

2010 Population & Housing Census

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

KADJEBI DISTRICT





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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

The District Analytical Report for the Kadjebi 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: <u>www.statsghana.gov.gh</u>.

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

Dr. Philomena Nyarko Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CHIPS	Community Health Planning Services
DFID	Department for International Development
DPs	Development Partners
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EP	Evangelical Presbyterian
EU	European Union
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
HND	Higher National Diploma
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated-Improved Pit
LI	Legislative Instrument
MSE	Micro and Small Scale Enterprise
MTN	Mobile Telecommunications Networks
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
PDA	Personal Digital Assistant
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	People Living with Disabilities
SHS	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WC	Water Close
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 Kadjebi District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 59,303 representing 2.3 percent of the total population of the Volta Region. It comprises 49.5 percent females and 50.5 percent males. About seventy three (73.5%) percent of the Districts population is rural. The District has a sex ratio of 102.0. The population of the District is youthful with the population under age 15 constituting 39.0 percent. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 82.2, the age dependency ratio for females is higher (83.6) than that of males (82.2).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the District is 3.6. The General Fertility Rate is 104.7 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 24.1 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the District is 8.8 per 1000. Out of a total of 15,432 migrants in the District, 11,395 are persons born elsewhere in the Region. The remaining 2,366 migrants are persons born outside the region particularly regions which share borders with the Volta Region. The top three major migrants in the District are people from Eastern Region (626), Greater Accra Region (552) and Northern Region (421) with 1,671 migrants coming from outside Ghana.

Household size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 58,273 with 13,303 households. The average household size in the District is 4.4 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household composition accounting for 41.4 percent. Spouses form about 11.7 percent. Extended family constitutes 56.9 percent of the total number of household structure in the District.

Marital status

About four in ten (48.5%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 37.3 percent have never married, 3.9 percent are in consensual unions and 5.3 percent are widowed. The proportion of married female (51.7%) is comparatively higher than that of the males (45.4%). At age 65 and older, widowed females account for as high as 55.4 percent while widowed males account for only 11.4 percent. Among the married, 35.8 percent have no education while 7.7 percent of the never married have no formal education. Eighty-five percent of the married population are employed, 1.3 percent are unemployed and 13.8 percent are

economically not active. More than half (59.1%) of those who have never married are economically not active with 2.4 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the District is 88.2 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 1.5 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the District is 4.4 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and older, 76 percent are literate. Six out of ten people (62.8%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and older (22,602) in the district, 22.3 percent has never attended school, 41.5 percent are currently attending and 36.1 percent have attended in the past.

Economic activity status

Seventy-three percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 22.9 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 97.4 percent are employed while 2.6 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (50.5%) and 23.5 percent perform household duties. About six out of ten (55.7%) unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 60.3 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, service and sales workers account for 13.9 percent and 12.1 percent are engaged as craft and related trades workers.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older, 70.1 percent are self-employed without employees, 15.0 percent are contributing family workers and 9.3 percent as employees. More males (70.5%) are self-employed without employees than females (69.7%). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the District, employing 91.5 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 6.0 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and older, 26.6 percent have mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 50.3 percent as compared to 49.7 percent of females. Only one-percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the District. Only 240 households representing 1.8 percent of the total households in the District have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.3 percent of the District's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly higher (2.4%) than females (2.1%). The types of disability in the District include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with physical disability recorded the highest of 35.1 percent followed by sight disability (32.7%). About 2.5 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. Of the population disabled, 50.1 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 79.5 percent of households in the District are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, eight out of ten households (87.6%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 60.0 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the District (95.0%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the District.

Housing

The housing stock of Kadjebi District is 10,623 representing 2.6 percent of the total number of houses in the Volta Region. The average number of persons per house is 5.5.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Forty-five percent of all dwelling units in the District are compound houses; 42.3 percent are separate houses and 7.7 percent are semi-detached houses. About 24 percent of the dwelling units in the District are owned by other private member; 18.4 percent are owned by relative who is not a member of the household and 2.5 percent are owned private employer.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction materials for outer walls of dwelling units in the District is mud brick/ earth accounting for 83.1 percent with cement/concrete constituting 14.1 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the District. Cement/Concrete (78.0%) and mud/earth (20.3%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the District. Metal sheets is the main roofing material (92.2 %) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (64.6%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the District. Only 2.1 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the District are electricity (mains) (48.7%), kerosene lamp (39.1%) and flashlight/touch (9.9%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the District is wood (71.1%). The proportion for rural (83.2%) is higher than that of urban (41.6%). The four main sources of water in the District are borehole (33.3%), river/stream (22.2%), public tap/standpipe (20.0%) and pipe-borne inside dwelling (18.2%).

The two most important toilet facility used in the District are pit latrine (36.0%) and public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 30.4 percent. A third of households (32.6%) in the District own bathroom for exclusive use while 27.7 percent shared separate bathroom in the same house.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 46 percent. Almost 17 percent households in the District dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for only 2.2 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (55.0 %) and onto the street/outside (26.5%) are the two common methods used by households in the District.

CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Kadjebi District was created as an Assembly by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 1465 in 1989. It was carved out of the Jasikan-Buem Local Council. The District is located in the lower belt of the Volta Region of Ghana and forms part of the six (6) northern districts of the Region with a total land area of 689.91 square kilometers. The 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC), puts the total population of the District at 59,303, made up of 50.5 percent of males and 49.5 percent of females.

1.2 Physical features

The physical features of the District are made up of the natural environment (climate, vegetation, relief and drainage), location and size. Together with the social and cultural environment they determine the conditions under which the people live, develop and grow and ultimately derive their quality of life. The physical and natural environment is therefore an essential element or factor contributing to socio-economic development of the district.

1.2.1 Location and area

The District is bordered to the north by the Nkwanta South District, to the south by the Jasikan District, to the south west by the Biakoye District and to the North West by the Krachi East District. It also has a long border that stretches eastwards to the Republic of Togo. (Figure 1.1)

1.2.2 Climate

The climate in the District is characterized by an average monthly temperature of about 25°C. Rainfall is between 1400mm and 1800mm and is generally heavy and starts from March and ends between October and November each year. The peak of rainfall occurs in June. These conditions are conducive for agricultural production.

1.3.3 Vegetation

The Kadjebi District is generally green with trees covering beautiful landscape of mountains, hills and valleys; this is particularly true in the rainy season. About 90 percent of the District is predominantly covered with secondary rain forest.

The forests have economic trees such as wawa, mahogany, odum, red wood, raffia palm and bamboo grooves to support the wood processing industry. Animal and bird species such as antelopes, monkeys, grass cutters, weaverbirds and parrots abound in the forest. The forest reserve with its animal and bird species is a potential for eco-tourism development in the District.

Figure 1.1: Map of Kadjebi district



DISTRICT MAP OF KADJEBI

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.4 Relief and drainage

The District has an average height of about 180 metres above sea level rising to about 600 metres towards the Ghana-Togo border. The District is blessed with beautiful landscape of hills, mountains and valleys. The landform is however not a hindrance to road construction in the District. Three major rivers run through the entire District which are the Asukawkaw, Wawa and Menu rivers that take their source from the Akwapim-Togo hills and drain into the Volta Lake. River Asukawkaw is the largest of the three and flows for about 25 km into the lake. These rivers offer possible basis for the introduction of small-scale irrigation activities in the agricultural sector.

1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

The governance structure in the District is of two folds; that is administrative and political. The District Chief Executive is the political head of the District whilst the District Coordinating Director is the head of the administrative wing of the Assembly. Thus the District Co-ordinating Director co-ordinates the activities and programmes of all decentralized departments.

Under the local governance system, Town/Area Councils as well as the Unit Committees form the base structure of participatory approach to development. The District has six Town and Area Councils. These are: Kadjebi Town Council, Asato Area Council, Ahamansu Area Council, Dodo Area Council, Dodi Area Council, and Dapaa/Pampawie/Ampeyo Area Council.

The District has one constituency and thirty-five electoral areas. The local legislative and deliberative Assembly is made up of thirty-five elected members and fifteen government appointees in addition to the Member of Parliament (MP) and the District Chief Executive (DCE) who are ex-officio members.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

The everyday life of the people in the District follows some widely accepted basic norms, beliefs, traditions and conventions and these unite them.

1.4.1 Languages and ethnicity

The Akan language is the predominant language spoken in all the major communities and Ewe is the second most widely spoken language in the District. Other spoken languages include Hausa, Kotokoli and Chamba. English is the official spoken and written language.

The Kadjebi District is ethnically diverse. It is predominantly a settler community. Only 19.4 percent of the population is made up of indigenous Akans. About 47.5 percent of the population is made up of Ewes and the remaining 33.1 percent is shared amongst the Guans, Kotokolis, Ga-Dangmes, Mole Dagbanis and so on.

1.4.2 Chieftaincy

There are eight paramount chiefs with a number of community chiefs and sub-chiefs and clan heads. These traditional leaders are the custodians of the rich cultural heritage of the people. They also hold in trust land and other valuable properties on behalf of the people.

1.4.3 Festivals

There are two major festivals celebrated by the Akans in the District. The Kwasidakese or Kuntukunu festival is celebrated by the people of the eight Traditional areas. It takes place on Sunday, the last forty-two days to the end of the year. The Dawurokese festival is celebrated by the people of Kadjebi once every three years. The Fontonfrom, Adowa, Kete and Ositi drums are played at such celebrations. These festivals bring together chiefs and people of the traditional areas to assess past performances and to also raise funds for the support of development programmes and projects for the areas.

1.4.4 Telecommunication

MTN, Tigo, Vodafone and Expresso telecommunication services are available in the District even though the network coverage is not encouraging. The presence of these networks, offers people the opportunity to reach out to others within and outside the District.

1.4.5 Tourism

The Kadjebi District has a number of sites of historical, cultural, scenic and ecological importance for the promotion of tourism. These include: -

- The Fetish Shrine at Totto Hill (Dodo Traditional Area)
- Stone Pillar found at Nyonku No. 1, 3 km North-East of Dodi-Papase
- Stone cave which is found at Bakpa, 6.5 km West of Papase
- Obuletey cave which is located in the Asato Menu
- Range Hills and 7 km North-East of Asato
- Embroided Inscription on a rock found at Butabe
- Crocodile Pond found at Koru

Carvings, basket making as well as kente weaving are undertaken in some localities in the District. Dress making and tailoring, hairdressing, shoe-making are the popular vocations undertaken in most parts of the District. These activities also serve as tourist attractions.

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Structure of the local economy

Agricultural production is the predominant sector of the District in terms of employment opportunities and incomes. The residents of the District, who are predominantly rural, provide the maximum contribution to the District's share of food security.

Cocoa production was dominant long ago but has declined and has given way to food crop production as the dominant agricultural activity in the District. Productivity levels in the cocoa industry have also fallen. Presently, three cocoa nurseries established at Ampeyo, Dzindziso and Ahamansu are raising seedlings for farmers all over the District to reactivate their abandoned cocoa farms. Also, there is an oil palm nursery established at Ahamansu under the Presidential Special Initiative Scheme to produce oil palm seedlings for interested farmers. The first phase of the programme began in June, 2006.

The District can boast of some industries including a Palmnut Processing Plant at Ahamansu junction, Production of Plywood at Titiaka and Solar Lamp Industries in Kadjebi. Agro processing is the most predominant and most important industry in the District. Agro-based industries include cassava processing into gari, agbelimor and chips, soap making, local gin distilleries (akpeteshie), oil palm extraction, pepper processing and palm wine tapping.

Forest and wood processing include saw milling, carpentry and joinery and charcoal burning. The District is endowed with forest products which feed the six saw mills located at Ahamansu, Titiaka, Dodo-Amanfrom, Dapaa, Kadjebi and Menuso. Currently, wood processing supports local housing and furniture industries in the District. There are also metal works such as steel bending, and black-smiting in places like Kadjebi where there is electricity. Local farm implements like hoes, axes and cutlasses are fabricated in the District. The installation of a three-phase electricity system in Kadjebi is expected to improve industrial production in the District.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

training, publicity and education, field operations and logistics management, data processing, and data analysis and dissemination.

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

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

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

Selection of census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

1.6.3 Census enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.4 Post enumeration survey

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

Introduction

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

The concepts and definitions in this report cover all sections of the 2010 Population and Housing Census questionnaires (PHC1A and PHC1B). The sections were: geographical location of the population, Household and Non-household population, Literacy and

Education, Emigration, Demographic and Economic Characteristics, Disability, Information Communication Technology (ICT), Fertility, Mortality, Agricultural Activity and Housing Conditions.

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of household

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

Household and non-household population

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

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of residence

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

Religion

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

Marital status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of education

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

Activity status

Activity status refers to economic or non-economic activity of respondents during the 7 days preceding census night. Information on type of activity was collected on persons 5 years and older. A person was regarded as economically active if he/she: Worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least 1 hour within the 7 days preceding Census Night. This included persons who were in paid employment or self- employment or contributing family workers. Did not work, but had jobs to return to were unemployed.

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment status

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

Employment sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing conditions and facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARATERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

Population size, composition and age-sex structure are important characteristics that have many social and economic implications. Population size and composition influence the District's potential for human resource requirement and the amount of social services such as schools, hospitals/clinics and housing the District should provide for the ultimate development of the people. Also, population composition by age and sex have a direct bearing on mortality, nuptiality, fertility, migration and other demographic processes that underlie population growth and ultimately socio-economic development.

This chapter discusses the demographic characteristics such as population size and distribution, age-sex structure as well as migration, fertility and mortality issues relating to the District as per the data collected during the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

2.2 **Population Size and Distribution**

As shown in Table 2.1, the total population of the District is 59,303, made up of 50.5 percent males and with sex ratio of 102. This means that for every 100 females there are corresponding 102 males in the District. On the rural-urban distribution of the population, 26.4 percent are residing in urban areas whilst the remaining majority are in the rural areas. This distribution of locality may be responsible for the dominance of agricultural production as the main economic activity of the people in the District since large plots of arable land are found in the rural areas.

Table 2.1 further provides information on the age and sex composition by five-year-age groups for the District. The Table shows a relatively large proportion of children below five years. The high proportion of the population aged 0-4 and 5-9 years indicate that the population in the District has the tendency to grow for a considerable number of years, all other things being equal. This has economic implications for its development.

The age-dependency ratio for the District is 82.2, signifying relatively high dependence on the working age population. The rural population has a higher dependency ratio of 83.6 higher than that for the urban population of 78.6.

			Sex				Type of	locality
	Both	Ma	ıle	Fem	nale	Sex		
Age Group	Sexes	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	ratio	Urban	Rural
All Ages	59,303	29,951	50.5	29,352	49.5	102.0	15,682	43,621
0 - 4	8,285	4,259	51.4	4,026	48.6	105.8	2,162	6,123
5-9	7,774	3,884	50.0	3,890	50.0	99.8	1,937	5,837
10-14	7,119	3,733	52.4	3,386	47.6	110.2	1,953	5,166
15 - 19	6,151	3,302	53.7	2,849	46.3	115.9	1,806	4,345
20 - 24	4,557	2,222	48.8	2,335	51.2	95.2	1,343	3,214
25 - 29	3,958	1,792	45.3	2,166	54.7	82.7	1,085	2,873
30 - 34	3,574	1,711	47.9	1,863	52.1	91.8	1,012	2,562
35 - 39	3,325	1,645	49.5	1,680	50.5	97.9	894	2,431
40 - 44	2,869	1,479	51.6	1,390	48.4	106.4	700	2,169
45 - 49	2,709	1,340	49.5	1,369	50.5	97.9	676	2,033
50 - 54	2,323	1,218	52.4	1,105	47.6	110.2	566	1,757
55 - 59	1,578	828	52.5	750	47.5	110.4	354	1,224
60 - 64	1,500	774	51.6	726	48.4	106.6	345	1,155
65 - 69	822	441	53.6	381	46.4	115.7	200	622
70 - 74	1,215	599	49.3	616	50.7	97.2	281	934
75 - 79	653	330	50.5	323	49.5	102.2	142	511
80 - 84	469	219	46.7	250	53.3	87.6	123	346
85+	422	175	41.5	247	58.5	70.9	103	319
All Ages	59,303	29,951	50.5	29,352	49.5	102.0	15,682	43,621
0 - 14	23,178	11,876	51.2	11,302	48.8	105.1	6,052	17,126
15 - 64	32,544	16,311	50.1	16,233	49.9	100.5	8,781	23,763
65+	3,581	1,764	49.3	1,817	50.7	97.1	849	2,732
Age-dependency								
ratio	82.2	82.2		83.6			78.6	83.6

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

A population pyramid depicts a graphical representation of age and sex structure pertaining to the population. The 2010 data depicted by the population pyramid (Figure 2.1) shows the expected pattern of lower population in each group with advancing age. It also shows there is a decline in the male population with a corresponding increase in the female population from 50 years and older. This may be accountable to the dangers associated with the male's life styles that cause them to die earlier than their female counterparts. The overall age structure of the population of the District is made up of a broad base of a higher proportion of infants and small number of the aged at the top.



Figure 2.1: Population pyramid, by age group and sex

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

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

2.4.1 Fertility

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

Table 2.2 shows the reported TFR, GFR and the CBR for the Volta Region and the Kadjebi District. The District has a total population of 59,303 of which women between the ages 15-49 are 13,652. The TFR in 2010 for the District for women between the ages 15-49 is about 3.6 births per 1,000 women which is higher than the Regional figure of 3.4. The GFR on the other hand for women between the ages 15-49 is 104.7 live births per 1,000 women, which is

lower than the regional average of 99.2 births per 1,000 women in the age range 15-49 years whilst the CBR is 24.1 live births per 1,000 population in the Kadjebi District.

		Number of	Number of	Total	*General	**Crude
		women 15-	births in last	Fertility	Fertility	Birth
District	Population	49 years	12 months	Rate	Rate	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	3.0	87.1	21.9
Hohoe Municipal	167,016	42,220	4,052	3.3	96.0	24.3
Biakoye	65,901	15,067	1,484	3.4	98.5	22.5
Jasikan	59,181	13,924	1,455	3.5	104.5	24.6
Kadjebi	59,303	13,652	1,430	3.6	104.7	24.1
Krachi East	116,804	26,146	3,319	4.3	126.9	28.4
Krachi West	49,417	11,225	1,245	3.7	110.9	25.2
Nkwanta South	117,878	27,226	3,304	4.0	121.4	28.0
Nkwanta North	64,553	14,758	2,043	4.6	138.4	31.6
North Tongu	89,777	22,874	1,931	2.9	84.4	21.5
Akatsi North	29,777	7,143	826	4.1	115.6	27.7
Adaklu	36,391	9,351	666	2.4	71.2	18.3
Ho West	94,600	21,926	2,294	3.6	104.6	24.2
Afadzato South	95,030	21,842	2,373	3.9	108.6	25.0
North Dayi	39,913	9,115	865	3.3	94.9	21.7
Krachi Nchumuru	72,688	16,449	1,822	3.8	110.8	25.1

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service the 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

2.4.2 Mortality

Among the components of population change, mortality plays an important role in determining the growth of a population. Mortality data are needed, among others to analyze population growth; develop, implement and evaluate public health programmes and projects; and formulate policies and action programmes of the District Health Directorate.

Table 2.3 shows females 12 years and older and the number of children ever born and those still surviving. The data indicates that children ever born and children surviving are 56,017 and 49,340 respectively to 20,032 women who are 12 years and above.

Again, the Table shows that children ever born to those aged 20 - 24 is significantly low with a record of 2,062 by 2,335 women in this age range. This however translates to an average of about one child. As age increases from 15 to 60 years and older, the mean number of children ever born and child survivorship increases. For instance women within age 45 - 49 years would have an average of 4.8 children throughout their fertility period granted that all other things are equal. In a similar vein, the mean number of children that would survive for this same age category of women is about four children. Thus, women aged 60 years and older recorded the highest mean number of children ever born with almost six children and relatively a low mean child survivorship of almost five children.

	Number	C	Children Ever Born				Children	Surviving	
	of	Both				Both			
Age group	Females	Sexes	Male	Female	Mean	Sexes	Male	Female	Mean
Total	20,032	56,017	28,284	27,733	2.8	49,340	24,780	24,560	2.5
12 - 14	1,982	13	6	7	0	13	6	7	0.0
15 - 19	2,849	368	183	185	0.1	330	164	166	0.1
20 - 24	2,335	2,062	1,025	1,037	0.9	1,920	931	989	0.8
25 - 29	2,166	4,229	2,104	2,125	2	3,894	1,910	1,984	1.8
30 - 34	1,863	5,485	2,816	2,669	2.9	5,113	2,595	2,518	2.7
35 - 39	1,680	6,465	3,323	3,142	3.8	6,015	3,113	2,902	3.6
40 - 44	1,390	6,395	3,187	3,208	4.6	5,838	2,902	2,936	4.2
45 - 49	1,369	6,557	3,330	3,227	4.8	5,841	2,954	2,887	4.3
50 - 54	1,105	5,902	2,955	2,947	5.3	5,178	2,593	2,585	4.7
55 - 59	750	4,189	2,117	2,072	5.6	3,633	1,832	1,801	4.8
60+	2,543	14,352	7,238	7,114	5.6	11,565	5,780	5,785	4.5

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age-specific death rates by sex

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

The results, presented in Figure 2.2 shows that the death rates among females are higher than those of males among the age groups 15-25 years and also 29-54 years, a possible indication of relatively high maternal mortality in the District.

The age-specific death rates for females are lower than that for males from ages 54 years and older. The patterns are slightly higher for female in the childbearing age range (15-49 years). In the age groups 55 years and above, females tend to have lower age-specific death rates than males of the same age in the District.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.4 shows the deaths that occurred in the Kadjebi District and the Volta Region at large, 12 months preceding the census night. A crude death rate of 8.8 per 1,000 population is the same for the District as well as the Region.

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

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

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

2.4.3 Migration

The term migration refers to change in usual place of residence. A migrant is therefore defined as a person whose usual place of residence is different from his/her place of birth or previous place of residence. The importance of measuring migration lies in its effect on population size, structure and distribution in the District. People from places outside the District can migrate into particular geographical locations in the District; this kind of migration can increase the size of the population in the District.

Table 2.5 shows the birthplace of migrants and duration of residence in the District. From the Table, there are 15,432 migrants at the time of the census out of which 11,395 were born in other localities within the region. In addition, a total of 2,366 migrants were born elsewhere in another region whilst 1,671 migrants were born outside Ghana. Migrants from Eastern and Greater Accra Regions constitute the largest proportion (626 and 554 respectively) with Upper West recording the least (21). More than a quarter of the migrants from all the Regions lived in the District for a period of 1-4 years.

	Migrants		Du	Duration of residence (%)			
			Less than	1-4	5-9	10-19	20+
Birthplace	Total	Percent	1 year	years	years	years	years
Total	15,432	100.0	12.3	29.9	16.3	17.5	24.0
Different locality in this region	11,395	100.0	12.0	28.8	16.3	18.4	24.5
Western	93	100.0	10.8	46.2	11.8	20.4	10.8
Central	174	100.0	15.5	27.0	12.6	14.9	29.9
Greater Accra	554	100.0	19.7	35.9	21.7	10.6	12.1
Volta	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eastern	626	100.0	12.0	25.2	14.2	13.3	35.3
Ashanti	299	100.0	12.4	32.8	10.7	15.4	28.8
Brong Ahafo	123	100.0	17.9	24.4	26.8	7.3	23.6
Northern	421	100.0	6.7	30.9	17.6	14.0	30.9
Upper East	55	100.0	16.4	45.5	7.3	10.9	20.0
Upper West	21	100.0	42.9	38.1	0.0	9.5	9.5
Outside Ghana	1,671	100.0	12.4	35.0	16.9	17.4	18.4

Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

Households form the base of the social structure of any given location. Living arrangements are largely influenced by such socio-cultural factors as marriage, family types and kinship systems existing in a particular society. The household structure, composition, and size differ from one ethnic group to the other based on the prevailing kinship arrangements. There are two broad descent and inheritance systems namely, the patrilineal and matrilineal systems. Patrilineal system of inheritance and descent are traced from the father's line and household heads are mostly men whilst the matrilineal systems, trace descent from the mother's line and mostly have women as heads of households. This chapter therefore focuses on analysis of data on household structure, size and composition in the Kadjebi District from the 2010 PHC.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship

3.2.1 Household size

Table 3.1 shows that the District has a total household population of 58,273 with 15,363 in urban and 42,910 in rural areas. According to the 2010 PHC, there are 13,303 households in the District comprising of 3,869 urban households and the remaining, 9,434 are rural households. The mean/average number of households per house is 1.2 for the District. The average household size in the District (4 persons) is the same for urban areas and with about 5 persons for rural areas.

	Total			District	
Categories	Country	Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,086,567	58,273	15,363	42,910
Number of households	5,467,054	495,600	13,303	3,869	9,434
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.2
Average household size	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.5

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition and sex

In the 2010 Population and Housing Census, a household is defined as "a person or a group of persons, who live together in the same house or compound, share the same house-keeping arrangements and recognize one person as the head of household" (Ghana Statistical Service, 2010). A household therefore may consist of a man, his wife, children, distant relatives, or a housekeeper living with them.

Table 3.2 shows the household population by sex composition in the Kadjebi District. The data shows that a total population of 58,273 persons live in households. Children (son/daughter) recorded the highest proportion of 41.4 percent, followed by heads, 22.8 percent while adopted or foster child/children form the least proportion 0.5 percent. Analysis

of the data further shows that, a high proportion of household heads are males (33.3%), which is two times more than the figure for their female counterparts (12.1%).

Again, Table 3.2 indicates that biological children (sons/daughters) recorded the highest proportion, 43.5 percent for males, and 39.3 percent for females. On the other hand, adopted or foster child/children form the least proportion of 0.5 percent for males and 0.6 percent for females.

	Total		Ma	Male		Female	
Household composition	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	58,273	100.0	29,452	100.0	28,821	100.0	
Head	13,303	22.8	9,815	33.3	3,488	12.1	
Spouse (wife/husband)	6,831	11.7	197	0.7	6,634	23.0	
Child (son/daughter)	24,145	41.4	12,820	43.5	11,325	39.3	
Parent/parent in-law	553	1.0	67	0.2	486	1.7	
Son/daughter in-law	396	0.7	75	0.3	321	1.1	
Grandchild	5,017	8.6	2,600	8.8	2,417	8.4	
Brother/sister	2,039	3.5	1,216	4.1	823	2.9	
Step child	584	1.0	272	0.9	312	1.1	
Adopted/foster child	315	0.5	141	0.5	174	0.6	
Other relative	4,274	7.3	1,751	6.0	2,523	8.8	
Non-relative	816	1.4	498	1.7	318	1.1	

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.4 Household Structure by Sex

This section presents information on household population living in a nuclear or extended family households. Table 3.3 indicates that more than half (56.9%) of the household population live in extended family household than nuclear family household (43.1%). Females are more likely to live in extended family households (58.7%) than males (55.0%). Specifically, almost one-third (29.4%) of the population live in nuclear families comprising head, spouse(s) and children while another sizeable proportion of 30 percent also live in households made up of extended families (head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives). Households comprising the head and a spouse only (1.6%) are the least proportion of the household population in the District.

	Total		Male		Female	
Household structure	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	58,273	100.0	29,452	100.0	28,821	100.0
Nuclear family	25,141	43.1	13,252	45.0	11,889	41.3
Head only	2,360	4.1	1,701	5.8	659	2.3
Head and a spouse only	944	1.6	476	1.6	468	1.6
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and						
children)	17,123	29.4	8,965	30.4	8,158	28.3
Single parent Nuclear	4,714	8.1	2,110	7.2	2,604	9.0
Extended family	33,132	56.9	16,200	55.0	16,932	58.7
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	17,459	30.0	8,713	29.6	8,746	30.4
Extended + non relatives	1,227	2.1	692	2.4	535	1.9
Head, spouse(s) and other						
composition	2,282	3.9	1,159	3.9	1,123	3.9
Single parent Extended	7,357	12.6	3,204	10.9	4,153	14.4
Single parent Extended + non relative	558	1.0	277	0.9	281	1.0
Head and other composition but no						
spouse	4,249	7.3	2,155	7.3	2,094	7.3

Table 3.3:	Household	population	by structure	and sex

Source: Ghana Statistical Service2010, Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage is a social union or legal contract between people called spouses that create kinship. In Ghana, 18 years is the minimum legal age for marriage. However, cultural practices in some ethnic groups allow much younger girls to be given out in marriage. In order to capture data on those who marry below the legal age, the 2010 PHC gathered data from persons aged 12 years and older.

3.3.1 Marital characteristics

The distribution of persons 12 years and older by sex, age group and marital status in the District is shown in Table 3.4. The data shows that, for all the age groups, the proportion who are married constitutes 48.5 percent being the highest and the proportion that are separated and divorced are the least with a record of 2.5 percent each. The proportion of the age group (12-14 years) who have never married is 93.5 percent while 5.8 percent are married. This is not surprising because this age group are supposed to be in school all things being equal. Age group 65 years and above have the highest proportion of widowed with 33.7 percent. It is obvious that as one ages the possible event of death sets in and hence the older age groups would have high probability of losing either their husbands or wives.

The Table also reveals that most males between the ages 15 to 19 years are never married (93.3%) compared to 83.9 percent of females of the same age group. This pre-supposes that that category of the population are in school. Again, 83.2 percent of females in the age group 35-39 years are married compared to 70 percent of males. In addition, females aged 65 years and older have a higher proportion of widowed (55.4%) compared to only 11.4 percent of males indicating that life expectancy for males 65 years and older is higher than females of the same age group. A higher proportion of males (44.8%) than females (29.6%) have never been married as compared to 51.7 percent of the females and 45.4 percent of males who are married. The proportion of divorced persons who are females (2.9%) are higher than that of the males (2.2%).
Consensual	
Consensual	
Never union/Living	
Sex/Age-group Number Total married together Married Separated Divorced W	idowed
Both Sexes	
Total 40,311 100.0 37.3 3.9 48.5 2.5 2.5	5.3
12 - 14 4,186 100.0 93.5 0.6 5.8 0.0 0.0	0.0
15 - 19 6,151 100.0 88.9 1.7 8.7 0.4 0.0	0.2
20 - 24 4,557 100.0 61.7 6.0 30.2 1.3 0.5	0.3
25 - 29 3,958 100.0 32.6 7.7 56.5 1.8 0.9	0.5
30 - 34 3,574 100.0 17.7 6.2 70.1 3.1 2.2	0.8
35 - 39 3,325 100.0 8.9 6.3 76.7 3.2 3.0	1.8
40 - 44 2,869 100.0 5.8 4.3 79.4 3.6 3.9	3.0
45 - 49 2,709 100.0 6.1 4.7 75.7 3.9 4.5	5.1
50 - 54 2.323 100.0 3.8 2.3 76.5 4.7 5.0	7.7
55 - 59 1.578 100.0 1.8 2.5 72.1 6.7 6.8	10.2
60 - 64 1.500 100.0 3.3 2.3 66.3 3.9 8.5	15.8
65+ 3.581 100.0 3.0 1.7 52.1 4.0 5.4	33.7
Mala	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1.0
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1.9
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0.0
15 - 19 5,502 100.0 95.5 0.5 5.8 0.2 0.1 20 24 2222 100.0 92.4 20 12.9 0.4 0.2	0.2
20 - 24 2,222 100.0 82.4 2.9 13.8 0.4 0.3 25 - 20 1,702 100.0 51.6 6.0 20.0 0.8 0.4	0.2
25 - 29 1,792 100.0 51.6 6.9 39.9 0.8 0.4 20 - 24 1.711 100.0 0.7.4 6.4 61.7 0.2 1.0	0.3
30 - 34 1,711 100.0 27.4 6.4 61.7 2.3 1.9 25 20 1.645 100.0 15.0 7.4 70.0 2.0 2.5	0.3
35 - 39 1,645 100.0 15.0 7.4 70.4 3.0 3.5 40 44 70.4 2.4 2.0 2.0	1.2
40 - 44 1,479 100.0 8.9 4.4 79.4 3.4 3.0	1.0
45 - 49 1,340 100.0 10.7 5.7 73.5 4.2 3.5 50 51 1210 100.0 10.7 5.7 73.5 4.2 3.5	2.4
50 - 54 1,218 100.0 6.4 2.7 79.8 4.8 4.5	1.8
55 - 59 828 100.0 2.2 3.3 78.3 8.2 5.0	3.1
60 - 64 7/4 100.0 3.9 2.6 76.2 3.5 8.0	5.8
65+ 1,764 100.0 3.9 1.8 73.1 4.8 5.1	11.4
Female	
Total 20.032 100.0 29.6 4.4 51.7 2.7 2.9	8.8
12 - 14 1.982 100.0 93.1 0.9 6.1 0.0 0.0	0.0
15 - 19 2.849 100.0 83.9 3.0 12.0 0.7 0.0	0.3
20 - 24 2.335 100.0 41.9 9.0 45.7 2.2 0.8	0.4
25 - 29 2 166 100 0 17 0 84 70 3 2.5 1.2	0.6
30 - 34 1 863 100 0 8 7 6 1 77 8 3 8 2 4	1.2
35 - 39 1 680 1000 30 53 832 34 26	2.4
40 - 44 1 390 100 0 2 5 4 1 79 4 3 8 5 0	5.2
45 - 49 1.369 100.0 1.6 37 77.9 3.6 5.5	78
50 - 54 1 105 1000 0 9 1 8 72 9 4 7 5 4	14.2
55 - 59 $750 - 100.0$ 1.3 $1.6 - 65.2$ 4.9 8.9	18.0
60 - 64 726 100.0 2.6 1.9 55.8 4.3 9.0	26 <i>4</i>
65+ 1.817 100.0 2.3 1.7 31.8 3.3 56	55 4

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status and level of education

In general, education delays marriage for both men and women. Because of the likely conflict between education and raising a family, people now postpone marriage until they have completed their education. For instance, as shown in Table 3.5, the lowest proportion for all the categories of marital status for persons 12 years and older is recorded amongst those with

tertiary educational. However, more widespread education has extended the age of marriage for females.

Table 3.5 presents the distribution of the population by marital status and level of education. More than half of the population (60.2%) for persons 12 years and older have basic education and nearly one in ten (8.6%) have secondary education.

Almost three quarters (74.9%) who have never married attained basic education and about 7.7 percent have no education. For those who are married, about one in three (35.8%) have no education and more than half (52.7%) have basic education. Nearly three quarters of males (73.6%) who have never married have attained basic education and those who have no formal educational are 8.1 percent. For those who are married, more than a quarter (27.0%) have no education and more than half (55.8%) have basic education. The analysis for females follow a similar trend with modest or no variation. Overall, much lower proportion of all the marital status groups attained tertiary level of education (Table 3.5).

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

							Post	
							middle/	
						Vocational/	secondary	
		All	No			Technical/	certificate/	
Sex/Marital status	Number	levels	Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Commercial	diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	40,311	100.0	26.6	60.2	8.6	1.1	2.9	0.6
Never married	15,022	100.0	7.7	74.9	14.0	0.7	2.3	0.4
Informal/consensual								
union/living together	1,577	100.0	23.8	65.5	6.1	1.6	2.4	0.6
Married	19,550	100.0	35.8	52.7	5.7	1.4	3.5	0.9
Separated	998	100.0	33.1	55.2	6.6	1.4	3.5	0.2
Divorced	1,017	100.0	33.0	56.3	5.0	3.1	2.4	0.1
Widowed	2,147	100.0	71.4	25.7	1.5	0.4	0.8	0.1
Male								
Total	20,279	100.0	18.4	64.3	11.0	1.3	3.9	1.1
Never married	9,090	100.0	8.1	73.6	14.7	0.7	2.4	0.4
Informal/consensual								
union/living together	697	100.0	16.6	67.9	8.5	2.3	3.6	1.1
Married	9,202	100.0	27.0	55.8	8.1	1.7	5.5	1.8
Separated	462	100.0	25.8	58.7	9.3	1.3	5.0	0.0
Divorced	446	100.0	21.5	65.0	7.8	2.9	2.7	0.0
Widowed	382	100.0	46.3	45.5	5.0	2.1	0.5	0.5
Female								
Total	20,032	100.0	34.9	56.0	6.2	0.9	1.8	0.2
Never married	5,932	100.0	7.1	76.9	12.9	0.6	2.2	0.3
Informal/consensual								
union/living together	880	100.0	29.4	63.6	4.2	1.1	1.5	0.1
Married	10,348	100.0	43.5	49.9	3.7	1.1	1.7	0.1
Separated	536	100.0	39.4	52.2	4.3	1.5	2.2	0.4
Divorced	571	100.0	42.0	49.6	2.8	3.3	2.1	0.2
Widowed	1,765	100.0	76.9	21.4	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

¹ Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS

² Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary

³Post Middle/Sec. Cert./Diploma: Teacher training/College of education, Agric., Nursing, University Diploma, HND, etc.

⁴ Tertiary: Bachelor's Degree and Post Graduate or higher

3.3.3 Marital status and economic activity status

The marital status and economic activity status of persons 12 years and older is shown in Table 3.6. About 65.7 percent of persons from the marital status category are employed, 1.7 percent are unemployed and economically not active are about one in three persons (32.6%). More than half of the never married population (59.1%) are economically not active compared to the high proportion of married people who are employed (84.9%). All the marital status categories recorded a high proportion for the employed with less than 4 percent for the unemployed for each of the population in the marital status group.

The data further reveals some variations in marital status and economic activity status among the sexes. There are slightly more males (68.0%) in the marital status population than females (63.4%) who are employed. However, the marital status population has slightly more economically not active females (34.8%) than males (30.4%). Overall, there are more married people in the marital status population who are employed than the economically not active.

							Economi	cally not
	То	tal	Empl	oyed	Unemp	oloyed	acti	ive
Sex/Marital status	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	40,311	100.0	26,489	65.7	697	1.70	13,125	32.6
Never married	15,022	100.0	5,778	38.5	359	2.40	8,885	59.1
Informal/consensual								
union/living together	1,577	100.0	1,304	82.7	49	3.10	224	14.2
Married	19,550	100.0	16,606	84.9	245	1.30	2,699	13.8
Separated	998	100.0	820	82.2	14	1.40	164	16.4
Divorced	1,017	100.0	788	77.5	16	1.60	213	20.9
Widowed	2,147	100.0	1,193	55.6	14	0.70	940	43.8
Male								
Total	20,279	100.0	13,780	68.0	340	1.70	6,159	30.4
Never married	9,090	100.0	3,936	43.3	215	2.40	4,939	54.3
Informal/consensual								
union/living together	697	100.0	643	92.3	12	1.70	42	6.0
Married	9,202	100.0	8,188	89.0	98	1.10	916	10.0
Separated	462	100.0	404	87.4	4	0.90	54	11.7
Divorced	446	100.0	363	81.4	9	2.00	74	16.6
Widowed	382	100.0	246	64.4	2	0.50	134	35.1
Famala								
remale Totol	20.022	100.0	12 700	62.4	257	1.90	6 0 6 6	21.0
Total	20,032	100.0	12,709	03.4	357	1.80	0,900	54.8
Never married	5,932	100.0	1,842	31.1	144	2.40	3,946	66.5
Informal/consensual	000	100.0	((1	751	27	4.00	100	20.7
union/living together	880	100.0	661	75.1	37	4.20	182	20.7
Married	10,348	100.0	8,418	81.3	147	1.40	1,783	17.2
Separated	536	100.0	416	77.6	10	1.90	110	20.5
Divorced	571	100.0	425	74.4	7	1.20	139	24.3
Widowed	1,765	100.0	947	53.7	12	0.70	806	45.7

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

3.4 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth and by naturalization. Table 3.7 presents the population of the District by nationality and sex. The Table shows that a higher proportion of the population in the District (88.2%) are Ghanaians by birth. Ghanaians with dual nationality recorded 6 percent whist Africans and other nationals have the least proportion of 0.3 percent. There are almost equal proportions of Ghanaians by birth for both sexes. The trend however, does not differ much between the sexes. Although males form majority of the population in the District, there are females who are Ghanaians by birth and Ghanaians with dual nationality.

	Both sexes		Mal	e	Fem	nale
Nationality	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	59,303	100.0	29,951	100.0	29,352	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	52,311	88.2	26,314	87.9	25,997	88.6
Dual Nationality	3,548	6.0	1,765	5.9	1,783	6.1
Ghanaian by naturalization	868	1.5	459	1.5	409	1.4
ECOWAS	2,366	4.0	1,307	4.4	1,059	3.6
Africa other than ECOWAS	162	0.3	83	0.3	79	0.3
Other	48	0.1	23	0.1	25	0.1

Table 3.7:	Population	by	nationality	and	sex
	1	•			

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

The people of the Kadjebi District originally practiced traditional religion similar to what pertains at the Regional level. While the Ewe, Guan, and Akan are mostly Christians, a substantial number of the other ethnic groups such as the Hausa, Kotokoli, Basare and Gurma are Muslims. The distribution of the population in the District by religion is indicated in Table 3.8.

The Table reveals that majority of the population are Christians (66.3%), about 1.4 percent practice Traditional religion and quite a sizeable proportion of 29.6 percent of the population practice Islamic religion. Among the Christians, over one in three are either Protestants or Pentecostal/Charismatic (38.2%). This pattern is typical of the Northern Districts of the region. The Catholic, Protestants and the Pentecostal/Charismatic faith have the largest followers in the District with slightly more females.

Table 3.8:	Population	by religion	and sex
1 4010 0101	I opulation	by rengion	

	Both sexes		Ма	ıle	Fen	nale
Religion	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	59,303	100.0	29,951	100.0	29,352	100.0
No Religion	1,237	2.1	781	2.6	456	1.6
Catholic	13,486	22.7	6,769	22.6	6,717	22.9
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	10,989	18.5	5,486	18.3	5,503	18.7
Pentecostal/Charismatic	11,673	19.7	5,638	18.8	6,035	20.6
Other Christians	3,175	5.4	1,604	5.4	1,571	5.4
Islam	17,535	29.6	9,020	30.1	8,515	29.0
Traditionalist	801	1.4	462	1.5	339	1.2
Other (Specify)	407	0.7	191	0.6	216	0.7

3.6 Literacy and Education

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

3.6.1 Literacy

Table 3.9 shows the proportion of the population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status for the District. From the total population, 62.8 percent of the people are literate in English and a Ghanaian Language, 23.7 percent are literate in English only and 11 percent are literate in Ghanaian Language only with literates in French recording the least figure of 1.1 percent. Thus, less than two percent of the people can read and write English and French in the District.

More males (65.2%) than females (59.8%) for all the age groups are literate in English and Ghanaian language. However, more females than males are literate in English only according to the data in Table 3.9. However, just a small proportion of males and females are literate in both English and French. Literacy in French is abysmally low for both males and females and across all age groups.

						English		English,
	None				Ghanaian	and	English	French and
	(not			English	language	Ghanaian	and	Ghanaian
Age group	literate)	Literate	Total	only	only	language	French	language
Both sexes								
Total	10,764	30,760	100.0	23.7	11.0	62.8	1.1	1.4
11-14	128	5,271	100.0	40.9	7.5	50.4	0.6	0.6
15-19	340	5,811	100.0	26.7	5.4	66.2	1.0	0.7
20-24	621	3,936	100.0	20.8	7.7	68.7	1.4	1.5
25-29	872	3,086	100.0	23.2	11.5	62.1	1.7	1.4
30-34	1,013	2,561	100.0	19.0	14.9	62.9	1.6	1.6
35-39	1,101	2,224	100.0	19.8	16.3	60.3	1.3	2.3
40-44	1,050	1,819	100.0	19.5	16.1	60.3	1.4	2.9
45-49	961	1,748	100.0	14.0	18.4	65.0	1.0	1.7
50-54	913	1,410	100.0	12.7	13.0	71.3	0.9	2.1
55-59	598	980	100.0	12.6	15.9	69.0	1.0	1.5
60-64	739	761	100.0	9.7	14.1	74.5	0.5	1.2
65+	2,428	1,153	100.0	12.1	20.0	65.6	0.8	1.5
Male								
Total	3,755	17,169	100.0	23.0	8.6	65.2	1.4	1.9
11-14	66	2,783	100.0	39.9	6.4	52.2	0.7	0.8
15-19	139	3,163	100.0	27.2	4.2	66.6	1.1	0.9
20-24	192	2,030	100.0	18.3	5.7	72.5	1.8	1.7
25-29	266	1,526	100.0	23.8	8.1	64.5	1.6	2.0
30-34	314	1,397	100.0	18.8	10.2	66.6	2.4	2.1
35-39	362	1,283	100.0	21.7	11.9	61.1	1.9	3.4
40-44	363	1,116	100.0	18.9	12.1	63.2	2.1	3.8
45-49	325	1,015	100.0	14.4	15.2	66.7	1.3	2.5
50-54	322	896	100.0	13.1	9.0	73.3	1.3	3.2
55-59	235	593	100.0	13.5	10.1	72.3	1.5	2.5
60-64	232	542	100.0	9.0	11.6	77.5	0.7	1.1
65+	939	825	100.0	11.9	16.5	69.2	0.8	1.6

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

						English	English		
	None				Ghanaian	and	English	French and	
	(not			English	language	Ghanaian	and	Ghanaian	
Age group	literate)	Literate	Total	only	only	language	French	language	
Female									
Total	7,009	13,591	100.0	24.5	14.2	59.8	0.8	0.8	
11-14	62	2,488	100.0	42.0	8.6	48.4	0.5	0.5	
15-19	201	2,648	100.0	26.2	6.8	65.7	0.8	0.5	
20-24	429	1,906	100.0	23.3	9.8	64.6	1.0	1.3	
25-29	606	1,560	100.0	22.6	14.9	59.7	1.9	0.8	
30-34	699	1,164	100.0	19.2	20.5	58.6	0.8	0.9	
35-39	739	941	100.0	17.2	22.3	59.2	0.4	0.9	
40-44	687	703	100.0	20.3	22.3	55.6	0.3	1.4	
45-49	636	733	100.0	13.4	22.8	62.8	0.5	0.5	
50-54	591	514	100.0	12.1	19.8	67.9	0.0	0.2	
55-59	363	387	100.0	11.1	24.8	63.8	0.3	0.0	
60-64	507	219	100.0	11.4	20.1	67.1	0.0	1.4	
65+	1,489	328	100.0	12.8	29.0	56.4	0.6	1.2	

Table 3.9: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status (cont'd)

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Education

School attendance profile for the District's population 3 years and older is presented in Figure 3.1. About one-third of the total population had attended school in the past or were in school (36.1%) with 41.5 percent being in school at the time of the census while 22.3 percent have never attended school. Females are less likely to have attended school in the past than males: 32.4 percent for females and 39.8 percent for males. Meanwhile, about 28.5 percent of females who have never attended school exceed their male counterparts (16.3%).



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

From Table 3.10, about half of the District's population aged 3 years and older and are currently in the primary school (51.3%). The least proportion of students currently in school is recorded for those at the vocational/technical/commercial level (0.2%) and those at the post middle/secondary certificate levels (0.2%).

Across the District (the population that is currently attending school as well as those who have attended school in the past) more females have access to education than males at lower levels. There are more females currently attending school from nursery to primary level as compared to their male counterparts. The situation is reversed from the JSS/JHS level and above.

	Currently attending						Attended in the past						
	Both	sexes	Ma	Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
Level of education	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	22,602	100.0	12,044	100.0	10,558	100.0	19,656	100.0	10,926	100.0	8,730	100.0	
Nursery	1,561	6.9	813	6.8	748	7.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	
Kindergarten	3,265	14.4	1,628	13.5	1,637	15.5	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	
Primary	11,605	51.3	5,985	49.7	5,620	53.2	4,744	24.1	2,104	19.3	2,640	30.2	
JSS/JHS	4,396	19.4	2,527	21.0	1,869	17.7	5,592	28.4	2,848	26.1	2,744	31.4	
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	5,771	29.4	3,552	32.5	2,219	25.4	
SSS/SHS	1,500	6.6	914	7.6	586	5.6	1,324	6.7	818	7.5	506	5.8	
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	649	3.3	508	4.6	141	1.6	
Vocational/technical/commercial	42	0.2	25	0.2	17	0.2	412	2.1	243	2.2	169	1.9	
Post middle/secondary certificate	54	0.2	33	0.3	21	0.2	460	2.3	296	2.7	164	1.9	
Tertiary	179	0.8	119	1.0	60	0.6	704	3.6	557	5.1	147	1.7	

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

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The socio-economic development of every district is dependent on the quality and quantity of its productive resources of which labour is very important. In fact, the other productive resources, namely physical capital and land are dependent upon labour force. Consequently, labour constitutes a critical agent of production. As a result of the very important position of labour in the productive process, knowledge of the current size and characteristics of the labour force and its variation over time is vital for possible policy interventions for maximum development and utilization of these human resources. This chapter analyses data on the economic activity status of the population, age and sex structure of the employed population, employment status and sector.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 presents information on the economic activity status of the population by sex. The findings indicate that, the economically active persons constitute almost three-quarters (72.8%) for both sexes compared to the economically not active population which stands at a little over a quarter (27.2%). While the employed population for both sexes is 97.4 percent, the unemployed category forms 2.6 percent. Among the economically not active, those in full time education form a half of that population (50.5%).

	To	tal	Ma	ıle	Female		
Activity status	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	36,125	100.0	18,075	100.0	18,050	100.0	
Economically active	26,309	72.8	13,631	75.4	12,678	70.2	
Employed	25,613	97.4	13,292	97.5	12,321	97.2	
Worked	24,389	95.2	12,674	95.4	11,715	95.1	
Did not work but had job to go back to	1,164	4.5	591	4.4	573	4.7	
Did voluntary work without pay	60	0.2	27	0.2	33	0.3	
Unemployed	696	2.6	339	2.5	357	2.8	
Worked before, seeking work and							
available	308	44.3	134	39.5	174	48.7	
Seeking work for the first time and							
available	388	55.7	205	60.5	183	51.3	
Economically not active	9,816	27.2	4,444	24.6	5,372	29.8	
Did home duties (household chore)	2,176	22.2	532	12.0	1,644	30.6	
Full time education	4,959	50.5	2,841	63.9	2,118	39.4	
Pensioner/Retired	159	1.6	101	2.3	58	1.1	
Disabled/Sick	809	8.2	347	7.8	462	8.6	
Too old/young	1,276	13.0	394	8.9	882	16.4	
Other	437	4.5	229	5.2	208	3.9	

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In terms of sex, males who are economically active constitute three quarters of the working population (75.4%) which is higher than their female counterparts (70.2%). Similarly, males who are employed represent 97.5 percent of the economically active, which is slightly higher

than that of females (97.2%). The analysis further reveals that the unemployed population constitutes 2.5 percent males and among females they form 2.8 percent. For the economically not active population, males form 24.6 percent while the share of females is 29.8 percent. Further analysis revealed that a significant variation exists between males and females who are engaged in full time education. Table 4.1 also shows that males in full time education constitute 63.9 percent relative to a low figure for females (39.4%).

Table 4.2 shows the activity status of the population 15 years and older by sex and age. For all the age groups, about 70.9 percent of the population are employed, 1.9 percent are unemployed and the economically not active constitute 27.2 percent. The data shows a gradual rise from 29.3 percent at age 15-19 for the employed, and then peaks at 91 percent at age 35-39 and gradually decreases as age increases.

Between age 15-19, the proportion of the economically not active is significantly more than half (68.9%). This is because; these groups of people are expected to be in school. This proportion decreases sharply from 37.9 percent at age 20-24 to as low as 7.7 percent at age 50-54. The data by males and females show similar patterns. Male-female differentials show that for all the age groups, there are slightly more employed males (73.5%) than females (68.3%). However, the proportion of females who are unemployed slightly exceed their male counterparts for the age groups. A similar trend is also identified with the economically not active population (Table 4.2).

							Economi	cally not
	All S	tatus	Empl	oyed	Unemp	oloyed	acti	ive
Age group	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	36,125	100.0	25,613	70.9	696	1.9	9,816	27.2
15 - 19	6,151	100.0	1,805	29.3	110	1.8	4,236	68.9
20 - 24	4,557	100.0	2,622	57.5	207	4.5	1,728	37.9
25 - 29	3,958	100.0	3,187	80.5	142	3.6	629	15.9
30 - 34	3,574	100.0	3,122	87.4	65	1.8	387	10.8
35 - 39	3,325	100.0	3,025	91.0	44	1.3	256	7.7
40 - 44	2,869	100.0	2,598	90.6	33	1.2	238	8.3
45 - 49	2,709	100.0	2,466	91.0	25	0.9	218	8.0
50 - 54	2,323	100.0	2,122	91.3	22	0.9	179	7.7
55 - 59	1,578	100.0	1,410	89.4	9	0.6	159	10.1
60 - 64	1,500	100.0	1,201	80.1	34	2.3	265	17.7
65+	3,581	100.0	2,055	57.4	5	0.1	1,521	42.5
Male								
Total	18,075	100.0	13,292	73.5	339	1.9	4,444	24.6
15 - 19	3,302	100.0	981	29.7	55	1.7	2,266	68.6
20 - 24	2,222	100.0	1,237	55.7	96	4.3	889	40.0
25 - 29	1,792	100.0	1,471	82.1	62	3.5	259	14.5
30 - 34	1,711	100.0	1,556	90.9	34	2.0	121	7.1
35 - 39	1,645	100.0	1,542	93.7	32	1.9	71	4.3
40 - 44	1,479	100.0	1,407	95.1	12	0.8	60	4.1
45 - 49	1,340	100.0	1,261	94.1	11	0.8	68	5.1
50 - 54	1,218	100.0	1,141	93.7	11	0.9	66	5.4
55 - 59	828	100.0	792	95.7	4	0.5	32	3.9
60 - 64	774	100.0	673	87.0	18	2.3	83	10.7
65+	1,764	100.0	1,231	69.8	4	0.2	529	30.0

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

								Economi	cally not
	All S	tatus	Empl	Employed		Unemployed		acti	ive
Age group	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female									
Total	18,050	100.0	12,321	68.3		357	2.0	5,372	29.8
15 - 19	2,849	100.0	824	28.9		55	1.9	1,970	69.1
20 - 24	2,335	100.0	1,385	59.3		111	4.8	839	35.9
25 - 29	2,166	100.0	1,716	79.2		80	3.7	370	17.1
30 - 34	1,863	100.0	1,566	84.1		31	1.7	266	14.3
35 - 39	1,680	100.0	1,483	88.3		12	0.7	185	11.0
40 - 44	1,390	100.0	1,191	85.7		21	1.5	178	12.8
45 - 49	1,369	100.0	1,205	88.0		14	1.0	150	11.0
50 - 54	1,105	100.0	981	88.8		11	1.0	113	10.2
55 - 59	750	100.0	618	82.4		5	0.7	127	16.9
60 - 64	726	100.0	528	72.7		16	2.2	182	25.1
65+	1,817	100.0	824	45.3		1	0.1	992	54.6

Table 4.2: Population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status (cont'd)

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 provides data on employed persons 15 years and older by occupation and sex. There were 25,613 people in this age category out of which 13,292 are males whilst 12,321 are females. The Table also shows that workers in skilled agricultural forestry and fishery constitute the highest occupational group (60.3%). This distribution confirms the fact that the District is an agrarian one and could develop on the back of serious policy intervention in the agricultural sector. The service and sales occupational category constitute the second largest occupational category; it constitutes 13.9 percent of the total workforce whilst the clerical support workers is the least dominant occupation in the District with less than one percent population (0.7%). On the other hand, relatively smaller proportions of workers are in professional, elementary, plant and machine operators/assemblers occupational categories.

	Both	sexes	Ma	ıle	Fem	ale
Occupation	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	25,613	100.0	13,292	100.0	12,321	100.0
Managers	392	1.5	158	1.2	234	1.9
Professionals	1,027	4.0	669	5.0	358	2.9
Technicians and associate						
professionals	358	1.4	261	2.0	97	0.8
Clerical support workers	175	0.7	127	1.0	48	0.4
Service and sales workers	3,554	13.9	644	4.8	2,910	23.6
Skilled agricultural forestry and						
fishery workers	15,449	60.3	9,163	68.9	6,286	51.0
Craft and related trades workers	3,092	12.1	1,299	9.8	1,793	14.6
Plant and machine operators and						
assemblers	746	2.9	718	5.4	28	0.2
Elementary occupations	820	3.2	253	1.9	567	4.6
Other occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

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

For both sexes, skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery and service/sales is the dominant occupation engaging a higher proportion of the males (68.9%) than females (51.0%). The proportion of females who are engaged in sales and service category (23.6%) is higher than that of the males (4.8%). Similarly, a higher proportion of females (14.6%) are engaged in craft and related trades than males (9.8%).

4.4 Industry

Table 4.4 shows that the labour force in the District who are employed are spread over twenty-one different industries. The data shows that agriculture, forestry and fishing constitutes 60.2 percent of the employed population. On the other hand, wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles also employ 12.6 percent of the labour force whilst financial and insurance, as well as information and administrative and support service activities, mining and quarrying, professional scientific and technical activities and a host of others, employ a very low proportion of the population.

Therefore, the three most important sectors in terms of the proportion of the population employed include agriculture, forestry, and fishing; wholesale/retail as well as manufacturing. It is also observed that accommodation and food services account for quite a significant proportion of females in the District.

	Both	sexes	Ma	ıle	Fen	nale
Industry	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	25,613	100.0	13,292	100.0	12,321	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	15,428	60.2	9,178	69.0	6,250	50.7
Mining and quarrying	24	0.1	11	0.1	13	0.1
Manufacturing	2,565	10.0	936	7.0	1,629	13.2
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and	71	0.3	30	0.2	41	0.3
remediation activities						
Construction	295	1.2	294	2.2	1	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,238	12.6	799	6.0	2,439	19.8
Transportation and storage	481	1.9	468	3.5	13	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	977	3.8	66	0.5	911	7.4
Information and communication	6	0.0	5	0.0	1	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	45	0.2	34	0.3	11	0.1
Real estate activities	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	102	0.4	56	0.4	46	0.4
Administrative and support service activities	56	0.2	46	0.3	10	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory	370	1.4	307	2.3	63	0.5
Education	876	34	583	44	293	24
Human health and social work activities	280	11	137	1.4	143	1.4
Arts entertainment and recreation	-00 65	0.3	62	0.5	3	0.0
Other service activities	643	2.5	241	1.8	402	33
Activities of households as employers.	015	2.5	211	1.0	102	5.5
undifferentiated goods - and services -	88	03	36	03	52	04
producing activities of households for own use	00	0.5	50	0.5	52	0.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Table 4.4:	Employed	population	15	years and	older	by	industry	and	sex
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Males engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing represent the highest proportion (69.0%) which is far higher than that of their female counterparts (50.7%). It is interesting to note that only 6 percent of males are engaged in wholesale and retail repair of motorcycles which is far lower than their female counterparts (19.8%).

4.5 Employment Status

Table 4.5 presents the distribution of the employed population 15 years and older by their status of employment and sex. The self-employed without employee(s) represents the highest proportion (70.1%) with the proportion of males (70.5%) being slightly higher than that of females (69.7%). The proportion of male employees (12.9%) is higher than that of females (5.5%) with a higher proportion of females than males serving as contributing family workers. The proportions of casual workers and domestic employees (house help) constitute the least form of employment in the District.

	Both sexes		Ma	le	Fem	nale
Employment Status	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	25,613	100.0	13,292	100.0	12,321	100.0
Employee	2,385	9.3	1,710	12.9	675	5.5
Self-employed without employee(s)	17,958	70.1	9,373	70.5	8,585	69.7
Self-employed with employee(s)	663	2.6	389	2.9	274	2.2
Casual worker	217	0.8	153	1.2	64	0.5
Contributing family worker	3,833	15.0	1,426	10.7	2,407	19.5
Apprentice	324	1.3	124	0.9	200	1.6
Domestic employee (House help)	206	0.8	99	0.7	107	0.9
Other	27	0.1	18	0.1	9	0.1

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

The distribution of persons 15 years and older by sector of employment and sex is shown in Table 4.6. The private informal sector is by far the largest employer of the employed population in the District employing about nine out of ten persons (91.5%), followed by public (government) sector (6.0%) and the private formal sector (2.2%). Together, semi-public/parastatal and NGOs (Local and International) employs the least proportion of the working population recording as low as 0.5 percent. For both sexes, private informal is the dominant sector of employment; there is also a preponderance of males in the public (government) sector than females.

Table 4.6:	Employed	population 15	years and older b	y employment	sector and sex
	1 1	1 1			

	Both sexes		Ma	le	Fem	Female		
Employment Sector	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Total	25,613	100.0	13,292	100.0	12,321	100.0		
Public (Government)	1,525	6.0	1,070	8.0	455	3.7		
Private Formal	553	2.2	373	2.8	180	1.5		
Private Informal	23,428	91.5	11,778	88.6	11,650	94.6		
Semi-Public/Parastatal	15	0.1	9	0.1	6	0.0		
NGOs (Local and International)	91	0.4	61	0.5	30	0.2		
Other International Organisations	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0		

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) has become an important tool in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. ICT has contributed immensely to the development of human capital and hence increased productivity. The 2010 PHC, for the first time, collected data on access to and use of ICT. Information was collected on, among many others and ownership of mobile phones for persons 12 years and older and as well as households. The internet has become a very useful communication facility for people, businesses and organizations. Some of the common uses of the internet include electronic mailing, accessing information, conducting business transactions and social networking. Persons using internet facility refers to those who had access to internet facility at home, internet cafe, on mobile phone, game machine, digital television or other mobile devices. To understand some of these developments a module was included in the 2010 PHC on ownership and use of ICT facilities. This chapter analyses ownership of mobile phones, use of internet facilities and household ownership of desktop or laptop computers.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

The population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership and internet facility usage by sex is shown in Table 5.1. Overall there are 40,311 persons 12 years and older in the District out of which 10,720 representing a little over a quarter (26.6%) own mobile phones. In a similar vein, out of the total male population 12 years and older in the District, about one-third (32.0%) own mobile phones compared to about one-fifth (21.1%) for their female counterparts. This is an indication that there are more males who own mobile phones than females.

5.3 Use of Internet Facility

In relation to internet facility, Table 5.1 shows that as low as 1.1 percent of the District's population use internet facilities. Out of a total of 40,311 persons twelve years and older in the District, only 438 persons use internet facility. In terms of sex composition, males who use internet constitute 1.6 percent as compared to their female counterparts who form 0.6 percent.

	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone			Population using internet facility		
Sex	Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	40,311	100.0		10,720	26.6		438	1.1
Male	20,279	100.0		6,485	32.0		321	1.6
Female	20,032	100.0		4,235	21.1		117	0.6

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop and Laptop Computers

Table 5.2 presents household ownership of desktop or laptop computers. Out of a total of 13,303 households in the Kadjebi District, only 1.8 percent own desktop or laptop computers. Variations in the male-female differentials show that from a total of 9,815 male headed households, only 198 representing 2 percent have desktop/laptop computers with only 42 female headed households representing 1.2 percent owning desktop/laptop computers.

	Numbhouse	Number of households		ds having op computers	
Sex	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	13,303	100.0	240	1.8	
Male	9,815	100.0	198	2.0	
Female	3,488	100.0	42	1.2	

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

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWDs) face a wide range of life challenges for the reason that disability in whatever form or type reduces an individual's ability to function to his/her full potentials. The Ghana Statistical Service (2012) defines PWDs as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/ activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation.

Generally, persons with disability are marginalized and suffer from discrimination on account of their disability status. They are mostly regarded as less productive and not capable of contributing to development compared to their non-disabled counterparts. Accordingly, they are often seen as burden on society in general and their families in particular. Their unfortunate circumstances are often viewed as a curse or punishment. Furthermore, according to the summary of the World Report on Disability (World Health Organization 2011), persons with disability have poorer health status, lower education achievement, less economic participation and higher proportion of poverty than people without disabilities.

The objective of this chapter is to analyze the data on persons with disabilities in relation to type of disability, economic activity status, education and literacy levels.

6.2 **Population with Disability**

Table 6.1 shows data on persons with disability and sex. Out of the total population of 59,303 persons, about 1,335 responded as having one form of disability or the other and they constitute 2.3 percent of the population, which is below the regional average of 4.3 percent. The proportions of male and female PWDs are 2.4 percent and 2.1 percent respectively. PWDs are slightly higher among males than females in both rural and urban areas.

6.3 Type of Disability

The 2010 Population and Hosing Census collected data on seven types of disabilities, these include: sight, hearing, physical, speech, intellectual and emotional disabilities. Table 6.1 shows that physical and sight disabilities are the two major types of disability, accounting for 35.1 percent and 32.7 percent of all disabilities respectively. However, intellectual disability accounts for 19.2 percent followed by emotional disability (18.7%). Hearing disability is the least among the types of disability representing 13.7 percent. Among all the disability types, there are more females with emotional, physical, intellectual and hearing disabilities compared to males in the District.

	Sex							
	Both s	sexes	Male	Female				
Disability status	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent				
All Localities								
Total	59,303	100.0	100.0	100.0				
Without disability	57,968	97.7	97.6	97.9				
With disability	1,335	2.3	2.4	2.1				
Sight	437	32.7	34.6	30.6				
Hearing	183	13.7	13.3	14.2				
Speech	188	14.1	14.1	14.0				
Physical	469	35.1	28.6	42.7				
Intellectual	256	19.2	19.0	19.3				
Emotional	250	18.7	17.2	20.5				
Other	131	9.8	11.5	7.9				
Urban								
Total	15,682	100.0	100.0	100.0				
Without disability	15,453	98.5	98.5	98.6				
With disability	229	1.5	1.5	1.4				
Sight	76	33.2	35.1	31.3				
Hearing	30	13.1	12.3	13.9				
Speech	48	21.0	22.8	19.1				
Physical	88	38.4	34.2	42.6				
Intellectual	52	22.7	21.9	23.5				
Emotional	49	21.4	21.1	21.7				
Other	21	9.2	13.2	5.2				
Rural								
Total	43,621	100.0	100.0	100.0				
Without disability	42,515	97.5	97.3	97.6				
With disability	1,106	2.5	2.7	2.4				
Sight	361	32.6	34.5	30.4				
Hearing	153	13.8	13.5	14.2				
Speech	140	12.7	12.5	12.8				
Physical	381	34.4	27.5	42.7				
Intellectual	204	18.4	18.5	18.4				
Emotional	201	18.2	16.5	20.2				
Other	110	9.9	11.2	8.5				

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability by Locality

The place of residence of persons with disability has an effect on their ability to access critical social support services they need to live meaningful lives. This is particularly critical in developing countries like Ghana where most social service institutions are concentrated in urban areas.

Analysis of PWDs by type of locality of residence indicates that, majority of them reside in rural areas (2.5%) compared to 1.5 percent in urban areas (Table 6.1). In terms of sex in urban localities, male PWDs have slightly higher proportion (1.5%) than females (1.4%) in the District. Similarly, in rural localities male PWDs form a moderately higher proportion (2.7%) than females (2.4%).

6.5 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.2 shows the distribution of persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex in the District. Out of the total 36,125 persons within this age cohort, 34,986 are without disability whilst 1,139 have some form of disability. The data suggests that a little over half of PWDs are economically not active (53.7%) with 45.5 percent being employed and less than one percent are unemployed. In the District, 63.6 percent of persons with hearing disability being the highest are employed whilst those with intellectual disability recorded the least proportion of a little over one-fifth (21.6%). Most of the PWDs who are economically not active could be found among those with hearing disability which recorded a little over three-quarters (77.8%) of all PWDs. Less than two percent of PWDs are unemployed in the District.

This also means that persons with disability no longer engage in begging as their main source of livelihood as was the case in the past. On male-female analysis, 605 and 534 of the defined age cohort are males and females respectively. From the Table, majority of male PWDs are employed as compared to their female counterparts, implying that males are economically empowered than the females. Also, more females are economically not active as compared to males in the same category.

							Economi	cally not
Sex/Disability	All s	status	Empl	oyed	Unemp	oloyed	act	ive
type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	36,125	100.0	25,613	70.9	696	1.9	9,816	27.2
No disability	34,986	100.0	25,095	71.7	687	2.0	9,204	26.3
With a disability	1,139	100.0	518	45.5	9	0.8	612	53.7
Sight	397	100.0	178	44.8	5	1.3	214	53.9
Hearing	143	100.0	91	63.6	0	0.0	52	36.4
Speech	114	100.0	67	58.8	0	0.0	47	41.2
Physical	408	100.0	142	34.8	6	1.5	260	63.7
Intellectual	185	100.0	40	21.6	1	0.5	144	77.8
Emotional	213	100.0	67	31.5	2	0.9	144	67.6
Other	116	100.0	65	56.0	0	0.0	51	44.0
Male								
Total	18,075	100.0	13,292	73.5	339	1.9	4,444	24.6
No disability	17,470	100.0	12,964	74.2	334	1.9	4,172	23.9
With a disability	605	100.0	328	54.2	5	0.8	272	45.0
Sight	227	100.0	114	50.2	1	0.4	112	49.3
Hearing	75	100.0	56	74.7	0	0.0	19	25.3
Speech	60	100.0	44	73.3	0	0.0	16	26.7
Physical	172	100.0	80	46.5	4	2.3	88	51.2
Intellectual	95	100.0	23	24.2	1	1.1	71	74.7
Emotional	97	100.0	29	29.9	2	2.1	66	68.0
Other	70	100.0	42	60.0	0	0.0	28	40.0

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

Sex/Disability All status		Empl	Employed		oloyed	Economi acti	Economically not active	
type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female								
Total	18,050	100.0	12,321	68.3	357	2.0	5,372	29.8
No disability	17,516	100.0	12,131	69.3	353	2.0	5,032	28.7
With a disability	534	100.0	190	35.6	4	0.7	340	63.7
Sight	170	100.0	64	37.6	4	2.4	102	60.0
Hearing	68	100.0	35	51.5	0	0.0	33	48.5
Speech	54	100.0	23	42.6	0	0.0	31	57.4
Physical	236	100.0	62	26.3	2	0.8	172	72.9
Intellectual	90	100.0	17	18.9	0	0.0	73	81.1
Emotional	116	100.0	38	32.8	0	0.0	78	67.2
Other	46	100.0	23	50.0	0	0.0	23	50.0

 Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability by sex and economic activity status (cont'd)

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

With reference to the data in Table 6.3, there are 1,275 PWDs aged 3 years and older in the District. From this number, about half have never attended school (50.1%). Among the PWDs, the highest educational level attained is Basic School defined to include Primary, Middle/JSS/JHS and it accounts for 40.7 percent of all PWDs in the District. The lowest proportion in the educational level attained by PWDs in the District is Pre-school defined to include Kindergarten and Nursery which accounts for 2.3 percent. Among the various types of PWDs who have never attended school, intellectual and emotional disabilities recorded 61.9 percent and 60.7 percent respectively being the highest proportions.

Persons with sight disability recorded the highest proportion of all PWDs who attained Basic education (44.5%) and are also more likely to attain Senior High/Higher level of education (6.7%) than persons with the other forms of disability.

Among the male PWDs in the District, 39.1 percent have never attended school whilst females on the other hand are 63 percent. A higher proportion of males than females of all PWDs in the District attained Basic level of education (49.3% and 30.7% respectively) compared to 9.6 percent of males and 3.7 percent of females who attained Senior High or Higher education (Table 6.3). More males with sight disability are more likely to attain Basic education than females (51.7% and 34.8% respectively). In a similar vein, more males with physical disability are more likely to attain Senior High/Higher level of education than females (8.0% and 4.7% respectively).

				H	Educational lev	vel attained	l			
	To	tal	Neve	er	Pre-F	Prim	Bas	sic	Sec/SH hig	IS and her
Sex/Disability type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes										
Total	54,410	100.0	12,152	22.3	4,826	8.9	32,108	59.0	5,324	9.8
No disability	53,135	100.0	11,513	21.7	4,797	9.0	31,589	59.5	5,236	9.9
With a disability	1,275	100.0	639	50.1	29	2.3	519	40.7	88	6.9
Sight	418	100.0	199	47.6	5	1.2	186	44.5	28	6.7
Hearing	174	100.0	87	50.0	11	6.3	68	39.1	8	4.6
Speech	177	100.0	96	54.2	15	8.5	59	33.3	7	4.0
Physical	459	100.0	249	54.2	17	3.7	165	35.9	28	6.1
Intellectual	226	100.0	140	61.9	15	6.6	59	26.1	12	5.3
Emotional	247	100.0	150	60.7	9	3.6	78	31.6	10	4.0
Other	126	100.0	59	46.8	2	1.6	53	42.1	12	9.5
Male										
Total	27,437	100.0	4,467	16.3	2,441	8.9	17,016	62.0	3,513	12.8
No disability	26,749	100.0	4,198	15.7	2,427	9.1	16,677	62.3	3,447	12.9
With a disability	688	100.0	269	39.1	14	2.0	339	49.3	66	9.6
Sight	240	100.0	92	38.3	1	0.4	124	51.7	23	9.6
Hearing	93	100.0	39	41.9	7	7.5	42	45.2	5	5.4
Speech	96	100.0	50	52.1	9	9.4	33	34.4	4	4.2
Physical	201	100.0	79	39.3	6	3.0	100	49.8	16	8.0
Intellectual	122	100.0	68	55.7	9	7.4	36	29.5	9	7.4
Emotional	121	100.0	65	53.7	7	5.8	45	37.2	4	3.3
Other	78	100.0	27	34.6	2	2.6	40	51.3	9	11.5

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

		Educational level attained									
	То	tal	Neve	Never		Pre-Prim		Basic		Sec/SHS and higher	
Sex/Disability type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Female											
Total	26,973	100.0	7,685	28.5	2,385	8.8	15,092	56.0	1,811	6.7	
No disability	26,386	100.0	7,315	27.7	2,370	9.0	14,912	56.5	1,789	6.8	
With a disability	587	100.0	370	63.0	15	2.6	180	30.7	22	3.7	
Sight	178	100.0	107	60.1	4	2.2	62	34.8	5	2.8	
Hearing	81	100.0	48	59.3	4	4.9	26	32.1	3	3.7	
Speech	81	100.0	46	56.8	6	7.4	26	32.1	3	3.7	
Physical	258	100.0	170	65.9	11	4.3	65	25.2	12	4.7	
Intellectual	104	100.0	72	69.2	6	5.8	23	22.1	3	2.9	
Emotional	126	100.0	85	67.5	2	1.6	33	26.2	6	4.8	
Other	48	100.0	32	66.7	0	0.0	13	27.1	3	6.3	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census * Includes Primary School, Middle/JSS/JHS

.

**Incudes Sec/SSS/SHS, Voc./Tec/Comm., Post sec, Bachelor Degree, Postgraduate (Cert., Diploma, Masters, PHD etc.

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

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

In a related development, findings on the type(s) of agricultural activities and the types of livestock as well as the number of their keepers are vital because of implications on economic life and the livelihood or welfare concerns.

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

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 shows that agricultural households in the Kadjebi District are engaged in four activity types namely: crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming. The distribution shows that, out of a total of 13,303 households in the District, only about one in five households (20.5%) are engaged in other activities other than agriculture. This implies that a sizeable proportion of households are engaged in agriculture (79.5%) as an economic activity. Further consideration of this finding is necessary so as to ascertain how sustainable these agricultural activities are. That is whether it is the subsistence/peasant type or it is the large scale/commercial agriculture type that these households are engaged in.

The proportions of urban households engaged in agricultural activities are 60 percent compared to 87.6 percent of rural households. The high proportion of agricultural households in rural areas is basically due to the fact that agriculture is essentially a rural activity.

7.3 Type of Farming Activities

The proportions of households engaged in the various types of farming are presented in Table 7.1. The highest proportion of farming households are engaged in crop farming (95.0%), while the least proportion of households are into tree planting (0.4%). More than 9 in 10 rural households are engaged in crop farming (96.6%) compared to a slightly lower proportion of urban households (89.7%).

	Total		Urt	oan	Ru	Rural		
Agricultural activities	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Total Households	13,303	100.0	3,869	100.0	9,434	100.0		
Households engaged in Agriculture	10,581	79.5	2,320	60.0	8,261	87.6		
Crop Farming	10,057	95.0	2,080	89.7	7,977	96.6		
Tree Planting	43	0.4	12	0.5	31	0.4		
Livestock Rearing	6,492	61.4	1,047	45.1	5,445	65.9		
Fish Farming	11	0.1	1	0.0	10	0.1		

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

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

7.4 Distribution of livestock, animal reared and keepers

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity after crop farming. Table 7.2 shows the types of livestock reared in the District. From the distribution, the number of livestock species kept in the District is 159,564. Out of this number, there are 11,437 keepers and an average of 14 livestock per keeper which is lower than the number of animals per keeper (16) at the Regional level.

Among the ruminants, the top two are 20.7 percent with 31.6 percent of keepers for goats and 8.2 percent of sheep with 15.9 percent of keepers. The average animal per keeper for goat and sheep are 9.2 and 7.2 respectively. In addition, there is approximately 63 percent of chicken being reared by 44.5 percent of persons and 1.4 percent of ducks being reared by 2.5 percent of keepers.

	Number o	f animals	Number o	f keepers	Average
-				1	Animal per
Livestock/keepers	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Keeper
Total	159,564	100.0	11,437	100.0	14.0
Beehives	196	0.1	9	0.1	21.8
Cattle	2,781	1.7	71	0.6	39.2
Chicken	100,464	63.0	5,091	44.5	19.7
Dove	437	0.3	14	0.1	31.2
Duck	2,303	1.4	282	2.5	8.2
Goat	33,070	20.7	3,609	31.6	9.2
Grass-cutter	1,299	0.8	17	0.1	76.4
Guinea fowl	778	0.5	66	0.6	11.8
Ostrich	40	0.0	5	0.0	8.0
Pig	1,755	1.1	203	1.8	8.6
Rabbit	123	0.1	21	0.2	5.9
Sheep	13,082	8.2	1,819	15.9	7.2
Silk worm	137	0.1	11	0.1	12.5
Snail	1,159	0.7	45	0.4	25.8
Turkey	307	0.2	35	0.3	8.8
Other (specify)	1,093	0.7	128	1.1	8.5
Fish farming	484	0.3	7	0.1	69.1
Inland fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Marine fishing	56	0.0	4	0.0	14.0

 Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

CHAPTER EIGHT HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

The policy framework of the Government of Ghana, the *Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda*, emphasized the need for increased access of the population to safe, adequate and affordable housing and shelter (National Development Planning Commission, 2010). Earlier frameworks also underscored the important role of housing in social development. For example, in the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (2003-2005) policy framework, housing interventions were prescribed implicitly within the context of social development objectives (National Development Planning Commission, 2002). The achievement of health objectives was linked, among others, to the provision of safe water supply and sewerage, improved housing, and well planned settlements. The provision of periodic information on housing and housing conditions is, therefore, important both to assess what has been achieved and to plan ahead.

The 2010 PHC, just as the 2000 census, provided an official count of all structures (permanent and temporary) within the country. Among the issues covered were the number of occupied and unoccupied dwelling units, the type of dwellings and the main materials used in construction of houses, occupancy status, methods of waste disposal, utilities and household facilities. It is envisaged that the housing data from the 2010 PHC will enable planners and policy makers formulate realistic and relevant housing policies and design appropriate programmes to meet Ghana's housing needs. This chapter provides information on the types of housing, ownership, building materials for walls, floor and roof. It also covers main sources of water for drinking and other domestic uses, energy for lighting, cooking fuel and space as well as means for disposing both solid and liquid wastes in the District.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 indicates that the overall household population in the Kadjebi District is 58,273 consisting of 15,363 in urban areas and 42,910 in rural areas. The District has a housing stock of 10,623 houses. The data further reveals that there are 13,303 households in the District with an average household per house of 1.3. Also, population per house stands at about 6 people while the mean household size is about 4 persons.

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

	Tot	tal			
Number of households/houses	Country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,086,567	58,273	15,363	42,910
Number of houses	3,392,745	399,953	10,623	2,503	8,120
Number of households	5,467,054	495,600	13,303	3,869	9,434
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.2
Population per house*	7.1	5.2	5.5	6.1	5.3
Average household size	4.4	4.2	4.4	4	4.5

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

8.3.1 Ownership status

Majority of dwelling units in the District are owned by household members (51.4%) according to the data in Table 8.2. Other dominant ownership types are dwelling units owned by other private individuals (23.9%) and those owned by a relative who is not a household member (18.4%). Public/Government ownership of dwelling units is only 2.7 percent. Buildings that are purchased (e.g. mortgage) and those that are built by private agencies have low ownership status in the District.

More than half (53.2%) of dwelling units are owned by household members who are male heads whilst 46.2 percent are owned by female heads. A higher proportion of female headed households live in dwelling units that are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household (23.5%) as compared to that of males (16.5%).

The main types of dwelling units occupied in the urban areas are: those owned by household members (40.5%) and those owned other private individuals (40.7%). In the case of rural areas, more than half of the dwelling units are owned by household members (55.9%). Also, about one in five (20.5%) rural households occupy dwelling units which are owned by relatives who are not part of their households (Table 8.2). The distribution implies that majority of households in urban areas rent dwelling units compared to their counterparts in the rural areas.

			District					
	Total		То	Total		Female		
Ownership status	Country	Region	Number	Percent	headed	headed	Urban	Rural
Being purchased (e.g.								
mortgage)	45,630	3,075	133	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1
Relative not a household member	851,630	91,956	2,442	18.4	16.5	23.5	13.2	20.5
Other private individual	1,439,021	81,191	3,174	23.9	23.3	25.5	40.7	17.0
Private employer	83,610	3,475	269	2.0	2.5	0.7	0.9	2.5
Other private agency	21,123	1,419	24	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
Public/Government								
ownership	118,804	8,003	363	2.7	2.8	2.6	3.7	2.3
Other	24,000	2,000	60	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.6

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Type of dwelling units

Table 8.3 shows the type of dwelling used by households, sex of head and locality. It is observed that the two major types of dwelling used by households in the District are compound houses (44.9%) and separate houses (42.3%). A relatively low proportion of households occupy improvised structures like tents, kiosk and containers as well as uncompleted buildings.

It can be seen from Table 8.3 that more than half (51.8%) of female headed households live in compound houses or rooms compared to a relatively lower proportion of their male counterparts (42.5%). However, a slightly higher proportion of male headed households (44.8%) occupy separate houses than females (35.2%). With respect to non-permanent structures such as tent, kiosk, office/shop, there is no significant variation between male and female headed households who dwell in them. They also account for a relatively low proportion of the population that uses these types of dwellings.

There are variations between rural and urban areas in terms of dwelling type in the District. Table 8.3 further shows that a higher proportion of households in urban than rural communities dwell in compound houses (61.3% and 38.2% respectively). On the other hand, a higher proportion of rural households reside in separate houses (47.9%) than their urban counterparts (28.5%). The high proportion of households dwelling in separate houses in rural areas could be explained by the relatively low cost and ease of acquisition of plots for construction of houses in rural areas compared to urban areas.

			District					
	Total		То	tal	Male	Female		
Type of dwelling	Country	Region	Number	Percent	headed	headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	495,600	13,303	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	212,170	5,624	42.3	44.8	35.2	28.5	47.9
Semi-detached house	391,548	33,286	1,027	7.7	7.1	9.4	8.4	7.4
Flat/Apartment	256,355	7,668	206	1.5	1.6	1.5	0.8	1.9
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	219,276	5,974	44.9	42.5	51.8	61.3	38.2
Huts/Buildings (same								
compound)	170,957	15,705	343	2.6	3.0	1.5	0.3	3.5
Huts/Buildings (different								
compound)	36,410	2,781	55	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6
Tent	10,343	989	21	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Improvised home								
(kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	1,198	23	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Living quarters attached to								
office/shop	20,499	1,157	22	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	858	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	9,846	512	5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0

 Table 8.3: Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

8.4.1 Material for outer wall

From Table 8.4, mud brick/earth (83.1%) constitutes the dominant material of outer walls of dwelling units in the Kadjebi District, followed by cement blocks/concrete (14.1%). Materials such as wood, landcrete and burnt bricks are however less preferred with a proportions of 1.1 percent, 0.6 percent and 0.1 percent respectively. The major construction materials that are preferred in the urban and rural localities are the same as that of the District as a whole. Nearly nine in ten (88.6%) of the outer walls of dwelling units in the rural areas are made of mud brick/earth as compared to 69.1 percent in the urban areas. Alternatively, the proportion of outer walls of urban dwelling units made of cement block/concrete (28.2%) is a little over three times the proportion recorded for rural areas (8.7%).

			District				
	Total		To	tal			
Material for outer wall	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural	
Total	5,817,607	550,006	14,468	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	264,357	12,020	83.1	69.1	88.6	
Wood	200,594	4,900	166	1.1	0.8	1.3	
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	3,131	64	0.4	0.3	0.5	
Stone	11,330	1,172	21	0.1	0.2	0.1	
Burnt bricks	38,237	3,183	18	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	250,762	2,047	14.1	28.2	8.7	
Landcrete	104,270	7,772	80	0.6	1.0	0.4	
Bamboo	8,206	819	24	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	11,454	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Other	39,206	2,456	25	0.2	0.2	0.2	

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Materials for floor

Table 8.5 shows the main construction materials used for the floor of dwelling units in the District. The major materials used are: cement/concrete (78.0%) and earth/mud (20.3%). A little over nine in ten (93.2%) of floors in urban areas are made of cement/concrete as compared to (71.8%) in the rural areas. Also, slightly over one in four (26.6%) of floors of dwelling units in rural areas are made of earth/mud as compared to 4.7 percent of those in urban areas. Housing is inextricably linked to income, thus this discussion indicates that urban households are well off than rural households in terms of housing.

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

			District				
	Total		То	tal			
Materials for the floor	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural	
Total	5,467,054	495,600	13,303	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Earth/Mud	872,161	87,880	2,694	20.3	4.7	26.6	
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	397,467	10,381	78.0	93.2	71.8	
Stone	32,817	1,842	35	0.3	0.2	0.3	
Burnt brick	6,537	424	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Wood	52,856	464	7	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,237	8	0.1	0.1	0.0	
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	3,754	140	1.1	1.3	0.9	
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,283	13	0.1	0.3	0.0	
Other	15,567	1,249	21	0.2	0.2	0.1	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Materials for roof

Table 8.6 shows the materials used for the roofing of dwellings in the District. The main material used in the District is metal sheet consisting of about 92.2 percent of roofing materials. Other materials used for roofing includes slate/asbestos, bamboo and thatch/palm leaf or raffia though these are insignificant. Metal sheet is also the predominantly used material in both rural and urban areas. Slightly more than nine in ten (92.4%) of dwellings in

rural areas are roofed with metal sheets compared to almost the same proportion (91.8%) for urban areas.

			District				
	Total		То	tal			
Main roofing material	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural	
Total	5,817,607	550,006	14,468	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	3,576	118	0.8	0.6	0.9	
Wood	45,547	3,000	90	0.6	0.8	0.5	
Metal sheet	4,152,259	388,664	13,344	92.2	91.8	92.4	
Slate/asbestos	759,039	41,055	260	1.8	5.2	0.5	
Cement/concrete	141,072	4,810	68	0.5	0.5	0.5	
Roofing tile	31,456	1,603	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Bamboo	71,049	1,254	262	1.8	0.0	2.5	
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	102,769	263	1.8	0.5	2.3	
Other	35,935	3,275	56	0.4	0.4	0.4	

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 shows the sleeping room occupancy for households in the District. About one-third (32.5%) of households in the District have one sleeping room. Two rooms constitute 29.4 percent, followed by three rooms (17.1%) and four rooms (8.8%). Together, about 87.8 percent of households in the District live in 1-4 rooms in dwelling units beyond which the proportion decreases.

The highest proportion of households with one member (single member households) occupies one room (64.6%), two rooms (23.4%) and thereafter, the proportion occupying three to nine rooms or more decreases. The proportion of households occupying one sleeping room unit decreases as household size increases.

	Tot	tal		Number of sleeping rooms							
House-											Nine
hold			One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight	rooms or
size	Number	Percent	room	rooms	rooms	rooms	rooms	rooms	rooms	rooms	more
Total	13,303	100.0	32.5	29.4	17.1	8.8	4.6	2.8	1.8	1.0	2.1
1	2,360	100.0	64.6	23.4	6.5	2.5	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.7
2	1,672	100.0	43.6	35.5	11.7	5.3	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	1.1
3	1,722	100.0	41.1	32.8	15.7	5.4	2.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.8
4	1,909	100.0	31.4	35.9	17.3	7.2	2.8	2.0	0.6	0.7	1.9
5	1,668	100.0	24.0	34.0	21.2	10.0	4.7	2.2	1.8	0.5	1.7
6	1,321	100.0	14.8	30.4	26.1	12.5	6.8	2.4	3.0	1.5	2.4
7	911	100.0	9.7	29.2	25.9	16.7	7.7	5.8	2.1	1.0	2.0
8	627	100.0	6.7	24.7	26.5	19.0	10.7	5.9	2.6	1.8	2.2
9	347	100.0	5.8	19.3	25.4	16.7	11.8	9.2	5.8	2.6	3.5
10+	766	100.0	2.1	7.3	17.2	16.8	16.2	12.7	9.0	6.1	12.5

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

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

This section deals with household amenities, cooking space and sanitation issues in dwelling units at district and locality levels.

8.6.1 Main source of lighting

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

Table 8.8 shows the sources of lighting of dwelling units in the District. The major sources are: electricity from mains (48.7%), kerosene lamp (39.1%) and flashlight/torch (9.9%). Electricity from mains is substantially higher in the urban (73.1%) than in the rural areas (38.7%). Alternatively the proportion of rural dwelling units that have kerosene lamps as the source of lighting (46.0%) is about twice that of urban areas (22.2%). Use of flashlight/torch is also higher in rural (12.7%) than in urban areas (3.0%).

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

			Dist	rict		
	Total		To	tal		
Main source of light	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	495,600	13,303	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	245,583	6,476	48.7	73.1	38.7
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	3,923	175	1.3	0.6	1.6
Kerosene lamp	971,807	200,064	5,198	39.1	22.2	46.0
Gas lamp	9,378	799	27	0.2	0.1	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	783	14	0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle	41,214	2,239	40	0.3	0.6	0.2
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	39,881	1,320	9.9	3.0	12.7
Firewood	13,241	1,474	34	0.3	0.2	0.3
Crop residue	4,623	425	9	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	11,739	429	10	0.1	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of fuel for cooking

Table 8.9 shows the major sources of cooking fuel for households in the District. From the Table, it can be observed that wood (71.1%) and charcoal (18.3%) are the dominant sources of cooking fuel with only 4.5 percent of households using gas in the District.

In urban areas, 41.6 percent and 42.6 percent of households use wood and charcoal respectively whilst 8.8 percent use gas. The rural areas are characterized with the use of wood (83.2%), charcoal (8.4%) and gas (2.7%). As can be observed from the discussion, majority of households are heavily dependent on the use of wood as cooking fuel.

8.6.3 Cooking space

Table 8.9 further shows the cooking spaces used by households in the District. Separate room for exclusive use of households (43.3%), structure with roof but without walls (23.6%) and veranda (10.1%) are the major spaces used for cooking in the District. Nearly 9 percent of households also use open space in compound as their spaces for cooking. About 45 percent of households in rural areas use separate rooms for exclusive use compared to over one third of

urban households. Similarly, a little over one-fourth (26.2%) of households in the rural areas use a structure with roof but without walls as compared for 17.1 percent in urban households.

			District			
	Total		То	tal		
Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	13,303	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	12,888	614	4.6	5.7	4.2
Wood	2,197,083	283,048	9,459	71.1	41.6	83.2
Gas	996,518	46,084	600	4.5	8.8	2.7
Electricity	29,794	972	13	0.1	0.2	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	2,512	57	0.4	0.4	0.5
Charcoal	1,844,290	146,677	2,438	18.3	42.6	8.4
Crop residue	45,292	2,419	112	0.8	0.4	1.0
Saw dust	8,000	389	8	0.1	0.2	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	104	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	507	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	13,303	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	21,127	809	6.1	6.7	5.8
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	173,544	5,756	43.3	38.9	45.0
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	17,362	640	4.8	3.7	5.3
Enclosure without roof	117,614	9,352	223	1.7	1.1	1.9
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	97,942	3,134	23.6	17.1	26.2
Bedroom/hall/living room)	74,525	17,049	168	1.3	2.7	0.7
Verandah	1,173,946	51,288	1,341	10.1	18.3	6.7
Open space in compound	1,115,464	106,104	1,185	8.9	10.7	8.2
Other	21,007	1,832	47	0.4	0.8	0.2

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Main Source of Water for Drinking and Other Domestic Use

8.7.1 Main source of drinking water

Table 8.10 shows the major sources of drinking water for households of the Kadjebi District. The sources that majority of the households depended on are: river/stream (22.2%), borehole/pump/tube well (33.3%), public tap/standpipe (20.0%) and pipe-borne outside dwelling (18.2%). Together, these four sources contribute nearly 94 percent of the water used for drinking in the District. Based on the WHOs classification of water sources into improved and unimproved (WHO, 2011), about three quarters of households in the Districts depend on improved sources of water whereas the remaining quarter depend on unimproved sources.

Table 8.10 further shows the distribution of water sources for rural and urban areas. Public tap/Standpipe (27.4%) and borehole (56.2%) are the two major sources of drinking water in urban areas. This implies that at least 84 percent of urban households have access to improved water. With respect to rural areas, the major sources are: pipe-borne outside dwelling (22.3%), public tap/standpipe (16.9%), borehole (23.9%) and river/stream (31.1%).

8.7.2 Main source of water for other domestic use

Analysis of the data in Table 8.10 indicates that, 25.9 percent of the households use river/stream and bore-hole/tube well (31.3%) for other domestic purposes. In terms of locality of residence together, the proportions of households that obtain river/stream and bore-hole/tube well for other domestic uses are higher in urban (58.1%) than rural areas (56.7%). However, households that use pipe-borne water outside dwelling for domestic purposes constitute 21.1 percent in rural areas compared to 7 percent for urban localities. Fewer households in the District use water from unprotected sources including wells, springs, rivers, lake, dams, ponds and so on as shown on Table 8.10.

				District		
	Total		То	tal		
Source of water	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of drinking water for						
household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	13,303	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	36,536	308	2.3	4.2	1.5
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	93,019	2,422	18.2	8.3	22.3
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	95,209	2,656	20.0	27.4	16.9
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	81,286	4,426	33.3	56.2	23.9
Protected well	321,091	22,577	59	0.4	0.3	0.5
Rain water	39,438	15,627	104	0.8	0.2	1.0
Protected spring	19,345	1,626	30	0.2	0.1	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	761	7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	16,196	115	0.9	2.1	0.4
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	2,120	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	24,012	116	0.9	0.7	0.9
Unprotected spring	12,222	2,677	67	0.5	0.1	0.7
River/stream	502,804	81,663	2,953	22.2	0.4	31.1
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	21,897	37	0.3	0.0	0.4
Other	3,972	394	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other						
domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	13,303	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	36,186	327	2.5	4.3	1.7
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	74,062	2,260	17.0	7.0	21.1
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	83,508	2,433	18.3	26.5	14.9
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	73,484	4,160	31.3	56.0	21.1
Protected well	465,775	38,510	204	1.5	1.6	1.5
Rain water	39,916	14,834	108	0.8	0.3	1.0
Protected spring	18,854	1,986	37	0.3	0.2	0.3
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	2,325	15	0.1	0.2	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	38,472	190	1.4	1.3	1.5
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,942	55	0.4	0.1	0.5
River/stream	588,590	100,918	3,441	25.9	2.1	35.6
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	27,098	37	0.3	0.0	0.4
Other	10,302	1,275	36	0.3	0.3	0.3

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

8.8 Bathing and Toilet facilities

8.8.1 Toilet facilities by locality

The major types of toilet facilities used by households in the District includes: pit latrine (36.0%), public toilet (30.4%) and KVIP (15.4%). Also, as much as 15.2 percent of households in the District do not have any toilet facilities. Thus they depend on bushes, fields and other inappropriate places as their places of convenience. Additionally, although the bucket/pan toilet facility is banned by law, the data shows that some households (1.0%) use this type of toilet facility. In the urban areas, 51.2 percent of households depend on public toilets. This figure is more than double the proportion of rural households who use KVIPs.

Additionally, the proportion of rural households that use pit latrines (45.7%) is more than three times the proportion that uses these facilities in urban areas.

8.8.2 Bathing facilities

Table 8.11 shows that bathing facilities available in dwelling units in the District can be categorized primarily into four major types: shared bathroom in the same house (27.7%), bathroom for exclusive use (32.6%), open space around house (7.7%) and shared open bathing cubicle (19.8%). The proportion of dwelling units that shared bathroom with other households is lower in urban areas (25.9%) than in rural localities (28.5%).

Furthermore, 26.4 percent and 35.1 percent of dwelling units own bathrooms for exclusive use in urban and rural localities respectively. Also about 9.6 percent of dwelling units in rural localities use open space around house as bathroom compared to 3 percent in urban localities.

			District			
	Total		To	tal		
Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	13,303	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	137,522	2,019	15.2	11.0	16.9
W.C.	839,611	29,799	232	1.7	3.6	1.0
Pit latrine	1,040,883	112,196	4,790	36.0	12.3	45.7
KVIP	572,824	63,237	2,046	15.4	18.7	14.0
Bucket/pan	40,678	2,393	135	1.0	3.1	0.2
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc.)	1,893,291	148,740	4,044	30.4	51.2	21.9
Other	23,385	1,713	37	0.3	0.1	0.3
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	13,303	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	168,731	4,332	32.6	26.4	35.1
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	111,402	3,689	27.7	25.9	28.5
Private open cubicle	381,979	49,908	1,009	7.6	6.2	8.1
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	98,801	2,636	19.8	32.7	14.5
Public bath house	140,501	3,408	162	1.2	2.5	0.7
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,847	417	3.1	3.3	3.1
Open space around house	372,556	39,498	1,025	7.7	3.0	9.6
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	1,281	6	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	16,276	2,724	27	0.2	0.0	0.3

 Table 8.11: Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by households by type of Locality

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

Table 8.12 shows the methods of solid waste disposal of households in the Kadjebi District. The major ways through which households dispose solid wastes are public dump (open space), public dump (container) and indiscriminate dumping. The proportions of households that use these methods are 46 percent, 23.7 percent and 16.8 percent respectively. Other methods such as burning (4.9%) and burial of waste (4.6%) are also used, though these are not substantial.

At the locality level, 61.6 percent of urban households dispose solid wastes through the use of public dump (containers). This substantial use of containers reflects the urban waste services normally provided by local government authorities in collaboration with the private sector. Another main method of solid waste disposal in urban areas is public dump (open space). This accounts for 32.7 percent of solid waste disposal methods. In the rural areas, public dump by open space (51.4%) is the most dominant, followed by indiscriminate dumping (23.2%).

8.9.2 Liquid waste disposal

Furthermore, throwing of waste onto the compound (55.0%) and onto the streets/outside (26.5%) are the two major methods of liquid waste disposal at the District level. Additionally, 12.4 percent of households reports that liquid wastes are thrown into gutters. At the locality level, 65.5 percent of rural households reported throwing liquid wastes onto the compound as compared to 29.3 percent of urban households. Also, whereas 23.4 percent of urban households reported throwing liquid areas is only 7.9 percent.

			District			
	Total		To	tal		
Method of waste disposal	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	13,303	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	30,430	293	2.2	0.6	2.9
Burned by household	584,820	78,604	648	4.9	1.8	6.1
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	82,361	3,149	23.7	61.6	8.1
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	204,656	6,120	46.0	32.7	51.4
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	67,801	2,236	16.8	1.3	23.2
Buried by household	182,615	26,014	612	4.6	1.5	5.9
Other	53,805	5,734	245	1.8	0.4	2.4
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	13,303	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	4,906	45	0.3	0.3	0.4
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,540	608	4.6	8.5	2.9
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,493	110	0.8	1.4	0.6
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	154,009	3,530	26.5	36.7	22.4
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	46,100	1,653	12.4	23.4	7.9
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	258,942	7,314	55.0	29.3	65.5
Other	38,294	7,610	43	0.3	0.4	0.3

Tuble offat filemous of some and inquite fiuste alsposal by type of foculty	Table 8.12:	Methods of so	lid and liquid	l waste disposal	by type of locality
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CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Introduction

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

9.2 Summary of findings

Demographic characteristics

The total population of the District stands at 59,303 and it is made up of 50.5 percent males and 49.5 percent females; about 26.4 percent and 73.6 percent of the population reside in urban and rural areas respectively. The proportion of the population below 15 years (0-14) is 39 percent whereas the population aged 15-64 years is 54.8 percent of the total population. The population pyramid that is generated from the age and sex data reflect a broad-base pattern, characteristic of a developing nation with over half of its population being young and under 20 years of age. The Total Fertility Rate for females (15-49) in the District is 3.6 births per 1,000 woman; this means that a woman in the District would have on average 3.6 children in her lifetime.

There are 15,432 migrants in the District out of which 11, 395 were born in other localities within the Volta region; a total of 2,290 migrants were born elsewhere in another region. Migrants from Eastern and Greater Accra regions constitute the greatest number of migrants with Upper West recording the least.

Social characteristics

There are 13,303 households in the District, which is about three percent of the total number of households in the Volta Region. Average household size in the District is 4.4 persons per household which is the same as the national average household size of 4.4, though slightly higher than that of the Volta Region (4.2).

Economic characteristics

A higher proportion of females are married (51.7%) than that of their male counterparts (45.4%). Majority of the population are Christians (66.3%), followed by Muslims (29.6%) and Traditionalists (1.4%). A greater proportion of the District's population aged 3 years and older are currently in primary school (51.3%).

Nearly three quarters of the population in the District (15 years and older) are economically active, 75.4 percent of males are economically active as compared to 70.2 percent of females. Out of the economically active population, 97.4 percent are employed; workers in skilled agricultural forestry and fishery constitute the highest occupational group (60.3%) followed by the service and sales occupational category (13.9%).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing is the largest industrial sector, employing 60.2 percent of the economically active population. The private informal sector is the largest employer of the economically active persons in the District (91.5%), followed by public (government) sector (6.0%) and private formal (2.2%).

Information communication technology

About 27 percent of the population have access to mobile phones whilst 1.1 percent of the District's population have and are using internet facilities at the time of the census. Out of the proportion using this facility, 1.6 percent are males whilst 0.6 percent are females.

Disability

Slightly above two percent (2.3%) of the population in the District have some form of disability. Physical and sight disabilities are the major types of disability, accounting for 35.1 percent and 32.7 percent of all disabilities respectively. Intellectual disability came third and accounts for 19.2 percent followed by emotional disability (15.1%). About 53.7 percent of persons with disability are economically not active.

Agricultural activities

Nearly 80 percent of households are engaged in agriculture as an economic activity. The highest proportion of farming households are engaged in crop farming (95.0%) whilst the least proportion of households are into tree planting (0.4%). More than 9 in 10 rural households are engaged in crop farming (96.6%) compared to a slightly lower proportion of urban households (89.7%).

Housing conditions

Out of a total number of 10,623 houses, 24 percent of are in urban areas whilst 76 percent are in rural areas. Majority of dwelling units in the District are owned by a household member (51.4%); this is in turn followed by dwelling units owned by other private individuals (23.9%) and those owned by a relative who is not a household member (18.4%).

Mud brick/earth constitutes the dominant material (83.1%) of outer wall of dwelling units in the District, followed by cement blocks/concrete (14.1%). The major materials used for the construction of floors of dwellings in the District are: cement/concrete (78.0%) and earth/mud (20.3%). The main construction material used in the District for roofing is metal sheet (92.2%).

The major sources of lighting in the District are electricity from mains (48.7%), kerosene lamp (39.1%) and flashlight/torch (9.9%). Wood (71.1%) and charcoal (18.3%) are the dominant sources of cooking fuel.

The sources of water that majority of the households depend on for drinking are: river/stream (22.2%), borehole/pump/tube well (33.3%), public tap/standpipe (20.0%) and pipe-borne outside dwelling (18.2%). The major types of toilet facilities used by households in the District include: pit latrine (36.0%), public toilet (30.4%) and KVIP (15.4%). Also, as many

as 2,019 households, representing 15.2 percent of households in the District do not have any toilet facilities.

The major ways through which households dispose solid waste are public dump (open space), public dump (container) and indiscriminate dumping; the proportions of households that use these methods are 46 percent, 23.7 percent and 16.8 percent respectively.

9.3 Conclusion

The 2010 Population and Housing Census has provided valuable data on the living conditions of households residing in the Kadjebi District. The analysis have further highlighted the areas that should be of prime concern to stakeholders of development in the District. Lack of access to electricity, improved water and sanitation, illiteracy and ICT use amongst others are identified as major challenges that the District has to grapple with. However the District can take advantage of sound socioeconomic programmes as well the demographic dividend to improve the living conditions of its people.

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

The population is largely youthful, with a potential to continue to grow into the near future. The relatively high fertility levels also indicate prospects of future population growth. Migration in the District is predominantly the internal type and mostly from one locality in the Region to another. Persons of Ghanaian parentage constitute a large proportion of the population in the District.

There is the presence of Ghanaians with dual citizenship in the District, though very small. This is an indication of return migration of Ghanaians who had travelled or were born abroad where they acquired citizenship of foreign nations.

There are disparities among the socioeconomic subgroups regarding all these characteristics. The residents of the District are also of diverse, socioeconomic, ethnic and other backgrounds.

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

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

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

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

9.4 **Recommendations**

- Nearly 40 percent of the District's population is under 15 years. Thus the assembly and providers of health services in the District should take steps to provide care especially for children at age five and below. This would ensure that mortality that is normally associated with this age group is reduced. There is also the need to ensure adequate educational facilities for this particular age group and other youth groups; this would ensure that they develop skills that are well suited to the employment opportunities and economic conditions of the District.
- Improving literacy should thus be of prime importance; any programme on increasing literacy should also pay attention to the prevailing dynamics since a greater proportion of persons who are illiterates are females.
- The District performed well in the area of employment since only 2.6 percent persons in the economically active age group are unemployed. Nevertheless, efforts should be made to provide skills and training to these people so that they could be absorbed by the economic sector.
- People, especially those in work and business should be sensitized about how the use of phones can greatly enhance communication and trade between them and their working partners. With respect to internet usage, the assembly should encourage private investors to invest in internet facility provision. Procedures for the registering of businesses of this kind should be streamlined and made flexible so that the private sector can take advantage of this.
- The Assembly should for instance ensure that public offices and facilities make it easier for PWDs to access services provided. Emotional and intellectual disabilities require special attention and the Assembly should liaise with and encourage organizations that provide these services to work in the District.
- Increasing access to electricity from mains, especially to households in the rural areas should be of concern. In addition to the creation of special forest belts, reforestation programmes should also be embarked upon in the District. These could prevent deforestation since majority of households in both rural and urban areas use charcoal and wood as their main source of cooking fuel.
- The Assembly should also ensure that building plans that are submitted for the construction of houses and buildings incorporate adequate toilet facilities in them.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

	То	tal	Urł	ban	Ru	ral
Household Composition	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	58,273	100.0	15,363	100.0	42,910	100.0
Head only	2,360	4.0	782	5.1	1,578	3.7
Household with head and a spouse only	944	1.6	216	1.4	728	1.7
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	4,714	8.1	1,810	11.8	2,904	6.8
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	17,123	29.4	4,167	27.1	12,956	30.2
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	17,459	30.0	3,677	23.9	13,782	32.1
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,227	2.1	235	1.5	992	2.3
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	2,282	3.9	604	3.9	1,678	3.9
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	7,357	12.6	2,379	15.5	4,978	11.6
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	558	1.0	280	1.8	278	0.6
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	4,249	7.3	1,213	7.9	3,036	7.1

	Educational level attained											
_		Never		Kinder		Middle/	Sec./ SSS	Voc./Tech./		Bachelor's	Post grad.Cert. Dip.	
Sex/Disability type	Total	attended	Nursery	garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	/ SHS	Comm.	Post sec	degree	Masters PHD etc.)	
Total	54,410	12,152	1,561	3,265	16,349	15,759	3,473	454	1,151	210	36	
No disability	53,135	11,513	1,553	3,244	16,142	15,447	3,431	435	1,128	207	35	
With a disability	1,275	639	8	21	207	312	42	19	23	3	1	
Sight	418	199	3	2	57	129	10	8	9	1	0	
Hearing	174	87	3	8	27	41	5	3	0	0	0	
Speech	177	96	3	12	28	31	3	2	0	2	0	
Physical	459	249	3	14	67	98	14	6	8	0	0	
Intellectual	226	140	6	9	34	25	10	0	2	0	0	
Emotional	247	150	3	6	37	41	5	4	1	0	0	
Other	126	59	0	2	19	34	4	4	3	0	1	
Male												
Total	27,437	4,467	813	1,628	8,089	8,927	2,240	268	791	182	32	
No disability	26,749	4,198	810	1,617	7,954	8,723	2,208	257	771	179	32	
With a disability	688	269	3	11	135	204	32	11	20	3	0	
Sight	240	92	0	1	46	78	9	6	7	1	0	
Hearing	93	39	2	5	17	25	4	1	0	0	0	
Speech	96	50	2	7	12	21	2	0	0	2	0	
Physical	201	79	2	4	41	59	8	0	8	0	0	
Intellectual	122	68	3	6	23	13	7	0	2	0	0	
Emotional	121	65	2	5	22	23	2	2	0	0	0	
Other	78	27	0	2	11	29	4	2	3	0	0	
Female												
Total	26,973	7,685	748	1,637	8,260	6,832	1,233	186	360	28	4	
No disability	26,386	7,315	743	1,627	8,188	6,724	1,223	178	357	28	3	
With a disability	587	370	5	10	72	108	10	8	3	0	1	
Sight	178	107	3	1	11	51	1	2	2	0	0	
Hearing	81	48	1	3	10	16	1	2	0	0	0	
Speech	81	46	1	5	16	10	1	2	0	0	0	
Physical	258	170	1	10	26	39	6	6	0	0	0	
Intellectual	104	72	3	3	11	12	3	0	0	0	0	
Emotional	126	85	1	1	15	18	3	2	1	0	0	
Other	48	32	0	0	8	5	0	2	0	0	1	

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

		Popula	ation in oc units	cupied	Popul agric	Population engaged in agricultural activities				
Households/ Type of crop	Households	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female			
Total households in occupied units	13,303	58,273	29,452	28,821	23,558	13,197	10,361			
Households engaged in agricultural	10 581	50 202	25 765	24 437	23 558	13 197	10 361			
activities	10,201	20,202	20,700	21,137	20,000	10,177	10,001			
Households engaged in crop farming	10,061	47,814	24,665	23,149	22,504	12,730	9,774			
or tree growing	10.057	17 000	04 657	00 1 40	22 407	10 707	0.770			
Households engaged in crop farming	10,057	47,800	24,657	23,143	22,497	12,727	9,770			
Households engaged in tree growing	43	241	125	116	96	64	32			
Agro forestry (free planting)	43	241	125	110	96	64 14	32			
Alligator pepper	8	48	28	20	21	14	/			
Apples	11	42	24	18	23	15	8			
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda,	5	17	8	9	14	7	7			
cauliflower)	<i>.</i>	4.5	07	10	1.4	10				
Avocado	6	45	27	18	14	10	4			
Banana	644	3,517	1,837	1,680	1,605	944	661			
Beans	99	493	266	227	253	145	108			
Black pepper	11	41	18	23	27	15	12			
Black berries	1	1	1	0	1	1	0			
Cabbage	1	4	2	2	1	1	0			
Carrot	11	50	21	29	29	18	11			
Cashew	25	105	51	54	70	34	36			
Cassava	5,629	27,742	14,208	13,534	13,357	7,367	5,990			
Citronella	19	98	56	42	31	24	7			
Citrus	29	192	105	87	80	50	30			
Cloves	6	33	16	17	10	6	4			
Cocoa	5,097	25,861	13,699	12,162	12,179	7,202	4,977			
Coconut	50	233	117	116	109	51	58			
Cocoyam	738	3,639	1,943	1,696	1,655	975	680			
Cocoyam/Taro (kooko)	58	262	137	125	146	77	69			
Coffee	13	81	46	35	39	22	17			
Cola	95	525	278	247	237	138	99			
Cotton	7	39	22	17	18	12	6			
Cucumber	47	211	100	111	104	61	43			
Egg plant	4	22	6	16	6	2	4			
Garden eggs	96	436	239	197	212	117	95			
Ginger	605	3,836	1,997	1,839	1,535	899	636			
Groundnut	28	156	75	81	69	29	40			
Guava	18	83	44	39	31	20	11			
Kenaf	3	12	7	5	6	3	3			
Lettuce	3	16	4	12	6	2	4			
Maize	7,334	36,127	18,762	17,365	17,221	9,636	7,585			
Mango	1	4	3	1	2	1	1			
Melon (agusi)	2	22	10	12	14	10	4			
Millet	32	177	84	93	82	36	46			
Mushroom	2	4	4	0	2	2	0			
Nut meg	1	3	1	2	2	1	1			
Oil palm	286	1,561	814	747	712	424	288			
Okro	135	743	382	361	292	160	132			
Onion	7	59	35	24	24	13	11			

Table A3: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming
by type of crop and population engaged

		Popula	tion in oo units	ccupied	Popula agricu	Population engaged in agricultural activities				
Households/ Type of crop	Households	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female			
Pawpaw	29	103	57	46	56	36	20			
Peas	13	55	26	29	33	19	14			
Pepper	251	1,197	612	585	563	308	255			
Pineapple	13	67	34	33	36	19	17			
Plantain	2,738	13,449	7,057	6,392	6,241	3,633	2,608			
Potatoes	4	26	18	8	9	5	4			
Rice	735	3,790	1,964	1,826	1,949	1,071	878			
Rubber	2	6	2	4	4	2	2			
Soya beans	10	58	25	33	17	9	8			
Sugarcane	11	31	16	15	17	12	5			
Sweet potatoes	3	7	2	5	4	1	3			
Tobacco	1	1	1	0	1	1	0			
Tomatoes	102	495	241	254	205	106	99			
Water melon	2	14	6	8	14	6	8			
Yam	126	615	335	280	318	191	127			
Other (specify)	84	426	206	220	204	118	86			

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: Total population, sex, number of households and houses in the20 largest communities

			Sex			
S/No.	Community Name	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Households	Houses
1	Kadjebi	10,663	5,008	5,655	2,661	1,667
2	Dodo Amanfrom	5,019	2,477	2,542	1,208	836
3	Dodi Papase	2,969	1,617	1,352	682	494
4	Ahamansu	2,880	1,438	1,442	673	492
5	Poase Cement	2,676	1,351	1,325	582	510
6	Pampawie Amanta	2,411	1,170	1,241	716	353
7	Asato	2,352	1,106	1,246	547	358
8	Dodi Mempeasem	2,144	1,061	1,083	350	326
9	Obuase	1,922	1,055	867	413	400
10	Dzindziso	1,809	899	910	354	315
11	Todome	1,130	580	550	178	160
12	Sabram	1,048	561	487	193	198
13	Dapaa Amanta	990	469	521	203	159
14	Titiaka	929	494	435	160	173
15	Okanta	910	504	406	161	160
16	Asuboe	904	492	412	175	178
17	Ketepii	851	436	415	158	132
18	Koto - Nkwanta	798	411	387	144	156
19	Dodo - Dompa	787	428	359	164	173
20	Dodo - Fie	771	386	385	268	115

	Community	All								Age	group							
S/No.	Name	ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Kadjebi	10,663	1,421	1,273	1,294	1,269	1,006	792	682	619	489	460	391	252	195	124	193	203
	Dodo																	
2	Amanfrom	5,019	741	664	659	537	337	293	330	275	211	216	175	102	150	76	88	165
3	Dodi Papase	2,969	413	316	329	338	290	215	205	131	147	138	141	65	62	46	64	69
4	Ahamansu	2,880	383	425	332	329	209	174	135	153	113	125	117	85	86	42	69	103
	Poase																	
5	Cement	2,676	376	370	323	281	198	169	164	136	113	101	91	68	81	36	65	104
	Pampawie																	
6	Amanta	2,411	313	328	337	216	188	134	149	129	114	120	89	85	75	34	30	70
7	Asato	2,352	330	255	253	223	176	167	152	133	127	142	106	65	61	37	49	76
	Dodi																	
8	Mempeasem	2,144	290	321	277	238	162	154	111	112	104	69	64	48	52	22	55	65
9	Obuase	1,922	253	241	223	205	136	138	128	124	69	100	93	43	61	27	43	38
10	Dzindziso	1,809	265	230	203	205	144	147	100	98	65	69	66	60	47	32	38	40
11	Todome	1,130	203	166	127	114	61	80	77	74	54	43	35	27	21	7	23	18
12	Sabram	1,048	170	167	99	97	81	62	61	55	51	59	41	23	21	6	29	26
	Dapaa																	
13	Amanta	990	99	108	119	103	77	71	49	73	45	66	32	25	25	19	22	57
14	Titiaka	929	123	104	98	90	98	57	62	44	64	44	46	16	27	10	25	21
15	Okanta	910	116	167	115	88	63	54	46	73	36	30	27	33	20	8	15	19
16	Asuboe	904	127	152	100	96	41	38	42	43	42	68	46	39	10	12	15	33
17	Ketenii	851	173	111	79	82	54	74	52	39	31	44	26	24	13	12	8	29
17	Koto -	001	1,6		.,	0-	0.		02	0,7	01				10		U	
18	Nkwanta	798	134	127	73	59	71	72	48	39	30	36	24	21	13	8	21	22
-	Dodo -		-						-						_	-		
19	Dompa	787	97	102	103	60	61	37	45	39	59	35	38	19	25	10	30	27
20	Dodo - Fie	771	107	101	61	37	48	78	60	55	46	40	42	28	19	10	17	22

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

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Project Secretariat

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

> Writers Mr. Mark Amedzrator

Mr. Innocent K. Agbolosu

Consultant

Dr. ZMK. Batsa

Editor/ Reviewers

Prof. Samuel K. Gaisie Mr. Patrick Adzovor Mr. Chris Amewu Mr. Emmanuel Cobbinah