	3	91%	Coverage is good	
Buem Ntete	13	2	2	6	94%	Coverage is good	
Konsu-Ivi	33	2	2	5	87%	Coverage is good	
Buem Kator	17	2	4	10	92%	Coverage is good	
Total	69	7	8	24			

Source: Community Water and Sanitation Office – Jasikan.

1.5.4 Tourism

The District has quite a number of interesting places like “crater lake” at Bodada and a cave at Ketsi Nkwanta, which have the potential for serving as major tourism destination. A number of festivals like Lilubodi and Banyangute Limeyiare celebrated by different traditional areas at different times are major tourism activities. The tourism potentials of the Jasikan District remain largely untapped. This however, takes nothing away from the sheer excitement and interest that the tourist attractions have to offer.

1.6 Census methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

The trial census provided GSS with an opportunity to assess its plans and procedures as well as the state of preparedness for the conduct of the 2010 PHC. The common errors found during editing of the completed questionnaires resulted in modifications to the census questionnaire, enumerator manuals and other documents. The results of the trial census assisted GSS to arrive at technically sound decisions on the ideal number of persons per

questionnaire, number of persons in the household roster, migration questions, placement of the mortality question, serial numbering of houses/housing structures and method of collection of information on community facilities. Lessons learnt from the trial census also guided the planning of the recruitment process, the procedures for training of census field staff and the publicity and education interventions.

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

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

Enumeration resumed in all districts when the questionnaire shortage was resolved and by 17th October, 2010, enumeration was completed in most districts. Enumerators who had finished their work were mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that were yet to be enumerated in some regional capitals and other fast growing areas. Flooded areas and other inaccessible localities were also enumerated after the end of the official enumeration

period. Because some enumeration areas in fast growing cities and towns, such as, Accra Metropolitan Area, Kumasi, Kasoa and Techiman were not properly demarcated and some were characterized by large EAs, some enumerators were unable to complete their assigned tasks within the stipulated time.

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

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

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

Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2 percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups are relatively lower compared to the coverage rates of the other age groups.

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

The household head was defined as a male or female member of the household recognised as such by the other household members. The head of household is generally the person who

has economic and social responsibility for the household. All relationships are defined with reference to the head.

Household and Non-household population

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

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

Ethnicity refers to the ethnic group that a person belonged to. This information is collected only from Ghanaians by birth and Ghanaians with dual nationality. The classification of

ethnic groups in Ghana is that officially provided by the Bureau of Ghana Languages and which has been in use since the 1960 census.

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

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

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

Chapter One of this report is devoted to background information about the Jasikan District. It focuses on addressing socio-economic structure of the District such as physical features, the administrative and social structure, economy, demographic characteristics, and infrastructure, census methodology, as well as concepts and definitions and the organization of the report.

Chapter Two, focuses on the demographic characteristics i.e. data on population size and distribution, age-sex structure, migration, fertility and mortality; Chapter Three looks at the household composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, and literacy and education; Chapter Four analyses the 2010 PHC data on economic characteristics such as economic activity status, occupation, industry, employment status and employment sector while Chapter Five discusses information and communication technology such as ownership of mobile phones, use of internet and desktop or laptop computers.

Chapter Six analyses disability in the District, indicating population with disability, type of disability, distribution by type of locality, disability and economic activity, education and literacy. Chapter Seven presents census data analysis on households in agriculture and types of farming activities while Chapter Eight focuses on the housing stocks, type of dwelling, ownership, construction materials, room occupancy, access to power, main source of water for drinking and for other domestic uses, bathing and toilet facilities and method of waste disposal as well. Chapter Nine looks at the summary, conclusion and policy implications.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

Population size, composition and age-sex structure are important determinants of a potential labour force. They also facilitate assessment of the level of basic social services such as schools, health centres and housing needed to raise the standard of living of the people. This chapter therefore, presents information on the population size and distribution, age-sex structure, migration, fertility and mortality for the Jasikan District.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

The total population of the District is 59,181 as against the regional population of 2,118,252. In percentage terms, the population of the District represents 2.8 percent of the population of the Volta Region. In terms of sex composition, Table 2.1 shows that males constitute 49.2 percent whilst females form 50.8 percent of the population. The District is predominantly rural with 72.4 percent of the district's population living in the rural areas as against the average rural population of 66.3 percent for the Volta Region. The urban settlements include Jasikan, Okadjakrom and Bodada. The Table further shows that there is a slight variation among the proportion of children (0-14 years), adults (15-64 years) and aged (65 years and older) in terms of type of locality of residence; whilst 28.4 percent of those aged 15 - 64 years reside in urban areas, the respective figures for those aged 0-14 years and 65 years and older living in the urban areas are 27.0 percent and 24.9 percent.

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

Age and sex are the most basic characteristics of a population. Age-sex structure of the population indicates the number of males and females grouped in five-year age groups. Table 2.1 reveals that male population is slightly higher than that of the female population from age 5-9 years through to 15-19 years and then this reverses in favour of females from age 20-24 years onwards. There is a large proportion (37.8%) of children (under 15 years) and youthful population (15-64 years) of 55.5 percent with a smaller proportion of elderly persons (65 years and older) who constitute 6.7 percent of the population.

It is also observed that rural communities in the District are inhabited by majority of the population across all age groups. Table 2.1 shows that rural localities have more dependent population (82.1%) than those in urban localities (75.4%). The relatively high youthful population (15-39 years) which forms 36.6 percent of the population in the District has a momentum for rapid population growth. This has profound implications for development of the District. There is relatively low dependency ratio of 80.2 in the District compared with the regional average of 81.3.

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

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	59,181	29,142	30,039	97	16,342	42,839
0 - 4	8,425	4,190	4,235	98.9	2,107	6,318
5 - 9	7,242	3,764	3,478	108.2	1,964	5,278
10 - 14	6,712	3,472	3,240	107.2	1,968	4,744
15 - 19	5,877	3,174	2,703	117.4	1,797	4,080
20 - 24	4,600	2,195	2,405	91.3	1,383	3,217
25 - 29	4,244	1,862	2,382	78.2	1,265	2,979
30 - 34	3,618	1,734	1,884	92	1,002	2,616
35 - 39	3,341	1,641	1,700	96.5	935	2,406
40 - 44	2,998	1,466	1,532	95.7	824	2,174
45 - 49	2,631	1,313	1,318	99.6	691	1,940
50 - 54	2,382	1,135	1,247	91	571	1,811
55 - 59	1,653	830	823	100.9	484	1,169
60 - 64	1,498	709	789	89.9	365	1,133
65 - 69	1,023	461	562	82	260	763
70 - 74	1,182	508	674	75.4	290	892
75 - 79	789	342	447	76.5	201	588
80 - 84	494	174	320	54.4	130	364
85 +	472	172	300	187	105	367
All Ages	59,181	29,142	30,039	97	16,342	42,839
0-14	22,379	11,426	10,953	104.3	6,039	16,340
15-64	32,842	16,059	16,783	95.7	9,317	23,525
65+	3,960	1,657	2,303	71.9	986	2,974
Age-dependency ratio	80.2	81.5	79		75.4	82.1

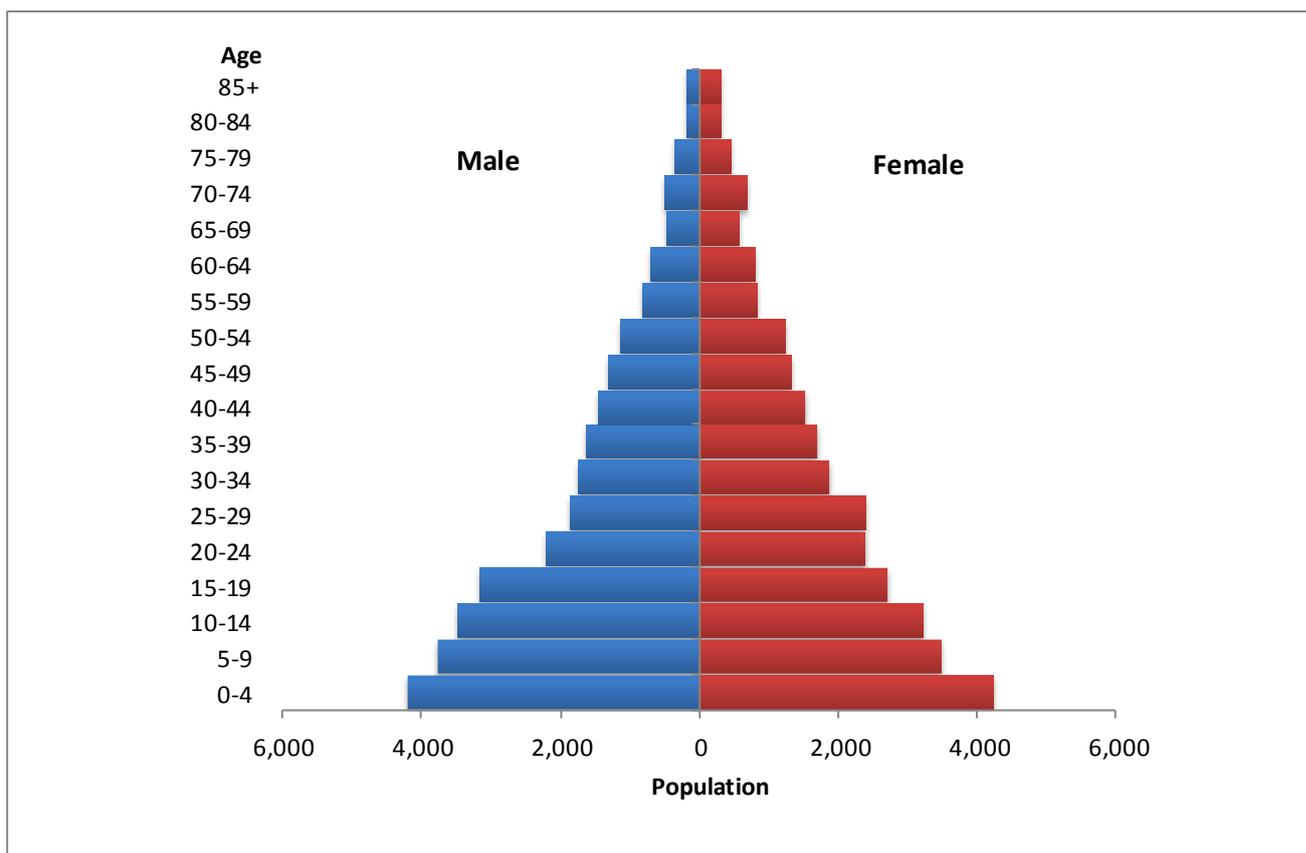
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Population Pyramid

The age structure of the population in the District consists of a broad base made up of a large number of children and a small number of elderly persons at the top. With increasing age, the age-sex structure looks slightly thinner for the males than for females, indicating that the proportion of males reduces than that of females as age increases.

As depicted in Figure 2.1, there is high proportion of the population aged 0-4 years (14.2%) and 5-9 year olds (12.2%) which indicates that the population in the District has a potential to grow for a considerable number of years. Also, the broad base nature of the population clearly indicates that, there is a heavy concentration of the population in the younger ages (below 15 years). This structure of population poses a challenge of high dependency ratio which usually leads to low savings and low investment; this could hinder local economic growth.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.4.1 Fertility

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

Table 2.2 indicates a total fertility rate of 3.5 children per woman aged 15-49 years which is slightly lower than the regional average of 3.4. Thus, a woman living in the District would have an average of about 4 children by the end of her reproductive period. Crude Birth Rate for the District which stands at 24.6 children per 1,000 population is also lower than the regional average of 24.2 children per 1000 population.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,118,252	517,313	51,292	3.4	99.2	24.2
South Tongu	87,950	21,325	2,209	3.6	103.6	25.1
Keta Municipal	147,618	36,102	3,204	3.1	88.7	21.7
Ketu South	160,756	41,944	3,887	3.1	92.7	24.2
Ketu North	99,913	24,604	2,439	3.4	99.1	24.4
Akatsi South	98,684	24,782	2,389	3.4	96.4	24.2
Central Tongu	59,411	14,512	1,377	3.3	94.9	23.2
Agotime Ziope	28,013	6,843	747	3.8	109.2	26.7
Ho Municipal	177,281	49,729	3,702	2.6	74.4	20.9
South Dayi	46,661	11,048	1,052	3.3	95.2	22.5
Kpando Municipal	53,736	13,506	1,177	3	87.1	21.9
Hohoe Municipal	167,016	42,220	4,052	3.3	96	24.3
Biakoye	65,901	15,067	1,484	3.4	98.5	22.5
Jasikan	59,181	13,924	1,455	3.5	104.5	24.6
Kadjebi	59,303	13,652	1,430	3.6	104.7	24.1
Krachi East	116,804	26,146	3,319	4.3	126.9	28.4
Krachi West	49,417	11,225	1,245	3.7	110.9	25.2
Nkwanta South	117,878	27,226	3,304	4	121.4	28
Nkwanta North	64,553	14,758	2,043	4.6	138.4	31.6
North Tongu	89,777	22,874	1,931	2.9	84.4	21.5
Akatsi North	29,777	7,143	826	4.1	115.6	27.7
Adaklu	36,391	9,351	666	2.4	71.2	18.3
Ho West	94,600	21,926	2,294	3.6	104.6	24.2
Afadzato South	95,030	21,842	2,373	3.9	108.6	25
North Dayi	39,913	9,115	865	3.3	94.9	21.7
Krachi Nchumuru	72,688	16,449	1,822	3.8	110.8	25.1

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

2.4.2 Children ever born and children surviving

Table 2.3 presents information on the number of children ever born to females aged 12 years and older and children surviving. The Table shows that the District has 20,979 females with children ever born of 58,945. The number of children ever born increases progressively from 12 children (for females aged 12-14 years) to 6,206 children (for women aged 50-54 years) and starts to decline for women aged 55 years and older. Also, children ever born to women aged 60 years and above form 30.6 percent which is the highest whereas children ever born to females aged 12-14 years constitute just 0.02 percent which is the least proportion. In another vein, females aged 25-29 years have 7.8 percent of the total number of children surviving

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

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	20,979	58,945	29,712	29,233	50,107	25,016	25,091
12-14	1,893	12	5	7	12	5	7
15 – 19	2,703	422	218	204	376	185	191
20 – 24	2,405	2,110	1,056	1,054	1,916	937	979
25 – 29	2,382	4,263	2,155	2,108	3,923	1,942	1,981
30 – 34	1,884	5,385	2,699	2,686	4,990	2,484	2,506
35 – 39	1,700	5,828	2,969	2,859	5,333	2,698	2,635
40 – 44	1,532	6,268	3,172	3,096	5,648	2,861	2,787
45 – 49	1,318	6,061	3,044	3,017	5,340	2,666	2,674
50 – 54	1,247	6,206	3,117	3,089	5,340	2,682	2,658
55 – 59	823	4,315	2,250	2,065	3,579	1,865	1,714
60+	3,092	18,075	9,027	9,048	13,650	6,691	6,959

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.5 Mortality

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

2.5.1 Death in households and crude death rate

Table 2.4 presents data on total deaths in households and the crude death rates for all districts in the region. Jasikan District recorded a total of 568 household deaths within the twelve months preceding the census. The crude death rate for the district is 9.6 deaths per 1,000 population. This crude death rate for the district is relatively higher than the regional average of 8.8.

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 South	28,013	906	9.2
Central Tongu	59,411	590	9.9
Agotime	28,013	165	5.9
Ho Municipal	177,281	1,468	8.3
South Dayi	46,661	495	10.6
Kpando Municipal	53,736	478	8.9
Hohoe Municipal	167,016	1,458	8.7
Biakoye	65,901	414	6.3
Jasikan	59,181	568	9.6
Kadjebi	59,303	521	8.8
Krachi East	116,804	717	6.1
Krachi West	49,417	174	3.5
Nkwanta South	117,878	568	4.8
Nkwanta North	64,553	383	5.9
North Tongu	89,777	742	8.3
Akatsi North	29,777	557	18.7
Adaklu	36,391	404	11.1
Ho West	94,600	1,181	12.5
Afadzato South	95,030	927	9.8
North Dayi	39,913	512	12.8
Krachi Nchumuru	72,688	456	6.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

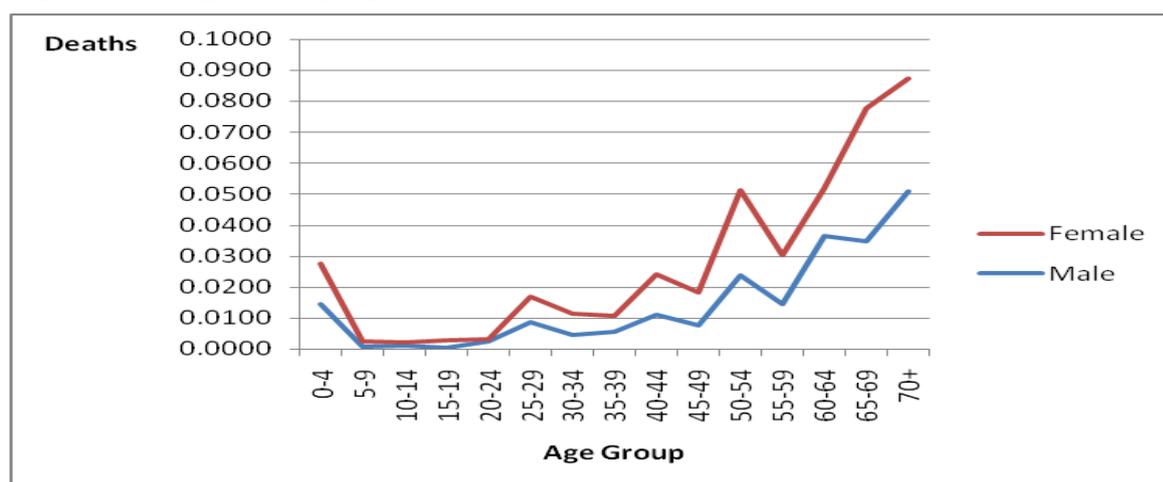
Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000

2.5.2 Age specific death rates

Figure 2.2 shows age specific death rates for the district by sex. The age specific death rate follows an observed U-shape. The death rate begins with a steady decline from age group 0–4, reaches a minimum at age group 5-9 years and thereafter, begins a steady rise. Beyond age group 55 -59, the curves in figure 2.2 become sharper indicating a sharp increase in the death rate.

Figure 2.2 further reveals that mortality is relative high for females within all age groups in the district contrary to what is observed for most districts within the region.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rate by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.5 presents the causes of death in households. The Table shows that 10.9 percent of all deaths in households were due to accident/violence or homicide whereas 89.1 percent of deaths were due to other causes.

Table 2.5: Causes of death in households

District	Total deaths	Causes of Death			
		Accident/violence/ homicide/suicide		All other causes	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
South Tongu	1,025	162	15.8	863	84.2
Keta Municipal	1,819	271	14.9	1,548	85.1
Ketu South	1,160	145	12.5	1,015	87.5
Ketu North	908	73	8.0	835	92.0
Akatsi	1,013	102	10.1	911	89.9
Central Tongu	590	116	19.7	474	80.3
Adaklu	404	40	9.9	364	90.1
Ho Municipal	1,468	167	11.4	1,301	88.6
South Dayi	495	36	7.3	459	92.7
Kpando Municipal	478	65	13.6	413	86.4
Hohoe Municipal	1,458	136	9.3	1,322	90.7
Biakoye	414	34	8.2	380	91.8
Jasikan	568	62	10.9	506	89.1
Kadjebi	521	48	9.2	473	90.8
Krachi East	717	66	9.2	651	90.8
Krachi West	174	32	18.4	142	81.6
Nkwanta South	568	46	8.1	522	91.9
Nkwanta North	383	33	8.6	350	91.4
North Tongu	742	97	13.1	645	86.9
Akatsi North	450	23	5.1	427	94.9
Agotime Ziope	165	16	9.7	149	90.3
Ho West	1,181	118	10.0	1,063	90.0
Afadzato South	927	60	6.5	867	93.5
North Dayi	512	47	9.2	465	90.8
Krachi Nchumuru	456	65	14.3	391	85.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.6 Migration

Migration refers to a change in the usual place of 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. Table 2.6 describes birthplace by duration of residence of migrants in the District.

Table 2.6 indicates that migrants constitute 23.9 percent of the total population in the District. A total of 68.2 percent of the migrants in the District were born in different localities within the region.

The Table shows that 32.5 percent of the migrants in the district have stayed between 1 to 4 years. Among persons born outside Ghana, it was found that 20.9 percent have stayed for twenty years or more in the District.

Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of Migrants

Birthplace	Migrants		Duration of residence (%)				
	Total	Percent	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	14,127	100.0	12.6	32.5	16.7	17.4	20.9
Different locality in this region	9,628	100.0	12.3	31.6	17.6	17.4	21.1
Western	112	100.0	7.1	27.7	17	25.9	22.3
Central	156	100.0	19.9	35.3	12.8	10.3	21.8
Greater Accra	571	100.0	19.4	38.9	16.3	13.7	11.7
Volta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern	558	100.0	12.5	32.1	13.1	21.9	20.4
Ashanti	321	100.0	18.4	22.7	15	19.9	24
Brong Ahafo	139	100.0	12.9	39.6	18.7	17.3	11.5
Northern	446	100.0	10.8	41.9	11.9	12.6	22.9
Upper East	34	100.0	0	17.6	14.7	29.4	38.2
Upper West	27	100.0	7.4	18.5	7.4	0	66.7
Outside Ghana	2,135	100.0	11.7	34.6	15.1	17.8	20.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter looks at the social characteristics of the population of the Jasikan District, and includes size, household composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation as well as literacy and education. Household size provides important information to policy makers and planners with regard to allocating resources for social services such as shelter, health and education. Living arrangement of households largely depend on socio-cultural factors such as marriage and the types of family systems existing in a society.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

3.2.1 Household population and size

The results of the 2010 PHC indicate that there are 14,034 households in the Jasikan District. There are 72.0 percent of the district's households in the rural areas and 28.0 percent in the urban localities. The District has an average household per house of 1.2 which is the same as the regional average and lower than the national average of 1.6. The average urban household per house of 1.4 is higher than the District and Region average of 1.2 respectively. The population of 5.0 persons per house is less than both the regional average of 5.2 and the national average of 7.1. The 4.2 average household size in the District is the same as the regional average (4.2) but lower than the national average of 4.4.

Table 3.1: Household population by type of locality

Categories	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	2,086,567	58,733	16,201	42,532
Number of households	495,600	14,034	3,930	10,104
Average households per house	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
Average household size	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.1 Household Composition

The household composition normally consists of a head, with or without spouse, children, in-laws, parent, grandchildren and other relatives. Table 3.2 shows that children (sons/daughters), heads of households and spouses combined form 74.7 percent of the household. Grandchildren and other relatives collectively constitute 16.8 percent of household population. There are more male non-relatives (1.9%) of the head of households than female non-relatives (1.7%) of the head of household. Adopted/foster children constitute 0.5 percent of total household population.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	58,733	100	28,892	100	29,841	100
Head	14,034	23.9	9,418	32.6	4,616	15.5
Spouse (wife/husband)	6,704	11.4	408	1.4	6,296	21.1
Child (son/daughter)	23,112	39.4	11,987	41.5	11,125	37.3
Parent/Parent in-law	717	1.2	113	0.4	604	2
Son/Daughter in-law	371	0.6	62	0.2	309	1
Grandchild	5,266	9	2,750	9.5	2,516	8.4
Brother/Sister	1,934	3.3	1,097	3.8	837	2.8
Step child	662	1.1	362	1.3	300	1
Adopted/Foster child	309	0.5	135	0.5	174	0.6
Other relative	4,591	7.8	2,025	7	2,566	8.6
Non-relative	1,033	1.8	535	1.9	498	1.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Analyzing types of family in the district, Table 3.3 shows that extended family type of households is more (56.2%) in the district than the nuclear family type (43.8%). Additionally, the households with head, spouse(s) and biological or adopted children forms 29.1 percent of the household population whereas head, spouse(s), biological/adopted children and relatives of the head form 24.3 percent of household population. On the other hand, the types of households with low proportion of household population are households with head, biological/adopted children, relatives and non-relatives of the head (1.9%) and households with head and a spouse only (1.8%).

In terms of the type of locality of residence, the extended family type of households in the District is 59.2 percent of the urban household population and 55.0 percent of the rural household population. While the nuclear family type of households form 45.0 percent of rural households, it constitute 40.8 percent of urban households. Subsequently, there is more rural households (30.8%) with heads, spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only than in the urban households (24.7%).

Table 3.3: Household structure by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	58,733	100.0	16,201	100.0	42,532	100.0
Nuclear family						
Head only	2,462	4.2	754	4.7	1,708	4.0
Household with head and a spouse only	1,036	1.8	240	1.5	796	1.9
Household with head and biological adopted children only	5,116	8.7	1,606	9.9	3,510	8.3
Household with head, spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	17,086	29.1	3,995	24.7	13,091	30.8
Total Nuclear Family	25,700	43.8		40.8		45.0
Extended family						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	14,257	24.3	3,519	21.7	10,738	25.2
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,135	1.9	510	3.1	625	1.5
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	2,753	4.7	909	5.6	1,844	4.3
Household with head, biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	8,972	15.3	2,685	16.6	6,287	14.8
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	730	1.2	297	1.8	433	1.0
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	5,186	8.8	1,686	10.4	3,500	8.2
Total Extended Family	33,033	56.2		59.2		55.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

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

3.3.1 Marital Status by Age

Table 3.4 depicts persons aged 12 years and older by sex, age group and marital status and it shows that married persons in the district represent 45.3 percent followed by those who have never married (35.2%). The proportion of the population never married decline with age while the proportion of widows/widowers increases with age, in particular from age 50 years and older. Widows are exceptionally higher than widowers in the District. This situation would result in increased vulnerability for the aged women in the Jasikan District, and affect their wellbeing.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	40,641	100.0	35.2	6.2	45.3	2.7	3.6	7
14-Dec	3,839	100.0	93.7	1	5.3	0	0	0
15 - 19	5,877	100.0	88.5	2.7	8.1	0.5	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	4,600	100.0	60.5	8.9	28.1	1.3	0.8	0.4
25 - 29	4,244	100.0	31.4	11.3	52.6	2.5	1.7	0.6
30 - 34	3,618	100.0	15	11.7	66.6	3.2	2.6	1
35 - 39	3,341	100.0	8.5	9.4	71.8	4.1	4	2.2
40 - 44	2,998	100.0	5.3	6.8	73.8	4.6	5.5	3.9
45 - 49	2,631	100.0	4.6	6.8	70.8	5.2	6	6.5
50 - 54	2,382	100.0	3.7	4.2	67.8	5.6	7.5	11.2
55 - 59	1,653	100.0	2.8	4.7	65.8	5	9	12.7
60 - 64	1,498	100.0	2.3	3.2	58.7	3.9	11.4	20.4
65+	3,960	100.0	3	1.8	43.7	2.9	7.2	41.4
Male								
Total	19,662	100.0	43.2	5.4	43.6	2.5	3.2	2.2
14-Dec	1,946	100.0	93.4	1	5.5	0	0	0
15 - 19	3,174	100.0	94.2	1.1	4.4	0.3	0	0
20 - 24	2,195	100.0	81	4.8	13	0.6	0.4	0.2
25 - 29	1,862	100.0	48.5	9	39	2	1.3	0.1
30 - 34	1,734	100.0	23.2	11.9	59.6	2.5	2.2	0.5
35 - 39	1,641	100.0	12.4	10.6	68.6	4	3.3	1.1
40 - 44	1,466	100.0	8.2	7	73.9	4.7	4.2	1.9
45 - 49	1,313	100.0	7.2	6.5	72.8	4.9	6.4	2.2
50 - 54	1,135	100.0	4.9	5.4	73.1	5.1	6.4	5
55 - 59	830	100.0	4.1	4.1	76.6	3.9	7.6	3.7
60 - 64	709	100.0	3.2	4.2	71.5	5.5	10.9	4.7
65+	1,657	100.0	3.8	2.6	68.5	3.5	8.8	12.9
Female								
Total	20,979	100.0	27.8	6.9	46.9	3	3.9	11.6
14-Dec	1,893	100.0	93.9	1	5.1	0	0	0
15 - 19	2,703	100.0	81.8	4.5	12.5	0.9	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	2,405	100.0	41.7	12.6	41.9	2	1.2	0.5
25 - 29	2,382	100.0	18	13.1	63.2	2.8	2	0.9
30 - 34	1,884	100.0	7.5	11.5	72.9	3.7	2.9	1.5
35 - 39	1,700	100.0	4.7	8.2	74.9	4.2	4.6	3.3
40 - 44	1,532	100.0	2.6	6.7	73.7	4.6	6.7	5.8
45 - 49	1,318	100.0	2.1	7.1	68.9	5.5	5.7	10.7
50 - 54	1,247	100.0	2.6	3.2	62.9	6	8.5	16.8
55 - 59	823	100.0	1.6	5.2	54.8	6.2	10.4	21.7
60 - 64	789	100.0	1.5	2.3	47.3	2.5	11.9	34.5
65+	2,303	100.0	2.5	1.3	25.8	2.4	6	62

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital Status by Education

Education is one of the major factors that delays marriage for both men and women. This is probably due to the demanding roles in marriage, therefore making people hold on onto marriage till they have their education completed. Table 3.5 shows persons aged 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. The population as per Table 3.5 indicates that 23.5 percent of persons 12 years and older in the district have no education. In terms of

sex, males who have never been to school represent 16.2 percent of the male population as against 30.4 percent for female.

Out of all persons who are married, 29.8 percent have never been to school while 1.2 percent have tertiary education. For those who have never married, 9.3 percent have no education and 16.5 percent have secondary education. For the widowed, 58.7 percent have no education while 36.2 percent of them have basic education. Out of those who are separated, 27.5 percent have no education and another 58.9 percent have basic education.

Table 3.5 further shows that the proportion of married males and married females with tertiary level of education is 2.2 percent and 0.3 percent respectively. The proportion of males in consensual or informal union with no education is 12.1 percent as compared to 15.7 percent for their female counterparts.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	40,641	100.0	23.5	60.9	10.4	1.6	2.9	0.8
Never married	14,310	100.0	9.3	70.2	16.5	0.9	2.6	0.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,503	100.0	14.2	69.1	11.6	2.2	2.6	0.3
Married	18,402	100.0	29.8	56.4	7.4	1.8	3.4	1.2
Separated	1,113	100.0	27.5	58.9	7.0	2.9	2.5	1.2
Divorced	1,448	100.0	26.6	61.2	5.8	3.5	2.8	0.1
Widowed	2,865	100.0	58.7	36.2	1.8	1.1	2.1	0.1
Male								
Total	19,662	100.0	16.2	62.8	13.7	1.9	4.1	1.3
Never married	8,485	100.0	9.3	68.6	17.9	0.8	2.8	0.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,064	100.0	12.1	64.8	15.9	2.6	3.9	0.7
Married	8,567	100.0	22.5	57.2	10.1	2.5	5.5	2.2
Separated	490	100.0	19.2	59.4	11	4.5	3.5	2.4
Divorced	632	100.0	16.1	67.4	9.3	4.4	2.5	0.2
Widowed	424	100.0	32.5	51.2	6.6	3.3	6.1	0.2
Female								
Total	20,979	100.0	30.4	59.1	7.2	1.3	1.8	0.2
Never married	5,825	100.0	9.3	72.6	14.3	1.2	2.4	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,439	100.0	15.7	72.3	8.5	1.9	1.5	0.0
Married	9,835	100.0	36.2	55.7	5.0	1.2	1.6	0.3
Separated	623	100.0	34.0	58.6	3.9	1.6	1.8	0.2
Divorced	816	100.0	34.7	56.4	3.1	2.7	3.1	0.1
Widowed	2,441	100.0	63.3	33.6	1	0.7	1.4	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

^{1.} Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS²

^{2.} Post Middle/ Sec. Cert./Diploma: Teacher training/ College of education, Agric, Nursing, University Diploma, HND, etc.

3.3 Marital Status and Economic Activity

Table 3.6 provides information on economic activity status by marital status in the District. The results reveal that a higher proportion (63.2%) of the never married are economically not active with 34.4 percent of them being employed. Among the married, 86.0 percent are employed while 1.4 percent are unemployed. Table 3.6 further reveals that more married females (15.0%) are economically not active as compared to their male counterparts (9.9%). Among the never married males, 59.1 percent are economically not active with another 2.8 percent being unemployed. On the other hand, 69.1 percent of never married females are economically not active with 2.0 percent being unemployed.

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

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	40,641	100.0	26,482	65.2	703	1.7	13,456	33.1
Never married	14,310	100.0	4,919	34.4	352	2.5	9,039	63.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,503	100.0	2,013	80.4	59	2.4	431	17.2
Married	18,402	100.0	15,831	86.0	250	1.4	2,321	12.6
Separated	1,113	100.0	897	80.6	11	1.0	205	18.4
Divorced	1,448	100.0	1,177	81.3	16	1.1	255	17.6
Widowed	2,865	100.0	1,645	57.4	15	0.5	1,205	42.1
Male								
Total	19,662	100.0	13,005	66.1	361	1.8	6,296	32.0
Never married	8,485	100.0	3,234	38.1	235	2.8	5,016	59.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,064	100.0	937	88.1	10	0.9	117	11.0
Married	8,567	100.0	7,617	88.9	100	1.2	850	9.9
Separated	490	100.0	412	84.1	5	1.0	73	14.9
Divorced	632	100.0	531	84.0	6	0.9	95	15.0
Widowed	424	100.0	274	64.6	5	1.2	145	34.2
Female								
Total	20,979	100.0	13,477	64.2	342	1.6	7,160	34.1
Never married	5,825	100.0	1,685	28.9	117	2.0	4,023	69.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,439	100.0	1,076	74.8	49	3.4	314	21.8
Married	9,835	100.0	8,214	83.5	150	1.5	1,471	15.0
Separated	623	100.0	485	77.8	6	1.0	132	21.2
Divorced	816	100.0	646	79.2	10	1.2	160	19.6
Widowed	2,441	100.0	1,371	56.2	10	0.4	1,060	43.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs or has citizenship. A distinction is made between Ghanaians and other nationals residing in the Jasikan District. Table 3.7 shows that Ghanaian nationals (grouped into Ghanaians by birth, Ghanaians with dual nationality and Ghanaians by naturalized Ghanaians) form 95.3 percent of the district's population. The 4.7 percent of non-Ghanaian nationals in the district are ECOWAS nationals, Africans other than ECOWAS nationals, and non-Africans.

In terms of the sex composition, 4.1 percent of females in the district are ECOWAS nationals while 0.2 percent are other African nationals. For the males, 4.8 percent are ECOWAS nationals while 0.2 percent are other African nationals. Disaggregation of the Ghanaian population by type of citizenship reveals that females and males who have naturalized are the same, whereas male Ghanaians with dual nationality are slightly higher (3.3%) than their female counterparts (3.0%) and the reverse is the case for Ghanaians by birth.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	59,181	100.0	29,142	99.9	30,039	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	53,895	91.1	26,370	90.5	27,525	91.6
Dual Nationality	1,868	3.2	963	3.3	905	3.0
Ghanaian by naturalization	602	1.0	301	1.0	301	1.0
ECOWAS	2,624	4.4	1,399	4.8	1,225	4.1
Africa other than ECOWAS	128	0.2	69	0.2	59	0.2
Other	64	0.1	40	0.1	24	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows the population of Jasikan District by religion and sex. Christians form majority (75.8%) of the population. Among the Christian group, the Catholics are the most dominant group (27.8%), followed by the Pentecostal/Charismatic with 22.7 percent of the population, and Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc) 19.6 percent. The proportion of the population that belongs to the Islamic faith and those who profess no religion form 12.7 percent and 4.3 percent respectively. Traditional worshippers constitute 6.6 percent of the population. There are almost equal proportion of male and female Catholics (27.7% for males and 27.9% for females.) With Islam and no religion, male worshippers are more than female worshippers.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	59,181	100.0	29,142	100.0	30,039	100.0
No Religion	2,558	4.3	1,442	4.9	1,116	3.7
Catholic	16,464	27.8	8,082	27.7	8,382	27.9
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	11,616	19.6	5,615	19.3	6,001	20.0
Pentecostal/Charismatic	13,440	22.7	6,370	21.9	7,070	23.5
Other Christians	3,389	5.7	1,681	5.8	1,708	5.7
Islam	7,495	12.7	3,871	13.3	3,624	12.1
Traditionalist	3,919	6.6	1,951	6.7	1,968	6.6
Other (Specify)	300	0.5	130	0.4	170	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Literacy and Education

3.6.1 Literacy

Literacy is defined as 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. The 2010 PHC collected information from persons aged 11 years and older on literacy in three languages; a Ghanaian language, English (the official language), and French. Drawing from Table 3.9, the total population age 11 years and older in the district is 41,832 (both literate and not literate persons). The not literate population account for 23.0 percent of the population 11 years and older with the literate population accounting for 77.0 percent. Majority of females (70.2%) are literate compared to 84.2 percent for their male counterparts.

A significant proportion of the literate population (60.6%) are literate in English and Ghanaian language, 23.9 percent are literate in English language only, 13.4 percent are literate in Ghanaian language only, 1.2 percent are literate in English, French and Ghanaian language, and 1.0 percent are literate in English and French.

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

Sex/Age group	None (Not literate)	Number	Total	Literate				
				English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
Both Sexes								
Total	9,637	32,195	100.0	23.9	13.4	60.6	1.0	1.2
14-Nov	261	4,769	100.0	36.3	9.8	52.6	0.7	0.6
15-19	431	5,446	100.0	27.0	7.1	64.2	0.7	1.0
20-24	657	3,943	100.0	23.7	8.6	65.3	1.4	1.0
25-29	914	3,330	100.0	22.3	14.2	61.2	1.1	1.3
30-34	999	2,619	100.0	22.2	17.3	58.0	1.1	1.4
35-39	922	2,419	100.0	21.7	18.4	57.0	1.5	1.4
40-44	867	2,131	100.0	21.6	17.8	57.9	1.1	1.6
45-49	732	1,899	100.0	18.6	18.7	59.3	1.5	1.9
50-54	698	1,684	100.0	19.8	15.6	62.6	1.2	0.7
55-59	421	1,232	100.0	16.1	14.9	67.3	0.4	1.3
60-64	539	959	100.0	13.1	17.3	67.4	0.2	2.0
65+	2,196	1,764	100.0	13.3	22.6	62.5	0.3	1.2
Male								
Total	3,216	17,069	100.0	23.0	10.0	64.1	1.2	1.6
14-Nov	120	2,449	100.0	37.5	9.1	51.8	0.8	0.7
15-19	188	2,986	100.0	26.1	6.5	65.6	0.7	1.2
20-24	219	1,976	100.0	21.6	6.8	69.0	1.7	1.0
25-29	320	1,542	100.0	20.2	10.3	66.2	1.3	1.9
30-34	360	1,374	100.0	21.1	14.3	60.9	1.5	2.2
35-39	308	1,333	100.0	23.0	13.1	60.0	2.0	2.0
40-44	330	1,136	100.0	22.6	10.7	63.1	1.5	2.1
45-49	273	1,040	100.0	17.4	12.4	65.5	2.1	2.6
50-54	220	915	100.0	19.3	11.6	65.7	2.3	1.1
55-59	154	676	100.0	12.6	9.5	70.5	0.7	2.2
60-64	154	555	100.0	11.9	11.2	73.3	0.4	3.2
65+	570	1,087	100.0	12.3	13.0	72.3	0.4	2.0

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

Sex/Age group	None (Not literate)	Number	Total	Literate				
				English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
Female								
Total	6,421	15,126	100.0	24.8	17.2	56.6	0.7	0.7
14-Nov	141	2,320	100.0	35.0	10.5	53.5	0.6	0.5
15-19	243	2,460	100.0	28.0	7.8	62.6	0.7	0.9
20-24	438	1,967	100.0	25.9	10.4	61.6	1.1	1.0
25-29	594	1,788	100.0	24.0	17.6	56.9	0.9	0.7
30-34	639	1,245	100.0	23.5	20.6	54.8	0.7	0.5
35-39	614	1,086	100.0	20.2	25.0	53.3	0.9	0.6
40-44	537	995	100.0	20.4	25.9	52.0	0.7	1.0
45-49	459	859	100.0	20.0	26.3	51.9	0.7	1.0
50-54	478	769	100.0	20.4	20.4	59.0	0.0	0.1
55-59	267	556	100.0	20.3	21.6	57.9	0.0	0.2
60-64	385	404	100.0	14.9	25.7	59.2	0.0	0.2
65+	1,626	677	100.0	14.9	38.1	46.8	0.1	0.0

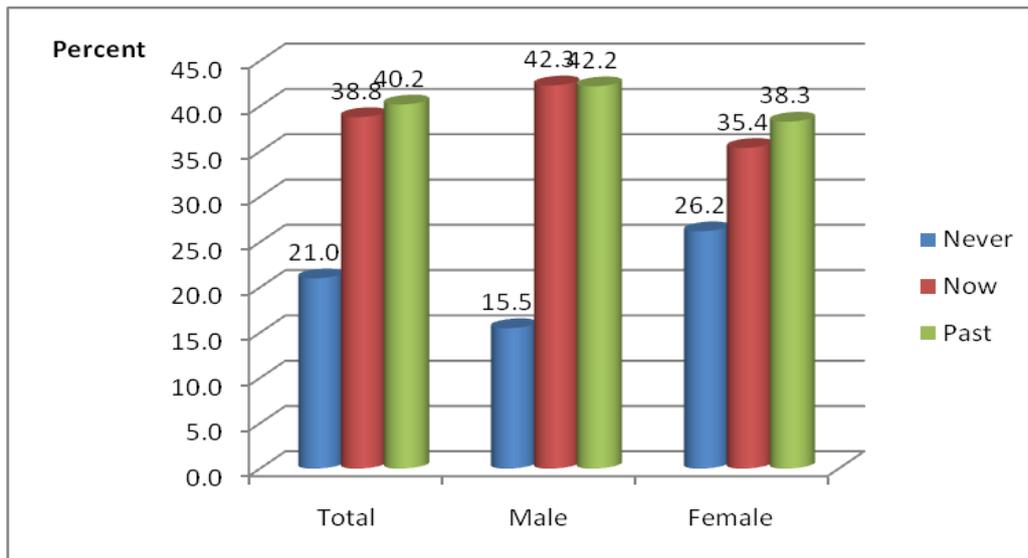
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census Report.

3.6.2 Education

School attendance

Education plays a vital role in the development of a nation through human capital formation. School enrolment and attendance ensures that the citizenry attain the needed level of education for economic development. Figure 3.1 presents school attendance in the district by sex. The figure shows that 21.0 percent of persons aged 3 years and older in the district have never attended school. More females (26.2%) than males (15.5%) have never attended school. Currently, 38.8 percent of persons 3 years and older in the district are attending school.

Figure 3.1: School attendance by sex



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

Table 3.10 shows that 47.9 percent of persons currently attending school are in primary school. Those now in JHS/JSS constitute 19.6 percent of persons 3 years and older in the district. Information on past school attendance provides an indication of formal schooling in society. In a society where few people have attended formal school in the past, there will be few people with the requisite knowledge and skills needed for social and economic development. From the Table 3.10, it is observed that on school attendance in the past, the bulk of the population (80.8%) attained basic education level (i.e. primary, JHS/middle school). More males (25.2%) than females (12.8%) attained SHS and higher level of education in the past. Although female population outnumbers males in the District, they form 47.4 percent of those who have ever been to school.

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	21,041	100.0	11,280	100.0	9,761	100.0	21,821	100.0	11,262	100.0	10,559	100.0
Nursery	1,452	6.9	752	6.7	700	7.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kindergarten	3,222	15.3	1,603	14.2	1,619	16.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Primary	10,080	47.9	5,278	46.8	4,802	49.2	4,692	21.5	1,825	16.2	2,867	27.2
JSS/JHS	4,118	19.6	2,346	20.8	1,772	18.2	5,737	26.3	2,661	23.6	3,076	29.1
Middle	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	7,201	33	3,936	34.9	3,265	30.9
SSS/SHS	1,790	8.5	1,090	9.7	700	7.2	1,647	7.5	1,032	9.2	615	5.8
Secondary	0	0	0	0	0	0	780	3.6	578	5.1	202	1.9
Vocational/Technical /Commercial	66	0.3	37	0.3	29	0.3	574	2.6	336	3.0	238	2.3
Post middle/secondary certificate	77	0.4	40	0.4	37	0.4	495	2.3	339	3.0	156	1.5
Tertiary	236	1.1	134	1.2	102	1	695	3.2	555	4.9	140	1.3

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

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

Economic development of every locality depends on the productive capacity of its population. The labour component of economic development plays a very significant role in guaranteeing productivity, hence the need to analyze the present size and characteristics of the population and variations thereof for policy interventions that can maximize its use (GSS, 2013).

This chapter therefore focuses on analysis of economic characteristics of the population in the District based on data collected during the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

The rationale here is to determine whether persons aged 15 years or older were engaged in any form of economic activity for at least one hour in the seven days preceding the “Census Night”. The activity status of the population is categorized into economically active and economically not active population.

4.2.1 Economically Active Population

The economically active population includes persons who either worked for pay, profit, or for family gain for at least one hour within the seven days preceding the Census Night. This includes persons who are in paid employment, self-employment or contributing family workers; persons who did not work but had jobs to return to; and those who are unemployed.

Table 4.1 indicates that out of persons aged 15 years and older in the district, 72.5 percent are economically active. It is observed that a significant proportion of the economically active population (97.4%) are employed. The Table further shows that 74.0 percent of males and 71.1 percent of females are economically active. A total of 36.0 percent of the unemployed population have worked before but are seeking work and are available for work while the remaining 64.0 percent are seeking work for the first time and are available for work. Thus, majority of the unemployed persons in the District are first time job seekers. The proportion of females who have worked before but are unemployed is higher (40.9%) than their male counterparts (31.3%).

4.2.2 Economically Not Active Population

The economically not active population consists of persons who did not work and were not seeking work within the seven days preceding Census Night. They are categorized into students, homemakers, retired persons, disabled and those not capable of working due to ill-health, too young or too old to work.

The economically not active group 27.5 percent of the working age population, of which males form 26.0 percent while females constitute 28.9 percent. Thus, females account for a relatively high proportion of the population who are economically not active in the District.

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	36,802	100	17,716	100	19,086	100
Economically active	26,683	72.5	13,111	74	13,572	71.1
Employed	25,980	97.4	12,750	97.2	13,230	97.5
<i>Worked</i>	24,744	95.2	12,180	95.5	12,564	95
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	1,122	4.3	514	4	608	4.6
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	114	0.4	56	0.4	58	0.4
Unemployed	703	2.6	361	2.8	342	2.5
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	253	36	113	31.3	140	40.9
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	450	64	248	68.7	202	59.1
Economically not active	10,119	27.5	4,605	26	5,514	28.9
Did home duties (household chore)	2,129	21	555	12.1	1,574	28.5
Full time education	4,809	47.5	2,824	61.3	1,985	36
Pensioner/Retired	268	2.6	197	4.3	71	1.3
Disabled/Sick	701	6.9	305	6.6	396	7.2
Too old/young	1,544	15.3	432	9.4	1,112	20.2
Other	668	6.6	292	6.3	376	6.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.3 Economic Activity Status by Age and Sex

Table 4.2 presents the distribution of persons 15 years and older by age, sex and economic activity status. Out of a total population of 59,181 in the District, 36,802 are persons aged 15 years and older. Females form a higher percentage of 51.9 percent compared with their male counterparts 48.1 percent. About one out of every four persons (27.5%) in the district is economically not active. The Table further shows that the proportion of persons who are economically active is slightly higher for males (74.0%) than females (71.1%) in all age groups.

The data also depict that the proportion of the employed population increases with age from 15-29 years, reaches a maximum at age 45-49, and thereafter, begins to decline. The Table further indicates that the proportion of unemployed population in the Jasikan District peaks at 5.3 percent for the 20-24 years age group. The proportion of females in the 15-19 age group who are economically not active is relatively higher (74.2%) than that of their male counterparts (73.8%) in the same age group.

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

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	36,802	100.0	25,980	70.6	703	1.9	10,119	27.5
15-19	5,877	100.0	1,402	23.9	127	2.2	4,348	74.0
20-24	4,600	100.0	2,595	56.4	243	5.3	1,762	38.3
25-29	4,244	100.0	3,421	80.6	142	3.3	681	16.0
30-34	3,618	100.0	3,236	89.4	54	1.5	328	9.1
35-39	3,341	100.0	3,052	91.3	44	1.3	245	7.3
40-44	2,998	100.0	2,782	92.8	24	0.8	192	6.4
45-49	2,631	100.0	2,463	93.6	16	0.6	152	5.8
50-54	2,382	100.0	2,188	91.9	17	0.7	177	7.4
55-59	1,653	100.0	1,473	89.1	6	0.4	174	10.5
60-64	1,498	100.0	1,195	79.8	23	1.5	280	18.7
65+	3,960	100.0	2,173	54.9	7	0.2	1,780	44.9
Male								
Total	17,716	100.0	12,750	72.0	361	2.0	4,605	26.0
15-19	3,174	100.0	764	24.1	68	2.1	2,342	73.8
20-24	2,195	100.0	1,157	52.7	128	5.8	910	41.5
25-29	1,862	100.0	1,525	81.9	73	3.9	264	14.2
30-34	1,734	100.0	1,599	92.2	25	1.4	110	6.3
35-39	1,641	100.0	1,547	94.3	19	1.2	75	4.6
40-44	1,466	100.0	1,395	95.2	11	0.8	60	4.1
45-49	1,313	100.0	1,255	95.6	7	0.5	51	3.9
50-54	1,135	100.0	1,063	93.7	6	0.5	66	5.8
55-59	830	100.0	774	93.3	4	0.5	52	6.3
60-64	709	100.0	578	81.5	13	1.8	118	16.6
65+	1,657	100.0	1,093	66.0	7	0.4	557	33.6
Female								
Total	19,086	100.0	13,230	69.3	342	1.8	5,514	28.9
15-19	2,703	100.0	638	23.6	59	2.2	2,006	74.2
20-24	2,405	100.0	1,438	59.8	115	4.8	852	35.4
25-29	2,382	100.0	1,896	79.6	69	2.9	417	17.5
30-34	1,884	100.0	1,637	86.9	29	1.5	218	11.6
35-39	1,700	100.0	1,505	88.5	25	1.5	170	10.0
40-44	1,532	100.0	1,387	90.5	13	0.8	132	8.6
45-49	1,318	100.0	1,208	91.7	9	0.7	101	7.7
50-54	1,247	100.0	1,125	90.2	11	0.9	111	8.9
55-59	823	100.0	699	84.9	2	0.2	122	14.8
60-64	789	100.0	617	78.2	10	1.3	162	20.5
65+	2,303	100.0	1,080	46.9	0	0.0	1,223	53.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Occupation can be described as a set of jobs whose main tasks and duties are characterized by a high degree of similarity. The 2010 PHC defines occupation as a description of work done by the respondent.

Table 4.3 indicates that majority of workers (57.3%) are skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers followed by service and sales workers who form 14.3 percent. The proportion of males in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery is higher than females. Besides agriculture, forestry and fishery, and service and sales workers, craft and related trades is the next important

occupation, engaging 14.1 percent of the population. The proportion of female managers is more (1.7%) than their male counterparts (0.9%) in the District.

Table 4.3: Employed population by occupation and sex

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	25,980	100	12,750	100	13,230	100
Managers	347	1.3	117	0.9	230	1.7
Professionals	1,181	4.5	742	5.8	439	3.3
Technicians and associate professionals	273	1.1	202	1.6	71	0.5
Clerical support workers	178	0.7	116	0.9	62	0.5
Service and sales workers	3,716	14.3	582	4.6	3,134	23.7
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	14,891	57.3	8,024	62.9	6,867	51.9
Craft and related trades workers	3,656	14.1	1,743	13.7	1,913	14.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	870	3.3	845	6.6	25	0.2
Elementary occupations	863	3.3	374	2.9	489	3.7

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

4.4 Industry

Industry means the product produced or services rendered at the respondent's work place (GSS, Population and Housing Census, 2010). During the 2010 Population and Housing Census, data was collected on main product or services rendered seven days preceding the Census Night.

Table 4.4 presents the employed persons 15 years and older according to sex and industry. The agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion of the employed population (57.7%) in the District. Males recorded the highest proportion of 63.7 percent of the employed population in agriculture.

The wholesale and retail sector is the second largest sector in the District with a proportion of 11.7 percent of the employed population. The manufacturing sector employs 13.1 percent of females and 8.7 percent of males. Thus, Table 4.4 reveals that both the manufacturing and trade (wholesale and retail) sectors engage for more female employees than males employees.

Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by Industry and Sex

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	25,980	100	100	12,750	100	13,230
Agriculture forestry and fishing	14,981	57.7	8,125	63.7	6,856	51.8
Mining and quarrying	16	0.1	15	0.1	1	0
Manufacturing	2,834	10.9	1,103	8.7	1,731	13.1
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	27	0.1	24	0.2	3	0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	77	0.3	58	0.5	19	0.1
Construction	486	1.9	473	3.7	13	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,045	11.7	687	5.4	2,358	17.8
Transportation and storage	665	2.6	640	5	25	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,055	4.1	77	0.6	978	7.4
Information and communication	17	0.1	15	0.1	2	0
Financial and insurance activities	68	0.3	56	0.4	12	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional scientific and technical activities	110	0.4	69	0.5	41	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	85	0.3	53	0.4	32	0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	255	1	217	1.7	38	0.3
Education	1,050	4	654	5.1	396	3
Human health and social work activities	155	0.6	74	0.6	81	0.6
Arts entertainment and recreation	94	0.4	87	0.7	7	0.1
Other service activities	848	3.3	259	2	589	4.5
Activities of households as employers	112	0.4	64	0.5	48	0.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Employment status refers to the status of a person in the establishment where he/she works or previously worked. In this analysis, employment status is categorized into employee, self-employed without employees, self-employed with employees, casual worker, contributing family worker, apprentice, and domestic employees.

The self-employed without employees constitute 74.3 percent (highest percentage) of the employed population in the District, and this is slightly higher above the regional average of 72.5 percent. Employees in the District however, form 15.4 percent of the employed population.

There are more females (77.1%) who are self-employed without employees than their male counterparts (71.3%). However, domestic employees form a relatively low proportion of the employed population in the district. It is noted that the proportion of females who work as employees is remarkably lower (5.5%) than their male counterparts (15.4%). It is also observed that a higher proportion of females (12.8%) than males (7.7%) work as contributing family workers in the district. Similarly, females undertaking apprenticeship form a relatively higher proportion (1.9%) than their male counterparts (1.2%).

Table 4.5: Population 15 Years and Older by Employment Status and Sex

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	25,980	100	12,750	100	13,230	100
Employee	2,691	10.4	1,964	15.4	727	5.5
Self-employed without employee(s)	19,296	74.3	9,090	71.3	10,206	77.1
Self-employed with employee(s)	498	1.9	313	2.5	185	1.4
Casual worker	244	0.9	164	1.3	80	0.6
Contributing family worker	2,680	10.3	988	7.7	1,692	12.8
Apprentice	396	1.5	149	1.2	247	1.9
Domestic employee (House help)	130	0.5	54	0.4	76	0.6
Other	45	0.2	28	0.2	17	0.1

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

4.6 Employment Sector

The 2010 PHC categorized employment sector into public, private formal, private informal, semi-public/parastatal, NGOs as well as international organizations. Table 4.6 presents the employed population (15 years and older) by employment sector and sex.

Table 4.6 shows that private informal sector engages 91.1 percent of the employed population in the District and it is relative higher than the regional average of 90.6 percent. The public (government) sector also engages 5.8 percent of workers in the Jasikan District.

The proportion of females working in the private informal sector is higher (94.9%) relative to their male counterparts (87.2%). This observation is not too different from what was observed for the Region (93.8% for females in private informal sector employment against 87.0% for their male counterparts).

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	25,980	100	12,750	100	13,230	100
Agriculture forestry and fishing	14,981	57.7	8,125	63.7	6,856	51.8
Mining and quarrying	16	0.1	15	0.1	1	0
Manufacturing	2,834	10.9	1,103	8.7	1,731	13.1
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	27	0.1	24	0.2	3	0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	77	0.3	58	0.5	19	0.1
Construction	486	1.9	473	3.7	13	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,045	11.7	687	5.4	2,358	17.8
Transportation and storage	665	2.6	640	5	25	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,055	4.1	77	0.6	978	7.4
Information and communication	17	0.1	15	0.1	2	0
Financial and insurance activities	68	0.3	56	0.4	12	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional scientific and technical activities	110	0.4	69	0.5	41	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	85	0.3	53	0.4	32	0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	255	1	217	1.7	38	0.3
Education	1,050	4	654	5.1	396	3
Human health and social work activities	155	0.6	74	0.6	81	0.6
Arts entertainment and recreation	94	0.4	87	0.7	7	0.1
Other service activities	848	3.3	259	2	589	4.5
Activities of households as employers	112	0.4	64	0.5	48	0.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is one of the major significant components for socio-economic development in the District. The use of ICT facilities has become an important means for communicating. Data on population with access to ICT facilities will facilitate formulation and implementation of policies and programmes to contribute to expanding access to ICT facilities and usage. This chapter presents information on ownership of mobile phones, use of internet, household ownership of fixed telephone lines and desktop or laptop computers.

Household having personal computers/laptops refer to a household which owns at least a desktop or laptop computer. 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 (GSS, 2010).

5.2. Ownership of Mobile Phones

ICT questions were asked for persons 12 years and older. 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). Table 5.1 shows that out of a population of 40,641 (aged 12 years and older), 36.4 percent own mobile phone in the Jasikan District compared with the regional average of 37.3 percent. More males own mobile phones (42.0%) than their female counterparts (31.0%) in the District. This is consistent with the regional situation, where male ownership of mobile phones (42.8%) exceeds that of their female counterparts (32.4%).

5.3 Use of Internet

Persons using internet facility refers to those who have access to internet facility at home, internet cafe, on mobile phone or other mobile device. The proportion of the population (aged 12 years and older) who have access to internet facility is 2.9 percent. The proportion of females (aged 12 years and older) who have access to internet is 1.8 percent compared with their male counterparts at 4.0 percent showing high male accessibility to internet than that of females in the District (Table 5.1)

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population owing mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	40,641	100	14,779	36.4	1,161	2.9
Male	19,662	100	8,266	42.0	787	4.0
Female	20,979	100	6,513	31.0	374	1.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Lap-top Computers

Ownership of computers (laptop or desktop) is another indicator of household access to modern ICT facilities. In view of the significant role that computers play in facilitating effective teaching and learning as well as social and economic activities, government and civil society groups have initiated programmes to enhance access. However, Table 5.2 shows that 2.0 percent of households in the District have access to desktop/laptop computers. The proportion of male headed households who possess desktop/laptop computers is relatively higher (2.1%) than female-headed households (1.6%) in the District.

Table 5.2: Households owning desktop/laptop computers by sex of household head

Sex	Number of Households		Households having computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	14,034	100.0	274	2.0
Male	9,418	67.1	200	2.1
Female	4,616	32.9	74	1.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

The issue of disability has assumed international dimension as most nations continue to enact legislation that can protect people's disability rights. In Ghana, the passage of the "Disability Act" (Act 715 of 2006) has been described as a step in the right direction to ensure that persons living with disability (PWDs) are given fair treatment in terms of education, employment, and access to public gatherings. The current development in Ghana where activities of the disabled at the District level are supported by three percent of the District Assemblies Common Fund is commendable and therefore has to be sustained.

Notwithstanding the current development and recognition of the rights of PWDs, measures should be put in place to ensure that society accepts them as equal partners in national development by providing them the necessary support both socially and economically. This chapter presents information on the population with disability, type of disability and distribution of disability by type of locality of residence, economic activity and education.

6.2 Population with Disability

Persons with disability have been defined as people who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks or activities due to loss of function of some part of the body emanating from impairment or malfunction (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012).

Table 6.1 shows that there are 4,236 persons with disability in the Jasikan District representing 7.2 percent of the entire population of the district. The District has the second highest proportion of PWDs in the Volta Region after South Tongu. The Table further shows that 7.7 percent of females and 6.6 percent of males are living with disability in the District.

6.3 Types of Disability

Some persons with disability in the district reported of suffering from multiple disability. Table 6.1 again shows that females have relatively higher number of disabilities than their male counterparts. Sight impairment is the commonest (40.4%) form of disability in the District followed by physical (14.4%) and hearing disability (10.4%). For both sexes, sight and physical disabilities are common form of disabilities. However, high proportions of males (40.7) have sight disability as compared to females (40.2%).

6.4 Distribution of Disability by Type of Locality of Residence

As indicated in Table 6.1, more than 90.0 percent of the population in both urban and rural localities are without disability. Sight disability is more common in urban localities (41.5%) than in rural localities (40.0%). The proportion of persons with disability (7.3%) in the rural areas is relatively higher than those living in the urban areas (6.9%).

Sight disability is high among males in both rural and urban areas as compared to their female counterparts. However, Table 6.1 further indicates that intellectual disability is more predominant in both rural and urban localities among females than males in the District.

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	59,181	100	29,142	100	30,039	100
Without disability	54,945	92.8	27,213	93.4	27,732	92.3
With disability	4,236	7.2	1,929	6.6	2,307	7.7
Total	5,704		2,499		3,205	
Sight	2,305	40.4	1,018	40.7	1,287	40.2
Hearing	596	10.4	249	10	347	10.8
Speech	415	7.3	218	8.7	197	6.1
Physical	821	14.4	346	13.8	475	14.8
Intellect	469	8.2	186	7.4	283	8.8
Emotion	867	15.2	403	16.1	464	14.5
Other	231	4	79	3.2	152	4.7
Urban						
Total	16,342	100	7,896	100	8,446	100
Without disability	15,217	93.1	7,379	93.5	7,838	92.8
With disability	1,125	6.9	517	6.5	608	7.2
Total	1,606		695		911	
Sight	666	41.5	290	41.7	376	41.3
Hearing	170	10.6	78	11.2	92	10.1
Speech	137	8.5	80	11.5	57	6.3
Physical	275	17.1	112	16.1	163	17.9
Intellect	142	8.8	57	8.2	85	9.3
Emotion	151	9.4	60	8.6	91	10
Other	65	4	18	2.6	47	5.2
Rural						
Total	42,839	100	21,246	100	21,593	100
Without disability	39,728	92.7	19,834	93.4	19,894	92.1
With disability	3,111	7.3	1,412	6.6	1,699	7.9
Total	4,098		1,804		2,294	
Sight	1,639	40	728	40.4	911	39.7
Hearing	426	10.4	171	9.5	255	11.1
Speech	278	6.8	138	7.6	140	6.1
Physical	546	13.3	234	13	312	13.6
Intellect	327	8	129	7.2	198	8.6
Emotion	716	17.5	343	19	373	16.3
Other	166	4.1	61	3.4	105	4.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability by Economic Activity Status and Sex

The distribution of the economic activity status and sex of disabled persons aged 15 years and older is presented in Table 6.2. The proportion of persons with disability who are employed (64.3%) is higher than the proportion of persons with disability who are unemployed (1.0%). A total of 34.7 percent of persons with disability in the district are economically not active.

Table 6.2 further shows that a higher proportion of persons without disability in the district (71.3%) than those with disability (64.3%) are employed. Whereas 1.0 percent of those with disability are unemployed, 2.0 percent of those without disability are unemployed. Similarly, the proportion of persons with disability who are economically not active is 34.7 percent compared to 26.7 percent for the population without disability.

There is a higher proportion of disabled females who are economically not active (37.5%) than their male counterparts (31.3%). Further analysis shows that slightly higher percentage of disabled males (67.3%) than females (61.9%) are employed.

Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older 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	36,802	100.0	25,980	70.6	703	1.9	10,119	27.5
No disability	33,132	100.0	23,621	71.3	667	2.0	8,844	26.7
With a disability	3,670	100.0	2,359	64.3	36	1.0	1,275	34.7
Sight	2,105	100.0	1,452	69.0	19	0.9	634	30.1
Hearing	497	100.0	294	59.2	0	0.0	203	40.8
Speech	295	100.0	153	51.9	3	1.0	139	47.1
Physical	726	100.0	327	45.0	4	0.6	395	54.4
Intellectual	392	100.0	222	56.6	5	1.3	165	42.1
Emotional	724	100.0	480	66.3	6	0.8	238	32.9
Other	194	100.0	100	51.5	4	2.1	90	46.4
Male								
Total	17,716	100.0	12,750	72.0	361	2.0	4,605	26.0
No disability	16,084	100.0	11,652	72.4	338	2.1	4,094	25.5
With a disability	1,632	100.0	1,098	67.3	23	1.4	511	31.3
Sight	911	100.0	648	71.1	14	1.5	249	27.3
Hearing	202	100.0	130	64.4	0	0.0	72	35.6
Speech	162	100.0	90	55.6	1	0.6	71	43.8
Physical	288	100.0	148	51.4	2	0.7	138	47.9
Intellectual	141	100.0	77	54.6	5	3.5	59	41.8
Emotional	317	100.0	225	71.0	2	0.6	90	28.4
Other	60	100.0	30	50.0	2	3.3	28	46.7
Female								
Total	19,086	100.0	13,230	69.3	342	1.8	5,514	28.9
No disability	17,048	100.0	11,969	70.2	329	1.9	4,750	27.9
With a disability	2,038	100.0	1,261	61.9	13	0.6	764	37.5
Sight	1,194	100.0	804	67.3	5	0.4	385	32.2
Hearing	295	100.0	164	55.6	0	0.0	131	44.4
Speech	133	100.0	63	47.4	2	1.5	68	51.1
Physical	438	100.0	179	40.9	2	0.5	257	58.7
Intellectual	251	100.0	145	57.8	0	0.0	106	42.2
Emotional	407	100.0	255	62.7	4	1.0	148	36.4
Other	134	100.0	70	52.2	2	1.5	62	46.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability and Education

According to the United Nation’s Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, PWDs should be guaranteed the right to inclusive education at all levels, regardless of age, without discrimination and on the basis of equal opportunity. There are 4,148 persons with disability aged three years and older in the District. Table 6.3 presents data on population three years and older by sex, disability type and level of education. The Table shows that 33.2 percent of persons with disability in the District have never been to school as compared with 19.9 percent of those without disability who have never been to school. A total of 52.8 percent of persons with disability in the District have basic education (primary, JSS/JHS or middle school) compared to 59.2 percent of those without disability. Less than 20.0 percent (11.6%) of persons with disability have secondary/SHS or higher education as against 11.7 percent of persons without disability.

Table 6.3 shows that a higher proportion of females with disability (43.2%) than their male counterparts (21.3%) have never attended school and 48.6 percent of the females attained basic education as compared to 57.8 percent for their male counterparts.

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	54,225	11,363	4,674	31,828	6,360	100.0	21.0	8.6	58.7	11.7
No disability	50,077	9,985	4,576	29,638	5,878	100.0	19.9	9.1	59.2	11.7
With a disability	4,148	1,378	98	2,190	482	100.0	33.2	2.4	52.8	11.6
Sight	2,275	781	34	1,181	279	100.0	34.3	1.5	51.9	12.3
Hearing	589	264	11	275	39	100.0	44.8	1.9	46.7	6.6
Speech	404	142	12	215	35	100.0	35.1	3.0	53.2	8.7
Physical	810	315	18	389	88	100.0	38.9	2.2	48.0	10.9
Intellectual	461	197	9	224	31	100.0	42.7	2	48.6	6.7
Emotional	840	227	29	466	118	100.0	27.0	3.5	55.5	14
Other	226	63	12	125	26	100.0	27.9	5.3	55.3	11.5
Male										
Total	26,673	4,131	2,355	16,046	4,141	100.0	15.5	8.8	60.2	15.5
No disability	24,783	3,729	2,286	14,953	3,815	100.0	15.0	9.2	60.3	15.4
With a disability	1,890	402	69	1,093	326	100.0	21.3	3.7	57.8	17.2
Sight	1,006	209	22	586	189	100.0	20.8	2.2	58.3	18.8
Hearing	248	76	11	139	22	100.0	30.6	4.4	56.0	8.9
Speech	216	68	10	121	17	100.0	31.5	4.6	56.0	7.9
Physical	340	74	16	187	63	100.0	21.8	4.7	55.0	18.5
Intellectual	181	61	8	104	8	100.0	33.7	4.4	57.5	4.4
Emotional	388	71	19	232	66	100.0	18.3	4.9	59.8	17.0
Other	79	10	9	47	13	100.0	12.7	11.4	59.5	16.5
Female										
Total	27,552	7,232	2,319	15,782	2,219	100.0	26.2	8.4	57.3	8.1
No disability	25,294	6,256	2,290	14,685	2,063	100.0	24.7	9.1	58.1	8.2
With a disability	2,258	976	29	1,097	156	100.0	43.2	1.3	48.6	6.9
Sight	1,269	572	12	595	90	100.0	45.1	0.9	46.9	7.1
Hearing	341	188	0	136	17	100.0	55.1	0	39.9	5.0
Speech	188	74	2	94	18	100.0	39.4	1.1	50.0	9.6
Physical	470	241	2	202	25	100.0	51.3	0.4	43.0	5.3
Intellectual	280	136	1	120	23	100.0	48.6	0.4	42.9	8.2
Emotional	452	156	10	234	52	100.0	34.5	2.2	51.8	11.5
Other	147	53	3	78	13	100.0	36.1	2	53.1	8.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURE

7.1 Introduction

The contribution of the agricultural sector to the economic development of Ghana cannot be underestimated. Some of the major crops produced in the District include cocoa, citrus, plantain, banana, oil palm, cassava, maize, cocoyam and a host of others. A large number of households in the District engage in agriculture and it contributes enormously to household income. The formulation and implementation of policies and programmes to enable those who operate in the sector to increase their output and income to improve their standards of living require analysis of data pertaining to the population. The focus of this chapter is to analyse data collected on agricultural households and their activities in the District.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Households in agriculture refer to households with at least one member engaged in an agricultural activity. Table 7.1 indicates that, out of the 14,034 households in the district, 74.3 percent are involved in agricultural activities.

Eighty percent (80.0%) of the households in agriculture reside in the rural areas and 20.0 percent in urban areas. The Table further shows that 81.3 percent of households engaged in crop farming are in the rural areas while 19.5 percent of households engaged in livestock rearing are in the urban areas.

7.3 Types of Agricultural Activities

The households undertaking agriculture in the District are engaged in all the four types of farming indicated in Table 7.1, namely growing of crops and trees, animal rearing and fish farming. Table 7.1 reports on the frequency distribution of the different agricultural activities. The data shows that some households undertake more than one farming activity. Thus, a total of 9,933 agricultural households reported a total of 14,202 agricultural activities. This means that two out of every five agricultural households in the District undertake more than one agricultural activity. This is common practice among farmers in Ghana as majority of them engages in crop and livestock production though on smaller scale

The predominant agricultural activity is crop farming accounting for the highest household activities in agriculture in both rural and urban areas followed by livestock rearing. The proportion of households into tree planting in the Jasikan District is highly insignificant.

With respect to types of agricultural activity and place of residence, it is observed that there are variations between urban and rural areas. Table 7.1 indicates that crop farming records the highest proportion of agricultural activities in both urban (81.3%) and rural areas (19.7%). However, although agro-forestry is significantly low in the District (0.9%), a relatively higher percentage of urban households than their rural counterparts are involved. Table 7.1 shows that more than half of households engaged in tree cropping in the District live in urban areas.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality.

Agriculture activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	14,034	100	3,930	28.0	10,104	72.0
Households engages in Agriculture	9,933	100	1,953	19.7	7,980	80.3
Crop Farming	9,595	100	1,795	18.7	7,800	81.3
Tree Planting	93	100	49	52.7	44	47.3
Livestock Rearing	4,514	100	878	19.5	3,636	80.5

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

7.4 Types of Livestock and other Animals reared

The district recorded a total of 115,901 animals with 7,428 livestock keepers giving an average of 16 animals per keeper. Chicken constitutes the highest proportion of livestock reared in the District (63.3%) while goats constitute 20.3 percent.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and other animals and keepers

	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
Total	115,901	7,428	16
Beehives	85	11	8
Cattle	578	45	13
Chicken	73,412	3,395	22
Dove	43	8	5
Duck	2,029	119	17
Goat	23,478	2,384	10
Grass-cutter	343	22	16
Guinea fowl	982	76	13
Ostrich	195	15	13
Pig	2,016	183	11
Rabbit	2,437	10	244
Sheep	8,769	1,062	8
Silk worm	40	3	13
Snail	635	13	49
Turkey	188	27	7
Other	193	44	4

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

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITION

8.1 Introduction

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 in the 2010PHC. 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. This chapter presents information collected on housing conditions including the type of dwelling unit, ownership type, main construction materials used for walls, floor and roof; type of lighting and source of water supply. In addition, it covers methods of solid and liquid waste disposal, as well as toilet facilities.

8.2 Housing Stock

The distribution of housing stock and households in the District is presented in Table 8.1. The Table indicates that the total stock of houses in the district is 11,644 representing 2.9 percent of houses in the Volta Region. The Table further shows that 24.8 percent of the houses in the district are located in urban localities with 75.2 percent located in the rural areas. The average population per house in the district is 5.0 persons compared to the regional average of 5.2 persons. The average population per house in rural localities (4.9 persons) is also lower than the regional average (5.2 persons). The average household size of 4.2 persons for the district is comparable to the regional average of 4.2.

Table 8.1: Stock of Houses and Households

Categories	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,118,252	59,181	16,342	42,839
Total household population	24,076,327	2,086,567	58,733	16,201	42,532
Number of houses	3,392,745	399,953	11,644	2,886	8,758
Number of households	5,467,054	495,600	14,034	3,930	10,104
Average households per house	16	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
Population per house*	7.1	5.2	5	5.6	4.9
Average household size	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Types of Dwelling and ownership

8.3.1 Types of dwelling

Table 8.2 shows that the main types of dwelling in the District are compound house (rooms) and separate house constituting 48.5 percent and 40.4 percent respectively. Semi-detached houses, huts/building and flat/apartment combined account for about 10.0 percent of the houses in the District. A relatively small number of households (0.2%) live in improvised structures like kiosk and containers.

Several households (65.6%) in urban areas dwell in compound house (rooms) as against 41.9 percent in rural communities. On the other hand, more rural households (46.8%) than urban households (24.1%) reside in separate house. This could be explained by low cost and ease of land acquisition for housing construction in rural areas.

8.3.2 Type of Dwelling by Sex of Household Head

Table 8.2 indicates that more female headed households (53.7) than male headed households (46.0%) live in compound houses (rooms), while more male-headed households (42.1%) than female-headed households (37.0%) live in separate houses. Semi-detached houses and flat/apartment serve as residence for a greater proportion of male headed households than female headed households.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	495,600	14,034	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	212,170	5,676	40.4	42.1	37.0	24.1	46.8
Semi-detached house	391,548	33,286	893	6.4	6.5	6.0	5.4	6.7
Flat/Apartment	256,355	7,668	238	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.6
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	219,276	6,811	48.5	46.0	53.7	65.6	41.9
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	15,705	271	1.9	2.3	1.2	1.2	2.2
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,781	56	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.2
Tent	10,343	989	13	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container, etc)	90,934	1,198	22	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,157	22	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	858	19	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Other	9,846	512	13	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.3 Ownership

Table 8.3 shows the ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality. Analysis of the data indicates that 58.8 percent of dwelling units are owned by household member while 17.8 percent are owned by relative not a household member and another 20.3

percent owned by other private individuals. There is no significant difference between male and female headed households occupying dwelling units owned by other private individuals (20.2% and 20.4% respectively). However, there are differences between the number of male and female headed households that dwell in houses owned by a household member and relative who is not a household member. There is a high percentage of female than male headed households living in dwelling units owned by a relative who is not a household member (22.1% for female-headed households against 15.7% for male headed households). On the other hand, a relatively high proportion of male-headed households (60.6%) than female headed households (55.2%) live in dwelling units owned by a household member.

More households in the rural localities (63.1%) live in dwelling units owned by a household member compared to 47.8 percent in urban localities.

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

Total	Country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	495,600	14,034	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	304,481	8,256	58.8	60.6	55.2	47.8	63.1
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,075	56	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3
Relative not a household member	851,630	91,956	2,499	17.8	15.7	22.1	16.4	18.3
Other private individual	1,439,021	81,191	2,843	20.3	20.2	20.4	31.0	16.1
Private employer	83,610	3,475	102	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.9
Other private agency	21,123	1,419	44	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Public/Government ownership	118,804	8,003	205	1.5	1.6	1.1	3.3	0.8
Other	24,000	2,000	29	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Material

8.4.1 Material for outer Wall

Table 8.4 shows that materials for outer walls of dwelling units in the District are predominantly mud, brick or earth, and cement blocks/concrete, accounting for 87.0 percent of all dwellings occupied by households. This is followed by landcrete (8.1%). Walls made of stone, wood, slate or metal sheets, burnt brick and bamboo constitute a relatively low proportion (1.9%).

Urban communities in the district construct the outer walls of their houses with both mud brick/earth (41.0%) and cement blocks/concrete (41.1%). The main construction materials for outer walls of dwelling units in rural localities is mud bricks/earth (65.8%).

Table 8.4: Main construction material used for outer wall

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	550,006	16,848	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	264,357	9,921	58.90	41.00	65.80
Wood	200,594	4,900	163	1.00	1.00	1.00
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	3,131	42	0.20	0.50	0.20
Stone	11,330	1,172	25	0.10	0.10	0.20
Burnt bricks	38,237	3,183	44	0.30	0.10	0.30
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	250,762	4,730	28.10	41.10	23.00
Landcrete	104,270	7,772	1,373	8.10	11.90	6.70
Bamboo	8,206	819	19	0.10	0.10	0.10
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	11,454	478	2.80	4.10	2.30
Other	39,206	2,456	53	0.30	0.10	0.40

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Materials for Floor

The main construction material for the floors of dwelling units in the district is cement/concrete (81.0%) which is similar to the regional average of 80.2 percent (Table 8.5). Another 17.7 percent of the floors of dwelling units in the District are made of earth/mud. The use of burnt bricks, wood, vinyl tiles, terrazzo/terrazzo tiles and other constructional materials (together) form 0.5% of the floor of all dwelling units in the District.

Approximately 91.6 percent of urban dwellings and 76.9 percent of rural dwellings use cement/concrete for floor construction. Table 8.5 further shows that 7.3 percent of urban dwellings and 21.8 percent of rural dwellings have their floors constructed with Mud/earth.

Table 8.5: Main construction materials for the floor

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	495,600	14,034	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	87,880	2,485	17.7	7.3	21.8
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	397,467	11,364	81.0	91.6	76.9
Stone	32,817	1,842	59	0.4	0.3	0.5
Burnt brick	6,537	424	9	0.1	0.0	0.1
Wood	52,856	464	8	0.1	0.1	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,237	8	0.1	0.1	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/ Marble tiles	88,500	3,754	67	0.5	0.3	0.6
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,283	19	0.1	0.3	0.1
Other	15,567	1,249	15	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Material for Roofing

Table 8.6 shows the types of roofing material used for dwelling units in the Jasikan District by locality. It is observed that a higher proportion of dwelling units (86.6%) in the district are roofed with metal sheet. Thatch/palm leaf/raffia is used by 5.0 percent of dwelling units as roofing material. Slate/asbestos constitutes 4.8 percent of materials used for roofing of dwelling units in the District while bamboo constitutes 1.2 percent.

Majority of urban (89.0%) and rural (85.7%) houses use metal sheets as the main roofing material. The houses using thatch/palm leaf/raffia for roofing are mostly in rural (5.1%) than urban areas (4.6%).

Table 8.6: Main construction material for roofing

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	550,006	16,848	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,576	97	0.6	0.3	0.7
Wood	45,547	3,000	96	0.6	0.4	0.7
Metal sheet	4,152,259	388,664	14,592	86.6	89	85.7
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	41,055	810	4.8	3.8	5.2
Cement/Concrete	141,072	4,810	84	0.5	0.7	0.4
Roofing tile	31,456	1,603	54	0.3	0.9	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	1,254	209	1.2	0.2	1.6
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	102,769	837	5	4.6	5.1
Other	35,935	3,275	69	0.4	0.1	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Rooms Occupancy

8.5.1 Household Size and Number of Rooms Occupied

The relationship between the number of sleeping rooms available to members of a household gives an indication of the space available per person. The 2010 PHC gathered data that could be used to determine the extent of overcrowding. It is internationally accepted that the ideal occupancy level is two persons per room and any figure above that threshold is regarded as evidence of overcrowding, which has both health and social implications (GSS, 2013).

Table 8.7 indicates that households occupying single rooms constitute 35.3 percent of all households, two rooms occupancy represent 31.9 percent of all households, while those who occupy three rooms represent 15.1 percent. One person households tend to occupy one room (30.3%) and two rooms (14.7%). Table 8.7 further shows that households with 10 members or more occupying one room represent 1.3 percent.

Table 8.7: Household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
			One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
	Number	Percent									
Total	14,034	100.0	35.3	31.9	15.1	8.3	3.7	2.5	1.3	1.0	0.9
1	2,462	17.5	30.3	14.7	8.5	4.5	4.0	5.6	7.9	4.4	7.0
2	1,875	13.4	17.6	14.5	8.9	7.7	4.9	3.1	9.0	9.5	7.0
3	2,071	14.8	17.3	16.6	12.2	11.0	5.7	7.0	3.4	12.4	3.9
4	2,109	15.0	14.1	16.6	16.8	13.2	15.6	8.7	10.7	5.8	14.0
5	1,737	12.4	9.1	13.9	16.0	14.1	14.3	12.4	7.9	14.6	5.4
6	1,392	9.9	5.3	10.7	14.4	15.2	14.4	15.2	8.4	12.4	6.2
7	865	6.2	2.7	6.1	9.3	11.0	11.4	11.5	11.2	2.2	6.2
8	550	3.9	1.5	3.4	4.8	9.2	9.9	9.3	9.6	5.8	3.1
9	347	2.5	0.6	1.8	4.9	4.5	6.1	5.3	9.6	2.9	6.2
10+	626	4.5	1.3	1.8	4.2	9.4	13.7	21.9	22.5	29.9	41.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1 Main Source of Lighting

Table 8.8 shows that electricity from the national grid and kerosene lamp constitute the main source of lighting in the District used by 50.1 percent and 41.6 percent of households respectively. Electricity from the national grid is the main source of lighting for many urban households (69.6%), followed by kerosene lamp (25.0%) and flash light/Torch (6.5%). The use of gas lamp and solar energy for lighting is quite low in the district (0.1% each). Rural community households largely depend on kerosene lamp (48.0%) and electricity main (42.5%) as their main source of lighting. Household dependency on private generator as the source of electricity is 0.8 percent for rural localities and 0.3 percent for urban localities.

Table 8.8: Distribution of households by main source of lighting

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	495,600	14,034	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	245,583	7,025	50.1	69.6	42.5
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	3,923	91	0.6	0.3	0.8
Kerosene lamp	971,807	200,064	5,832	41.6	25	48
Gas lamp	9,378	799	17	0.1	0.2	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	783	15	0.1	0.2	0.1
Candle	41,214	2,239	70	0.5	0.7	0.4
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	39,881	909	6.5	3.6	7.6
Firewood	13,241	1,474	25	0.2	0.1	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	425	24	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	11,739	429	26	0.2	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main Source of Water

Table 8.9 shows that the three major sources of water for drinking in the district are public tap/stand pipe (29.6%), river/stream (24.0%) and borehole/pump/tube well (19.9%). Other sources of water used for drinking in the district are pipe-borne water outside dwelling (6.1%), protected well (7.5%), and unprotected well (6.1%). Satchet water as a source of drinking water is used by 3.5 percent of households in the district.

In urban localities, 33.8 percent of households use public tap/standpipe as their main source of water for drinking as against 27.9 percent for the rural communities. Table 8.9 further shows that 26.6 percent of households in rural localities use Rivers/Streams as their main source of water for drinking. The table again shows that 26.1 percent of households use public tap/standpipe as their source of water for other domestic use. However, 32.6 percent of households in rural communities use river/stream as their source of water for other domestic use.

Table 8.9: Main source of water for drinking and other domestic purposes

Sources of Water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	14,034	100	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	36,536	162	1.2	1.2	1.1
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	93,019	862	6.1	11.1	4.2
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	95,209	4,154	29.6	33.8	27.9
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	81,286	2,798	19.9	8.5	24.4
Protected well	321,091	22,577	1,058	7.5	12.8	5.5
Rain water	39,438	15,627	220	1.6	0.5	2.0
Protected spring	19,345	1,626	33	0.2	0.2	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	761	19	0.1	0.1	0.1
Satchet water	490,283	16,196	485	3.5	9.3	1.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	2,120	0	0	0	0
Unprotected well	112,567	24,012	850	6.1	4.9	6.5
Unprotected spring	12,222	2,677	16	0.1	0.1	0.1
River/Stream	502,804	81,663	3,366	24	17.2	26.6
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	21,897	7	0	0.1	0
Other	3,972	394	4	0	0.1	0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	14,034	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	36,186	170	1.2	1.6	1.1
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	74,062	740	5.3	9.4	3.7
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	83,508	3,664	26.1	29.8	24.7
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	73,484	2,542	18.1	8.9	21.7
Protected well	465,775	38,510	1,238	8.8	16.2	6
Rain water	39,916	14,834	324	2.3	0.8	2.9
Protected spring	18,854	1,986	23	0.2	0.2	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	2,325	23	0.2	0.1	0.2
Unprotected well	152,055	38,472	1,155	8.2	12.4	6.6
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,942	47	0.3	0.5	0.3
River/Stream	588,590	100,918	4,070	29	19.8	32.6
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	27,098	13	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other	10,302	1,275	25	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.3 Main Source of Cooking Fuel

Over sixty-five percent of households in the district rely on wood as main source of fuel for cooking as against the regional average of 57.1 percent (Table 8.10). Another 23.8 percent households depend on charcoal as their main source of fuel for cooking. The use of Animal waste, sawdust, crop residue, kerosene and electricity as source of cooking fuel in the district is significantly low totaling less than 1.0 percent. Wood is extensively used as a source of cooking fuel in rural localities (74.0%) than urban localities (43.8%) respectively.

8.6.4 Cooking Space used by Households

In terms of cooking space, Table 8.10 indicates that, 38.4 percent of households in the district use separate room exclusively as cooking space with 23.7 percent of them using structures with roof but without walls. The Table further shows that 14.3 percent of households use open space in compound as their cooking space and another 11.0 percent use verandah as their cooking space. The proportion of households using bedroom/hall/living room as space for cooking is 1.9 percent and households with no cooking space is 4.8 percent.

In terms of locality, households using separate room exclusively as cooking space are predominant in both urban (37.0%) and rural areas (38.9%). The use of open space within compound, verandah, and structure with roof but without walls in urban areas are 18.3 percent, 15.7 percent, and 17.2 respectively.

Table 8.10: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households

Source of cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	14,034	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	12,888	519	3.7	3.2	3.9
Wood	2,197,083	283,048	9,203	65.6	43.8	74.0
Gas	996,518	46,084	770	5.5	9.9	3.8
Electricity	29,794	972	23	0.2	0.1	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	2,512	53	0.4	0.5	0.3
Charcoal	1,844,290	146,677	3,345	23.8	40.8	17.3
Crop residue	45,292	2,419	55	0.4	0.4	0.4
Saw dust	8,000	389	7	0.0	0.1	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	104	7	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	7,759	507	52	0.4	1.3	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	14,034	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	21,127	668	4.8	3.7	5.2
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	173,544	5,386	38.4	37.0	38.9
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	17,362	395	2.8	2.9	2.8
Enclosure without roof	117,614	9,352	408	2.9	2.1	3.2
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	97,942	3,324	23.7	17.2	26.2
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	17,049	268	1.9	3.0	1.5
Verandah	1,173,946	51,288	1,544	11.0	15.7	9.2
Open space in compound	1,115,464	106,104	2,010	14.3	18.3	12.8
Other	21,007	1,832	31	0.2	0.2	0.2

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

8.6.5 Type of Toilet Facility by Locality

As shown in Table 8.11, public toilet (WC/ KVIP/ Pit/Pan etc) is used extensively by majority of households (37.0%), both in urban (45.3% and rural (33.7%) localities. The other facility used in the district is pit latrine (28.3%), and is mostly used by rural households (33.8%) as against 14.2 percent of their urban counterparts. It is revealed that as high as 17.3 percent of households in the District do not have access to any toilet facility and therefore resort to open defecation causing public health hazard in the District.

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	14,034	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	137,522	2,430	17.3	16.2	17.8
W.C.	839,611	29,799	319	2.3	4.1	1.6
Pit latrine	1,040,883	112,196	3,971	28.3	14.2	33.8
KVIP	572,824	63,237	2,017	14.4	18.6	12.7
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,393	64	0.5	1.2	0.2
Public toilet (WC/ KVIP/ Pit/Pan etc)	1,893,291	148,740	5,190	37.0	45.3	33.7
Other	23,385	1,713	43	0.3	0.4	0.3
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	14,034	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	168,731	3,462	24.7	18.8	27
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	111,402	3,424	24.4	41.0	17.9
Private open cubicle	381,979	49,908	1,577	11.2	5.0	13.6
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	98,801	3,780	26.9	27.0	26.9
Public bath house	140,501	3,408	41	0.3	0.3	0.3
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,847	524	3.7	2.5	4.2
Open space around house	372,556	39,498	1,177	8.4	5.3	9.6
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,281	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	16,276	2,724	37	0.3	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

8.6.6 Type of Bathing Facility by Locality

Table 8.11 indicates that shared open cubicle is used by 26.9 percent of households in the District as their bathing facility with 24.7 percent having own bathroom for exclusive. The use of river/pond/lake/dam, public bathhouse, bathroom in another house and open space around house as bathing facility is not common in the District. There are variations between rural and urban areas in terms of the proportion of households using own bathroom for exclusively use (27.0% for rural localities as against 18.8% for urban localities).

8.6.7 Solid Waste Disposal

With respect to solid waste disposal, Table 8.12 points out the three major facilities used in the district are public dump - open space (44.7%), public dump – container (21.6%) and dumping of refuse indiscriminately (16.1%). Public dump (container and open space) constitute the main methods of solid waste disposal for many households in the District. The relatively high proportion of households (16.1%) disposing off wastes indiscriminately poses health challenges to the District. The practice of indiscriminate disposal of solid waste is relatively high in rural

localities (17.5%) as compared to urban localities (12.7%). More households (49.3%) in the rural localities than their urban counterparts (32.7%) use public dump (open space) as their method of solid waste disposal. Interestingly, more rural households (4.0%) than their urban counterparts (2.3%) have their solid waste collected.

8.6.8 Liquid Waste Disposal

Majority of households in the District predominantly use two methods in disposing off their liquid waste. Table 8.12 shows that 29.7 percent of households throw their liquid waste onto the street/outside 29.7% with 53.6 percent throwing their liquid waste onto the compound. Throwing of liquid waste onto the compound is common among both urban (42.7%) and rural (57.8%) households. Disposing of liquid waste through the sewerage system is very minimal in the District (0.5%).

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

Method of waste disposal	District					
	Total country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	14,034	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	30,430	492	3.5	2.3	4.0
Burned by household	584,820	78,604	1,203	8.6	5.3	9.8
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	82,361	3,034	21.6	42.2	13.6
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	204,656	6,268	44.7	32.7	49.3
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	67,801	2,264	16.1	12.7	17.5
Buried by household	182,615	26,014	502	3.6	3.2	3.7
Other	53,805	5,734	271	1.9	1.5	2.1
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	14,034	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	4,906	72	0.5	0.7	0.4
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,540	131	0.9	2.2	0.4
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,493	154	1.1	1.1	1.1
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	154,009	4,169	29.7	30.2	29.5
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	46,100	1,844	13.1	21.9	9.7
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	258,942	7,524	53.6	42.7	57.8
Other	38,294	7,610	140	1.0	1.0	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The 2010 PHC is the 11th Census in the history of Ghana. It derived its basic features from the United Nations Principles and Recommendations (2010) for countries taking part in the 2010 round of the Population and Housing Censuses and also fed on experiences from previous Censuses. Following the publication of the 2010 Population and Housing Census National Summary Report, GSS has also produced the National Analytical Report (NAR) and Regional Analytical Reports. This Analytical Report on the Jasikan District is produced with the aim of providing reliable information for policy planning in the District.

Proper formulation and effective implementation of development policies are often driven by accurate and reliable data. The District specific demographic and socio-economic information from the 2010 PHC would inform the goals and objectives of policies, plans, targets to be achieved, and strategies adopted for achieving such targets.

9.2 Population Size, Composition and Age-Sex Structure

Population size, composition and age-sex structure are important determinants of a potential labour force. They also facilitate assessment of the level of basic social services such as schools, health centres, housing, etc needed to raise the standard of living of the people.

9.2.1 Population Size and Distribution

The population of the Jasikan District (59,181) accounts for 2.8 percent of the regional population of 2,118,252. The sex composition is made up of 49.2 percent of males and 50.8 percent of females. The District is predominantly rural (72.4%) with the urban population constituting 27.6 percent.

9.2.2 Age-Sex Structure

The report reveals that male population is slightly higher than the female population from age 5-9 years through 15-19 years. The situation reverses in favour of females from ages 20-24 years onwards. Children (under 15 years) form 37.8 percent of the District's population.

The rural communities in the District are inhabited by majority of the population across all age groups with dependent ratio of 82.1 percent for the rural localities and 75.4 percent for the urban localities.

9.2.3 Fertility

The total fertility rate of 3.5 children per woman aged 15-49 is slightly higher than the regional average of 3.4 children per woman. The Crude Birth rate for the District is 24.6 children per 1,000 population which is also higher than the regional average of 24.2.

9.2.4. Mortality

A total of 568 household deaths were recorded within the twelve months preceding the census. The district has a crude death rate of 9.6 deaths per 1,000 population.

9.2.5 Migration

Migrants constitute 23.9 percent of the total population in the District. A total of 68.2 percent of the migrants in the District were born in different localities within the Region. Majority (31.6%) of the migrants born elsewhere in the Volta Region have stayed 1-4 years and 12.3 percent have spent less than a year in the District.

9.3 Social Characteristics

9.3.1 Household Size

About 72.0 percent of the 14,034 households in the Jasikan District are located in rural areas and 28.0 percent located in urban localities. The District has average household per house of 1.2 persons which is the same as the regional average of 1.2. The District also has an average household size of 4.2.

9.3.2 Household Composition

The result shows that children (sons/daughters), heads of household and spouses formed over 50 percent of the total number of persons in a household. The proportion of household members who are in-laws is higher for female headed households than male headed households. It is observed that adopted or foster children form the lowest proportion (0.5%) household members.

Married persons constitute 45.3 percent followed by those who have never married (35.2%). For both sexes, the proportion of the population who are never married decline generally with age. However, there are higher percentages of males than females who have never married from age 65 years and older.

The percentage of widows increases with age among those aged 50 years and older. It is also revealed that the proportion of widows is exceptionally higher than widowers in the District. This situation could lead to vulnerability of the aged women and adversely affect their wellbeing in the District.

The results show that 23.5 percent persons aged 12 years and older have no education. There is significant variation in terms of the proportion of males and females who have no education, secondary, post-secondary and tertiary. For both sexes, the percentage of population with education beyond basic level is relatively low. The proportion of the population who are in consensual or informal union declines with the level of education. The same trend is observed for those who have never married.

9.3.3 Nationality

Ghanaian nationals (Ghanaians by birth, Ghanaians with dual nationality and Ghanaians by Naturalization) form 95.3 percent of the population in the District. ECOWAS nationals constitute over 90 percent of the non-Ghanaian population in the district. This could be ascribed to the fact that the Jasikan District is located along Ghana's boundary with the Republic of Togo. Unlike the Ghanaian population, males form the majority of the non-nationals (53.6%).

Male Ghanaians with dual nationality are slightly higher than their female counterparts and the reverse is the case for Ghanaians by birth.

9.3.4 Religious Affiliation

With regards to distribution of the population by religion, Christians form the majority of the population (75.8%). It is worthy to note that Jasikan District has the presence of traditionalists who form 6.6 percent of the population in the District. The proportion of the population that belong to the Islamic faith and those who profess no religion form 12.7 percent and 4.3 percent respectively. Males form a relatively higher percentage of the followers of Islam and those who have no religion but females outnumber males among Christians and Traditional belief worshippers.

9.3.5 Literacy

The report shows that, the total population aged 11 years and older is 41,832 of which 9,637 are not-literate. Females form majority of the non-literate population. The percentage of non-literate population rises with age for both sexes. Those who are literate in English, French and Ghanaian language are marginally higher than those literate in English and French languages for all sexes.

9.3.6 Education

It is observed that persons attending primary school form the highest percentage of 47.9 percent followed by JHS/JSS with 19.6 percent. The proportion of population attending tertiary school is 1.1 percent. With respect to school attendance in the past, the bulk of the population (80.8%) attained just basic education (primary, JHS/middle school). It should also be noted that the proportion of the female population who attained SHS and beyond is significantly lower relative to their male counterparts. Although the female population outnumbers males in the District they form 48.6 percent of those who have ever been to school.

9.4 Economic Characteristics

Analysis of activity status of the population shows that 72.5 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active. The proportion of economically active males is relatively higher than females. A higher percentage of the economically active population in the District (97.4%) is employed as against 2.6 percent who are unemployed.

9.4.1 Occupation

Majority of the work force in the District are skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers, and service and sales workers, with the two occupations employing more than 70.0 percent of the economically active population. The proportion of males in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery is higher than their female counterparts. On the other hand, females form majority of those in the service and sales work.

9.4.2 Industry

Agriculture, forestry and fishing employs majority of the labour force (57.7%). Whiles males are predominantly engaged in agriculture and related industry as well as the construction industry, females are in the majority in the service and sales, wholesale and retail sector.

9.4.3 Employment Status

It was found that persons engaged in self-employment without employee(s) constitute the majority of the labour force (74.3%) in the District. This is followed by employees and contributing family workers which account for about 10.0 percent each. The proportion of females engaged in self-employment (without employees) is relatively higher than their male counterparts. In addition, casual workers, apprentices and domestic employees (house-help) in the District form a relatively low percentage of the work force and majority of them are females.

9.4.4 Employment Sector

Majority of the employed population (15 years and older) in the District are in the private informal sector. Females constitute the highest proportion (94.9%) of the employed population in the District who are working in the private informal sector. However, there are more males than females working in the public (government) sector.

9.5 Information and Communication Technology

Information and Communications Technology (ICT) is recognized as an important component for the socio-economic development of the country. The need to ensure rapid development of ICT at the District level cannot be underestimated considering the importance of ICT for rapid growth and accessibility to information.

9.5.1 Ownership of Mobile Phones

There are 14,779 out of the 40,641 persons aged 12 years and older in the District who own mobile phones. This number (36.4%) is slightly lower than the regional average of 37.3 percent. The percentage of males with access to mobile phones in the District is 42.0 percent compared with 31.0 percent for their female counterparts.

9.5.2 Use of Internet

With respect to internet usage, it was found that only 2.9 percent of the population have access to or use internet services in the District. This is slightly lower than the regional average of 3.5 percent. There is comparatively higher percentage of males (4.0%) than females (1.8%) among the population using internet services.

9.5.3 Household Ownership Desktop or Lap-top Computers

Access to computers is remarkably low in the District as 2.0 percent of households have desktop/laptop computers. This is slightly lower compared with the regional figure of 3.0 percent. The low proportion of households owning desktop/laptop computers in the District can be ascribed to economic challenges (poverty) and also relatively high illiteracy rate among the adult population. However, the central government has initiated a programme dubbed a Laptop Per Child to improve the ownership level in the District and facilitate computer usage, particularly among pupils and students.

9.6 Disability

The results of the 2010 PHC reveal that, there are 4,236 persons with disability in the Jasikan District representing 7.2 percent of the district's population. There are more females with disabilities than males in both urban and rural localities in the District. More PWDs reported to have more than one type of disability.

Sight disability is the commonest form of disability with a percentage of 40.4 followed by physical disability (14.4%). Majority of the physically challenged persons live in rural areas in the District. Persons suffering from sight disability form the highest proportion of PWDs in both urban and rural areas with 41.5 percent and 40.0 percent respectively.

The results further show that 64.3 percent of persons with disability are employed compared with the 1.0 percent who are unemployed.

9.7 Agriculture

The District has 70.8 percent of her total households involved in agricultural activities. Majority of the households in agriculture are engaged in crop farming, followed by livestock rearing and tree cropping. Apart from tree cropping which is mainly undertaken by urban households, other farming activities are equally important in both rural and urban localities.

9.8 Housing Conditions

9.8.1 Housing Stock

The 2010 PHC shows that the total stock of houses in the District is 11,644. A total of 24.8 percent of the total stock of houses are located in urban localities while 75.2 percent are found in rural localities. The average persons per house in the District is 5.2.

9.8.2 Type of Dwelling

The District has a total of 14,034 dwelling units. Compound house (rooms) forms the highest percentage (48.5%) of dwelling units occupied by households followed by separate house (40.4%). More households in urban than rural areas occupy compound house (rooms). However, higher proportion of rural than urban households reside in separate house.

The proportion of female headed households occupying compound house (rooms) is higher than their male counterparts. On the other hand, the percentage of male headed households living in separate house is relatively higher than that of females in the District.

9.8.3 Construction Material

Majority of households (58.9%) in the District live in dwelling units built with mud brick/earth and cement blocks/concrete (28.1%) as the main construction material for the outer walls. The proportion of houses roofed with metal sheets is higher in both urban and rural localities. However, more than 70.0 percent of both urban and rural households in the District use cement/concrete as the main construction material for the floor of their dwelling units.

9.8.4 Room Occupancy

The proportion of households occupying 1-2 rooms forms the majority in the District. In fact, two out of every three households in the District live in either one or two rooms. The lowest proportion of households (less than one percent) lives in nine rooms or more.

9.8.5 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

Electricity from the national grid and kerosene lamp form the main sources of lightening in the District used by over 90.0 percent of households in the District. Electricity is the main source of lighting for majority of urban households (69.6%), followed by kerosene lamp (25.0%). However, in rural communities, a relatively higher proportion of households depend on kerosene lamp (48.0%) than electricity (42.5%). This is an indication that a higher proportion of rural localities in the District do not have access to electricity or at best, are unable to afford it.

With regards to drinking water, the three main sources used by households are public tap/stand pipe, borehole and river or stream in the District. It is noted that pipe-borne water (pipe inside and outside dwelling as well as public tap/ standpipe) serves 36.9 percent of the households in the District as main sources of water for drinking. An appreciable proportion of households (43.9%) depend on water from borehole and river/stream for drinking in the District.

Majority of households rely on wood and charcoal (89.4%) as their main sources of cooking fuel in the District. The proportion of households using other sources of cooking fuel such as gas, electricity, kerosene, and crop residue in the District is significantly low. A higher proportion of urban households use charcoal for cooking than their rural counterparts. However, the use of wood fuel is predominately high in rural than urban areas.

Separate room for exclusive use constitutes the highest proportion (38.4%) of cooking space used by the households in the District. However, majority of households in both urban and rural localities also use structures with roof but without walls as cooking space. A significant proportion of households in the District have no cooking space at all and this does not auger well for their health and well-being.

Households using separate room exclusively as cooking space are common in both urban (37.0%) and rural areas (38.9%). The use of open space within compound and verandah is significantly high among households in urban than rural areas.

Majority of households in the District use public toilet (WC/KVIP/pit/pan). Pit latrine, however, is predominant among rural households than their urban counterparts. A total of 17.3 percent of households in the district do not have access to toilet facilities and there is no significant deviation between rural and urban areas.

Analysis of bathing facilities used by the households in the Jasikan District shows that, shared open cubicle is used by the majority of households, followed by own bathroom for exclusive use. There are variations between rural and urban areas in terms of the proportion of households using own bathroom for exclusively use, shared separate bathroom in same house and private open cubicle. The rural areas have higher proportion of households using shared separate bathroom in the same house and private open cubicle. On the other hand, urban areas dominate in terms of households using own bathroom exclusively.

Public dump (container and open space) constitutes the main means of disposing solid waste by households in the district. Thus, two out of every three households use either of these two

methods (66.3%) in disposing of solid waste. It is disturbing to note that a substantial proportion of households (16.1%) dispose their solid wastes indiscriminately in the District and it is commonly practiced by a higher proportion of households in the rural (17.5%) than urban (12.7%) localities. It also emerged from the analysis that a higher proportion of rural households (4.0%) have their waste collected as compared with 2.3 percent of their counterparts in urban localities.

Households in both rural and urban areas use two main ways to dispose their liquid waste, namely, throwing onto street/outside, and thrown unto the compound. There is substantial variation between households in urban and rural areas in terms of the means employed to discharge liquid waste. The common ways of disposing liquid waste include throwing onto compound, street/outside and into gutter.

9.9 Policy Recommendations

Integration of Population Variables into District Development Planning

Analysis of the population in terms of age and structure shows a relatively young population, which has the potential for further growth. The results have implications for planning for the provision of social services, particularly, education and health. It is therefore recommended that integration of population variables into District development planning should be considered a priority.

- The trend in the Total Fertility Rate (TFR), General Fertility Rate (GFR) and Crude Birth Rate of the District indicates that the District is experiencing a slow demographic transition like the rest of the districts in the Region. In order to sustain this transition, there is the need to continue with (and intensify) fertility education and family planning programmes.
- In view of the fact that both infant and child mortality rates are relatively high, there is the need to put in place measures to reduce it in line with the Millennium Development Goal (MDG). Consequently, the strengthening of existing initiatives aimed at improving child health, family planning, girl-child education and maternal health services in the District will go a long way to bring childhood mortality to acceptable level.

Education

The report shows that there is relatively high proportion of the population who are not literate and a high number of those with low level of formal education in the District. These compromise the quality of labour force needed for meaningful development. It is therefore suggested that the various policies on education should be vigorously implemented to help address this challenge.

- Opportunities offered by initiatives such as the Ghana School Feeding Programme, removal of schools under trees, Capitation Grant and provision of free uniform and exercise books as well as support for needy but brilliant children (sponsorship) should be utilized to increase enrollment of children in school.
- Gender parity in access to education remains a matter of concern in the District as there exist a wide gap between males and females particularly, at the higher levels of

education (tertiary). Gender specific educational initiatives should be put in place to ensure that both boys and girls enroll and remain in school.

- The District Assembly should establish education endowment fund to assist needy but brilliant students, especially girls, to pursue senior high school and tertiary education in order to address the low educational attainment among the population particularly, females.
- In terms of educational programmes, technical and vocational education should be intensified to enable the youth acquire skills for gainful employment. With the rapid growth of the private informal sector in the District, technical and vocational education will empower them to set their businesses and live productive lives.

Occupation, Employment and Industry

Considering the fact that a large percentage of workers are employed in skilled agriculture and related occupations in the District and the high level of youth unemployment, the following are suggested for policy interventions:

- Farmers in the District should be supported with farm inputs including financial credit, as well as awareness creation on modern agriculture methods.
- Strengthen the linkage between agriculture and related activities with local industries in the District in order to boost output and income.
- The District Assembly should collaborate with NGOs to ensure the success of the Youth in Agriculture Programme in order to reduce the high unemployment rate among the youth in the District.
- Efforts to improve livestock activities by adopting modern methods should be encouraged.

Information Communication Technology

In view of the large proportion of the population in the District without access to ICT facilities, it is recommended that:

- The District Assembly collaborates with the relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies as well as NGOs to help improve ICT infrastructure by establishing community information centres where the population in the District can access internet facilities at a relatively low cost.
- Schools in the District should be given priority in the distribution of computers under the Laptop Per Child Programme particularly, communities with access to electricity from the national grid.

Disability

. It is suggested that:

- The Jasikan District Assembly in collaboration with the Ghana Federation of Disabled Persons (GFDPs) and National Councils on Persons with Disability draw plans and

programmes to support and empower PWDs economically and socially to enable them contribute towards their own upkeep and that of their households.

- The Jasikan District Assembly and the Ghana Education Service should facilitate the establishment of educational institutions at the basic and second cycle levels in order to address the relatively high level of illiteracy among PWDs. Among other things, this will help enhance the quality of human resource of PWDs and thereby, boost their capacity to fend for themselves instead of being burden to their families and communities.
- Civil Society Organizations (CSO) such as religious groups, NGOs, philanthropists, etc should be encouraged to support disabled persons in the District.
- The high level of illiteracy among PWDS does not auger well for total development of the District. Therefore, their (PWDS) needs should be considered in the design and development of teaching and learning facilities. All public schools should be reorganized to offer all-inclusive programmes in order to address the educational needs of persons living with disability

Community Facilities and Amenities

Access to basic facilities such as sanitation, water and electricity is a necessity of life, and cannot be compromised. The report has revealed that a significant proportion of households in the District have limited access to these facilities.

- The District Assembly should collaborate with NGOs working in the water sector in order to reduce the high proportion of households who rely on rivers and streams as their main source of drinking water.
- The need to intensify sanitation education in the District should be prioritized. The District Assembly should support households and communities to construct decent toilet facilities. In addition, the Assembly should enforce building regulation by ensuring that all new buildings incorporate toilet facilities before building permits are granted. This should be complemented by allocation of resources from the District Assembly for the provision of sanitary facilities to enable households discharge solid and liquid waste hygienically.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Head only	2462	4.2	754	4.7	1708	4.0
Household with head and a spouse only	1036	1.8	240	1.5	796	1.9
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	5116	8.7	1606	9.9	3510	8.3
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	17086	29.1	3995	24.7	13091	30.8
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	14257	24.3	3519	21.7	10738	25.2
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1135	1.9	510	3.1	625	1.5
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	2753	4.7	909	5.6	1844	4.3
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	8972	15.3	2685	16.6	6287	14.8
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	730	1.2	297	1.8	433	1.0
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	5186	8.8	1686	10.4	3500	8.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

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

Sex/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 ect)
Both Sexes											
Total	54225	11363	1452	3222	14772	17056	4217	640	1195	254	54
No disability	50077	9985	1424	3152	14067	15571	3996	533	1066	238	45
With a disability	4148	1378	28	70	705	1485	221	107	129	16	9
Sight	2275	781	11	23	301	880	115	60	87	10	7
Hearing	589	264	1	10	112	163	23	6	6	3	1
Speech	404	142	0	12	97	118	22	5	6	2	0
Physical	810	315	4	14	130	259	43	17	23	3	2
Intellectual	461	197	1	8	106	118	25	0	6	0	0
Emotional	840	227	11	18	160	306	65	25	22	5	1
Other	226	63	3	9	32	93	18	4	3	1	0
Male											
Total	26673	4131	752	1603	7103	8943	2700	373	811	209	48
No disability	24783	3729	735	1551	6795	8158	2569	293	718	195	40
With a disability	1890	402	17	52	308	785	131	80	93	14	8
Sight	1006	209	7	15	127	459	74	43	58	8	6
Hearing	248	76	1	10	48	91	9	3	6	3	1
Speech	216	68	0	10	51	70	7	2	6	2	0
Physical	340	74	4	12	54	133	22	15	21	3	2
Intellectual	181	61	0	8	48	56	6	0	2	0	0
Emotional	388	71	6	13	80	152	27	17	16	5	1
Other	79	10	2	7	11	36	6	3	3	1	0
Female											
Total	27552	7232	700	1619	7669	8113	1517	267	384	45	6
No disability	25294	6256	689	1601	7272	7413	1427	240	348	43	5
With a disability	2258	976	11	18	397	700	90	27	36	2	1
Sight	1269	572	4	8	174	421	41	17	29	2	1
Hearing	341	188	0	0	64	72	14	3	0	0	0
Speech	188	74	0	2	46	48	15	3	0	0	0
Physical	470	241	0	2	76	126	21	2	2	0	0
Intellectual	280	136	1	0	58	62	19	0	4	0	0
Emotional	452	156	5	5	80	154	38	8	6	0	0
Other	147	53	1	2	21	57	12	1	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

Table A3: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Male	Female	Total		
1	Jasikan	4,654	5,072	9,726	2,480	1,919
2	Kute	3,242	3,374	6,616	1,450	967
3	Teteman	2,052	2,251	4,303	1,027	674
4	Bodada	1,973	2,014	3,987	762	1,129
5	Okadjakrom	1,752	1,833	3,585	1,012	604
6	New Ayoma	1,219	1,308	2,527	594	486
7	Odumase	896	756	1,652	397	343
8	Akaa	647	717	1,364	366	296
9	Atonkor	598	651	1,249	334	285
10	Baglo Buem	594	652	1,246	336	377
11	Attakrom	572	625	1,197	270	269
12	Asele	532	634	1,166	236	165
13	Old Baika	536	553	1,089	324	307
14	New Baika	503	472	975	269	266
15	Dzolu	471	481	952	247	218
16	Kudze	460	455	915	247	171
17	Kroboto	425	434	859	182	102
18	Alomavi	401	450	851	212	196
19	Kobo No.1	419	398	817	199	120
20	Lalakul	358	409	767	232	127

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	AGE GROUP															
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Jasikan	9,726	1,116	1,079	1,273	1,146	844	748	589	558	478	417	384	332	212	145	164	241
2	Kute	6,616	991	885	695	651	539	517	413	377	346	274	187	152	153	115	126	195
3	Teteman	4,303	620	563	500	388	317	260	245	202	220	183	183	114	133	103	99	173
4	Bodada	3,987	611	492	424	399	314	331	259	243	206	168	146	75	83	57	77	102
5	Okadjakrom	3,585	448	405	369	387	253	255	224	205	173	191	164	144	110	58	73	126
6	New Ayoma	2,527	369	265	252	280	213	199	150	150	113	130	102	73	56	31	48	96
7	Odumase	1,652	255	194	176	168	145	100	98	68	91	81	77	31	44	32	38	54
8	Akaa	1,364	194	177	155	127	112	92	77	89	77	65	54	35	27	19	21	43
9	Atonkor	1,249	162	143	158	108	97	78	73	68	64	67	63	38	25	25	35	45
10	Baglo Buem	1,246	178	138	126	93	101	82	69	65	68	48	62	57	41	28	38	52
11	Attakrom	1,197	216	161	142	101	105	71	63	58	61	49	53	23	28	9	28	29
12	Asele	1,166	251	155	105	89	90	97	104	78	53	31	36	14	17	15	8	23
13	Old Baika	1,089	147	113	138	74	49	55	79	61	63	69	45	48	35	33	43	37
14	New Baika	975	139	117	116	89	52	51	62	62	47	49	45	36	25	27	22	36
15	Dzolu	952	113	125	127	71	56	67	76	52	34	43	49	27	36	25	17	34
16	Kudze	915	106	96	102	88	62	71	47	66	56	40	45	36	27	21	19	33
17	Kroboto	859	147	104	102	67	74	71	56	32	37	37	26	17	32	13	13	31
18	Alomavi	851	103	103	101	88	90	65	68	51	41	51	17	15	17	12	12	17
19	Kobo No.1	817	114	88	98	71	61	68	41	44	58	41	44	26	18	13	12	20
20	Lalakul	767	104	91	58	56	74	79	66	70	27	32	25	21	16	14	17	17

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Project Secretariat

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

Writers

Mr. Emmanuel Dwamena Sasu
Mr. Wisdom Kporngor

Consultant

Dr. ZMK Batsa

Editor/ Reviewers

Mrs. Akua Dua-Agyeman
Mr. John Foster Agyaho
Mr. Chris Amewu