2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

AKATSI NORTH DISTRICT

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Government Statistician

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Akatsi North District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 29,777, representing 1.4 percent of the total population in the region. There are more females (54.1%) than males (45.9%), giving a sex ratio of 84.8. The District is entirely rural. The population of the district is youthful with about two-fifth (38.1%) aged below 15 years and the elderly persons aged 60 years and older in smaller proportion (11.6%). The District's population pyramid has a broad base and tapers off with a small number of elderly persons. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 87.7 (male dependency ratio is 94.6 and female dependency ratio is 82.1).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 4.1 which is higher than the regional average of 3.4. The General Fertility Rate is 115.6 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the second highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 27.7 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 18.7 per 1000. Majority of migrants (66.3%) living in the district were born elsewhere in the Volta Region while 33.7 percent were born outside the Volta Region. Of the migrants born outside the region, those born in Eastern (25.9%) and Outside Ghana (24.6%) are in high proportions followed by Ashanti (20.3%) and Greater Accra (13.4%).

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 29,587 with a total number of 8,003 households. The average household size in the district is 3.7 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 40.3 percent of the total household population. Spouses form 27.0 percent of the household population. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 26.3 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

Nearly half (48.0%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 35.7 percent have never married and 2.1 percent are in consensual unions. By age 20-24 years, more than half of females (53.2%) are married compared to less than one-fifth of males (20.1%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 60.5 percent while widowed males

account for only 14.5 percent. Among the married population, 42.0 percent have no education and half (50.1%) have basic education. On the other hand, 9.4 percent of the never married have no education and 76.9 percent have basic education. About 89.9 percent of the married population and 36.9 percent of the never married population are employed. On the contrary, a greater proportion of those who have never married (61.7%) are economically not active compared with the married population (9.2%).

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 90.9 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 2.1 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 0.4 percent.

Religious affiliation

Majority (57.0%) of the population in the District are Christians with Pentecostal/Charismatic dominating with a proportion of 27.4 percent, followed by Catholics (14.0%). The population with traditional beliefs form 32.2 percent and those with no religion constitutes 6.4 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 66.8 percent are literate and 33.2 percent are not literate. The proportion of literate males (80.6%) is higher than that of females (55.9%). Six out of ten people (68.3%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages and 25.3 percent are literate in English only. Of the population aged 3 years and older in the district, 30.2 percent has never attended school, 32.1 percent have attended in the past and 37.7 percent are currently attending. Of those currently attending, 18.1 percent are in Kindergarten, 52.3 percent are at primary level and 18.3 percent are in Junior High Schools.

Economic Activity Status

About 75.5 percent of the population aged 15 years and older is economically active while 24.5 percent is economically not active. Of the economically active population, 98.4 percent is employed while 1.6 percent is unemployed. Of the unemployed population, 65.5 percent are seeking work for the first time. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (52.7%), 17.5 percent are either too old or too young to work and 14.7 percent perform household duties.

Occupation

Of the employed population, 71.6 percent are engaged as Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 12.5 percent are engaged as Craft and related trades workers and 12.5 percent are in Service and sales. Females (19.6%) are more likely than males (7.3%) to be engaged as service and sales workers. In contrast, males (75.9%) are more likely than females (65.7%) to be engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

Industry

In terms of sector of employment, 71.3 percent are engaged by the Agricultural sector, 15.8 percent by the Service sector and 12.9 percent by the Industry sector. Whereas more males than females are employed by the Industry sector, more females than males are employed by the Service and Agriculture sectors.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 80.3 percent are self-employed without employees, 10.4 percent are contributing family workers and 5.3 percent are employees. Male employees (9.2%) are in higher proportion than their female counterparts (2.4%). On the contrary, females (12.0%) are more likely than males (8.2%) to be contributing family workers. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 95.3 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 2.7 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 28.3 percent own mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 36.9 percent as compared to 21.6 percent of females. A little over one percent (1.3%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Males (2.3%) are more likely than females (0.6%) to use internet facility. Only 1.5 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About four percent (4.1%) of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population (4.4%) with disability is slightly higher than that of males (3.7%). The main types of disability in the district are sight (45.6%), physical (26.8%), hearing (19.1%) and speech (18.2%). Nearly six in ten (56.6%) persons with disability are employed and 43.0 percent are economically not active. Of the population with disability, 55.9 percent have never been to school and 39.5 percent have up to basic level of schooling.

Agriculture

More than four-fifth (83.9%) of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. Most households are involved in crop farming (98.1%) and livestock rearing (36.1%). Poultry (61.3%) is the dominant animal reared in the district.

Housing

The housing stock for the Akatsi North District is 8,300 representing 2.1 percent of the total number of houses in the Volta Region. The average number of persons per house is 3.6 which is lower than the regional average (5.2%).

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Nearly six in ten (58.7%) of all dwelling units in the district are separate houses and 34.1 percent are compound houses. More than two-thirds (68.7%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household and 20.0 percent are owned by relatives who are not household members.

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 62.0 percent and cement/concrete which constitutes 35.5 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (71.2%) and mud/earth (27.3%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units. Metal

sheets (54.4%) and thatch/palm leaves/raffia (41.4%) are the main roofing materials for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

More than half (52.9%) of the households occupy one room and one-third (33.0%) are in two rooms. About 8.6 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The main sources of energy for lighting in the District are kerosene lamps (62.5%) and electricity from main grid (29.3%). Majority of households use wood (78.3%) and charcoal (14.0%). About two-fifth (39.9%) of the households have borehole/pump/tube well as the source of drinking water. The drinking water source for 19.3 percent of households is Dugout/ Pond/ Lake/Dam/Canal and for another 10.5 percent of households, the source is from pipe-borne outside dwelling unit. Pit latrine (37.2%), public toilet (30.3%) and KVIP (9.0%) are the most widely used toilet facilities in the district. About two-fifth (22.1%) of the population in the district has no toilet facility.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 39.5 percent. About 21.5 percent of households burn their solid wastes and 14.2 percent of households have their solid wastes collected. More than one-tenth (11.4%) of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (60.5%) and onto the street (33.7%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background

The Akatsi North district was established by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 2016 in 2012. It was carved out from the former Akatsi district. The district capital is Ave Dakpa. This chapter presents information on the district based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC). The topics discussed in this chapter include physical features, political administration, social and cultural structures, the economy, concepts and definitions and organization of the report.

1.2   Physical Features

1.2.1   Location and size

The district is located in the south-eastern part of the Volta Region and has a land area of 314.15 square kilometres. It is bounded at the south by Akatsi South district and to the east by Ketu North district. The district is bounded at the west by Adaklu and Akatsi South districts. It also shares boundary with the Agortime-Ziope district and the Republic of Togo to the north.

1.2.2   Climate and vegetation

The district lies in the coastal savannah equatorial climatic zone characterized by high temperatures (minimum 21°C and maximum 34.5^{o}C), high relative humidity of 85 percent and a moderate-to-low rainfall regime of 1,084 millimetres with distinct wet and dry seasons of about seven months lengths. The vegetation of the district is coastal savannah in the south and savannah woodland in the north.

1.2.3   Geology

The district falls within different geological formations: the acidic gneiss belt forms 70 percent of the total land area, tertiary sand forms 25 percent and biomorphic acidic gneiss (a recent alluvial material) constitutes the remaining 5 percent. The acidic belt consists mainly of layered coarse to fine grained muscovite, biotitic, schist's containing numerous quartz veins. There are outcrops of hegivine, angite and syndetic either as muselberg or shallow exposed surfaces all over these geological formations.

1.3   Political and Administrative Structure

The Akatsi North District Assembly (ANDA) is the highest political and administrative authority in the district. The legislative and deliberative organ of the Assembly is made up of 20 members including the District Chief Executive (DCE) and a Member of Parliament (MP). Twelve members of the Assembly are elected and six (6) are government appointees. The other members are the DCE and the MP who is a non-voting member. There is only one Constituency, the Akatsi North Constituency in the district. The Assembly has two Area Councils, namely, Ave-Dakpa Area Council and Avevi Area Council.

Figure 1.1: Map of Akatsi North district

DISTRICT MAP OF AKATSI NORTH

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.4   Social and Cultural Structures

The district is made up of two traditional areas, namely, Ave and Avenor. There are six paramountcies comprising, Ave Dzalele, Ave Dakpa, Ave Dzadzepe, Ave Havi, Ave Afiadenyigba, and Ave Xevi. In addition to six Paramount Chiefs, there are sub-Chiefs and Queen Mothers in the district who in addition to supporting developmental activities, also arbitrate on minor misunderstandings in the district.

The traditional festivals celebrated in the District are Ebliza and Amesikpeza. The Aves celebrate Ebliza in recognition of the importance of maize as a stable crop to their livelihood and survival while Aesikpeza is celebrated in remembrance of their migration to the present day location.

1.5   Economy

The district's economy consists of agricultural, commercial, industrial and service sectors. The 2010 Population and Housing Census indicate that the agricultural sector employs 67.3 percent of the economically active population. The main agricultural activities are crop production and livestock rearing. Farming is done on small scale and among crops cultivated are maize, cassava, sweet potatoes, pineapples, and vegetables, such as, tomatoes, pepper, garden eggs, and okra. Traditional farming methods are predominant, and rainfall as the main source of water for farming. There are, however, a number of dams and dugouts that can be rehabilitated to irrigate farms and promote improved agriculture. Despite the dominance of agriculture in the district, there are a lot of untapped potentials, such as, vast arable lands, dams and dugouts. Livestock reared are mainly cattle, goats, sheep and poultry.

The industrial sector of the district comprises mainly agro-based, wood-based, textile-based, and metal-based activities. Although the industrial sector is the second largest after agriculture, it employs only 10.7 percent of the economically active population. Commercial activities are mainly selling of provisions, textiles, building materials and food stuffs.

There are a lot of potential tourist sites which can be developed. The main attractions include traditional festivals (notably, the Ameshikpeza festival), crocodiles in many dams and a palm tree with seven branches at Ave Afiadenyigba.

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

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

1.6.3 Census enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.5   Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6   Concepts and definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

after carrying out additional fieldwork and consultations with stakeholders in the districts affected by the creation of the new districts.

Locality

A locality is defined as a distinct population cluster (also designated as inhabited place, populated centre, settlement) which has a name or local recognized status. It included fishing hamlets, mining camps, ranches, farms, market towns, villages, towns and cities   Localities are grouped into rural and urban based on population size. Localities with 5,000 or more persons are classified as urban while localities with less than 5,000 persons are classified as rural.

Population

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

Household

A household is defined as a person or a group of persons, who live together in the same house or compound and share the same house-keeping arrangements. In general, a household consists of a man, his wife, children and some other relatives or a house help who may be living with them. 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 is defined as a male or female member of the household recognised as such by the other 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 comprises of all persons who spent the census night in a household setting. All persons who did not spend the census night in a household setting (except otherwise stated) are classified as non-household population. Persons who spent census night in any of the under listed institutions and locations are classified as non-household population:

(a) Educational Institutions

(b) Children's and Old People's Homes

(c) Hospitals and Healing Centres

(d)   Hotels

(e) Prisons

(f) Service Barracks

(g) Soldiers on field exercise

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

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

    ii.   Hunting and fishing camps.

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

Age

The age of every person is 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 belongs 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 place of usual residence of the mother at the time of birth. If after delivery a mother stayed outside her place 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 is 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

Literacy refers to the respondent's ability to read and write in any language. A person is literate if he/she can 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 of 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 receives certificate or recognition of attendance.

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 of 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 is 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. Was unemployed.

The economically not active is a person who did not work and not seeking for work. Economically not active persons include homemakers, students, retired persons, the disabled and persons who are unable to work due to their age or ill-health.

Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work a person is engaged in at the establishment where he/she works/ed. A question on occupation was asked only of persons 5 years and older who worked 7 days prior to the census night, and those who did not work but had jobs to return to as well

as those unemployed who had worked before. For those who did not work but had jobs to return to, their occupations were the jobs they would go back to after the period of absence. Also, for persons who had worked before and are now seeking for work and available for work, their occupations were on the last work they did before becoming unemployed. If a person was engaged in more than one occupation, the main one is considered.

Industry

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

Employment status

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

Employment sector

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

Disability

Persons with disability are those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation. Information is 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.

For household having desktop/laptop computer, reference was on head of household.

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 collected information on household members engaged in agricultural activities for sale or for family consumption, specifically, crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming. Information was also collected on farm size, crops cultivated, type of livestock reared and numbers, and keepers.

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.

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

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

In chapter three, the focus is on household size, composition and headship as well as the marital status, nationality, religious affiliation and educational status of the population. Chapter four focuses on economic characteristics: economic activity status, occupation, industry and employment status and sectors of employed population.

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is discussed in chapter five. It analyses mobile phone ownership, internet use and ownership of desktop/laptop computers and fixed telephone lines. In chapter six is discussed persons with disabilities (PWDs) and their demographic, social and economic characteristics. Chapter seven concentrates on agricultural activities of households, describing the types of farming, mainly, crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming.

In chapter eight, housing conditions are discussed: housing stock, type of dwelling units, construction materials, room occupancy, holding and tenancy agreement, sources of energy for lighting and cooking, cooking space, bathing and toilet facilities, waste disposal and source of water for drinking or for other domestic use in the district. The final chapter, Chapter nine presents the summary of findings and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1   Introduction

The population size, age and sex distribution of the district have a bearing on key socio-economic indicators including dependency ratio, employment, access to quality healthcare, education, basic infrastructure and other social amenities. Fertility, mortality and migration are the main drivers that account for changes in the population of the district. This chapter analyses the population size, age and sex structure, dependency ratio and migration patterns in the district. The chapter also presents information on fertility, mortality and the locality of residence (whether in rural or urban locality).

2.2   Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 shows the population distribution of the Akatsi North District by age, sex and sex ratio. The District is entirely rural and has a total population of 29,777 of which 45.9 percent are males while 54.1 percent are females. The age distribution of the population reveals that the population peaks at age group 0-4 years (13.1%), followed by 5-9 years age group (12.8%), after which the population tapers from age group 20-24 onwards. Males are in higher proportions compared to females in the age groups from age 0 to 24 years. The reverse is the case for the age groups from age 25 years and older. The sex ratio is 84.8 which, means that there are approximately 85 males in every 100 female population in the District. The total dependency ratio for the District is 56.4 and is higher for the males (94.6) than that of females (82.1).

Table 2.1: Population by age and sex

Age group	Total Number	Total Percent	Male Number	Male Percent	Female Number	Female Percent	Sex ratio
Total	29,777	100.0	13,668	100.0	16,109	100.0	84.8
0 - 4	3,897	13.1	1,948	14.3	1,949	12.1	99.9
5-9	3,797	12.8	1,952	14.3	1,845	11.5	105.8
10-14	3,624	12.2	1,898	13.9	1,726	10.7	110.0
15 - 19	3,250	10.9	1,659	12.1	1,591	9.9	104.3
20 - 24	2,365	7.9	1,115	8.2	1,250	7.8	89.2
25 - 29	1,940	6.5	875	6.4	1,065	6.6	82.2
30 - 34	1,550	5.2	646	4.7	904	5.6	71.5
35 - 39	1,399	4.7	606	4.4	793	4.9	76.4
40 - 44	1,365	4.6	554	4.1	811	5.0	68.3
45 - 49	1,211	4.1	482	3.5	729	4.5	66.1
50 - 54	1,208	4.1	464	3.4	744	4.6	62.4
55 - 59	719	2.4	287	2.1	432	2.7	66.4
60 - 64	860	2.9	335	2.5	525	3.3	63.8
65 - 69	548	1.8	217	1.6	331	2.1	65.6
70 - 74	793	2.7	255	1.9	538	3.3	47.4
75 - 79	471	1.6	150	1.1	321	2.0	46.7
80 - 84	417	1.4	104	0.8	313	1.9	33.2
85+	363	1.2	121	0.9	242	1.5	134.7
0-14	11,318	38.0	5,798	42.4	5,520	34.3	105.0
15-64	15,867	53.3	7,023	51.4	8,844	54.9	79.4
65+	2,592	8.7	847	6.2	1,745	10.8	48.5
Age dependency ratio	**87.7**		**94.6**			**82.1**	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3   Age-Sex Structure

Information on age-sex structure is very important for effective planning and decision making. Data disaggregated by age and sex are crucial not only for demographic analysis of fertility, morbidity and mortality but also for planning purposes. The pyramid (Figure 2.1) shows the age-sex structure of the population of the Akatsi North District. The age structure shows a youthful population which is characteristic of most developing countries. The pyramid follows the expected pattern of reductions with advancing age and has a bell-shaped.

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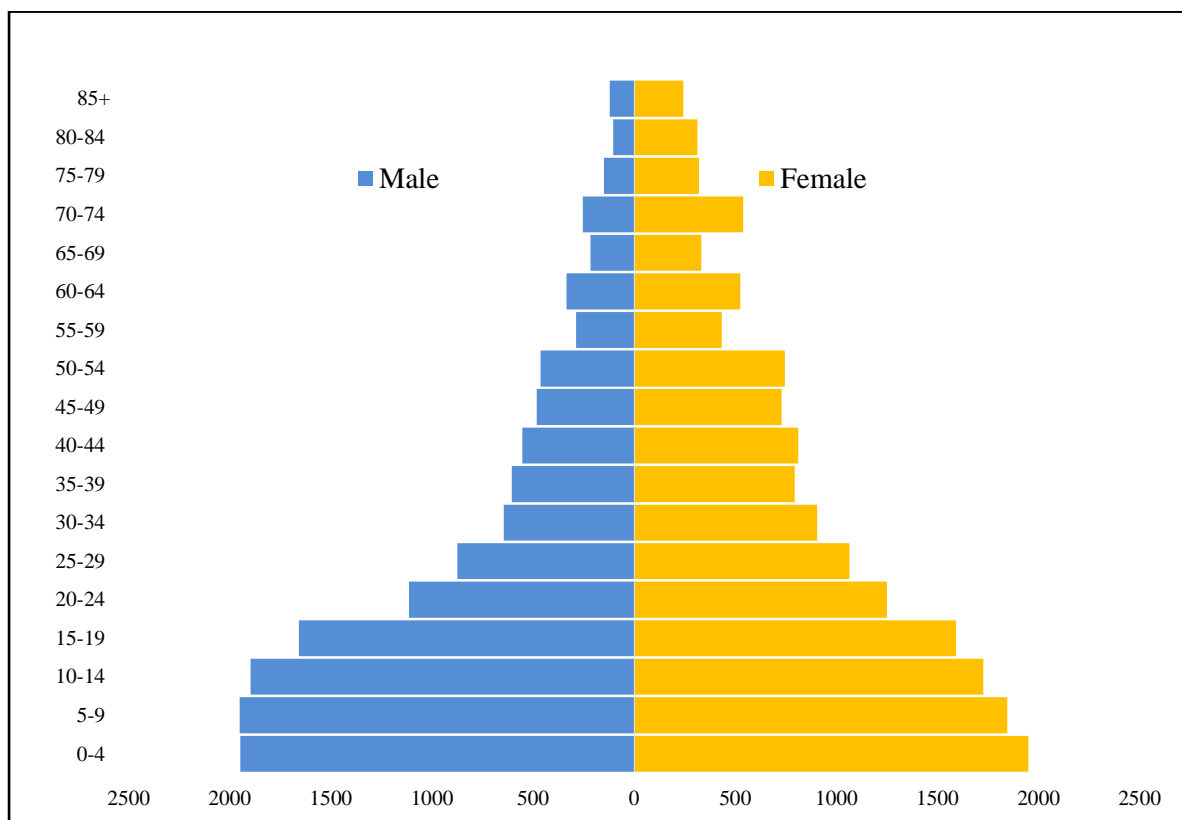
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.4.1 Fertility

Information on fertility is essential in analysing the growth of a country's population. Lifetime fertility is defined as the total number of live births that females age 12 years and older have ever had during their life time while current fertility refers to the number of live births that females 12-54 years and older have in the 12 months preceding the Census Night. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is defined as the total number of births a woman would have by the end of her childbearing period if she were to pass through those years bearing children at the currently observed age-specific fertility rates. General Fertility Rate (GFR) is defined as the number of live births occurring during a specified period per 1,000 women aged between 15-49 while Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is defined as the number of births per 1,000 population during a specified period. Women were asked some questions to determine the total number of live births they had in their lifetime, children surviving and births in the past 12 months.

Table 2.2 shows that the Akatsi North District has a total fertility rate (TFR) of 4.1 which is higher than the regional average of 3.4. Besides, both GFR and CBR of the District (115.6 and 27.7 respectively) are higher as compared with that of the region (99.2 and 24.2 respectively). The high levels of TFR, GFR and CBR in the District could be as a result of low or non-use of contraceptives among females and males in preventing pregnancy.

Table 2.2: 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 Municapal	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: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Children ever born and survived

Table 2.3 presents information on children ever born and children surviving. It is observed that, out of the total number of 38,166 children ever born to 11,584 female population aged 12 years and older in the District, about 80.9 percent survived; meaning about 19.1 percent of the children died. Generally, the average number of children ever born and children surviving increase with increasing age.

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

Age	Number of females	Children Ever Born			Average number of children ever born	Children Surviving			Average number of children surviving
		Both Sexes	Male	Female		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
Total	11,584	38,166	18,914	19,252	3.3	30,863	15,097	15,766	2.7
12-14	995	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
15 - 19	1,591	188	95	93	0.1	165	80	85	0.1
20 - 24	1,250	1,135	545	590	0.9	1,034	488	546	0.8
25 - 29	1,065	1,933	940	993	1.8	1,742	841	901	1.6
30 - 34	904	2,759	1,353	1,406	3.1	2,508	1,225	1,283	2.8
35 - 39	793	3,042	1,542	1,500	3.8	2,701	1,382	1,319	3.4
40 - 44	811	3,936	2,078	1,858	4.9	3,373	1,773	1,600	4.2
45 - 49	729	3,852	1,910	1,942	5.3	3,292	1,597	1,695	4.5
50 - 54	744	4,284	2,154	2,130	5.8	3,561	1,766	1,795	4.8
55 - 59	432	2,525	1,250	1,275	5.8	2,066	1,022	1,044	4.8
60 +	2,270	14,510	7,047	7,463	6.4	10,419	4,923	5,496	4.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality is defined in the 2010 PHC as all deaths that occurred in a household during the 12 months preceding the Census Night. It measures mortality rates on the responses to questions on "births and deaths in the last 12 months". The Akatsi North District recorded a total of 557 deaths in the last 12 months (Table 2.4). Table 2.4 indicates that the District has a crude death rate of 18.7 per 1000 population which is quite higher than the regional average of 8.8 per 1000 population.

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	2,118,252	18,596	8.8
South Tongu	87,950	1,025	11.7
Keta Municapal	147,618	1,819	12.3
Ketu South	160,756	1,160	7.2
Ketu North	99,913	908	9.1
Akatsi South	98,684	906	9.2
Central Tongu	59,411	590	9.9
Agotime Ziope	36,391	404	11.1
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	28,013	165	5.9
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

Figure 2.2 shows reported age-specific death rates by sex. Age-specific death rates are generally higher among males in most of the age groups in the District. Male deaths are slightly higher than that of females below age five years. This confirms one of the known facts that male children are more likely than their female counterparts to experience higher childhood mortality. Age-specific death rates are about the same for both sexes between ages 40 and 64 years and beyond age 85 years. It is observed that slightly more females than males die between ages 19-44 years. On the contrary, slightly more males than females die between ages 64-85 years.

Figure 2.2: Age-specific death rates by sex
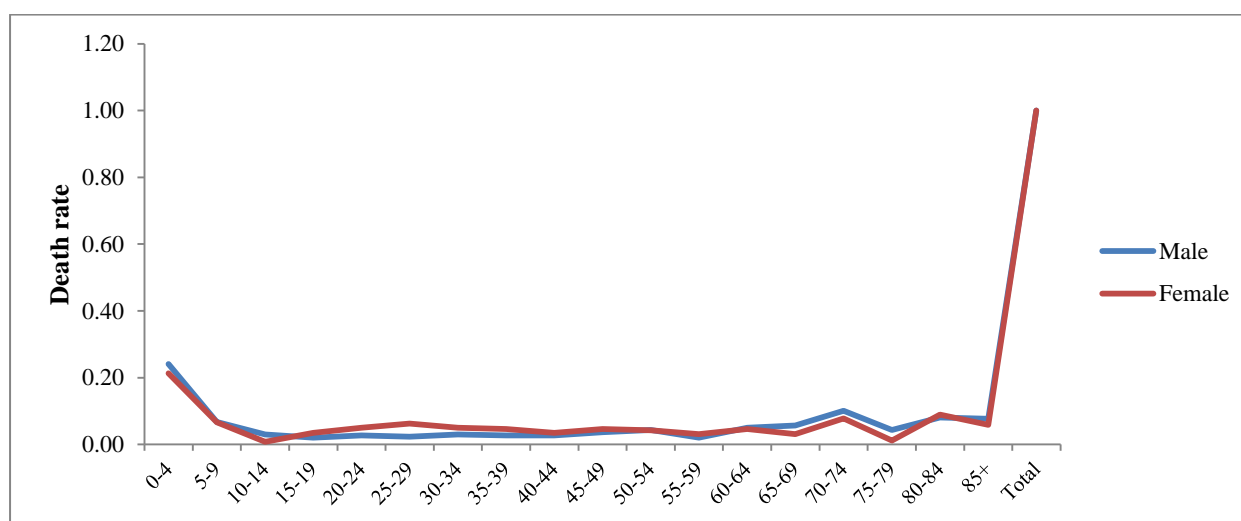
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Migration partly affects population distribution and structure in a given area and therefore has implications for development planning. Migration is difficult to measure because it is sporadic, changing, repetitive, directionless and sometimes spontaneous. However, the 2010 PHC used birthplace and current place of residence to identify migratory patterns.

As indicated in Table 2.5, out of the total 6,539 migrants in the District, 4,333 (66.3%) are born elsewhere in the Volta but are resident in the District. Of the migrants who were born outside of the Volta Region, majority come from the Eastern (25.9), Outside Ghana (24.6%) and Ashanti (20.3%). Table 2.5 further shows that 17.0 percent of migrants have resided in the District for less than one year, 30.4 percent have stayed between 1-4 years while 19.0 percent have resided in the District for at least 20 years.

Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

	Migrants		Duration of residence (%)				
Birthplace	Total	Percent	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	6,539	100.0	17	30.4	16.3	17.2	19
Different locality in this region	4,333	100.0	17.1	30.2	16	16.8	19.9
Different locality in another region	2,206	100.0					
Western	155	7.0	12.3	35.5	21.3	11.6	19.4
Central	86	3.9	10.5	43	12.8	26.7	7
Greater Accra	295	13.4	26.8	30.2	11.5	18	13.6
Eastern	571	25.9	13.5	27.5	19.1	16.3	23.6
Ashanti	447	20.3	14.8	31.1	15.7	19.5	19
Brong Ahafo	63	2.9	20.6	17.5	25.4	14.3	22.2
Northern	38	1.7	7.9	42.1	13.2	28.9	7.9
Upper East	6	0.3	50	33.3	16.7	0	0
Upper West	3	0.1	0	66.7	0	33.3	0
Outside Ghana	542	24.6	19	31.2	17.9	19	12.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

A number of social interventions have been implemented in the District. To achieve the desired goals of these programmes, there is the need for information on household composition and characteristics. This chapter presents results on household composition, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and educational status of the population of the Akatsi North District.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

The structure and composition of households are determined by some social, economic as well as demographic factors while the total size of households and their characteristics are influenced by what happens at the household level. Table 3.1 presents results on household population and average household size. The total household population of the Akatsi North District is 29,587. The average household size is 3.7 while the average household per house is 1.0.

Table 3.1: Household population and average household size

Categories	Total country	Region	District
Total population	24,658,823	2,118,252	29,777
Total household population	24,076,327	2,086,567	29,587
Number of households	5,467,054	495,600	8,003
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1
Average household size	4.4	4.2	3.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.2 shows that most of the household population in the Municipality comprise of children (40.3%), household heads (27.0%), and grandchildren (9.9%); followed by spouses (9.3%). Adopted and foster children form the least proportion (0.2%) of household members in the District. Males (30.6%) are more likely than females (24.0%) to be household heads. hip is more than twice that of the female headship (16.0 %) in the Municipality.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	29,587	100.0	13,576	100.0	16,011	100.0
Head	8,003	27.0	4,160	30.6	3,843	24.0
Spouse (wife/husband)	2,760	9.3	262	1.9	2,498	15.6
Child (son/daughter)	11,917	40.3	6,027	44.4	5,890	36.8
Parent/Parent in-law	389	1.3	45	0.3	344	2.1
Son/Daughter in-law	200	0.7	44	0.3	156	1.0
Grandchild	2,930	9.9	1,371	10.1	1,559	9.7
Brother/Sister	962	3.3	475	3.5	487	3.0
Step child	266	0.9	120	0.9	146	0.9
Adopted/Foster child	68	0.2	35	0.3	33	0.2
Other relative	1,847	6.2	874	6.4	973	6.1
Non-relative	245	0.8	163	1.2	82	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.3 presents results on the type of relationship (whether related or unrelated) among household members who were present on census night. Nuclear families made up of head, spouse(s) and children constitutes 26.3 percent, single parents living with extended families form 18.2 percent while extended families made up of head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives form 16,1 percent of the household population in the District. Single person households constitute 5.6 percent of the total household population in the District.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	29,587	100.0	13,576	100.0	16,011	100.0
Head only	1,659	5.6	951	7.0	708	4.4
Head and a spouse only	490	1.7	248	1.8	242	1.5
Nuclear (head, spouse(s) and children)	7,786	26.3	3,995	29.4	3,791	23.7
Extended (head, spouse(s) children and head's relatives)	4,756	16.1	2,370	17.5	2,386	14.9
Extended and non-relatives	165	0.6	86	0.6	79	0.5
Head spouse(s) and other composition	845	2.9	428	3.2	417	2.6
Single parent nuclear	4,600	15.5	1,873	13.8	2,727	17.0
Single parent extended	5,375	18.2	1,992	14.7	3,383	21.1
Single parent extended and non-relative	218	0.7	99	0.7	119	0.7
Head and other composition but no spouse	3,693	12.5	1,534	11.3	2,159	13.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage is a social institution which establishes the legitimacy of children (GSS, 2012). Marriage in Ghana is based on legal contractual relations between a man and a woman. The three forms of marriages in Ghana are the customary, ordinance and Islamic marriages. There are also informal co-habiting unions with no legal obligations. The 2010 PHC collected data on marital status for persons aged 12 years and older.

Table 3.4 presents the marital status of the population aged 12 years and older in the Akatsi North District. As shown in the Table, nearly one-half (48.0%) are married, 35.7 percent have never been married, while 8.9 percent are widowed. It is observed that, irrespective of sex, the

proportion of never married persons in the District declines steadily with increase in age while that of the married persons increases with age until age group 40-44 where it turns to decrease perhaps due to deaths, divorce or separation. By age 24 years, more than one-half (53.2%) of the females compared with one-fifth (20.1%) of males would have married (Table 3.4).

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	**20,557**	**100.0**	**35.7**	**2.1**	**48**	**1.8**	**3.5**	**8.9**
12-14	2,098	100.0	96.7	0.1	3.2	0	0	0
15 - 19	3,250	100.0	91	1.1	7.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	2,365	100.0	56.6	3.4	37.6	1.4	0.8	0.3
25 - 29	1,940	100.0	28.7	5	61.7	1.8	2.2	0.7
30 - 34	1,550	100.0	11.4	3.9	77.9	2.7	2.5	1.6
35 - 39	1,399	100.0	6.1	3.6	81.1	2.4	4.4	2.2
40 - 44	1,365	100.0	3.9	1.6	83.4	2.5	4.7	4
45 - 49	1,211	100.0	3.2	1.7	78.9	3.4	6.9	5.9
50 - 54	1,208	100.0	2.5	1.7	71.1	3.1	8.7	13
55 - 59	719	100.0	1.3	1.8	69.8	3.2	9.5	14.5
60 - 64	860	100.0	2.6	0.8	62.4	3.1	8.4	22.7
65+	2,592	100.0	1.9	0.7	43.9	2.1	5.9	45.4
Male								
Total	**8,973**	**100.0**	**47.3**	**1.7**	**44.4**	**1.2**	**3.1**	**2.2**
12-14	1,103	100.0	97.2	0.2	2.6	0	0	0
15 - 19	1,659	100.0	96.4	0.6	2.8	0.2	0.1	0
20 - 24	1,115	100.0	77.4	1.6	20.1	0.5	0.4	0
25 - 29	875	100.0	44.5	3.4	48.8	0.9	1.9	0.5
30 - 34	646	100.0	19.7	4.2	72.9	2	1.1	0.2
35 - 39	606	100.0	10.1	4	78.7	2.1	4.3	0.8
40 - 44	554	100.0	5.4	1.6	85	1.4	4.7	1.8
45 - 49	482	100.0	6.2	1.7	83.2	1.7	5.4	1.9
50 - 54	464	100.0	5	1.5	78.2	2.6	9.3	3.4
55 - 59	287	100.0	2.1	1.7	81.9	3.1	8.4	2.8
60 - 64	335	100.0	4.2	1.2	73.7	3	10.4	7.5
65+	847	100.0	3.8	0.6	70.2	2.4	8.5	14.5
Female								
Total	11,584	100.0	26.8	2.4	50.8	2.2	3.7	14.1
12-14	995	100.0	96.1	0.1	3.8	0	0	0
15 - 19	1,591	100.0	85.5	1.6	12.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
20 - 24	1,250	100.0	38	5	53.2	2.2	1.2	0.5
25 - 29	1,065	100.0	15.8	6.3	72.3	2.4	2.3	0.8
30 - 34	904	100.0	5.4	3.8	81.4	3.2	3.5	2.7
35 - 39	793	100.0	3.2	3.4	83	2.6	4.5	3.3
40 - 44	811	100.0	2.8	1.6	82.2	3.2	4.7	5.4
45 - 49	729	100.0	1.2	1.8	76	4.5	8	8.5
50 - 54	744	100.0	0.9	1.7	66.7	3.4	8.3	19
55 - 59	432	100.0	0.7	1.9	61.8	3.2	10.2	22.2
60 - 64	525	100.0	1.5	0.6	55.2	3.2	7	32.4
65+	1,745	100.0	1	0.7	31.2	2	4.6	60.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.5 shows that more than three-quarters of the population who have never married (76.9%) and those who are married (50.1%) have basic education while 60.3 percent of those in informal unions have basic education. A higher proportion of the females (78.5%) than the males (75.7%) who have never married have basic education. Similarly, a higher proportion of the females (59.0%) than the males (44.0%) who are married have basic education.

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

Sex/Marital Status	Number	All Levels	No Education	Basic[1]	Secon dary[2]	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ Secondary Certificate/ Diploma[3]	Tertiary[4]
Both Sexes								
Total	**20,557**	**100.0**	**34**	**56.7**	**6.2**	**0.7**	**1.9**	**0.4**
Never married	7,347	100.0	9.4	76.9	11.5	0.4	1.5	0.3
Informal/Living together	428	100.0	32.7	60.3	2.8	0.9	2.8	0.5
Married	9,867	100.0	42	50.1	3.9	0.9	2.5	0.6
Separated	368	100.0	42.7	50	5.2	0.8	1.1	0.3
Divorced	710	100.0	53.1	40.7	2	2.1	1.7	0.4
Widowed	1,837	100.0	80.4	18.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1
Male								
Total	**8,973**	**100.0**	**19.8**	**66.4**	**9**	**0.9**	**3.2**	**0.8**
Never married	4,246	100.0	9.6	75.7	12.2	0.3	1.9	0.3
Informal/Living together	149	100.0	20.8	67.8	3.4	0.7	6	1.3
Married	3,986	100.0	26.9	59	6.6	1.5	4.6	1.4
Separated	110	100.0	32.7	56.4	9.1	0	1.8	0
Divorced	281	100.0	39.5	52	2.8	1.1	3.9	0.7
Widowed	201	100.0	56.7	39.8	1	0.5	2	0
Female								
Total	11,584	100.0	45	49.2	4.1	0.6	0.9	0.1
Never married	3,101	100.0	9.2	78.5	10.6	0.5	1.1	0.2
Informal/Living together	279	100.0	39.1	56.3	2.5	1.1	1.1	0
Married	5,881	100.0	52.3	44	2.1	0.5	1.1	0.1
Separated	258	100.0	46.9	47.3	3.5	1.2	0.8	0.4
Divorced	429	100.0	62	33.3	1.4	2.8	0.2	0.2
Widowed	1,636	100.0	83.3	16	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1

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

Table 3.6 shows the marital status of residents in the District by sex and economic activity. About six in ten (61.7%) of the never married persons are economically not active while 36.9 percent are employed. However, a large majority of the married persons (89.9%) are employed, 0.9 percent are unemployed while 9.2 percent are economically not active. The proportion of the married males (91.1%) who are employed is higher than that of their female counterparts (89.1%).

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	20,557	100.0	14,084	68.5	226	1.1	6,247	30.4
Never married	7,347	100.0	2,711	36.9	105	1.4	4,531	61.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	428	100.0	366	85.5	14	3.3	48	11.2
Married	9,867	100.0	8,872	89.9	87	0.9	908	9.2
Separated	368	100.0	313	85.1	6	1.6	49	13.3
Divorced	710	100.0	594	83.7	7	1	109	15.4
Widowed	1,837	100.0	1,228	66.8	7	0.4	602	32.8
Male								
Total	8,973	100.0	6,013	67	93	1	2,867	32
Never married	4,246	100.0	1,781	41.9	52	1.2	2,413	56.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	149	100.0	137	91.9	7	4.7	5	3.4
Married	3,986	100.0	3,632	91.1	30	0.8	324	8.1
Separated	110	100.0	90	81.8	2	1.8	18	16.4
Divorced	281	100.0	226	80.4	2	0.7	53	18.9
Widowed	201	100.0	147	73.1	0	0	54	26.9
Female								
Total	11,584	100.0	8,071	69.7	133	1.1	3,380	29.2
Never married	3,101	100.0	930	30	53	1.7	2,118	68.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	279	100.0	229	82.1	7	2.5	43	15.4
Married	5,881	100.0	5,240	89.1	57	1	584	9.9
Separated	258	100.0	223	86.4	4	1.6	31	12
Divorced	429	100.0	368	85.8	5	1.2	56	13.1
Widowed	1,636	100.0	1,081	66.1	7	0.4	548	33.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Table 3.7 indicates that 90.9 percent of the population in the Municipality are Ghanaians by birth, 6.5 percent have dual nationality while 0.5 percent of the population are foreigners mainly from ECOWAS.

Table 3.7: Nationality of population in the district by sex

Nationality	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	29,777	13,668	16,109	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	27,064	12,406	14,658	90.9	90.8	91.0
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	1,938	900	1,038	6.5	6.6	6.4
Ghanaian by naturalisation	635	285	350	2.1	2.1	2.2
ECOWAS states	126	72	54	0.4	0.5	0.3
African other than ECOWAS	11	3	8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Outside Africa	3	2	1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5   Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 presents population by religious affiliation and sex in the Akatsi North District. Majority (57.0%) of the population in the Municipality are Christians, about one-third (32.2%) are traditionalists while Muslims constitutes 3.0 percent of the population. It is observed that the percentage of females who are Christians (57.4%) is higher than that of their male counterparts (56.7%). Similarly, the proportion of females who are traditionalists (33.1%) is higher than male traditionalists (31.1%). About six percent (6.4%) of the population in the District has no religion with males in higher proportions (7.1%) compared with that of females (5.7%).

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	29,777	13,668	16,109	100.0	100.0	100.0
No religion	1,897	976	921	6.4	7.1	5.7
Catholic	4,167	1,977	2,190	14.0	14.5	13.6
Protestants	2,957	1,317	1,640	9.9	9.6	10.2
Pentecostal/Charismatic	8,165	3,670	4,495	27.4	26.9	27.9
Other Christian	1,689	777	912	5.7	5.7	5.7
Islam	812	465	347	3.0	3.0	2.0
Traditionalist	9,585	4,250	5,335	32.2	31.1	33.1
Other	505	236	269	1.7	1.7	1.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6   Literacy and Education

There is a relationship between education, human resource development and economic growth (UNDP). A critical component of education is the ability to read and write, that is, literacy. Literacy questions were posed to persons aged 11 years and older. Questions on education, on the other hand, were posed to persons 3 years and older.

3.6.1   Literacy

Table 3.9 shows that three-quarters (66.8%) of the population aged 11 years and older is literate while one-third (33.2%) are not literate. Of the literate population, more than two-thirds (68.3%) of the population can read and write in Ghanaian language while one-quarter (25.3%) can read and write in Ghanaian language only. The results further show that the number of females who are non-literates (5,231) is almost three times more than that of the males (1,801).

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

Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both Sexes								
Total	**7,032**	**14,133**	**100.0**	**5.2**	**25.3**	**68.3**	**0.3**	**0.9**
11-14	130	2,576	100.0	7	31.4	60.8	0.1	0.6
15-19	262	2,988	100.0	5.9	17.8	75.5	0.3	0.5
20-24	395	1,970	100.0	5.5	17.8	75.4	0.6	0.8
25-29	470	1,470	100.0	5.4	25.7	66.9	0.5	1.6
30-34	504	1,046	100.0	4.6	30.2	64	0.3	1
35-39	494	905	100.0	3.5	26.6	68.5	0.2	1.1
40-44	618	747	100.0	3.3	30.5	65.5	0	0.7
45-49	586	625	100.0	4.5	27.8	66.2	0.2	1.3
50-54	673	535	100.0	3.6	31.8	62.8	0.6	1.3
55-59	403	316	100.0	2.2	28.8	68.4	0	0.6
60-64	508	352	100.0	3.7	27	68.5	0	0.9
65+	1,989	603	100.0	2.2	32.5	63.7	0.2	1.5
Male								
Total	**1,801**	**7,501**	**100.0**	**4.4**	**21.4**	**72.7**	**0.4**	**1**
11-14	78	1,354	100.0	6.9	30.3	62	0.2	0.5
15-19	118	1,541	100.0	4.9	17.7	76.5	0.5	0.4
20-24	130	985	100.0	4.6	13.4	80.4	0.7	0.9
25-29	110	765	100.0	5.2	20.8	71.6	0.5	1.8
30-34	130	516	100.0	4.7	20.7	72.9	0.6	1.2
35-39	114	492	100.0	2.2	19.5	76.4	0.2	1.6
40-44	142	412	100.0	1.5	22.1	75.7	0	0.7
45-49	141	341	100.0	4.1	20.2	73.9	0.3	1.5
50-54	166	298	100.0	2.7	22.8	71.8	1	1.7
55-59	88	199	100.0	1	22.1	75.9	0	1
60-64	116	219	100.0	3.2	19.2	76.3	0	1.4
65+	468	379	100.0	1.3	30.9	65.2	0.3	2.4
Female								
Total	**5,231**	**6,632**	**100.0**	**6**	**29.8**	**63.4**	**0.1**	**0.7**
11-14	52	1,222	100.0	7.1	32.7	59.4	0	0.7
15-19	144	1,447	100.0	6.9	18	74.4	0.1	0.7
20-24	265	985	100.0	6.5	22.1	70.4	0.4	0.6
25-29	360	705	100.0	5.5	31.1	61.7	0.4	1.3
30-34	374	530	100.0	4.5	39.4	55.3	0	0.8
35-39	380	413	100.0	5.1	35.1	59.1	0.2	0.5
40-44	476	335	100.0	5.7	40.9	52.8	0	0.6
45-49	445	284	100.0	4.9	37	57	0	1.1
50-54	507	237	100.0	4.6	43	51.5	0	0.8
55-59	315	117	100.0	4.3	40.2	55.6	0	0
60-64	392	133	100.0	4.5	39.8	55.6	0	0
65+	1,521	224	100.0	3.6	35.3	61.2	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Education

As noted earlier, human resource is a nation's most valuable asset. Current and past school attendance provides some measure of human resource potential of a country. The need to gather and analyze data on the population currently attending school thus becomes imperative. Additionally, data on the level of education attained by various segments of the population does not only provide an idea of a nation's readiness to harness human resources for socio-economic development but also it helps to identify potential literacy gaps.

The school attendance profile for the District's population 3 years and older is presented in Figure 3.2. Of the total persons aged 3 years and older, 32.1 percent had attended school in the past, 37.7 percent were schooling at the time of the census while 30.3 percent have never attended school. Females are less likely to have attended school in the past than males: 27.8 percent for females and 37.2 percent for males. Meanwhile, the proportion of females who have never attended school (39.1%) far exceed that of males (19.7%).

Figure 3.1: School attendance for the population 3 years and older by sex
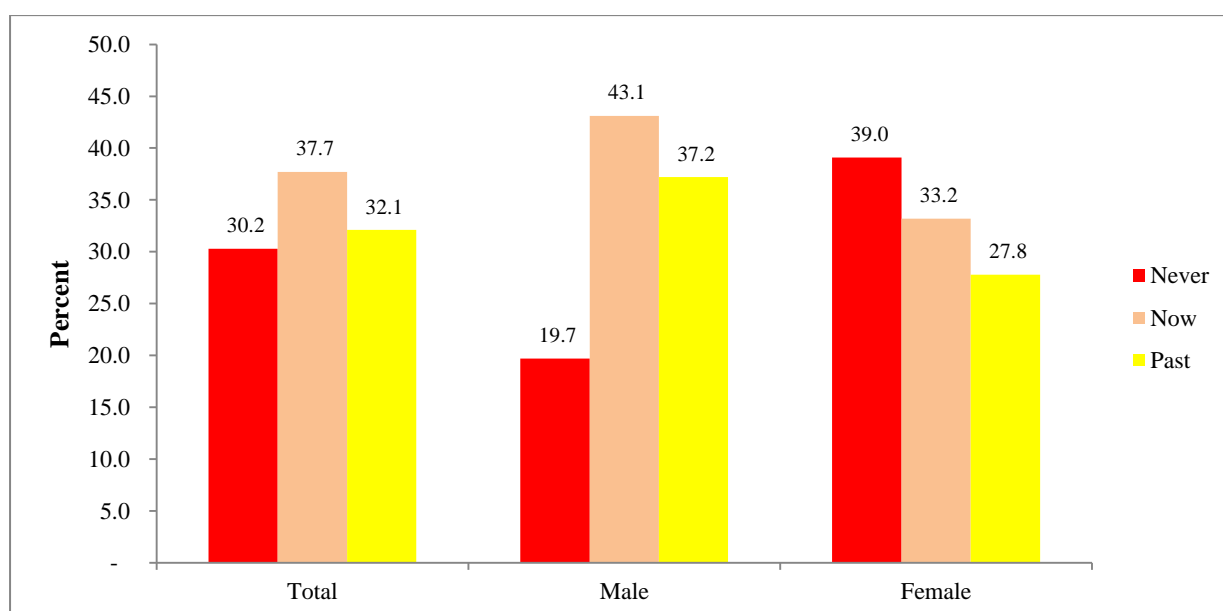
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10 presents results on the population aged 3 years and older by level of education and sex. Out of the 10,375 persons who are currently attending school, 18.1 percent are in Kindergarten, 52.3 percent are in Primary School, 18.3 percent are in Junior High School while 5.9 percent are in Senior High School. There are not much disparities between sexes in level of education.

With regards to those who attended school in the past 36.4 percent attended Primary, 30.5 percent attended JSS/JHS, 19.4 percent attended Middle school and only 2.5 percent attended Tertiary. Also, the results show that a higher proportion of the females (45.4%) than that of the males (28.3%) ended their education at the primary level while a higher proportion of the males (3.9%) than the females (1.0%) completed Tertiary education (Table 3.10).

Table 3.10: Population 3 years and older by level of education 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	10,375	100.0	5,406	100.0	4,969	100.0	8,825	100.0	4,664	100.0	4,161	100.0
Nursery	472	4.5	248	4.6	224	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	1,874	18.1	951	17.6	923	18.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	5,430	52.3	2,820	52.2	2,610	52.5	3,210	36.4	1,319	28.3	1,891	45.4
JSS/JHS	1,903	18.3	964	17.8	939	18.9	2,693	30.5	1,407	30.2	1,286	30.9
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,714	19.4	1,118	24.0	596	14.3
SSS/SHS	609	5.9	371	6.9	238	4.8	541	6.1	341	7.3	200	4.8
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	1.5	94	2.0	38	0.9
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	9	0.1	2	0.0	7	0.1	133	1.5	76	1.6	57	1.4
Post middle/Secondary Certificate	22	0.2	8	0.1	14	0.3	181	2.1	129	2.8	52	1.2
Tertiary	56	0.5	42	0.8	14	0.3	221	2.5	180	3.9	41	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1   Introduction

The production of goods and services are meant for human consumption but human resource or capital forms part of the factors of production. Information on the characteristics of the population as well as the proportion of the economically active and economically not active persons in the total population can inform policies and programmes on economic activities, occupation, industry and employment. This chapter presents results on the activity status, size and structure of the labour force, and its distribution by occupation, industry, sector of employment and employment status as well as information on the economically not active population in the Akatsi North District.

4.2   Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 presents results on persons aged 15 years and older who engaged in any economic activity for pay (cash or kind) or profit or family gain during the seven days preceding census night. From the table, three-quarters (75.5%) of the total population aged 15 years and older is economically active while 24.5 percent are economically not active. Among the economically active population, 98.4 percent are employed while 1.6 percent are unemployed. More than half (52.7%) of the economically not active population are in full time education, 17.5 percent are either too old or too young to work and 14.7 percent perform home duties. Not much difference is observed between sexes except that whereas males (65.0%) are more likely than females (43.1%) to be in full time education, females (18.3%) are likely than males (10.0%) to be engaged in home duties.

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**18,459**	**100.0**	**7,870**	**100.0**	**10,589**	**100.0**
Economically active	*13,929*	*75.5*	*5,894*	*74.9*	*8,035*	*75.9*
Employed	*13,703*	*98.4*	*5,801*	*98.4*	*7,902*	*98.3*
Worked	*13,076*	*95.4*	*5,592*	*96.4*	*7,484*	*94.7*
Did not work but had job to go back to	*604*	*4.4*	*201*	*3.5*	*403*	*5.1*
Did voluntary work without pay	*23*	*0.2*	*8*	*0.1*	*15*	*0.2*
Unemployed	*226*	*1.6*	*93*	*1.6*	*133*	*1.7*
Worked before, seeking work and available	*78*	*34.5*	*27*	*29.0*	*51*	*38.3*
Seeking work for the first time and available	*148*	*65.5*	*66*	*71.0*	*82*	*61.7*
Economically not active	**4,530**	**24.5**	**1,976**	**25.1**	**2,554**	**24.1**
Did home duties (household chore)	665	14.7	198	10.0	467	18.3
Full time education	2,387	52.7	1,285	65.0	1,102	43.1
Pensioner/Retired	64	1.4	47	2.4	17	0.7
Disabled/Sick	412	9.1	166	8.4	246	9.6
Too old/young	795	17.5	209	10.6	586	22.9
Other	207	4.6	71	3.6	136	5.3

Table 4.2 presents information on the economic activity status of the population 15 years and older by age and sex. The proportion of the economically not active population for the 15-19 age group is the highest (65.4%) and declines with increasing age up to age 44 years. The proportions then increase to a high of 34.6 percent for the 65 years and older age group. The reverse is the case for the employed population. The proportions of the unemployed population generally decline with increasing age.

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

Sex/ Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**18,459**	**100.0**	**13,703**	**74.2**	**226**	**1.2**	**4,530**	**24.5**
15-19	3,250	100.0	1,073	33.0	50	1.5	2,127	65.4
20-24	2,365	100.0	1,565	66.2	69	2.9	731	30.9
25-29	1,940	100.0	1,695	87.4	36	1.9	209	10.8
30-34	1,550	100.0	1,417	91.4	29	1.9	104	6.7
35-39	1,399	100.0	1,327	94.9	8	0.6	64	4.6
40-44	1,365	100.0	1,302	95.4	7	0.5	56	4.1
45-49	1,211	100.0	1,152	95.1	5	0.4	54	4.5
50-54	1,208	100.0	1,110	91.9	4	0.3	94	7.8
55-59	719	100.0	661	91.9	2	0.3	56	7.8
60-64	860	100.0	709	82.4	14	1.6	137	15.9
65+	2,592	100.0	1,692	65.3	2	0.1	898	34.6
Male								
Total	**7,870**	**100.0**	**5,801**	**73.7**	**93**	**1.2**	**1,976**	**25.1**
15-19	1,659	100.0	593	35.7	12	0.7	1,054	63.5
20-24	1,115	100.0	711	63.8	31	2.8	373	33.5
25-29	875	100.0	757	86.5	20	2.3	98	11.2
30-34	646	100.0	591	91.5	18	2.8	37	5.7
35-39	606	100.0	576	95.0	2	0.3	28	4.6
40-44	554	100.0	536	96.8	2	0.4	16	2.9
45-49	482	100.0	466	96.7	2	0.4	14	2.9
50-54	464	100.0	434	93.5	2	0.4	28	6.0
55-59	287	100.0	270	94.1	0	0.0	17	5.9
60-64	335	100.0	288	86.0	4	1.2	43	12.8
65+	847	100.0	579	68.4	0	0.0	268	31.6
Female								
Total	**10,589**	**100.0**	**7,902**	**74.6**	**133**	**1.3**	**2,554**	**24.1**
15-19	1,591	100.0	480	30.2	38	2.4	1,073	67.4
20-24	1,250	100.0	854	68.3	38	3.0	358	28.6
25-29	1,065	100.0	938	88.1	16	1.5	111	10.4
30-34	904	100.0	826	91.4	11	1.2	67	7.4
35-39	793	100.0	751	94.7	6	0.8	36	4.5
40-44	811	100.0	766	94.5	5	0.6	40	4.9
45-49	729	100.0	686	94.1	3	0.4	40	5.5
50-54	744	100.0	676	90.9	2	0.3	66	8.9
55-59	432	100.0	391	90.5	2	0.5	39	9.0
60-64	525	100.0	421	80.2	10	1.9	94	17.9
65+	1,745	100.0	1,113	63.8	2	0.1	630	36.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3   Occupation

Table 4.3 shows the employed population aged 15 years and older by occupation in the Municipality. The results indicate that the majority (71.6%) of the workforce is engaged as Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers. Craft and related trades workers form 12.5 percent of the workforce while Service and sales workers constitute 7.9 in the District. Whereas females (11.9%) are more likely than males (2.4%) to be engaged in service and sales work, males (75.9%) are more likely than females (65.7%) to be engaged as Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers.

Table 4.3: Occupation of employed population 15 years and older by sex

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**13,703**	**100.0**	**5,801**	**100.0**	**7,902**	**100.0**
Managers	117	0.9	47	0.8	70	0.9
Professionals	359	2.6	232	4.0	127	1.6
Technicians and associate professionals	61	0.4	49	0.8	12	0.2
Clerical support workers	51	0.4	38	0.7	13	0.2
Service and sales workers	1,077	7.9	137	2.4	940	11.9
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	9,809	71.6	3,810	65.7	5,999	75.9
Craft and related trades workers	1,717	12.5	1,137	19.6	580	7.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	280	2.0	267	4.6	13	0.2
Elementary occupations	231	1.7	83	1.4	148	1.9
Other occupations	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4   Industry

Table 4.4 shows the industry of work of the employed population 15 years and older in the district by sex.   Majority (71.3%) of the employed population are engaged by the Agricultural, forestry and fishing sector. The Manufacturing and Wholesale and retail sectors engage 11.0 percent and 6.5 percent respectively.

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	**13,703**	**100.0**	**5,801**	**100.0**	**7,902**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9,772	71.3	3,803	65.6	5,969	75.5
Mining and quarrying	43	0.3	28	0.5	15	0.2
Manufacturing	1,510	11.0	970	16.7	540	6.8
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	4	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	11	0.1	8	0.1	3	0.0
Construction	208	1.5	192	3.3	16	0.2
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	858	6.3	135	2.3	723	9.1
Transportation and storage	229	1.7	221	3.8	8	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	287	2.1	27	0.5	260	3.3
Information and communication	11	0.1	11	0.2	0	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	12	0.1	8	0.1	4	0.1
Real estate activities	-	0.0	-	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	23	0.2	9	0.2	14	0.2
Administrative and support service activities	15	0.1	11	0.2	4	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	49	0.4	43	0.7	6	0.1
Education	287	2.1	198	3.4	89	1.1
Human health and social work activities	64	0.5	33	0.6	31	0.4
Arts entertainment and recreation	26	0.2	26	0.4	0	0.0
Other service activities	251	1.8	61	1.1	190	2.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	43	0.3	15	0.3	28	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5   Employment Status

As indicated in Table 4.5, the self-employed without employees constitute four-fifth (80.3%) of the workforce while contributing family workers and employees constitute 10.4 percent and 5.3 percent respectively. Male employees (9.2%) are in higher proportions than their female counterparts (2.4%). Females who are contributing family workers as well as those who are self-employed without employees have relatively higher proportions than that of males.

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

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**13,703**	**100.0**	**5,801**	**100.0**	**7,902**	**100.0**
Employee	722	5.3	534	9.2	188	2.4
Self-employed without employee(s)	11,002	80.3	4,479	77.2	6,523	82.5
Self-employed with employee(s)	228	1.7	129	2.2	99	1.3
Casual worker	72	0.5	50	0.9	22	0.3
Contributing family worker	1,422	10.4	473	8.2	949	12.0
Apprentice	158	1.2	88	1.5	70	0.9
Domestic employee (Househelp)	90	0.7	45	0.8	45	0.6
Other	9	0.1	3	0.1	6	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6   Employment Sector

As indicated in Table 4.6, an overwhelming majority (97.0%) of persons employed in the District are in the private sector (both formal and informal) with females (98.3%) having higher proportions than males (95.0%). Public sector workers constitute 2.7 percent of the workforce with males (4.5%) in higher proportion than females (1.4%).

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**13,703**	**100.0**	**5,801**	**100.0**	**7,902**	**100.0**
Public (Government)	373	2.7	261	4.5	112	1.4
Private Formal	229	1.7	153	2.6	76	1.0
Private Informal	13,055	95.3	5,363	92.4	7,692	97.3
Semi-Public/Parastatal	5	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	41	0.3	22	0.4	19	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1   Introduction

Information and Communication Technology is vital for socio-economic development of the District. This chapter discusses the ownership of mobile phones, desktop/laptop computers and internet facility usage in the District.

5.2   Ownership of Mobile Phones and Internet Facility Usage

Table 5.1 shows the population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership and usage of internet facility disaggregated by sex in the district. More than one-quarter (28.3%) of the population own mobile phones. The proportion of males that own mobile phone is 36.9 percent compared with 21.6 percent of females.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Mobile phone ownership		Internet facility usage	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**20,557**	**100**	**5,812**	**28.3**	**273**	**1.3**
Male	8,973	43.6	3,309	36.9	209	2.3
Female	11,584	56.4	2,503	21.6	64	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table further shows that only 1.3 percent of the population use internet facility. The proportion of the male population that use internet facility is 2.3 percent compared with 0.6 percent of the female population.

5.3   Household Ownership of Desktop/Laptop Computers

Data on households that have desktop/laptop computers is shown in Table 5.2. Only 1.5 percent of households in the District have desktop or laptop computers. Less than one percent (0.7%) of females and 2.3 percent of male-headed households own either a desktop or laptop computers.

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

Sex of head	Number of households		Desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**8,003**	**100.0**	**122**	**1.5**
Male	4,160	52.0	95	2.3
Female	3,843	48.0	27	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1   Introduction

The development of a nation depends on the important contributions of not only a segment of the population but on the collective contributions of every individual, including persons with disabilities (PWDs). It is imperative therefore, to get reliable data that would inform policies and programmes aimed at addressing the challenges confronting PWDs. In the 2010 PHC data were collected on PWDs. This chapter discusses PWDs, their education and economic activity status in the Akatsi North District.

6.2   Population with Disability

Table 6.1 presents data on the population with disability by type and sex in the district in 2010. The persons with disability are 4.1 percent of the total population. Among female population, 4.4 percent have disability compared with 3.7 percent among males.

Table 6.1: Population with disability by type and sex

Type of disability	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**29,777**	**100.0**	**13,668**	**100.0**	**16,109**	**100.0**
No disability	28,563	95.9	13,163	96.3	15,400	95.6
With a disability	1,214	4.1	505	3.7	709	4.4
Sight	554	45.6	196	38.8	358	50.5
Hearing	232	19.1	76	15.0	156	22.0
Speech	221	18.2	109	21.6	112	15.8
Physical	325	26.8	141	27.9	184	26.0
Intellectual	168	13.8	77	15.2	91	12.8
Emotional	118	9.7	50	9.9	68	9.6
Other	58	4.8	34	6.7	24	3.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3   Types of Disability

Table 6.1 also shows PWDs by type. Sight disability is the commonest (45.6%), followed by physical disability (26.8%) and hearing disability (19.1%). The least common type is emotional disability (9.7%).

The proportion of females with sight disability (50.5%) is higher than that of males (38.8%). On the other hand, the proportion of males with physical disability (27.9%) is relatively higher than their female counterparts (26.0%).

6.4   Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.2 presents data on persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex in the district. Three-quarters (75.3%) of persons without disability and 56.6

percent of persons with disability are employed. Less than one-quarter (23.4%) of persons without disability and 43.0 percent of persons with disability are economically not active.

Persons with hearing (63.4%) and speech (61.6%) disabilities are more likely than others to be employed.

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

Sex/ Disability Type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	**18,459**	**100.0**	**13,703**	**74.2**	**226**	**1.2**	**4,530**	**24.5**
No disability	17,413	100.0	13,111	75.3	222	1.3	4,080	23.4
With a disability	1,046	100.0	592	56.6	4	0.4	450	43.0
Sight	511	100.0	288	56.4	3	0.6	220	43.1
Hearing	194	100.0	123	63.4	2	1.0	69	35.6
Speech	159	100.0	98	61.6	0	0.0	61	38.4
Physical	299	100.0	123	41.1	0	0.0	176	58.9
Intellectual	141	100.0	61	43.3	0	0.0	80	56.7
Emotional	107	100.0	38	35.5	0	0.0	69	64.5
Other	44	100.0	31	70.5	0	0.0	13	29.5
Male								
Total	**7,870**	**100.0**	**5,801**	**73.7**	**93**	**1.2**	**1,976**	**25.1**
No disability	7,452	100.0	5,552	74.5	93	1.2	1,807	24.2
With a disability	418	100.0	249	59.6	0	0.0	169	40.4
Sight	173	100.0	93	53.8	0	0.0	80	46.2
Hearing	61	100.0	41	67.2	0	0.0	20	32.8
Speech	78	100.0	50	64.1	0	0.0	28	35.9
Physical	129	100.0	64	49.6	0	0.0	65	50.4
Intellectual	66	100.0	33	50.0	0	0.0	33	50.0
Emotional	43	100.0	20	46.5	0	0.0	23	53.5
Other	22	100.0	15	68.2	0	0.0	7	31.8
Female								
Total	**10,589**	**100.0**	**7,902**	**74.6**	**133**	**1.3**	**2,554**	**24.1**
No disability	9,961	100.0	7,559	75.9	129	1.3	2,273	22.8
With a disability	628	100.0	343	54.6	4	0.6	281	44.7
Sight	338	100.0	195	57.7	3	0.9	140	41.4
Hearing	133	100.0	82	61.7	2	1.5	49	36.8
Speech	81	100.0	48	59.3	0	0.0	33	40.7
Physical	170	100.0	59	34.7	0	0.0	111	65.3
Intellectual	75	100.0	28	37.3	0	0.0	47	62.7
Emotional	64	100.0	18	28.1	0	0.0	46	71.9
Other	22	100.0	16	72.7	0	0.0	6	27.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5   Disability and Education Status

Table 6.5 shows school attendance by sex of PWDs three years and older in the district in 2010. About 44.1 percent have attended school and the remaining 55.9 percent have never been to school. About two-fifth (39.5%) of PWDs have up to basic school of schooling. Among females with disability 69.2 percent have never been to school compared with 37.4 percent among males.

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	**27,530**	**8,330**	**2,346**	**14,950**	**1,904**	**100.0**	**30.3**	**8.5**	**54.3**	**6.9**
No disability	26,353	7,672	2,309	14,521	1,851	100.0	29.1	8.8	55.1	7
With a disability	1,177	658	37	429	53	100.0	55.9	3.1	36.4	4.5
Sight	542	319	8	192	23	100.0	58.9	1.5	35.4	4.2
Hearing	227	131	22	68	6	100.0	57.7	9.7	30	2.6
Speech	206	118	12	71	5	100.0	57.3	5.8	34.5	2.4
Physical	322	197	5	105	15	100.0	61.2	1.6	32.6	4.7
Intellectual	160	109	6	40	5	100.0	68.1	3.8	25	3.1
Emotional	115	79	4	26	6	100.0	68.7	3.5	22.6	5.2
Other	57	29	0	26	2	100.0	50.9	0	45.6	3.5
Male										
Total	**12,542**	**2,472**	**1,199**	**7,628**	**1,243**	**100.0**	**19.7**	**9.6**	**60.8**	**9.9**
No disability	12,050	2,288	1,182	7,375	1,205	100.0	19	9.8	61.2	10
With a disability	492	184	17	253	38	100.0	37.4	3.5	51.4	7.7
Sight	192	75	3	97	17	100.0	39.1	1.6	50.5	8.9
Hearing	75	33	10	32	0	100.0	44	13.3	42.7	0
Speech	103	45	6	49	3	100.0	43.7	5.8	47.6	2.9
Physical	140	56	1	72	11	100.0	40	0.7	51.4	7.9
Intellectual	76	40	2	29	5	100.0	52.6	2.6	38.2	6.6
Emotional	49	25	2	18	4	100.0	51	4.1	36.7	8.2
Other	33	10	0	21	2	100.0	30.3	0	63.6	6.1
Female										
Total	**14,988**	**5,858**	**1,147**	**7,322**	**661**	**100.0**	**39.1**	**7.7**	**48.9**	**4.4**
No disability	14,303	5,384	1,127	7,146	646	100.0	37.6	7.9	50	4.5
With a disability	685	474	20	176	15	100.0	69.2	2.9	25.7	2.2
Sight	350	244	5	95	6	100.0	69.7	1.4	27.1	1.7
Hearing	152	98	12	36	6	100.0	64.5	7.9	23.7	3.9
Speech	103	73	6	22	2	100.0	70.9	5.8	21.4	1.9
Physical	182	141	4	33	4	100.0	77.5	2.2	18.1	2.2
Intellectual	84	69	4	11	0	100.0	82.1	4.8	13.1	0
Emotional	66	54	2	8	2	100.0	81.8	3	12.1	3
Other	24	19	0	5	0	100.0	79.2	0	20.8	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

7.1   Introduction

Agriculture plays an important role in the socio-economic development of Akatsi North District. The key agricultural sub-sectors include crops, livestock, fisheries, agro forestry and non-traditional commodities. This chapter presents data on agricultural activities in the district, focusing on households in agriculture and types of farming.

7.2   Agricultural Households

An agricultural household is where at least one of the members is engaged in agricultural production for sale or household consumption. Figure 7.1 shows agricultural households in the district and activities they are engaged in. A total of 6,712 households representing 83.9 percent are engaged in farming activities. Of the agricultural households, 6,584 or 98.1 percent are into crop farming and 2,423 (36.1%) are into rearing of livestock. Only 111 (1.7%) and 3 households report that they are engaged in tree planting and fish farming respectively.

Figure 7.1: Agricultural households by farming activity
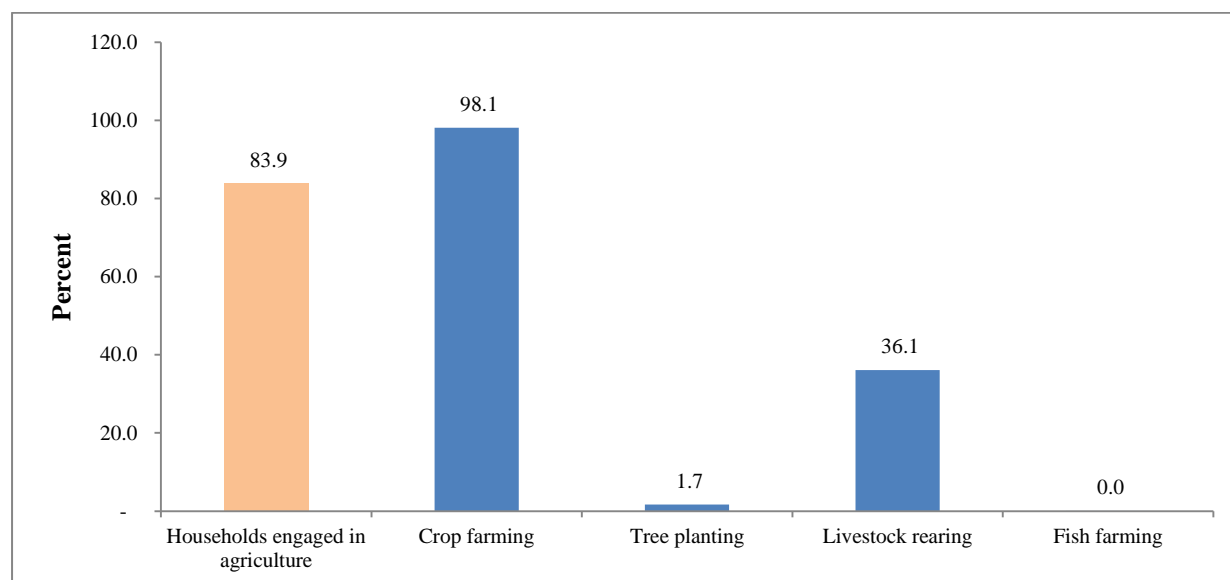
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Livestock rearing and keepers

Table 7.2 shows types of animals and numbers reared, number of keepers and average number of livestock per keeper in the district. Majority (61.3%) of the animals reared are chicken, followed by goats (15.9%), cattle (9.0%) and sheep (8.4%).

Table 7.1: Types of livestock reared, keepers and average number of animal per keeper

Type	Animals		Number of keepers	Average animal per keeper
	Number	Percent		
All animals	49,184	100.0	3,711	13
Cattle	4,413	9.0	86	51
Chicken	30,137	61.3	1,817	17
Dove	94	0.2	6	16
Duck	691	1.4	46	15
Goat	7,806	15.9	1,161	7
Grass-cutter	17	0.0	3	6
Guinea fowl	471	1.0	39	12
Ostrich	64	0.1	8	8
Pig	169	0.3	16	11
Rabbit	6	0.0	1	6
Sheep	4,122	8.4	503	8
Silk worm	1	0.0	1	1
Turkey	1	0.0	1	1
Other	174	0.4	20	9
Inland fishing	1,000	2.0	2	500
Marine fishing	18	0.0	1	18

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1   Introduction

In this chapter are discussed data on housing stock, types of dwelling units, holding and tenancy arrangements, construction materials, room occupancy, sources of energy for lighting and cooking, cooking space, sources of water for drinking and other domestic use, bathing and toilet facilities, and methods of waste disposals in the district.

8.2   Housing Stock

Table 8.1 shows the housing stock, households per house, population per house and average household size in the district. There are 8,300 houses and an average household per house of 1.0. The District has an average household size of 3.7, which is lower than the regional average of 4.2. The average population per house is 3.6, which is also lower than the regional average of 5.2.

Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households in the district

Categories	Total country	Region	District
Total population	24,658,823	2,118,252	29,777
Total household population	24,076,327	2,086,567	29,587
Number of houses	3,392,745	399,953	8,300
Number of households	5,467,054	495,600	8,003
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1
Population per house	7.1	5.2	3.6
Average household size	4.4	4.2	3.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3   Types of Dwelling Units, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

8.3.1   Type of dwelling units

Table 8.2 shows the types of dwelling units in the Akatsi North District. About 58.7 percent of the population lives in separate houses, 34.1 percent live in compound houses and 2.8 percent are in semi-detached houses. It is observed that 0.1 percent of the population is living in improvised homes such as kiosks and containers.

Table 8.2: Types of dwelling unit by sex of household head

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	District Male headed	District Female headed
Total	**5,467,054**	**495,600**	**8,003**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Separate house	1,471,391	212,170	4,695	58.7	58.8	58.5
Semi-detached house	391,548	33,286	226	2.8	2.6	3
Flat/Apartment	256,355	7,668	47	0.6	0.5	0.7
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	219,276	2,727	34.1	33.8	34.3
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	15,705	133	1.7	2	1.2
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,781	122	1.5	1.4	1.6
Tent	10,343	989	16	0.2	0.3	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk, container, etc.)	90,934	1,198	11	0.1	0.2	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,157	7	0.1	0.1	-
Uncompleted building	66,624	858	7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	9,846	512	12	0.1	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.1 Ownership of dwelling units

Table 8.3 shows ownership of dwelling units by sex of head of household in the district in 2010. More than two-thirds (68.6%) of the dwelling units are owned by household members, one-fifth (20.0%) are owned by relatives who are not household members and 9.6 percent are owned by other private individual.

The trend is similar for both male-headed and female-headed households. However, the male-headed households (71.3%) have higher proportions of dwelling units than the female-headed households (65.7%) that are owned by household members. On the other hand, female-headed households (24.6%) have higher proportions of dwelling units than the male-headed households (15.8%) that are owned by relatives who are not household members.

Table 8.3: Ownership of Dwelling Units by Sex of Household Head

Ownership status of dwelling	Total Country	Region	District Number	District Percent	District Male headed	District Female headed
Total	**5,467,054**	**495,600**	**8,003**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Owned by household member	2,883,236	304,481	5,490	68.6	71.3	65.7
Being purchased	45,630	3,075	23	0.3	0.3	0.2
Relative not a household member	851,630	91,956	1,602	20	15.8	24.6
Other private individual	1,439,021	81,191	768	9.6	10.6	8.6
Private employer	83,610	3,475	54	0.7	1.1	0.3
Other private agency	21,123	1,419	3	0	0.1	0
Public/Government ownership	118,804	8,003	50	0.6	0.8	0.4
Other	24,000	2,000	13	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

8.4.1 Materials of outer walls

Table 8.4 shows the materials for construction of outer wall of dwelling units in the district. About 62.0 percent of the outer walls are constructed with mud brick/earth and 35.5 percent of the materials are constructed with cement block/concrete.

Table 8.4: Construction material for outer walls of dwelling units

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District Number	District Percent
Total	**5,817,607**	**550,006**	**9,492**	**100.0**
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	264,357	5,883	62
Wood	200,594	4,900	76	0.8
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	3,131	32	0.3
Stone	11,330	1,172	7	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	3,183	9	0.1
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	250,762	3,369	35.5
Landcrete	104,270	7,772	46	0.5
Bamboo	8,206	819	4	0
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	11,454	35	0.4
Other	39,206	2,456	31	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Materials for Floor

Table 8.5 shows the materials for construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. About 71.2 percent are constructed with cement/concrete and 27.3 percent are constructed with earth/mud.

Table 8.5: Construction materials for floor of dwelling units

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District Number	District Percent
Total	**5,467,054**	**495,600**	**8,003**	**100.0**
Earth/Mud	872,161	87,880	2,188	27.3
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	397,467	5,695	71.2
Stone	32,817	1,842	19	0.2
Burnt brick	6,537	424	1	0.0
Wood	52,856	464	0	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,237	23	0.3
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	3,754	46	0.6
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,283	4	0.0
Other	15,567	1,249	27	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Materials for Roof

Table 8.6 shows the materials for roof of dwelling units in the district. About 96 percent of the dwelling units are roofed with two main materials: corrugated metal sheets (54.4%) and thatch/palm leaves/raffia (41.4%). About two percent (2.3%) of the dwelling units also make use of slate and asbestos for roofing in the district.

Table 8.6: Material for roofing dwelling units in the district

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District Number	District Percent
Total	**5,817,607**	**550,006**	**9,492**	**100**
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,576	44	0.5
Wood	45,547	3,000	44	0.5
Metal sheet	4,152,259	388,664	5,161	54.4
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	41,055	216	2.3
Cement/Concrete	141,072	4,810	45	0.5
Roofing tile	31,456	1,603	6	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	1,254	7	0.1
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	102,769	3,926	41.4
Other	35,935	3,275	43	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 shows room occupancy of households in dwelling units in the district. More than half (52.9%) of the households occupy one room and one-third (33.0%) are in two rooms.

Generally, small size households occupy dwelling units with less number of rooms and vice versa. Overcrowding is likely to occur where the situation changes. About 86.7 percent of one member households occupy dwelling units with one room and the proportion decreases with increasing household size to 8.6 percent of households with 10 or more members.

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

House-hold size	Total Number	Total Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	**8,003**	**100.0**	**52.9**	**33**	**8.9**	**2.8**	**1.2**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.2**
1	1,659	100.0	86.7	12.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0	0	0	0.1
2	1,279	100.0	61.8	33.2	3.8	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0	0
3	1,314	100.0	57.5	33.9	7.1	1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0	0
4	1,214	100.0	46.5	39.9	9.8	2.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	0	0.1
5	908	100.0	34.8	46.5	12.3	3.9	1.7	0.7	0	0.1	0.1
6	619	100.0	28.6	46	15.7	4.5	2.3	2.7	0.2	0	0
7	432	100.0	22.9	44	19.7	7.4	3.9	0.9	0.5	0	0.7
8	264	100.0	23.9	35.2	25	7.6	3.4	1.9	0	1.1	1.9
9	128	100.0	8.6	35.9	28.9	14.1	6.3	0.8	3.1	0	2.3
10+	186	100.0	8.6	26.9	28	17.2	7.5	4.3	3.2	1.6	2.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Sources of Energy for Lighting

Table 8.8 shows sources of energy for lighting dwelling units in the District. The main sources of energy for lighting in the District are kerosene lamps (62.5%) and electricity from main grid (29.3%). About six percent (6.3%) of households use flashlight/torch as energy source for lighting their dwellings.

44

Table 8.8: Source of energy for lighting dwelling units

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District Number	District Percent
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	245,583	2,344	29.3
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	3,923	83	1
Kerosene lamp	971,807	200,064	5,001	62.5
Gas lamp	9,378	799	16	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	783	2	0
Candle	41,214	2,239	10	0.1
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	39,881	503	6.3
Firewood	13,241	1,474	30	0.4
Crop residue	4,623	425	2	0
Other	11,739	429	12	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7   Sources of Cooking Fuel and Cooking Space

Table 8.9 shows the sources of cooking fuel for households in the district. Majority of households use wood (78.3%), charcoal (14.0%) and gas (3.1%) for cooking.

Table 8.9 further shows that 35.6 percent of households have separate room for exclusive use. More than one-quarter (26.5%) of households use separate structure with roof but without walls while 16.8 percent use open space on their compounds.

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

Source of cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total country	Region	District Number	District Percent
Cooking fuel				
Total	**5,467,054**	**495,600**	**8,003**	**100.0**
None no cooking	306,118	12,888	277	3.5
Wood	2,197,083	283,048	6,263	78.3
Gas	996,518	46,084	249	3.1
Electricity	29,794	972	10	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	2,512	14	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	146,677	1,118	14.0
Crop residue	45,292	2,419	53	0.7
Saw dust	8,000	389	2	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	104	0	0.0
Other	7,759	507	17	0.2
Cooking space used by household				
Total	**5,467,054**	**495,600**	**8,003**	**100.0**
No cooking space	386,883	21,127	417	5.2
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	173,544	2,851	35.6
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	17,362	172	2.1
Enclosure without roof	117,614	9,352	92	1.1
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	97,942	2,123	26.5
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	17,049	256	3.2
Verandah	1,173,946	51,288	731	9.1
Open space in compound	1,115,464	106,104	1,343	16.8
Other	21,007	1,832	18	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8   Sources of Water for Drinking and for Other Domestic Use

Table 8.10 shows the sources of drinking water for households and for other domestic use in the district. About two-fifth (39.9%) of the households have borehole/pump/tube well as the source of drinking water. The drinking water source for 19.3 percent of households is Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal and for another 10.5 percent of households, the source is from pipe-borne outside dwelling unit. It is observed that the sources of water for other domestic use are similar to the sources for drinking water with slight variations.

Table 8.10: Source of household water for drinking and other domestic uses

	Total country	Region	District Number	District Percent
Main source of drinking water				
Total	**5,467,054**	**495,600**	**8,003**	**100.0**
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	36,536	17	0.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	93,019	837	10.5
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	95,209	562	7.0
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	81,286	3,197	39.9
Protected well	321,091	22,577	214	2.7
Rain water	39,438	15,627	762	9.5
Protected spring	19,345	1,626	20	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	761	26	0.3
Sachet water	490,283	16,196	148	1.8
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	2,120	39	0.5
Unprotected well	112,567	24,012	34	0.4
Unprotected spring	12,222	2,677	20	0.2
River/Stream	502,804	81,663	499	6.2
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	21,897	1,542	19.3
Other	3,972	394	86	1.1
Main source of water for other domestic use				
Total	**5,467,054**	**495,600**	**8,003**	**100.0**
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	36,186	29	0.4
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	74,062	858	10.7
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	83,508	559	7.0
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	73,484	2,922	36.5
Protected well	465,775	38,510	243	3.0
Rain water	39,916	14,834	663	8.3
Protected spring	18,854	1,986	28	0.3
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	2,325	56	0.7
Unprotected well	152,055	38,472	53	0.7
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,942	12	0.1
River/Stream	588,590	100,918	503	6.3
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	27,098	1,971	24.6
Other	10,302	1,275	106	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9   Toilet and Bathing Facilities

Table 8.11 shows toilet and bathing facilities used by households in the district. There are three main toilet facilities used in the district. About 37.2 percent of households use Pit latrine, 30.3 percent use Public toilet and 9.0 percent use KVIP. It is observed that more than one-fifth (22.1%) of households in the Akatsi North District has no toilet facility.

More than two-fifth (41.4%) of households have their own bathrooms for exclusive use and 16.5 percent use open cubicles that are shared. About 13.4 percent use shared separate bathroom in the same house and 11.3 percent private open cubicles. Nearly 10 percent (9.6%) of the households use bathrooms that are located in another house while 6.4 percent of households use open space around house.

Table 8.11: Toilet and Bathing facilities used by households

| | | | District | |
Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	Number	Percent
Toilet facility used by household				
Total	**5,467,054**	**495,600**	**8,003**	**100.0**
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	137,522	1,767	22.1
W.C.	839,611	29,799	88	1.1
Pit latrine	1,040,883	112,196	2,980	37.2
KVIP	572,824	63,237	721	9.0
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,393	9	0.1
Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan, etc.)	1,893,291	148,740	2,427	30.3
Other	23,385	1,713	11	0.1
Bathing facility used by household				
Total	**5,467,054**	**495,600**	**8,003**	**100.0**
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	168,731	3,312	41.4
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	111,402	1,069	13.4
Private open cubicle	381,979	49,908	908	11.3
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	98,801	1,324	16.5
Public bath house	140,501	3,408	18	0.2
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,847	768	9.6
Open space around house	372,556	39,498	513	6.4
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,281	9	0.1
Other	16,276	2,724	82	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.10   Waste Disposal

Table 8.13 shows methods of solid and liquid wastes disposal in the district. About two-fifth (39.5%) of households dispose of solid waste at public dump in the open spaces and more than one-fifth (21.5%) of households burn their solid wastes. About 14.2 percent of households have their solid wastes collected. It is observed that 11.4 percent of households dump their solid wastes indiscriminately.

In the case of liquid wastes, throwing onto compound (60.5%) and throwing onto the street (33.7%) are the main methods of disposal. About 3.2 percent of households also throw their liquid waste into gutters.

Table 8.12: Methods of solid and liquid wastes disposal by households

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District Number	District Percent
Method of solid waste disposal				
Total	**5,467,054**	**495,600**	**8,003**	**100.0**
Collected	785,889	30,430	1,135	14.2
Burned by household	584,820	78,604	1,724	21.5
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	82,361	494	6.2
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	204,656	3,163	39.5
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	67,801	915	11.4
Buried by household	182,615	26,014	455	5.7
Other	53,805	5,734	117	1.5
Method of liquid waste disposal				
Total	**5,467,054**	**495,600**	**8,003**	**100.0**
Through the sewerage system	183,169	4,906	14	0.2
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,540	37	0.5
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,493	44	0.5
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	154,009	2,694	33.7
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	46,100	259	3.2
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	258,942	4,845	60.5
Other	38,294	7,610	110	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1   Introduction

The formulation and implementation of successful development policies, programmes and projects are often driven by data. The district specific demographic and socio-economic information from the 2010 Population and Housing Census could inform the goals and objectives of policies, targets and strategies adopted for achieving goals.

9.2   Summary of Findings

9.2.1   Demographic characteristics

The total population of Akatsi North district is 29,777 comprising 45.9 percent males and 54.1 percent females. The district population is 1.4 percent of the region's total population of 2,118,252. The population pyramid shows a broad base which tapers upwards as age increases. The total fertility rate (TFR) in the district is 4.1.

The age dependency ratio for the district is 87.7. By implication every 100 working-age persons are to take care of the needs of 88 persons of the dependent population (children under 15 years and the aged 65 years and older).

9.2.2   Household size, composition and structure

There are 8,003 households in the district. The average household size is 3.7, which is lower than the national and regional estimates of 4.4 and 4.2, respectively. Again, the average number of households per house in the district is 1.0. Children (40.3%), household heads (27.0%) and grandchildren (9.9%) constitute highest proportions of household members. It therefore appears that the traditional household composition is predominant in the district. The proportion of household members who are male household heads (30.6%) is higher than those who are female heads (24.0%).

Nuclear households made up of heads, spouses and children constitute the highest proportion (26.3%) of household structure. The other major household structures are single parents in extended households (18.2%), extended households (16.1%), and single parents in nuclear households (15.5%).

Of the total population 12 years and older in the district 48.0 percent are married and 35.7 percent have never married. The proportion of males who have never married (47.3%) is far higher than that of females (26.8%). Half (50.8%) of females and more than two-fifths (44.4%) of males are married. About 14.1 percent of females are widowed compared to 2.2 percent of males.

About 36.9 percent of persons 12 years have never married are employed and 61.7 percent are economically not active. About 89.9 percent of the married population 12 years and older are employed while 9.2 percent are economically not active.

About 90.8 percent of the population in the District are Ghanaians by birth and 6.5 percent have dual nationality. Non-Ghanaians, mainly ECOWAS nationals constitute 0.4 percent of the population in the District. Christianity (57.0%) is the dominant religion in the District with Pentecostal/Charismatic (27.4%) and Catholics (14.0%) in the majority. The second major religion is Traditionalism (32.2%). The proportion of people with no religion is 6.4 percent of the population.

Two-thirds (66.8%) of the population 11 years and older in the district are literate. Of the literate population, 68.3 percent are literate in English and Ghana Language while 23.3 percent are literate in Ghanaian language only.

9.2.3 Economic activity

About three-quarters (75.5%) of persons 15 years and older in the District are economically active, 98.4 percent of whom are employed and 24.5 percent are economically not active. Majority (71.6%) of the employed population are engaged in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery activities. An overwhelming majority (95.3%) of the employed population is in the private informal sector and 2.7 percent are in the public sector.

9.2.4 Information communication technology

More than one-quarter (28.3%) of the population own mobile phones and 1.3 percent use internet facilities. The proportion of households that have desktop/laptop computer is 1.5 percent.

9.2.5 Disability

About 4.1 percent of the total population in the District has one form of disability or another. Sight disability is highest (45.6%), followed by physical disability (26.8%) and hearing disability (19.1%). The proportion of females with disability is 4.4 percent, slightly higher than that of males, 3.7 percent.

Three-quarters (75.3%) of persons without disability and 56.6 percent of persons with disability are employed.

9.2.6 Agricultural Activity

About 83.9 percent of the households in the District are engaged in agriculture. Of the total agricultural households, 98.1 percent are engaged in crop farming, 36.1 percent are in livestock rearing and 1.7 percent are engaged in tree planting. The common livestock in the area is chicken (61.3%), followed by goats (15.9%), cattle (9.0%) and sheep (8.4%).

9.2.7 Housing Conditions

The total stock of houses in the District is 8,300. The average population per house is 3.6. The main type of dwelling units is the separate houses (58.7%), followed by compound houses (34.1%). Only 2.8 percent of dwelling units are semi-detached houses. More than two-thirds (68.6%) of the dwelling units are owned by household members, one-fifth (20.0%) are owned by relatives who are not household members.

Majority of the dwelling units are constructed with mud rick/earth (62.0%) and cement block/concrete (35.5%). The major materials for floor of dwelling units are cement/concrete

(71.2%) and earth/mud (27.3%). Two main materials are used to roof dwelling units: metal sheets (54.4%) and thatch/palm leaves/raffia (41.4%).

More than half 52.9%) of the households occupy one room and one-third (33.0%) are in two rooms.

The major sources of energy for lighting dwelling units in the district are kerosene lamps (62.5%) and electricity (29.3%). Wood (78.3%) and charcoal (14.0%) are the main source of cooking fuel used by households in the District. Only 3.1 percent of households use gas for cooking.

For cooking space, 35.6 percent of households have separate room for exclusive use. More than one-quarter (26.5%) of households use separate structure with roof but without walls while 16.8 percent use open space on their compounds.

About two-fifth (39.9%) of the households have borehole/pump/tube well as the source of drinking water. The drinking water source for 19.3 percent of households is Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal and for another 10.5 percent of households, the source is from pipe-borne outside dwelling unit.

The main toilet facilities in the district are pit latrine (37.2%), public toilets (30.3%) and KVIP (9.0%). More than one-fifth (22.1%) of households have no access to toilet facility.

More than two-fifth (41.4%) of households have their own bathrooms for exclusive use, 16.5 percent use open cubicles that are shared and 13.4 percent use separate bathroom that is shared in the same house.

With regard to waste disposal, 39.5 percent of households dispose of solid waste at public dump in the open space, 21.5 percent burn their solid wastes and 14.2 percent have their solid wastes collected. More than one-tenth (11.4%) of households in the District dump their solid wastes indiscriminately.

9.3   Policy Recommendations

Demography is an essential ingredient in the development dynamics of every country. Specifically, structural changes that occur in the context of rapid population growth have a direct and indirect bearing on national development. Notable areas of impact include economic growth, poverty reduction, resource allocation, productivity, and the general welfare and well-being of the population. It is important, therefore, for Ghana to formulate policies, programmes and projects based on accurate, credible and timely statistics to deal with such issues in order to attain its objective of becoming a higher middle-income country. The extent to which the district is able to situate its demographic dictates within the broader scheme of development interventions by the Government while fashioning out its own specific interventions will be crucial to the socio-economic development of the District.

Population size, growth and structure

The assumption of a district status by Akatsi North in completely rural setting means that there is a compelling need for the provision of basic social amenities and infrastructure to cater for the status of the district.

The fact that the population pyramid tapers upwards as age increases means that life expectancy is very low in the district. The need for policy interventions that encourage healthy lifestyles becomes imperative. More work need to be done to improve sanitation in the Municipality and to educate the people on proper diet. Also education should be intensified on dangers of indiscriminate application of chemical fertilizers to crops and other dangerous practices which put the health of the population at risk.

Fertility

The TFR of 3.3 suggests that the district is experiencing a relatively slow demographic transition similar to what pertains across the country. Despite the above, it is plausible to argue that the apparent lack of exposure to family planning strategies coupled with the rather traditional-oriented motivation underlying childbearing in the district means that sustainability of the prevailing rate cannot be taken for granted. To sustain the transition therefore, there is the need to continue with, and intensify, fertility education and family planning programmes.

Occupation and industry

The report shows that there is a shortage of professionals, technicians, plant and machine operators and assemblers in the district. However, these categories of workers are needed for rapid industrialization of the district which will translate into economic growth. The economy is still largely agrarian characterized by rudimentary methods of farming. The District Assembly should create an enabling environment for the manufacturing sector to develop rapidly, such as, enhancing access to the requisite capital and offering of tax waivers to encourage the population to venture into manufacturing.

ICT

Mobile phone ownership and internet usage in the district are low. The proportion of households who own desktop/laptop computers is even lower. In an increasingly globalized economy the ability to harness the power of information and communication technology for economic and personal growth is paramount. Also, ICT contributes immensely towards enhancing the worldview of the population. It is therefore strongly recommended that the District Assembly intensifies ICT education at various levels of education by ensuring that schools in the district have the requisite ICT laboratories for effective teaching and learning. Whilst calling on Government to extend its free laptop distribution policy to the infant Akatsi North district, the District Assembly should be encouraged to lobby the GIFEC for the establishment of community information centre in the district. This intervention will aid access to ICT training and internet usage.

Disability

Sight disability is the most common type of disability in the district, followed by physical disability. These two conditions can be prevented or greatly reduced if proper measures are put in place. Trachoma and river blindness can be prevented by keeping a clean environment and spraying known areas where the parasite exists with appropriate chemicals. The District Assembly should initiate public education on prevention and treatment of eye diseases. The District Health Directorate should work in concert with the District Assembly to make provision for health promotion and sensitization activities during the preparation of Annual

Action Plans. In addition to the national immunization exercises, periodic screening clinics in the Area Councils should also be encouraged to identify potential disability cases.

Additionally, given that a higher proportion of PWDs aged 3 years and older have never been to school, there is the need to provide assistance to PWDs children of school going age with educational items such school uniform, exercise books, textbooks, school bags and shoes to motivate them to go to school. Further, a special school for the PWDs could be established in the district and policy interventions, such as, the Ghana School Feeding Programme, free exercise books, school uniforms and laptops extended to such schools. Other PWDs who have never been to school also needs to be given employable skill through training and support.

Agriculture

The proportions of households that are engaged in tree planting and fish farming are very small. This is not good for the district since more trees need to be planted to make up for the deforestation in the district. Trees serve as a check against erosion and destruction of property by winds. Also, fish farming should be encouraged in order to increase the protein source for the population. It also provides job opportunity.

Housing

The District Assembly in collaboration with Community Water and Sanitation Agency and non-governmental organizations, such as Lifetime Wells and Triple 'S' operating in the water sector should target underserved communities in the provision of water facilities. This will enhance and improve the access to potable water. Water Boards in communities that have benefited from some form of water infrastructure, especially boreholes, should be re-trained in post-construction management of water facilities and provided with basic tools and equipment to undertake regular servicing and maintenance of water facilities.

The present requirement for acquisition of building permit, which insists on the provision of toilet facilities in building plans before approval can boost the sanitation coverage if enforced. In addition, Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) programme should be expanded to cover all communities in the district. Similarly the District Assembly should ensure that adequate provisions are made for the preparation and implementation of the District Environmental Sanitation Action Plans.

An important concern is the use of wood as the main source of fuel for cooking with its attendant impact on deforestation. Communities in the district need to be educated on the use of alternative sources of fuel for cooking, such as, LPG.

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APPENDICES

Table A 1: Household Composition in the district, 2010

Composition	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
All	5,467,136	495,603	8,570	-	8,570
Household with head and a spouse only	208,340	16,549	270		270
Household with head and multiple spouse only	-	-	-	-	
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	1,337,416	109,865	1,649	-	1,649
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	762,847	65,114	791	-	791
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	47,570	3,846	30	-	30
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	165,052	15,864	210	-	210
Head only	960,700	89,163	1,684	-	1,684
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	707,214	68,003	1,274	-	1,274
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	603,295	62,343	1,268	-	1,268
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	41,189	3,211	26	-	26
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	633,513	61,645	1,368	-	1,368

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education in the district, 2010

Sex/ Disability	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/ JHS	Middle	SSS/ SHS	Secon-dary	Vocat/ Techn/ Commercial	Post middle/ Secondary Certificate	Post Secondary diploma	Bachelor Degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc)
Both Sexes														
Total	**30,640**	**8,616**	**769**	**1,868**	**9,301**	**5,427**	**2,428**	**1,147**	**167**	**399**	**212**	**207**	**89**	**10**
No disability	29,038	7,702	761	1,856	9,007	5,288	2,253	1,127	157	387	207	197	86	10
With disability	1,602	914	8	12	294	139	175	20	10	12	5	10	3	-
Sight	643	361	3	5	115	42	94	6	3	6	2	5	1	-
Hearing	219	148	-	2	36	9	18	5	-	1	-	-	-	-
Speech	220	163	-	4	38	7	5	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Physical	436	284	3	2	63	26	40	1	5	6	1	5	-	-
Intellectual	293	218	-	1	41	18	14	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Emotional	253	111	4	2	53	40	29	8	1	1	2	-	2	-
Other	136	53	-	-	31	15	30	1	2	1	1	2	-	-
Male														
Total	**13,904**	**2,137**	**375**	**956**	**4,651**	**2,672**	**1,630**	**725**	**130**	**249**	**162**	**140**	**69**	**8**
No disability	13,223	1,869	372	951	4,490	2,593	1,510	712	121	240	157	134	66	8
With a disability	681	268	3	5	161	79	120	13	9	9	5	6	3	-
Sight	265	96	1	3	63	25	63	2	2	4	2	3	1	-
Hearing	97	54	-	-	23	4	12	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
Speech	117	75	-	-	30	6	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Physical	191	95	-	2	40	14	26	1	4	5	1	3	-	-
Intellectual	121	81	-	1	17	13	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Emotional	116	41	2	1	24	21	15	7	-	1	2	-	2	-
Other	66	10	-	-	15	13	23	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
Female														
Total	**16,736**	**6,479**	**394**	**912**	**4,650**	**2,755**	**798**	**422**	**37**	**150**	**50**	**67**	**20**	**2**
No disability	15,815	5,833	389	905	4,517	2,695	743	415	36	147	50	63	20	2
With a disability	921	646	5	7	133	60	55	7	1	3	-	4	-	-
Sight	378	265	2	2	52	17	31	4	1	2	-	2	-	-
Hearing	122	94	-	2	13	5	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speech	103	88	-	4	8	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Physical	245	189	3	-	23	12	14	-	1	1	-	2	-	-
Intellectual	172	137	-	-	24	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emotional	137	70	2	1	29	19	14	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other	70	43	-	-	16	2	7	-	-	-	-	2	-	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

No.	Community Name	Total	Male	Female	House holds	Houses
1	Ave Dakpa	2,834	1,246	1,588	762	626
2	Ave Xevi	1,791	783	1,008	497	400
3	Ave-Afiadenyigba	1,323	623	700	388	436
4	Ave-Dzalele	1,255	591	664	354	309
5	Ave-Have	1,171	506	665	345	349
6	Agormor-Agado	1,156	526	630	270	277
7	Elavanyo-Dzinyuiadzi	1,065	574	491	238	206
8	Ave-Dzadzepe	993	435	558	279	248
9	Matstrikasa	893	488	405	220	247
10	Tsata-Bame	873	418	455	234	285
11	Ave Posmonu	863	390	473	206	184
12	Atiglime	794	360	434	198	188
13	Korve-Sime	738	335	403	190	205
14	Avevi-Kopega	725	324	401	160	224
15	Avega-Misupeme	711	318	393	171	245
16	Avega-Kortey	682	304	378	198	249
17	Agordome-Vodzalogui	621	277	344	194	224
18	Avega-Agornu	619	266	353	155	188
19	Old-Ave-Afiadenyigba	606	264	342	187	195
20	Ave-Adzigo	598	257	341	177	181

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

No.	Community Name	All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
																	Age group	
1	Ave Dakpa	2,834	296	331	337	324	244	206	146	143	106	132	102	86	84	70	62	139
2	Ave Xevi	1,791	224	242	196	163	146	139	111	93	85	66	70	36	67	36	38	72
3	Ave-Afiadenyigba	1,323	162	139	161	169	124	70	74	63	54	62	56	26	34	22	50	54
4	Ave-Dzalele	1,255	159	116	125	168	132	108	94	81	55	60	51	30	29	15	12	20
5	Ave-Have	1,171	128	135	122	111	103	93	71	37	55	46	54	36	35	24	41	76
6	Agormor-Agado	1,156	161	149	180	129	75	52	50	54	61	50	54	20	48	20	23	32
7	Elavanyo-Dzinyuiadzi	1,065	121	168	150	125	90	75	63	45	51	35	28	24	23	6	19	42
8	Ave-Dzadzepe	993	115	123	117	121	77	77	53	45	36	39	51	21	20	27	23	45
9	Matstrikasa	893	120	136	129	92	92	57	41	50	34	25	34	14	14	16	27	16
10	Tsata-Bame	873	118	119	118	119	69	69	40	37	47	39	25	15	24	6	19	11
11	Ave Posmonu	863	122	104	90	96	66	51	51	54	31	29	31	21	28	18	30	41
12	Atiglime	794	85	101	112	84	63	48	46	15	45	43	40	24	18	11	23	33
13	Korve-Sime	738	111	100	77	68	66	53	33	36	28	19	27	25	24	20	24	30
14	Avevi-Kopega	725	94	84	128	95	24	31	42	38	50	18	28	15	16	2	17	45
15	Avega-Misupeme	711	102	108	89	67	54	43	30	29	29	32	23	13	34	8	17	35
16	Avega-Kortey	682	110	85	71	74	38	47	32	28	28	27	25	16	28	16	19	40
17	Agordome-Vodzalogui	621	98	89	80	52	47	24	37	35	27	18	26	17	23	7	19	23
18	Avega-Agornu	619	75	79	82	74	51	35	23	19	32	26	23	29	23	23	11	18
19	Old-Ave-Afiadenyigba	606	70	67	70	71	42	37	24	22	16	28	20	17	19	23	34	37
20	Ave-Adzigo	598	89	89	59	49	56	40	23	30	23	36	25	26	6	10	9	28

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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