2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

KRACHI EAST DISTRICT

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

Copyright © 2014 Ghana Statistical Service

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

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

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

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

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 Communication 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 Telecommunication 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 Closet

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 Krachi East District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 116,804 representing 5.5 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 52.0 percent and females represent 48.0 percent. About 72.3 percent of the population live in rural localities. The district has a sex ratio of 108.3. The population of the district is youthful (under 15 years) (44.7%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons 60 years and above (5.1%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 93.4, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (95.7) than that of females (90.9%).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The District has a Total Fertility Rate of 4.3. The General Fertility Rate is 126.9 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 28.4 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 6.1 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 70 and above representing 17.3 deaths per 1000 population while for the females, the highest death rate of 12.9 deaths per 1000 population is also for age 70 and above. The district migrant population of 43,896. Majority of migrants (61.0%) living in the district were born in elsewhere in the Volta region, while 33.1 percent were born elsewhere in another region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Northern constitute 44.2 percent followed by Greater Accra with 27.5 percent and Eastern, 8.4 percent.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 115,251 with a total number of 22,289 households. The average household size in the district is 5.2 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household composition accounting for 48.7 percent. Spouses form about 11.3 percent. Extended households (head, spouse(s), children and heads relative) constitute 32.9 percent of the total number of households in the district and this is closely followed by nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) (32.2%).

Marital status

About 49.1 percent of the population aged 12 years and older are married and 39.3 percent have never married. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (73.7%) are married compared to 46.5 percent of males. At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 50.4 percent while widowed males account for only 9.6 percent. . Among the married, 60.5 percent have no education while about 26.9 percent of the never married have never

been to school. About 89.4 percent of the married population are employed, 1.0 percent are unemployed and 9.6 percent are economically not active. About half of those who have never married (50.0%) are economically not active with 1.3 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 87.6 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 2.1 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 3.7 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 72.5 percent are literate and 27.5 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (59.2 %) than that of females (47.2%). Four out of ten people (47.4%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above (105,264) in the district, 41.7 percent has never attended school, 37.6 percent are currently attending and 20.7 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 77.9 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 22.1 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 98.2 percent are employed while 1.8 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (53.0%) and 23.8% perform household duties. Again, about half (50.5%) of the unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 70.1 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 13.9 percent in craft and related trade and 8.5 percent in service and sales. About 3.6 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the employed population 15 years and older 71.4 percent are self-employed without employees, while 16.7 percent are contributing family workers. About 3.7 percent are self-employed with employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 95.5 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 2.9 percent.

Information and Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 22.0 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 27.6 percent as compared to 15.9 percent of females. Less than one percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 296 households representing 1.3 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.4 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 (2.5%) than females (2.3%). The types of disability in the district include sight, physical, hearing, speech, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 30.7 percent followed by physical disability (20.6%). About 21.6 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. Of the population disabled, 61.8 percent are employed and 22.1 percent economically not active, while 52.5 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

In the district, 69.6 percent of households are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, 77.4 percent of households are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 53.5 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (92.8%) are involved in crop farming with Poultry (chicken) as the dominant animal reared in the district

Housing

The housing stock of Krachi East District is 19,724 representing 4.9 percent of the total number of houses in the Volta Region. The average number of persons per house is 5.8.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (51.2%) of all dwelling units in the district are separate houses; 30.1 percent are compound houses and 7.1 percent are semi-detached houses. About 74.5 percent of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 15.6 percent are owned by private individuals; 6.7 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 1.0 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.7%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 74.4 percent with cement/concrete constituting 20.3 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (64.5%) and mud/earth (34.3%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (58.5%) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (30.3%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 12.4 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy two rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are electricity (47.1%), kerosene lamp (28.5%) and flashlight/torch (22.7%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (71.2%). The proportion for rural (87.2%) is higher than that of urban (37.7%). The four main sources of water in the district are river stream, borehole, public tap and pipe borne water. About a third of households (35.0%) drink water from rivers and streams.

The commonly used type of toilet facility in the district is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 27.5 percent. However, majority of households do not have toilet facilities in their homes and therefore resort to bush/beach/field. About 4 out 10 of households (45.8%) in the district have bathrooms for exclusive use of members while another 13.6 use open space around the house as bathrooms.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 36.6 percent. About one three of ten households (32.3%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 4.8 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (70.9%) and onto the street (18.5%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The chapter gives brief information on the physical features, political and administrative structure, and cultural and social structure and economy of the Krachi East District.

The Krachi East District is one of the twenty-five (25) Municipal and District Assemblies in the Volta Region. The District was established by a Legislative Instrument (L.I. 1755) and inaugurated on the 19th of August, 2004 at Dambai, its capital. The District was carved out of Krachi West district.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location and Area

The District is located at the north western corner of the Volta Region of Ghana and lies between latitudes 7º 40'N and 8º 15'N and longitudes 0º 6'E and 0º20'E. It is bounded to the south west by Krachi West District, Jasikan District to the south east, Kadjebi District to the east and Nkwanta District to the north (Figure 1.1). It has a total surface area of 2,759.4 sq. km with water covering about 15%. This location places the District at a strategic position – the central point between the southern and southern parts of the Eastern corridor of Ghana. The District can therefore take advantage of its strategic location to invest in gateway programmes to both the southern and northern Ghana. Being strategically located in the transitional zone, the District has the advantage of experiencing mixed climatic conditions that has both positive and adverse implications for the District's development.

1.2.2 Climate

The District has a tropical climate and has a mean maximum temperature of 30^0c usually recorded in March while mean minimum temperature of 25.5^0c is usually recorded in August. The District experiences alternating wet and dry seasons each year. The South-eastern part of the District experiences a double maxima rainfall. It occurs between May to June and October to November. The northern portion, however, experiences single maxima over the period July to September which peaks in August. The mean annual rainfall for the District is 1,300mm. The dry season starts from November to March. Relative humidity is high in the rainy season, about (85%) and very low in the dry season (25%). This climatic pattern is good for food crop production such as yam and to a lower extent, forest development.

1.2.3 Vegetation

The District is located in the transitional zone between the northern Savannah and the moist semi-deciduous forest. About 75% of the District is covered with savannah grass land characterized by short drought resistant trees notable among them being shea, dawadawa, etc. This type of open vegetation is predominant at the northern parts of the District. Significant portion of forest vegetation could be found in the District especially at the southern part characterized by forest tree species such as odum, wawa, mahogany etc. Fringing vegetation can also be found along the major rivers that drain the District. The vegetation type is gradually being degraded because of overdependence on it for daily livelihood activities such as bush burning, charcoal burning and farming as well as lumbering.

Figure 1.1:   Map of Krachi East District

DISTRICT MAP OF KRACHI EAST

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.4 Relief and Drainage

The District lies between the northern parts of the central uplands with hills ranging between 850m to 1000m above sea level around Asukawkaw and Katanga areas. The northern part of the District is part of the north western Savanna zone of the Volta region which is characterized by almost flat relief with slopes ranging between 85m and 300m above sea level.

The District is drained by the Oti River and the Volta Lake which form the boundary between the District and the Krachi West District. The Asukawkaw River is another major river that drains the District and serves as a boundary between it and the Jasikan District. Other water bodies found in the District include numerous intermittent streams located in most parts of the District. These water bodies constitute important resources for the people as most of them depend on them for household use, fishing and transportation. Similarly, the major hills present great potentials for the development of tourism in the area. The water bodies also create large expanse of river banks that offer enviable advantage for rice cultivation.

1.3   Political and Administrative Structure

The Assembly has a total membership of 32 of 21 elected members, nine appointed members, one Member of Parliament and a District Chief Executive. The General Assembly has both deliberative and executive functions presided over by the Presiding Member who is elected by at least two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly from among themselves. The Assembly works through its Executive Committee with seven members and the District Chief Executive as its chairman. The Executive Committee operates through the following sub committees: Executive Committee, Budget Committee, and Development Planning sub-committee, Works sub-committee, Finance and Administration sub-committee, Justice and Security Sub-committee, Social Services Sub-committee and Micro and Small Scale Enterprise (MSE) Sub-committee.

1.4   Cultural and Social Structure

1.4.1   Language and Ethnicity

The major ethnic group in the District is Ewe constituting about (37.1%) of the total population, followed by the Gurma (26.0%), Guan (Yeji, Nchumuru, Krachi, Nawuri, Bassa Achode) (13.6%), Akan (9.6%), Ga-Dagbani (7.9%), Mole-Dagbani (0.9%) and others forming (4.8%). Twi is the most spoken language in the District capital whilst Ewe is spoken widely in the fishing communities which are dotted along the major rivers. Kokomba and Bassere are also spoken in farming settlements in the District.

1.4.2   Chieftaincy

The Nchumurus are the traditional custodians of the land. They pay allegiance to a paramountcy situated at Burae. The Burae chief is the traditional leader of the indigenes and rules the entire District with support from sub-chiefs (Odikro) who reside in the communities acting on his behalf. These chiefs are usually appointed by him. This hierarchical structure has created a convivial and united atmosphere conducive for development in the District.

1.4.3   Festival

The festival celebrated by the people in the District is the yam festival. This major celebration attracts foreigners and brings people from all over the country to their traditional homes. This serves as a way of generating additional revenue for the District. Through the

festival, potential investors are exposed to the available resources in the District which could serve as a platform for investment. Further, the celebrations could be used to raise funds to support major development efforts in the District.

1.4.4 Religion

Christianity is the major religion in the District constituting about (65.4%) of the population, with Traditional African religion and Islam constituting 15.0 percent and 8.2 percent respectively. Other affiliations constitute (11.4%). High religious tolerance among the various religious groups has partly contributed to the existence of peace in the District.

1.4.5 Telecommunication

Communication in the District is developing steadily, with the presence of Mobile Telecommunication Networks (MTN), Tigo, and Vodafone networks. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, about (22%) of the population 12 years and above own mobile phones. Internet facilities are not popular as only 0.6 percent of the population uses it. Postal services are however ineffective. The presence of these telecommunication companies has generated employment opportunities for people in the District.

1.4.6 Electricity

About half (47.1%) of households are connected to the national electricity grid. The communities that are connected are mostly found on the main trunk road from Dambai to Worawora. Very few households (0.2%) have solar lights.

1.4.7 Health

The District has two systems of health service delivery – the modern and the traditional systems. These systems play complementary roles in delivery of health services. The orthodox system has both private and public health service providers. The private ones include: the Evangelical Presbyterian (EP) clinic and the Elikplim pharmacy including a number of drug stores.

1.4.8 Water and Sanitation

The main sources of water for the people in the District include the Oti River, Volta Lake, dams, boreholes, and seasonal streams. Out of a total of 207 communities only Katanga has a mechanized water system. There are also mini mechanized piped systems at Dambai and Tokuroano.

Most households use public toilets (27.5%) and pit latrine (19.5%) in the District. There are no sewage systems for disposing liquid waste as such; most of the people therefore resort to throwing their liquid waste around the surroundings of their houses and in gullies created by the erosion.

1.4.9 Housing Ownership Type

About 70.6% of the houses in the District are owner occupied, 19.7% are rented houses and the remaining 9.7% being rent-free, perching, squatting and others.

1.4.10 Transportation

The District is span by a total of 65 km of trunk road (from Asukawkaw to Dambai), 212 km feeder roads and 56 km community access roads. The current state of the roads in the District has improved modestly.

1.4.11 Tourism

The District has untapped tourism potentials capable of accelerating the growth of the District. Some of the potential sites that have been identified for subsequent development include; a river confluence at Akrokrowa, Kunda Waterfalls, Kekeku Waterfalls, a rock pedestal at Napoa and, a potential game reserve at Katanga etc.

1.5   Economy

1.5.1   Structure of the Local Economy

Majority of the people in the region are engaged in agriculture with the commercial and industrial sectors least developed. Agriculture accounts for about 72.2 percent of the District labour force, commerce for about 11 percent while manufacturing and other sectors account for about 16.8 percent. The main crops grown in the District include yam, cassava, maize, rice, and groundnut. The principal cash crops grown in the District include oil palm, soya beans, groundnuts and tomatoes. Cocoa is also grown on a limited scale around Okanease area.

Fishing is an important agricultural activity in the District because of the presence of the Oti River and its tributaries and the Volta Lake. People leaving in settlements around it do a lot of intensive fishing. Various types of fresh water fish are normally harvested in the rivers. Some of the fish types include; tilapia, mud fish, "gear box" and tug fish. There are very few small scale agro-based processing industries in the District. The bulk of agricultural produce is sold unprocessed. Most of the farmers sell their produce in the major markets of Dambai, Dormabin, Dadoto, and Asukawkaw.

1.5.2   Market Infrastructure

There is only one large market in the District located at Dambai. The briskness of trade in Dambai market attracts traders from all over the country. Other markets include; the Asukawkaw market, Dormabin, Dadoto, Cement, Kparekpare, Osuma Akura, Matamanu Turno, Tokuroano, Ayirefie Battor, Katanga, Atevekpo, and Njare markets. These market centres serve as major sources of internally generated revenue to the District Assembly.

1.6   Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1   Introduction

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

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

1. 6.2 Pre-enumeration Activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

The main census enumeration involved the canvassing of all categories of the population by trained enumerators, using questionnaires prepared and tested during the pre-enumeration

phase. Specific arrangements were made for the coverage of special population groups, such as the homeless and the floating population. The fieldwork began on 21st September 2010 with the identification of EA boundaries, listing of structures, enumeration of institutional population and floating population.

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

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

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

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

Household population comprised of all persons who spent the census night in a household setting. All persons who did not spend the census night in a household setting (except otherwise stated) were classified as non-household population. Persons who spent census night in any of the under listed institutions and locations were classified as non-household population:
(a) Educational Institutions
(b) Children's and Old People's Homes
(c) Hospitals and Healing Centres
(d) Hotels
(e) Prisons
(f) Service Barracks
(g) Soldiers on field exercise
(h) Floating Population: The following are examples of persons in this category:
    i.   All persons who slept in lorry parks, markets, in front of stores and offices, public bathrooms, petrol filling stations, railway stations, verandas, pavements, and all such places which are not houses or compounds.

ii.   Hunting and fishing camps.
iii. Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

a. Worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least 1 hour within the 7 days preceding Census Night. This included persons who were in paid employment or self-employment or contributing family workers.

b. Did not work, but had jobs to return to.

c. Were unemployed.

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

Occupation

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

before becoming unemployed. If a person was engaged in more than one occupation, only the main one was considered.

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

Mortality refers to all deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the Census Night. The report presents information on deaths due to accidents, violence,

homicide and suicide.   In addition, data were collected on pregnancy-related deaths of females 12-54 years.

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7   Organization of the report

The report is organized into nine chapters. Chapter one provides basic information about the District. It gives brief background of the District, describing its physical features, political and administrative structure, social and cultural structure, economy, as well as concepts and definitions.

Chapter two discusses the population size, composition and headship and age structure. It further discusses the migratory pattern in the District as well as fertility and mortality trends.

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 and the educational statuses of the population 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 in.

Chapter five deals with information communications technology (ICT); it analyses mobile phone ownership, internet use and ownership of desktop/laptop computers. Chapter six is devoted to persons living with disabilities (PWDs). The various types of disabilities include visual/sight impairment, hearing impairment, mental retardation, emotional disorders and other physical challenges based on their socio-demographic characteristics.

Chapter seven concentrates on the agricultural activities of the households, describing the types of farming activities, livestock rearing and number of livestock reared.

In Chapter eight, housing conditions such as housing stock, type of dwelling and construction materials, room occupancy, holding and tenancy arrangements, lighting and cooking facilities, bathing and toilet facilities, waste disposals and source of water for drinking or for other domestic use in the District are discussed and analyzed in detail.

Chapter nine presents the summary of findings and conclusions. It also discusses policy implications of the findings for the District.

CHAPTER TWO
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1   Introduction

Changes in any population are brought about through the dynamics of fertility, mortality and migration. In particular, structural changes that occur in the context of population growth have a direct as well as indirect impact on development. Areas of impact include economic growth, poverty reduction, resource allocation, productivity, and the general welfare and well-being of the population. The chapter therefore provides information on the population size and distribution, the age and sex structure, migration, fertility, mortality as well as dependency trends within the District.

2.2   Population Size and Distribution

The population of the District is 116,804 of which 60,730 representing 52.0 percent are males. This however deviates from the overall sex composition at the national level where the proportions of females is higher (males, 48.8%, females, 51.9%) and the regional level (males, 48.1%, females, 51.9%) respectively. The population density of the District is 42.3 persons per square kilometre. The population of the District is predominantly rural (72.3%).

2.3   Age-sex structure

2.3.1   Age structure

The composition of a population is determined by the number or proportion of males and females in each age category. The age-sex structure of a population is the cumulative result of past trends in fertility, mortality, and migration. Information on age-sex composition is essential for the description and analysis of many other types of demographic data.

Table 2.1 provides information on the age and sex composition by five-years age groups for the District. The Table shows that, the dependent population (0-14 and 65+) as a proportion of the total population in the District is 48.3 percent. Percentages computed from Table 2.1 show a relatively large proportion of children (17.0%) below five years. The population below 15 years (0-14) is 44.7 percent. Youth between the ages of 15-19 years comprise 10.3% of the total population of the District.

The population aged 15-64 years (conventionally referred to as the labour force) is 51.7 percent of the total population implying a large base of population available to be harnessed for productive work.

Taking the population in the 15-64 years age group only, about fifty percent (50.5%) is below 30 years; while 22.2 percent is between the ages of 30-39 years. Almost sixteen percent (15.5%) is between 40-49 years and nine percent is above fifty years. Significantly therefore, The Table show that in the District, about 73 percent of the population referred to as the labour force is below 40 years.

The population aged 65 years and older is 3.6 percent. This however is lower than the 6.4 percent recorded for the entire Volta Region.

2.3.2   Sex structure

In relation to the sex structure, there are more males than females in each age group from 0-4 years to 15-19 years in the District. The opposite trend emerged from age group 25-29 years to 35-39 years where there are more females.

The urban-rural distribution according to age follows a similar pattern as the sex structure. A large proportion of both urban (41.1%) and rural (46.1%) dwellers are below age 15 years (0-14).

2.3.3   Rural-urban distribution

The urban-rural distribution of the population 15-64 years follows the pattern of containing about one-half of the total population as observed in the District. That is, urban (54.8%) and rural (50.5%).

Just as observed at the District level where over fifty percent of the population in the age group 15-64 years is below thirty years, a greater proportion of both urban (54.2%) and rural (48.9%) dwellers in the same age group are below thirty years.

Table 2.1: Population by Age, Sex and type of locality

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
0 - 4	19,820	10,206	9,614	106.2	4,547	15,273
5 – 9	17,604	9,223	8,381	110	4,422	13,182
10 – 14	14,791	7,988	6,803	117.4	4,357	10,434
15 - 19	12,006	6,696	5,310	126.1	3,995	8,011
20 - 24	9,902	4,942	4,960	99.6	3,062	6,840
25 - 29	8,585	4,045	4,540	89.1	2,560	6,025
30 - 34	7,344	3,562	3,782	94.2	2,074	5,270
35 - 39	6,084	2,990	3,094	96.6	1,635	4,449
40 - 44	5,132	2,666	2,466	108.1	1,340	3,792
45 - 49	4,209	2,215	1,994	111.1	1,102	3,107
50 - 54	3,355	1,761	1,594	110.5	863	2,492
55 - 59	1,961	1,159	802	144.5	627	1,334
60 - 64	1,823	996	827	120.4	482	1,341
65 - 69	1,039	608	431	141.1	342	697
70 - 74	1,204	643	561	114.6	393	811
75 - 79	724	378	346	109.2	231	493
80 - 84	664	334	330	101.2	196	468
85+	557	318	239	416.9	172	385
All Ages	**116,804**	**60,730**	**56,074**	**108.3**	**32,400**	**84,404**
0-14	52,215	27,417	24,798	110.6	13,326	38,889
15-64	60,401	31,032	29,369	105.7	17,740	42,661
65+	4,188	2,281	1,907	119.6	1,334	2,854
Age-dependency ratio	**93.38**	**95.7**	**90.93**		**82.64**	**97.85**

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.4   Sex ratio

The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females. [1]The sex ratio at birth for most countries is about 105 or 106 males per 100 females. After birth, sex ratio varies

---

[1] Population Reference Bureau's Population Handbook, 2011

because of different patterns of mortality and migration for males and females within the population. Sex ratios that are higher than 100 indicate that there are more males than females but sex ratios under 100 indicate that there are more females than males.

The District has a sex ratio of 108.3, indicating that to every 100 females, there are about 108 males. There are more males within age group 0 − 14 (110.6:100) and 15 − 29 (105.9:100). However, the proportion of males to females decreases slightly to 98.7 males to every 100 females at ages 30 - 44. The ratio of males to females increases after age group 45.

Throughout life, it is expected that at every age, mortality rates for females will be lower than that of males. Therefore the sex ratio(s) for any population should decline from one age group to the other with advancing age.

Table 2.1 shows that, for the Krachi East District, the subsequent sex ratios after the overall sex ratio of 108.3 do not follow this expected pattern of steady and gradual decline with advancing age. Age misreporting, out- migration or differential mortality may explain this observed pattern.

2.3.5 Age-dependency ratio

The age-dependency ratio is the ratio of people in the "dependent" ages (those under age 15 and ages 65 and older) to those in the "economically productive" ages (15 to 64 years) in a population[2].

The age-dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of the economic burden the productive portion of a population must carry. Countries with very high birth rates usually have the highest age-dependency ratios because of the large proportion of children in the population[3].

The dependent population (56,403) account for 48.3 percent of the District population. On the other hand, the working population (15 − 64 years) account for 60,401 representing 51.7 percent of the total population in the District. This implies that the District has a large pool of working population that can contribute to the growth and development of the District. It is therefore evident that for every one (1) working individual, there is approximately 1.1 dependent (Table 2.1).

Additionally, it can be observed the age dependency is higher among males (95.70/100) than among females (90.93/100). This implies that most males in the District have more people depending on them compared to females. The dependency ratio for the Krachi East district indicates that 93.4 (child and adult) are dependent on every 100 working age population.

The Table further shows variation of the age dependency ratio by sex, indicating that, for males in the Krachi East district in the year 2010, there were almost 96 people in the dependent age groups for every 100 persons in the working ages whereas for females, there were 91 persons in the dependent age group for every 100 persons in the working ages.

A relatively large proportion of children, thus, an under-five population of about 17.0 percent. The population below 15 years (0-14) is 44.7 percent, a little higher than children below 15 years for the entire Volta region (36.3%). The Youth population (15 − 19 years) accounted for 10.3 percent of the total population.

---

[2] Population Reference Bureau's Population Handbook, 2011

[3] Population Reference Bureau's Population Handbook, 2011

The total labour force (15-64 years) is 51.7 percent of the total population implying a large pool of working population available to be harnessed for productive work. Taking the labour force of 15-64 years only, a little above fifty percent (50.5%) is below 30 years; while 22.2 percent is between the ages of 30-39 years. Almost sixteen percent (15.5%) is between 40-49 years and 11.8 percent is (50 – 64) years. Significantly therefore, the data shows that about 72.7 percent of the labour force is below forty years (Table 2.1).

2.3.6 Population Pyramid

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age-sex composition of a population. Its shape is influenced by the levels of fertility, mortality, migration and coverage and content errors such as digit preference and exaggeration of age. The broadness of the base is determined by the level of fertility, while the shape is determined by mortality and to some extent migration.[4]Figure 2.2 is a pyramid representing the structure of the total population by sex of the Krachi East District in 2010.

The population under age 15 constitutes 55.0 percent of the total population while the older age groups are very small in comparison. In general, the population pyramid reflects a broad-base pattern, characteristic of a developing nation with over half of its population for both males (56.2%) and females (53.1%) being young and under 20 years of age. This type of age structure has a built-in momentum for the growth of the District's population. When the young population eventually reaches reproductive age, the result will be a high population growth rate for some years to come. However, if the socio-economic potentials of the youth are properly harnessed and directed, they could contribute significantly to development of the District and the nation as a whole.

The pyramid generally shows the expected pattern of declines in the length of the bars for each age group with advancing age. However, some ages do not follow this expected pattern. For instance, the bars for the age group 55-59 are shorter than those for the age group 60-64 for both males and females and those for the age group 75-79 are also shorter than those for ages 80-84 years. This may indicate shifts into other age groups as a result of age misreporting.

Also, the pyramid shows that there is a slightly higher tendency for female ages to be rough like the edges of a chainsaw than that of males, indicating a higher level of age errors among females.

---

[4] National Population Council, Fact Sheet No V on Population on Urbanization, September, 2007.

Figure 2.4: Population pyramid of Krachi East District, 2010.
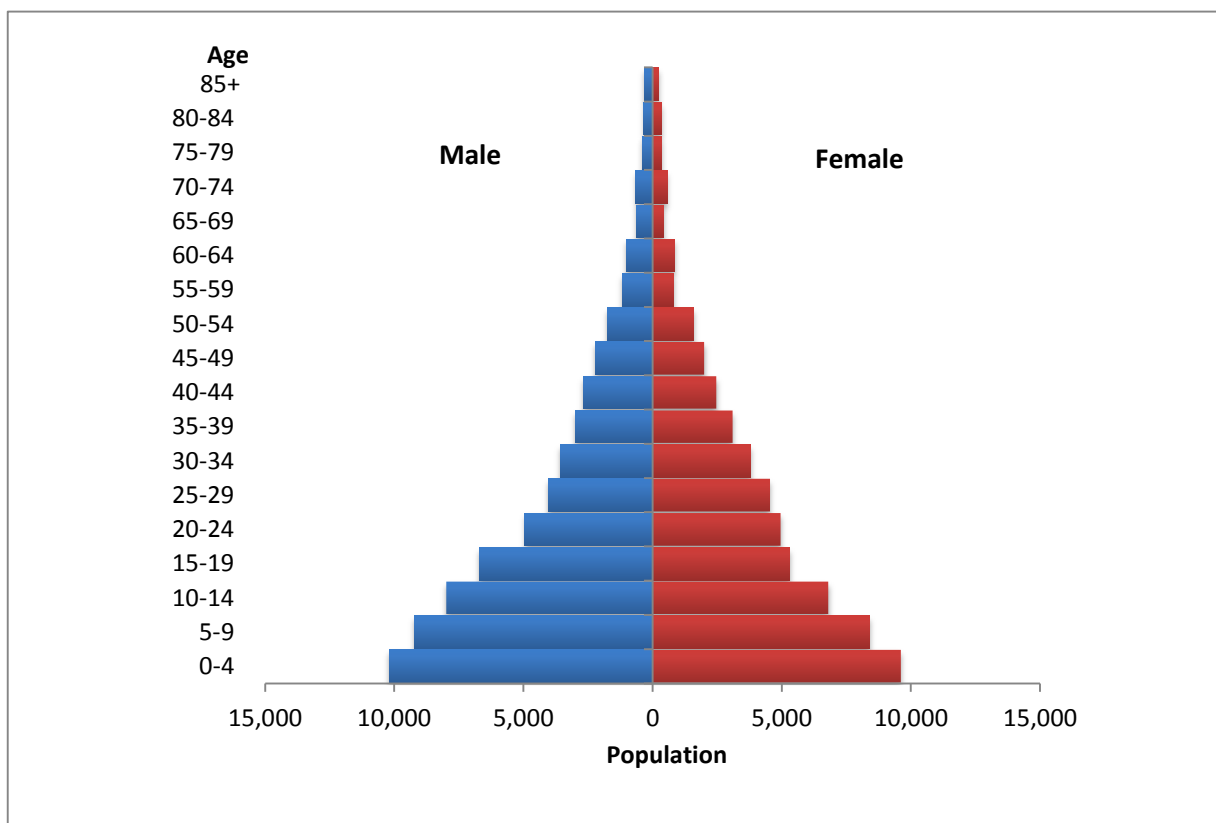
2.4   Fertility, Mortality and Migration

The District's population change (growth or decline) is the result of the interplay of fertility, mortality and migration. These three factors are influenced by the physical, socio-economic and cultural environment. Statistics on these three components are critical for planning the overall socio-economic development of the District.

2.4.1   Fertility

Fertility refers to the actual birth performance, frequency or childbearing among a population (GSS, 2012). Table 2.2 indicates total fertility rate (TFR), general fertility rate and crude birth rate for all districts in the Volta Region. The TFR is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she completes childbearing if she were to experience the prevailing age-specific fertility rates. There are other fertility measures such as Crude Birth Rate (CBR), General Fertility Rate (GFR) among others.

The crude birth rate (CBR) is the simplest and most frequently used measure of fertility. It is easy to calculate because it requires only the total number of births and the total population. It is crude and always expressed per 1000 population. It is crude because it includes all ages and both sexes in the denominator. There is no attempt to relate the births to the women at risk of having those births. Because of this it is not a good measure of fertility at all.

The general fertility rate (GFR) expresses births relative to the number of women in the reproductive age. More data are required to calculate the GFR than the CBR because one has to know the age and sex composition of the population. The GFR is affected by age structure

since there may be substantial variations between populations within the reproductive age range.

The crude birth rate for the Volta region indicates that, for every 1,000 population, there were approximately 25 live births.

Table 2.2 shows that, out of a total population of 2,118,252 in the Volta region, 630,316 representing 29.8 percent were women within the reproductive age groups 15-49 years (according to the 2010 population and housing census). The Table further indicates that there were 52,094 total live births in the 12 months preceding the survey.

The Total Fertility Rate in the Krachi East District for women aged 15-49 years is 4.3 births per woman. This means that a woman in the District would have, on the average, 4.3 children (almost 5 children) in her lifetime. This however, appears to be higher than what was recorded in almost all the Districts including the regional average of 3.4 births per woman except for Krachi East which recorded 4.3 children per woman.

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

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

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census
*Note: * Number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years*
*** Number of live births per 1,000 population*

The Crude Birth Rate for the District stands at 28.4 meaning that there are 28.4 births per every 1,000 population in the year 2010. Similarly, the General Fertility Rate (GFR) of the District is 126.9 implying that for every 1,000 women in the District, there are 126.9 live births.

2.4.2 Children surviving

Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child are indicated in Table 2.3. It is observed that the number of children born increases with increasing age of mother up until the age group 35-39 and starts to increase again at age 65+. It is also evident that, apart from the age group 15-19, males are more likely to be born than females across the rest of the age groups. It can also be seen that there is reduction in the number of children considering children ever born vis-à-vis children surviving across all the age groups, the reduction being those who died. Also, female children born by mothers within the age groups 12-24, 30-34, 50-54 are more likely to survive than males while male children born by mothers within the age groups 25-29, 35-39, 40-49, 55-65+ are more likely to survive than their female counterparts.

The number of children surviving out of the number ever born alive is a measure of the overall force of mortality. However, unlike information from death registration data, it cannot measure the age pattern of death, which is crucial for the study of age related morbidity and mortality.

The survival rate is the percentage of all children ever born who are still alive at the time of the census irrespective of the current age of the child. Table 2.3 shows that, the experience of child death is widespread in the District. About fifteen percent of children born alive had died at the time of the census. Survival rates decrease with increasing age of the mother. However, the data shows some variations among the various age groups with the highest child survival of 89.0 percent recorded for women within the age groups 25-29 and followed closely by age group 20-24 recording 88.4 percent.

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

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving					
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
					Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	35,019	98,769	50,543	48,226	86,245	87.3	43,889	86.8	42,356	87.8
12 – 14	3,743	29	16	13	21	72.4	10	62.5	11	84.6
15 – 19	5,310	911	449	462	811	89	399	88.9	412	89.2
20 – 24	4,960	5,475	2,761	2,714	5,009	91.5	2,495	90.4	2,514	92.6
25 – 29	4,540	10,610	5,511	5,099	9,821	92.6	5,051	91.7	4,770	93.5
30 – 34	3,782	13,649	6,845	6,804	12,579	92.2	6,289	91.9	6,290	92.4
35 – 39	3,094	14,023	7,363	6,660	12,787	91.2	6,682	90.8	6,105	91.7
40 – 44	2,466	13,116	6,783	6,333	11,523	87.9	5,937	87.5	5,586	88.2
45 – 49	1,994	11,066	5,601	5,465	9,665	87.3	4,905	87.6	4,760	87.1
50 – 54	1,594	9,146	4,628	4,518	7,761	84.9	3,865	83.5	3,896	86.2
55 – 59	802	4,873	2,539	2,334	4,064	83.4	2,104	82.9	1,960	84
60+	2,734	15,871	8,047	7,824	12,204	76.9	6,152	76.5	6,052	77.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In terms of variation by sex, more female children survive for all age groups of women except in the early ages (12-29 years). The relatively high levels of child survivorship in the District may be the result of improvements in health facilities and health care deliveries such as the eradication of polio and other killer diseases among children.

2.5 Mortality

The quality of life in the District rests ultimately on the basic conditions which influence health, morbidity and mortality in the population. These factors include the biological makeup of the individuals, prevalence and severity of specific diseases, social, economic and environmental conditions as well as the availability, accessibility, affordability and utilization of health care facilities.

Mortality refers to deaths that occur within a population. The probability of dying during a given time period is linked to many factors, such as age, sex, race, occupation, and economic status. The incidence of death can reveal much about a population's standard of living and health care.

2.5.1 Age-specific death rate (ASDR)

Deaths occur within the different age groups in a population. In order to compare deaths occurring at different ages or at the same age over a period of time therefore, age-specific death rate are calculated. The reported age specific death rate (ASDRs) among males were higher than those among females within age group 0-9 years, an indication of a high childhood mortality in the District. In contrast, the reported age specific death rates is higher among females in the age group 10-14 to 50-54 compared to males, suggesting high female mortality in the child bearing age range (15-49) years. There is however, an overall rise in age specific death rate for males over females from age group 55-59 upwards, signifying a comparatively higher life expectancy for females than males. (Figure 2.2).

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

24
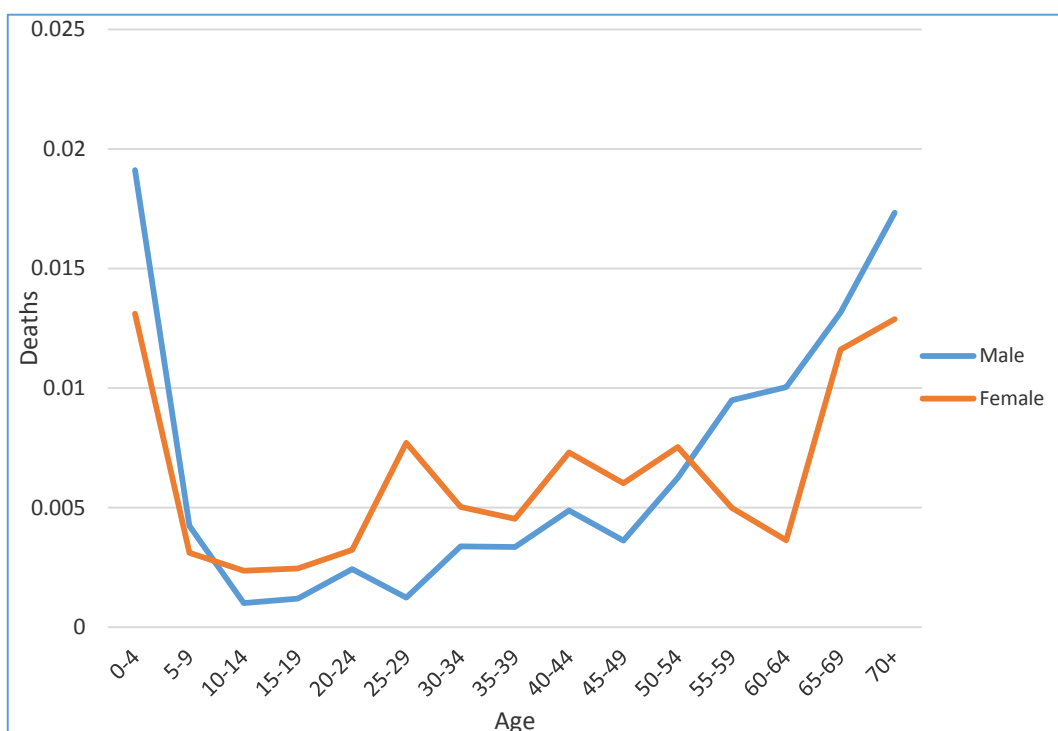
2.5.2 Crude death rate

Crude death rate (CDR) is the number of deaths per 1000 population in a given year. Overall, the District reported a total of 717 households' deaths in the 12 months preceding the 2010 census with a corresponding crude death rate of 6.1 deaths per 1,000 population (Table 2.4).

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All District	2,118,252	18,596	8.8
South Tongu	87,950	1,025	11.7
Keta Municipal	147,618	1,819	12.3
Ketu South	160,756	1,160	7.2
Ketu North	99,913	908	9.1
Akatsi South	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	33,035	404	14.4
Adaklu	36,391	165	4.5
Ho West	94,600	1,181	12.5
Afadzato South	95,030	927	9.8
North Dayi	39,913	512	12.8
Krachi Nchumuru	72,688	456	6.3

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census
*Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population*

2.6 Migration

Internal migration has played an important role in spatially redistributing the population of Ghana. Migrants tend to contribute directly to population decrease in the areas of origin or increase in the destination areas. Migration is also selective with regard to age, sex and therefore productive capacity. Thus, migration has significant demographic, social and economic impact on both the areas of origin and destination[5].

---

[5](Anarfi et al., 2003)

2.6.1   Place of birth of migrants

On the basis of the answer to the "place of birth" question in the 2010 census, migrants are defined as persons who were enumerated in a place different from where they were born, while non-migrants are persons who were enumerated in the place they were born.

Figure 2.3 shows that, out of a total number of migrants in the District, 26,786 or 61.0 percent were born elsewhere in the region whereas 33.1 percent were born elsewhere in another region in Ghana. Further, about six percent (5.9%) of the migrants in the District were born outside Ghana (Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.3: Place of birth of migrants in the District
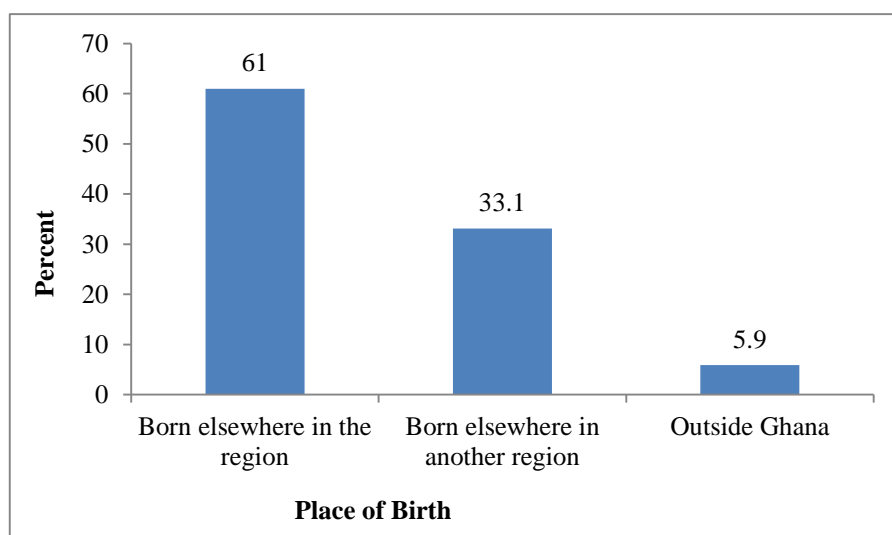
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.6.2   Place of birth by duration of residence of migrants

Table 2.5 shows birthplace by duration of residence of migrants. The District recorded a total of 43,896 migrants, consisting of 26,786 born elsewhere in the region, 2,573 born outside Ghana and the remaining (14,537) born elsewhere in another region. Among migrants born elsewhere in another region, the highest proportion are from the Northern region (6,427) followed by the Greater Accra region (3,994) and the lowest from the Western Region (175). The Table further indicates that 37.3 percent of migrants from the Upper East region have lived in the region for 20 years and over followed by those from Ashanti region. Also, 46.5 percent of migrants from Upper West region have lived in the District for less than 1 year. In relation to duration of residence, majority of the migrants have been in the District for ten years or more (44.9%).

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

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	43,896	12.2	27.3	16.5	20.4	23.6
Born elsewhere in the region	26,786	12	26.8	16.3	20.3	24.6
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	175	12	45.1	13.1	21.7	8
Central	781	17.9	25.1	12.8	27.8	16.4
Greater Accra	3,994	10.3	27.8	17.9	24.2	19.9
Volta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern	1,199	15.6	24.4	14.4	19.3	26.3
Ashanti	771	14.5	19.2	14.5	18.2	33.6
Brong Ahafo	770	13.8	35.8	14.9	20.9	14.5
Northern	6,427	10.7	26.9	17.6	20.2	24.6
Upper East	177	8.5	17.5	19.8	16.9	37.3
Upper West	243	46.5	21.4	6.2	8.6	17.3
Outside Ghana	2,573	13.3	35.3	16.8	16	18.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1   Introduction

Understanding the dynamics of households is fundamental to understanding the characteristics of the District. The size, composition, and structure of households are influenced by socio-economic, and demographic factors such as age at first marriage and birth, length of time spent in school, occupation, material or financial abilities, capabilities of parents and couples, fertility and mortality rates, and migration. The total size of the District's population and its characteristics are, therefore, largely a reflection of what pertains within households. Households constitute important units in planning and as such knowledge of household structure, composition, and headship provides an important statistical tool for social and economic planning. Analysis of households also provides the basis for a reasonable projection of the future size of population, and planning of housing needs and indirectly leads to the unraveling of the dynamics of household formation and disintegration.

The chapter focuses on household size, composition and headship as well as the marital characteristics and nationality of the population of the District and further discusses the religious and the educational statuses of the population of the District.

3.2   Household Size, Composition and Structure

3.2.1   Households size

Overall, the District has a total of 22,289 households with a corresponding household population of 115,241. The average household size of the District is 5.2 persons per household. The highest (72.4%) of the household population live in rural areas of the District. Comparatively, the rural (5.5) average household size is more compared to the urban (4.4).

Table 3.1: Stock of houses and households by type of locality

Categories	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	2,086,567	115,251	31,786	83,465
Number of households	495,600	22,289	7,196	15,093
Average households per house	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1
Average household size	4.2	5.2	4.4	5.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2   Household Composition

Table 3.2 show that 19.3 percent of the populations in households are heads while 48.7 percent are the children of the heads. Spouses constitute 11.3 percent and other relatives form 6.8 percent of the household population.

The other significant household members are: grandchildren (5.1%), brothers/sisters (4.4%) and non-relatives (1.6%). Table 3.2 further shows that, in relation to the sex composition of households, out of the 115,251 household members 59,940 or 52.0 percent are males and 55,311 or 48.0 percent are females.

Table 3.2: Household composition by sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	115,251	100.0	59,940	100.0	55,311	100.0
Head	22,289	19.3	17,125	28.6	5,164	9.3
Spouse (wife/husband)	13,009	11.3	337	0.6	12,672	22.9
Child (son/daughter)	56,102	48.7	30,442	50.8	25,660	46.4
Parent/Parent in-law	866	0.8	150	0.3	716	1.3
Son/Daughter in-law	563	0.5	134	0.2	429	0.8
Grandchild	5,878	5.1	3,046	5.1	2,832	5.1
Brother/Sister	5,122	4.4	3,212	5.4	1,910	3.5
Step child	1,215	1.1	652	1.1	563	1.0
Adopted/Foster child	519	0.5	263	0.4	256	0.5
Other relative	7,848	6.8	3,473	5.8	4,375	7.9
Non-relative	1,840	1.6	1,106	1.9	734	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among the male headed households, 28.6 percent are heads; 5.4 percent are brothers/sisters of the head and 5.1 percent are grandchildren of the head. Children make up 50.8 percent of the male headed population. Also, 5.8 percent are other relatives of the head. Spouses constitute only 0.6 percent.

Among the female headed household population 9.3 percent are heads; 22.9 percent are spouses. Almost fifty percent (46.4%) are children; whilst 7.9 percent are other relatives of the head. Grandchildren of the head make up 5.1 percent of the female household members and 3.5 percent are brothers/sisters of the head (Table 3.2).

3.2.3   Household Structure

Table 3.3 indicates the type of household structure observed in the District. Single person households are not very common (2.4%). The head and a spouse only comprise 1.1 percent and the nuclear family of head, spouse(s) and children make up 32.2 percent. Single parent structures, nuclear or extended, take a sizeable proportion of 19.2 percent. The three categories of single parent structures identified are: single parent nuclear (8.6%), single parent extended (9.7%) and single parent extended + non-relative (0.9%). If the two single parents extended categories are added to the "two parent" extended categories the proportion of extended family structures is close to fifty percent (46.0%). This underscores the predominance and strength of the extended family system in the District. About thirty-five percent (35.4%) live in various extended family households.

Similarly, the extended and nuclear family systems are dominant in both male and female-headed households while single parent (extended + non-relative) constitutes the lowest household structure in both male and female-headed households.

Table 3.3: Household by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	115,251	100.0	59,940	100.0	55,311	100.0
Head only	2,751	2.4	2,005	3.4	746	1.4
Head and a spouse only	1,302	1.1	669	1.1	633	1.1
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	37,142	32.2	19,811	33.1	17,331	31.3
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	37,966	32.9	19,821	33.1	18,145	32.8
Extended + non relatives	3,042	2.6	1,721	2.9	1,321	2.4
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	4,206	3.7	2,215	3.7	1,991	3.6
Single parent Nuclear	9,894	8.6	4,428	7.4	5,466	9.9
Single parent Extended	11,157	9.7	5,014	8.4	6,143	11.1
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,051	0.9	496	0.8	555	1.0
Head and other composition but no spouse	6,740	5.9	3,760	6.3	2,980	5.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3   Marital Status

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

The 2010 Census classified "marital status" into six categories namely; never married, living together/consensual union, married, separated, divorced and widowed. Each individual aged 12 years and older fell into only one of the six categories. The definition of marriage embraces persons for whom any of the following types of marriage ceremonies has been performed: civil, traditional and common law/consensual.

The data show (Table 3.4) that, 61.2 percent have ever been married; 53.4 percent are currently married and 1.1 percent are living together, whiles 2.1 percent are separated or divorced and 4.6 percent are widowed.

Whereas only about one in three females (30.0%) have never been married, the proportion for males is about fifty percent (47.8%). Table 3.3 also shows that, for those who are currently married or in consensual unions, there are more females (59.5%) than males (49.4%). An opposite trend emerges in relation to widowhood. The proportion of females widowed is about seven times higher (8.0% versus 1.1%).

3.3.1   Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status

Table 3.4 shows that in the District, when marital status is cross-classified with age, the proportion never married is very high at the lower ages and decreases with increasing age. The opposite is the case with the currently married, low at the lower ages and increases with age. Among those aged 12-14 years, a little more than six percent (6.3) indicated that they were married and a small fraction (0.7%) in consensual unions. The proportion currently married rose about one in ten (9.2%) of those aged 15-19 years increasing rapidly with age such that by age 35-39 the proportion of the population currently married was as high as 81.1

percent. The percentage of the population who are widowed increases with age to the extent that by age 65 years and over about one in every four (28.2%) is widowed.

The Table also shows that there are substantial variations between males and females. For example, by age 25-29 years only 14.1 percent of females have never married compared to 45.5 percent of males. The pace of moving out of the never married category is faster for females than for males. The proportion of females who have never married declines from 82.5 percent in the age group 15-19 years to 37.9 percent and 14.1 percent among 20-24 years and 25-29 years old respectively. For males, exiting from the never married category is more gradual with the proportion never married declining from 93.2 percent in the age group 15-19 years to 76.6 percent in the age group 20-24 years and further to 45.5 percent in the age group 25-29 years. By age 40-44 years more than 90 percent of males and females are ever married. The data further show that from age 40, the proportion of females who are currently married begins to decrease while the proportion widowed increases.

In contrast, the proportion of males who are currently married continues to increase with age to 55-59 years and then declines only slightly. In fact by age 65 years and older, about seven in ten (71.8%) males are currently married, whereas for females it is only one in three (33.6%). The data further show that there are more females than males in consensual unions, and in each age group from 12 to 29 years, more females than males are in such unions.

The percentage of males and females who are divorced increases with age until age 55 years and above where there is evidence of a decrease. However, at almost every age the proportions divorced are higher among females than males. The proportions separated, is higher among females than males, and for both sexes, it is highest in the age group 55 - 59 years. Also, with respect to divorce, the proportions for the various age groups are consistently higher for females than males.

The data also show that there is a positive correlation between age and widowhood, but with proportions higher for females than males. For example by age 65 years and above, 50.4 percent of females are widowed while only 9.6 percent males are reported as widowers.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	72,858	100.0	39.3	3.4	49.1	1.9	2.8	3.6
12 - 14	8,269	100.0	92.9	0.7	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	12,006	100.0	88.5	1.7	9.2	0.4	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	9,902	100.0	57.2	5.5	34.9	1.4	0.9	0.2
25 - 29	8,585	100.0	28.9	6.1	60.8	2.3	1.4	0.5
30 - 34	7,344	100.0	12.3	5.6	75.8	2.7	2.5	1.1
35 - 39	6,084	100.0	7.0	3.8	81.1	2.9	3.7	1.5
40 - 44	5,132	100.0	5.0	2.9	80.9	3.2	5.0	3.0
45 - 49	4,209	100.0	3.8	2.4	79.7	2.7	6.7	4.7
50 - 54	3,355	100.0	3.2	2.3	74.9	2.9	7.8	8.9
55 - 59	1,961	100.0	2.3	2.7	71.6	4.0	8.5	10.8
60 - 64	1,823	100.0	3.0	1.4	67.1	3.4	7.8	17.3
65+	4,188	100.0	4.8	1.9	54.4	2.7	8.0	28.2
Male								
Total	37,839	100.0	46.9	2.7	45.1	1.5	2.5	1.3
12 - 14	4,526	100.0	92.8	0.7	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,696	100.0	93.2	0.9	5.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
20 - 24	4,942	100.0	76.6	2.7	19.7	0.6	0.3	0.1
25 - 29	4,045	100.0	45.5	5.1	46.5	1.6	1.1	0.3
30 - 34	3,562	100.0	19.9	5.8	69.2	2.6	1.9	0.6
35 - 39	2,990	100.0	11.3	4.3	78.0	2.4	3.4	0.6
40 - 44	2,666	100.0	8.0	2.7	80.9	3.0	4.4	1.1
45 - 49	2,215	100.0	5.6	2.3	81.9	2.8	5.9	1.4
50 - 54	1,761	100.0	5.2	2.4	81.0	2.2	6.9	2.3
55 - 59	1,159	100.0	3.3	2.7	78.4	3.5	8.2	3.9
60 - 64	996	100.0	4.2	1.6	78.5	2.8	7.2	5.6
65+	2,281	100.0	5.8	2.4	71.8	2.7	7.7	9.6
Female								
Total	35,019	100.0	31.0	4.1	53.4	2.3	3.2	6.1
12 - 14	3,743	100.0	93.1	0.8	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5,310	100.0	82.5	2.8	13.6	0.7	0.2	0.2
20 - 24	4,960	100.0	37.9	8.2	50.0	2.1	1.4	0.3
25 - 29	4,540	100.0	14.1	7.0	73.7	3.0	1.7	0.6
30 - 34	3,782	100.0	5.1	5.5	82.1	2.8	3.0	1.5
35 - 39	3,094	100.0	2.8	3.2	84.2	3.3	4.0	2.4
40 - 44	2,466	100.0	1.8	3.1	80.9	3.4	5.8	5.1
45 - 49	1,994	100.0	1.8	2.5	77.2	2.5	7.6	8.4
50 - 54	1,594	100.0	1.0	2.1	68.1	3.7	8.8	16.2
55 - 59	802	100.0	1.0	2.7	61.8	4.7	8.9	20.8
60 - 64	827	100.0	1.5	1.2	53.3	4.1	8.6	31.3
65+	1,907	100.0	3.7	1.4	33.6	2.6	8.3	50.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status by education

Out of the total population of 28,600 persons who have never married, 26.9 percent do not have any level of education. Majority of those who have ever attended school amongst the never married population have only basic education (60.0%) with 10.5 percent having obtained secondary education. Less than one percent of the never married population has tertiary level of education.

Amongst the married population of 35,737 persons however, 60.5 percent have no level of education. 32.6 percent of them have only basic level of education with only 3.6 percent having obtained secondary level of education. Those who have attained tertiary education amongst the married population are only 0.6 percent.

Similarly, amongst the population who are in informal or consensual unions, majority (46.5%) have no level of education and almost 45 percent with only basic level of education.

A similar pattern is observed for the rest of population in other marital status groups. Also, variation in marital status by sex and level of education follows a similar pattern except that there were more males than females in almost all educational levels in the District as shown in Table 3.5.

Comparing males and females in various marital status and educational level categories, Table 3.5 further shows that there are significant variations between males and females in the District. For example, the proportion of males never married who have no education (28.0%) is slightly higher than the District proportion of 26.9 percent whereas that for the females never married (25.2%) is closer to the District proportion. Again, the proportion of males with secondary education and in consensual union (9.4%) is higher than the District proportion of 6.0 percent but lower for females (3.5%).

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic1	Secon -dary2	Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma3	Tertiary4
Both Sexes								
Total	72,858	100.0	47.4	43.4	6.2	0.5	2.0	0.4
Never married	28,600	100.0	26.9	60.0	10.5	0.2	2.1	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,465	100.0	46.5	44.4	6.0	0.5	2.2	0.4
Married	35,737	100.0	60.5	32.6	3.5	0.7	2.1	0.6
Separated	1,380	100.0	58.0	36.1	3.6	0.7	1.2	0.4
Divorced	2,071	100.0	58.9	36.2	2.6	1.3	1.1	0.0
Widowed	2,605	100.0	79.0	19.1	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.1
Male								
Total	37,839	100.0	41.5	46.2	8.0	0.6	2.9	0.7
Never married	17,750	100.0	28.0	57.7	11.2	0.2	2.5	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,032	100.0	40.6	44.6	9.4	1.0	3.6	0.9
Married	17,054	100.0	53.9	35.3	5.3	0.8	3.5	1.1
Separated	580	100.0	54.8	37.4	4.7	1.0	1.6	0.5
Divorced	941	100.0	54.5	40.0	2.7	1.6	1.3	0.0
Widowed	482	100.0	60.4	34.9	2.1	1.0	1.2	0.4
Female								
Total	35,019	100.0	53.8	40.4	4.2	0.4	1.0	0.1
Never married	10,850	100.0	25.2	63.8	9.4	0.2	1.3	0.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,433	100.0	50.8	44.2	3.5	0.2	1.1	0.1
Married	18,683	100.0	66.6	30.1	1.9	0.5	0.9	0.1
Separated	800	100.0	60.4	35.1	2.8	0.5	1.0	0.3
Divorced	1,130	100.0	62.5	33.1	2.5	1.0	0.9	0.1
Widowed	2,123	100.0	83.2	15.5	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
[1] Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS [2] Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary

3.3.3   Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status

Regarding economic activity by marital status for the population 12 years and older in the District, Table 3.6 shows that, amongst the employed population of 52,283 persons, 26.6 percent are never married whereas 61.1 percent are married. The employed persons who are widowed, divorced, consensual unions and separated constitute only 12.3 percent of the total employed population.

Of those married, the highest (89.4%) are employed while 9.6 percent of them are economically not active. Exactly half (50.0%) of the never married are economically not active with 48.7 of them also being employed.

The widowed forms another high proportion of the employed (62.0%) and economically not active population (37.3%) in the District.

In terms of sex composition, there is an overall observed high proportion across all the marital status categories for the employed population whereas lower proportions are observe in the unemployed category. Of those in informal/consensual union/living together, there are more employed males (86.7%) compared to employed females (73.0%). Similarly, of those widowed, there are more employed males (85.1%) compared to their female counterpart.

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

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	72,858	100.0	52,283	71.8	925	1.3	19,650	27.0
Never married	28,600	100.0	13,914	48.7	386	1.3	14,300	50.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,465	100.0	1,941	78.7	76	3.1	448	18.2
Married	35,737	100.0	31,950	89.4	370	1.0	3,417	9.6
Separated	1,380	100.0	1,131	82.0	38	2.8	211	15.3
Divorced	2,071	100.0	1,732	83.6	37	1.8	302	14.6
Widowed	2,605	100.0	1,615	62.0	18	0.7	972	37.3
Male								
Total	37,839	100.0	27,498	72.7	422	1.1	9,919	26.2
Never married	17,750	100.0	9,297	52.4	232	1.3	8,221	46.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,032	100.0	895	86.7	23	2.2	114	11.0
Married	17,054	100.0	15,663	91.8	144	0.8	1,247	7.3
Separated	580	100.0	505	87.1	14	2.4	61	10.5
Divorced	941	100.0	801	85.1	7	0.7	133	14.1
Widowed	482	100.0	337	69.9	2	0.4	143	29.7
Female								
Total	35,019	100.0	24,785	70.8	503	1.4	9,731	27.8
Never married	10,850	100.0	4,617	42.6	154	1.4	6,079	56.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,433	100.0	1,046	73.0	53	3.7	334	23.3
Married	18,683	100.0	16,287	87.2	226	1.2	2,170	11.6
Separated	800	100.0	626	78.3	24	3.0	150	18.8
Divorced	1,130	100.0	931	82.4	30	2.7	169	15.0
Widowed	2,123	100.0	1,278	60.2	16	0.8	829	39.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4   Nationality

Table 3.7 presents the distribution of population by nationality and sex in 2010. The Table shows that about 96.6 percent of the populations are Ghanaians (87.6 percent being Ghanaians by birth, 6.7 percent by dual nationality and 2.1 percent by naturalization). The Table further shows that 3.3 percent and 0.3 percent constituted people from ECOWAS countries and Africa other than ECOWAS respectively. The least percentage was registered by other nationals comprising European, Americas (North, South/Caribbean), Asian and Oceanian (0.1%).

Variations by sex follow similar pattern just as shown above where majority for both sexes are Ghanaians either by birth, naturalization or dual citizenship.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	116,804	100.0	60,730	100.0	56,074	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	102,268	87.6	53,080	87.4	49,188	87.7
Dual Nationality	7,818	6.7	3,955	6.5	3,863	6.9
Ghanaian by naturalization	2,428	2.1	1,288	2.1	1,140	2.0
ECOWAS	3,797	3.3	2,125	3.5	1,672	3.0
Africa other than ECOWAS	344	0.3	204	0.3	140	0.2
Other	149	0.1	78	0.1	71	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5   Religious Affiliation

The distribution of the population by religion and sex is shown in Table 3.8. The Table reveals that Christians constitute the highest religious group accounting for 65.4 percent of the District population. Out of this number, 13.3 percent are Catholics, 12.7 percent are Protestants, and 32.5 percent are Pentecostals/Charismatics and 6.9 percent being other Christians. Traditionalist constitutes 15 percent while 8.2 percent adhere to Islam. Further, 10.4 percent of the population had no religion at all.

The proportion of males is more than females across all the religious groups. Pentecostal/Charismatic registered the highest number of adherents for both males constituting 31.4 percent and females constituting 33.6 percent while other religions recorded the lowest for both males and females comprising 1.0 percent each.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	116,804	100.0	60,730	100.0	56,074	100.0
No Religion	12,173	10.4	6,902	11.4	5,271	9.4
Catholic	15,557	13.3	7,840	12.9	7,717	13.8
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	14,853	12.7	7,588	12.5	7,265	13.0
Pentecostal/Charismatic	37,906	32.5	19,055	31.4	18,851	33.6
Other Christians	8,024	6.9	4,099	6.7	3,925	7.0
Islam	9,540	8.2	5,218	8.6	4,322	7.7
Traditionalist	17,577	15.0	9,409	15.5	8,168	14.6
Other	1,174	1.0	619	1.0	555	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

3.6.1 Literacy

The distribution of the population 11 years and older according to the languages in which they are literate and sex is presented in Table 3.9. The Table indicates that 35,072 and 40,268 of the population 11 years and older were not literate and literate respectively. Among the literate population, the age group that recorded the highest literacy in English only (57.8%) was 11-14 years while the age group with the lowest (60-64) literacy in English was 60-64 years. It can also be observed that literacy in English only, decreases gradually as age increases until age 65+ where there is evidence of an increase. It is also evident that there are variations across all the age groups with respect to literacy in Ghanaian language only, English and Ghanaian language, English and French, and English, French and Ghanaian language. In terms of literacy in English among sexes, it can be observed that females are literate than their male counterparts across all the age groups. Also, in terms of literacy in Ghanaian language only, it is evident that apart from the age groups 15-19 years and 65+ years, females are more likely to be literate than males. With respect to English and French Language, males are literate than females across all age groups except 30-34 years and 55-509 years. Further, males are more likely to be literate than females in English and Ghanaian Language, and English, French and Ghanaian language.

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

Sex group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	**35,072**	**40,268**	100.0	42.0	9.3	47.4	0.7	0.6
11-14	2,223	8,528	100.0	57.8	8.1	33.5	0.4	0.2
15-19	3,074	8,932	100.0	48.4	6.1	44.6	0.4	0.5
20-24	4,056	5,846	100.0	39.6	6.5	52.7	0.4	0.8
25-29	4,329	4,256	100.0	36.1	8.9	53.4	1.1	0.5
30-34	4,170	3,174	100.0	35.3	13.1	50.0	1.2	0.5
35-39	3,591	2,493	100.0	33.8	14.1	50.7	0.8	0.6
40-44	3,221	1,911	100.0	30.7	14.8	52.2	1.2	1.1
45-49	2,623	1,586	100.0	27.6	15.4	55.0	0.9	0.9
50-54	2,138	1,217	100.0	24.2	14.1	59.7	1.0	1.1
55-59	1,124	837	100.0	20.4	11.1	65.9	0.8	1.7
60-64	1,267	556	100.0	20.3	11.7	66.7	0.7	0.5
65+	3,256	932	100.0	26.3	15.2	57.4	0.5	0.5
Male								
Total	**16,016**	**23,202**	100.0	39.4	8.5	50.4	0.8	0.8
11-14	1,295	4,610	100.0	56.5	7.8	34.8	0.6	0.3
15-19	1,654	5,042	100.0	47.9	6.2	44.6	0.6	0.7
20-24	1,637	3,305	100.0	36.9	5.6	56.0	0.5	1.1
25-29	1,744	2,301	100.0	32.5	7.3	58.2	1.6	0.5
30-34	1,716	1,846	100.0	33.0	10.4	54.7	1.1	0.8
35-39	1,559	1,431	100.0	31.9	12.2	53.9	1.1	0.8
40-44	1,477	1,189	100.0	27.1	11.5	58.3	1.6	1.5
45-49	1,213	1,002	100.0	26.1	13.8	57.6	1.0	1.5
50-54	977	784	100.0	20.2	12.1	65.1	1.1	1.5
55-59	550	609	100.0	18.7	10.3	68.0	0.7	2.3
60-64	575	421	100.0	18.8	10.5	69.4	0.7	0.7
65+	1,619	662	100.0	23.6	15.7	59.2	0.8	0.8

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

Sex group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Female								
Total	**19,056**	**17,066**	100.0	45.6	10.4	43.3	0.4	0.3
14-Nov	928	3,918	100.0	59.3	8.4	32.0	0.1	0.2
15-19	1,420	3,890	100.0	49.2	5.9	44.5	0.2	0.3
20-24	2,419	2,541	100.0	43.2	7.6	48.4	0.4	0.4
25-29	2,585	1,955	100.0	40.4	10.8	47.8	0.6	0.5
30-34	2,454	1,328	100.0	38.3	16.9	43.4	1.3	0.1
35-39	2,032	1,062	100.0	36.3	16.7	46.4	0.3	0.3
40-44	1,744	722	100.0	36.7	20.2	42.2	0.4	0.4
45-49	1,410	584	100.0	30.1	18.3	50.7	0.9	-
50-54	1,161	433	100.0	31.4	17.8	49.9	0.7	0.2
55-59	574	228	100.0	25.0	13.2	60.5	1.3	-
60-64	692	135	100.0	25.2	15.6	58.5	0.7	-
65+	1,637	270	100.0	33.0	14.1	53.0	-	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2   School Attendance and Level of Education

Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex is presented in Table 3.10. The Table shows that the highest proportion of the population 3 years and older is in the primary school level (52.3%) and the lowest in vocational/technical/commercial level (0.1%). It can also be observed that only a small percentage of the population 3 years and older are at the tertiary level (1.0%). An analysis of both sexes indicates that majority of the population 3 years and older are in the primary level (34.2%) while the least are in the vocational/technical/commercial level (1.5%).

At the lower levels of education, from nursery to primary, the proportions of females currently attending school (81.4%) or attended school in the past (40.2%) are higher than those for males (74.8 percent current and 29.7 percent past). However, this trend is reversed from J.H.S level upwards where the proportion of males currently in school (21.1%) or attended school in the past (70.4%) is higher than that for females (18.6 percent current and 55.9 percent past).

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	39,581	100.0	21,625	100.0	17,956	100.0	21,751	100.0	12,311	100.0	9,440	100.0
Nursery	3,325	8.4	1,695	7.8	1,630	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	6,776	17.1	3,457	16.0	3,319	18.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	20,697	52.3	11,028	51.0	9,669	53.8	7,449	34.2	3,656	29.7	3,793	40.2
JSS/JHS	5,763	14.6	3,441	15.9	2,322	12.9	5,892	27.1	2,938	23.9	2,954	31.3
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,769	21.9	3,069	24.9	1,700	18.0
SSS/SHS	2,387	6.0	1,522	7.0	865	4.8	1,602	7.4	1,094	8.9	508	5.4
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	534	2.5	429	3.5	105	1.1
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	32	0.1	21	0.1	11	0.1	321	1.5	200	1.6	121	1.3
Post middle/secondary certificate	210	0.5	161	0.7	49	0.3	584	2.7	426	3.5	158	1.7
Tertiary	391	1.0	300	1.4	91	0.5	600	2.8	499	4.1	101	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1   Introduction

The economic development of any country hinges importantly on the quality and quantity of its human capital. The other productive resources including physical capital and land are directly dependent on labour, thus, making labour 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 characteristics such as economic activity status, occupation, industries, employment status and sector within which the employed work. The 2010 Population and Housing Census collected information on economic activities from persons five years and older who worked for at least an hour in the 7 days preceding the census night, however, the analyses are done with reference to the population 15 years and older.

4.2   Economic Activity Status

The 2010 PHC defined activity status to mean economic and non-economic activity of respondents during the seven days preceding the census.

i.   The economically active population is made up of the (a) **Employed** – That is, those who worked for at least one hour within the 7 days preceding the census. Those with a job but not at work, that is, persons who were temporarily not at work during the reference period but had jobs to return to, were also included in the economically active population. (b) **Unemployed** – comprising all persons who during the reference period were;

- Without work and had no fixed jobs;

- Currently available for work;

- Seeking for work by taking specific steps to look for work (by writing applications, visiting job sites, and visiting employment agencies).

ii. The **economically not active population** is made up of those who during the reference period did not work and were not seeking for work. They are classified by reasons for not being economically active. They include; homemakers, full-time students, retired persons and people with disabilities who were unable to work because of their age or disability.

In 2010, 77.9 percent of the population 15 years and older were economically active within the seven days preceding the census night and 22.1 per cent were economically not active (working age population who did not work, not seeking work and not available for work) in the Krachi East district (Figure 4.1). The District average (77.9 %) of the economically active population is higher than the regional and national averages (69.6 and 71.1%) respectively. Similarly, the District average (22.1) for the economically not active population is lower than the regional and national average (30.4 and 28.9%) respectively (Table 4.1).

4.2.1 Economic Activity Status and Sex

The distribution of persons 15 years and older by economic activity status and sex is shown in Table 4.1. Among the total economically active population of 50,308, almost all 49,389 (98.2%) are employed and 919 or 1.8 percent are unemployed.

Reported unemployment is very low in the District. The unemployed persons are made up of those who are available and seeking work for the first time (50.5%) or having ever worked before but are now available and seeking for work (49.5%).

In terms of variations by sex, there is very little difference in the proportion of economically active males (78.7%) and females (77.0%). About the same proportions of males (98.4%) and females (97.9%) are currently employed. Among the unemployed, more females (52.9%) are first time job seekers compared to males (47.6%).

Table 4.1 further shows that, a large majority of the economically not-active population (89.6%) fall into three categories namely full time education (53.0%), did household chores (23.8%) and too old/young to work (12.8%).

In terms of sex, it is fascinating to note that, the proportion of economically inactive females who did home duties (household chores) were higher (33.7%) than that of males who did home duties (13.8%), thus, two in every three economically inactive persons who performed home duties are females. Also, the proportion of economically inactive males who were students (full time education) was higher (66.0 %) than economically inactive female's students (40.1%). This means that, males 15 years and older are more likely to be in school than their females counterparts in the District.

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

	Total		Male		Female	
Activity status	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	64,589	100.0	33,313	100.0	31,276	100.0
Economically active	**50,308**	**77.9**	**26,218**	**78.7**	**24,090**	**77.0**
Employed	**49,389**	**98.2**	**25,800**	**98.4**	**23,589**	**97.9**
Worked	47,349	95.9	24,715	95.8	22,634	96.0
Did not work but had job to go back to	1,810	3.7	965	3.7	845	3.6
Did voluntary work without pay	230	0.5	120	0.5	110	0.5
Unemployed	**919**	**1.8**	**418**	**1.6**	**501**	**2.1**
Worked before, seeking work and available	455	49.5	219	52.4	236	47.1
Seeking work for the first time and available	464	50.5	199	47.6	265	52.9
Economically not active	**14,281**	**22.1**	**7,095**	**21.3**	**7,186**	**23.0**
Did home duties (household chore)	3,398	23.8	976	13.8	2,422	33.7
Full time education	7,564	53.0	4,681	66.0	2,883	40.1
Pensioner/Retired	115	0.8	75	1.1	40	0.6
Disabled/Sick	634	4.4	302	4.3	332	4.6
Too old/young	1,830	12.8	703	9.9	1,127	15.7
Other	740	5.2	358	5.0	382	5.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.2 Economic activity status by sex and age

Table 4.2 provides data on the economic activity status of the population 15 years and older by sex and. Age group 44-49 recorded the highest (93.9%) proportion of those employed whereas the 15-19 year age group recorded the least (44.5%). As expected, a higher proportion of those in age groups 15-24 are economically not active accounting for 83.1 percent whereas at the older ages (60 years upwards) similar high proportions are observed.

Unemployment, which is generally low, rose from 1.1 percent in the age group 15-19 to its peak of 2.6 percent in the age group 20-24 years. It then starts a downward trend until it begins to increase again at age 40 - 44 years and then begins to fall again up until age 60 – 64 years.

The sex distribution (Table 4.2) also shows a similar pattern of economic status by age as was observed for the District except that magnitude of the proportions' decline differs for males and females. For instance the percentage of employed males increased with age, rising from 45.4 percent at age group 15-19 years to 96.4 percent for age group 50-54 years then falls significantly to 70.8 percent by age 65 years and above. Whereas for females, even though it follows the same pattern, and peaks at ages 40 – 44 years and 45 – 49 years, it falls significantly to 47.8 percent by age 65 years and above. There are higher proportion of both males and females aged 15 -29 and 55 – 65 years and older who are generally not economically active.

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

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	64,589	100.0	49,389	76.5	919	1.4	14,281	22.1
15-19	12,006	100.0	5,340	44.5	133	1.1	6,533	54.4
20-24	9,902	100.0	6,803	68.7	262	2.6	2,837	28.7
25-29	8,585	100.0	7,203	83.9	196	2.3	1,186	13.8
30-34	7,344	100.0	6,690	91.1	99	1.3	555	7.6
35-39	6,084	100.0	5,663	93.1	57	0.9	364	6.0
40-44	5,132	100.0	4,807	93.7	54	1.1	271	5.3
45-49	4,209	100.0	3,952	93.9	40	1.0	217	5.2
50-54	3,355	100.0	3,134	93.4	28	0.8	193	5.8
55-59	1,961	100.0	1,772	90.4	13	0.7	176	9.0
60-64	1,823	100.0	1,499	82.2	34	1.9	290	15.9
65+	4,188	100.0	2,526	60.3	3	0.1	1,659	39.6
Male								
Total	33,313	100.0	25,800	77.4	418	1.3	7,095	21.3
15-19	6,696	100.0	3,038	45.4	50	0.7	3,608	53.9
20-24	4,942	100.0	3,261	66.0	103	2.1	1,578	31.9
25-29	4,045	100.0	3,390	83.8	91	2.2	564	13.9
30-34	3,562	100.0	3,323	93.3	51	1.4	188	5.3
35-39	2,990	100.0	2,863	95.8	32	1.1	95	3.2
40-44	2,666	100.0	2,548	95.6	36	1.4	82	3.1
45-49	2,215	100.0	2,125	95.9	21	0.9	69	3.1
50-54	1,761	100.0	1,697	96.4	7	0.4	57	3.2
55-59	1,159	100.0	1,077	92.9	3	0.3	79	6.8
60-64	996	100.0	863	86.6	22	2.2	111	11.1
65+	2,281	100.0	1,615	70.8	2	0.1	664	29.1

**Table 4.2: Economic activity status of population 15 years and older
by sex and age cont'd**

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female								
Total	31,276	100.0	23,589	75.4	501	1.6	7,186	23.0
15-19	5,310	100.0	2,302	43.4	83	1.6	2,925	55.1
20-24	4,960	100.0	3,542	71.4	159	3.2	1,259	25.4
25-29	4,540	100.0	3,813	84.0	105	2.3	622	13.7
30-34	3,782	100.0	3,367	89.0	48	1.3	367	9.7
35-39	3,094	100.0	2,800	90.5	25	0.8	269	8.7
40-44	2,466	100.0	2,259	91.6	18	0.7	189	7.7
45-49	1,994	100.0	1,827	91.6	19	1.0	148	7.4
50-54	1,594	100.0	1,437	90.2	21	1.3	136	8.5
55-59	802	100.0	695	86.7	10	1.2	97	12.1
60-64	827	100.0	636	76.9	12	1.5	179	21.6
65+	1,907	100.0	911	47.8	1	0.1	995	52.2

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. It shows that workers in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery constitute the largest occupational group (70.1%) of the employed population, followed by Craft and related trades (13.9%) and service and sales (8.5%).

Professional workers constitute only 2.2 percent of the employed population 15 years and above. Only a small proportion of employed persons are in the technical and associated professionals (0.5%) and managerial categories (0.9%).

Among both sexes, skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery work is the dominant occupation. However, there are significant differences between males and females in the size of the proportions for the various occupations. For example, there are more skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers among males (82.2%) than females (56.9%). More males are in managerial and professional occupations (3.8%) than females (2.3%). On the other hand, the proportion of females engaged as service and sales workers (14.7%) is far higher than that of males (2.8%).

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	49,389	100.0	25,800	100.0	23,589	100.0
Managers	433	0.9	205	0.8	228	1.0
Professionals	1,064	2.2	767	3.0	297	1.3
Technicians and associate professionals	251	0.5	196	0.8	55	0.2
Clerical support workers	152	0.3	111	0.4	41	0.2
Service and sales workers	4,179	8.5	717	2.8	3,462	14.7
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	34,637	70.1	21,210	82.2	13,427	56.9
Craft and related trades workers	6,866	13.9	1,420	5.5	5,446	23.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	639	1.3	617	2.4	22	0.1
Elementary occupations	1,166	2.4	555	2.2	611	2.6
Other occupations	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4   Industry

Table 4.4 shows the employed population 15 years and older by sex and industry within which they work. It is evident that the agricultural sector comprising; forestry and fishing industry is the most dominant industry within the District accounting for 69.8 percent of the employed population. The manufacturing sector constituted 13.0 percent, while the wholesale, retail and repair of motor- vehicles and motorcycles accounted for 7.4 percent of the employed population. Three other industries employ about two percent each (accommodation and food service activities i.e. 2.1 percent, other service activities i.e. 2.0 percent and education i.e. 1.9 percent). Each of the remaining industrial activities absorbs about one percent or lower of the employed.

The male and female differences in the size of proportions follow similar trends with agriculture, forestry and fishing; manufacturing; and wholesale, retail and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles constituting 81.9 percent, 3.9 percent and 3.9 percent respectively for males and 56.5 percent, 22.9 percent and 11.1 percent respectively for females.

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	49,389	100.0	25,800	100.0	23,589	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	34,470	69.8	21,143	81.9	13,327	56.5
Mining and quarrying	45	0.1	22	0.1	23	0.1
Manufacturing	6,423	13.0	1,012	3.9	5,411	22.9
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	15	0.0	11	0.0	4	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	41	0.1	25	0.1	16	0.1
Construction	490	1.0	482	1.9	8	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,633	7.4	1,008	3.9	2,625	11.1
Transportation and storage	496	1.0	485	1.9	11	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	1,042	2.1	123	0.5	919	3.9
Information and communication	21	0.0	17	0.1	4	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	48	0.1	34	0.1	14	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	75	0.2	50	0.2	25	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	31	0.1	29	0.1	2	0.0
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	317	0.6	251	1.0	66	0.3
Education	920	1.9	667	2.6	253	1.1
Human health and social work activities	176	0.4	90	0.3	86	0.4
Arts entertainment and recreation	33	0.1	31	0.1	2	0.0
Other service activities	981	2.0	287	1.1	694	2.9
Activities of households as employers	132	0.3	33	0.1	99	0.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5   Employment Status

Table 4.5 shows the distribution of persons 15 years and older by employment sector and sex. Out of Krachi East District's total population of 49,389 persons 15 years and older who are employed, the majority (71.4%) are self-employed without employees whereas 3.7 percent are self-employed with employees. About seventeen percent (16.7%) are contributing family workers. Only 5.5 percent are employees with less than one percent being employed as house help. In term of sex differentials, the self-employed without employees accounted for 70.1 percent (males) and 72.9 (females) respectively.

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

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	49,389	100.0	25,800	100.0	23,589	100.0
Employee	2,719	5.5	2,018	7.8	701	3.0
Self-employed without employee(s)	35,280	71.4	18,078	70.1	17,202	72.9
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,833	3.7	1,131	4.4	702	3.0
Casual worker	478	1.0	353	1.4	125	0.5
Contributing family worker	8,242	16.7	3,920	15.2	4,322	18.3
Apprentice	513	1.0	137	0.5	376	1.6
Domestic employee (House help)	251	0.5	126	0.5	125	0.5
Other	73	0.1	37	0.1	36	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6   Employment Sector

Table 4.6 shows the distribution of persons 15 years and older by employment sector and sex. The employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. The employment sectors covered in the 2010 census were public, private formal, private informal, semi-public/parastatal, NGOs and international organizations.

The data indicate that the private informal sector is the largest employer of employed persons in the District (95.5%) with the public (Government) sector employing 2.9 percent. Less than 1.0 percent is in the semi-public/Parastatal and other International organizations. A similar pattern is observed for both sexes, with more males than females employed across all the sectors in exception of the private informal sector where more females are employed (97.4%) compared to males (93.7%).

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	49,389	100.0	25,800	100.0	23,589	100.0
Public (Government)	1,416	2.9	1,031	4.0	385	1.6
Private Formal	654	1.3	489	1.9	165	0.7
Private Informal	47,144	95.5	24,163	93.7	22,981	97.4
Semi-Public/Parastatal	13	0.0	11	0.0	2	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	158	0.3	102	0.4	56	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1   Introduction

Information communication technology (ICT) is recognized as an important component of socio-economic development. According to Crede & Mansell (1998), ICT is crucially important for sustainable development in developing countries. This recognition is reflected in actions such as the expansion of existing networks and emergence of new telecommunication networks in the District. This chapter presents information on access of individuals and households to ICT in the Krachi East District. It specifically analyzes the extent of individual ownership of mobile phones and the use of internet among the population aged 12 years and older, and the ownership of fixed telephone lines and desktops/laptop computers by a member of the household

5.2   Ownership of Mobile Phones

The total number of mobile phone subscribers has reached a penetration rate of 84.9 percent of the total population in Ghana (NDPC, 2012). Table 5.1 shows that, out of the total population of 72,858 persons who are 12 years and older in the Krachi East district, only 16,009 representing 22.0 percent have their own mobile phones.

When males and females are compared, Table 5.1 shows that just a little over twenty-five percent (27.6%) of the total male population of 37,839 own mobile phones compared with 15.9 percent for females. The overall picture is that although there are only slightly more males than females aged 12 years and older in the District, twice as many males than females own mobile phones.

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

ICT Indicators	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	72,858	100.0	16,009	22.0	471	0.6
Male	37,839	51.9	10,441	27.6	361	0.9
Female	35,019	48.1	5,568	15.9	110	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3   Use of Internet

Table 5.1 further shows that the proportion using the internet is far smaller than the proportion using mobile phones. Out of the total population of persons who are 12 years and older (72,858 persons) in the District, only 471 persons, representing 0.6 percent use internet facility. The proportion of both sexes who use internet facility in the District is less than one percent.

5.4   Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Table 5.2 also indicates a very low level of ownership of desktop or laptop computers. Out of the 22,289 households in the Krachi East District, only 296,(1.3%), own desktop or laptop computers. This does not portray a very good ICT development in the District.

Male headed household ownership of desktops/ laptop computers account for 1.6 percent compared with and less than one percent are female headed households.

**Table 5.2: Household heads by sex, ownership of
desktop/laptop computers**

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	22,289	100.0	296	1.3
Male	17,125	76.8	270	1.6
Female	5,164	23.2	26	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1   Introduction

Generally, disability is part of the human condition. Almost everyone will be temporarily or permanently impaired at some point in life, and those who survive to old age will experience increasing difficulties in functioning. Households with a disabled member are more likely to experience material hardship including food insecurity, poor housing, lack of access to safe water and sanitation.

The term "disability", refers to any condition that impedes the completion of daily tasks due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (GSS, 2012). Groce (2003) indicates that one family in every four globally has an immediate family member with a disability. Disability, in whatever form or type, can reduce an individual's ability to function to his/her full potential and can limit an individual's full participation in a number of activities in life.

The objective of the chapter is to analyze the data on persons with disabilities. Information was collected on persons with the following disabilities: visual/ sight impairment; hearing impairment; mental retardation; emotional or behavioural disorders, and other physical challenges.

6.2   Population with Disability

The 2010 PHC puts the total number of people with any form of disability (PWD) in the Krachi East District at 2,769, representing 2.4 percent of the total population in the District which is lower than the regional percentage of 4.3 percent. In terms of disability by sex, the proportion of males with disability is more (2.5%) than that for female (2.3%). According to Table 6.1, there are slightly more persons with disabilities in the rural areas (2.6%), compared to urban areas (1.8%).

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	116,804	100.0	60,730	100.0	56,074	100.0
Without disability	114,035	97.6	59,234	97.5	54,801	97.7
With disability	2,769	2.4	1,496	2.5	1,273	2.3
Sight	1,109	30.7	607	31.0	502	30.3
Hearing	476	13.2	239	12.2	237	14.3
Speech	402	11.1	236	12.0	166	10.0
Physical	746	20.6	398	20.3	348	21.0
Intellect	261	7.2	142	7.2	119	7.2
Emotion	386	10.7	207	10.6	179	10.8
Other	237	6.6	130	6.6	107	6.5
Total	3,617	100.0	1,959	100.0	1,658	100.0
Urban						
Total	32,400	100.0	16,153	100.0	16,247	100.0
Without disability	31,803	98.2	15,857	98.2	15,946	98.1
With disability	597	1.8	296	1.8	301	1.9
Sight	248	32.3	117	31.3	131	33.3
Hearing	94	12.3	42	11.2	52	13.2
Speech	99	12.9	59	15.8	40	10.2
Physical	174	22.7	79	21.1	95	24.2
Intellect	43	5.6	18	4.8	25	6.4
Emotion	51	6.6	29	7.8	22	5.6
Other	58	7.6	30	8.0	28	7.1
Total	767	100.0	374	100.0	393	100.0
Rural						
Total	84,404	100.0	44,577	100.0	39,827	100.0
Without disability	82,232	97.4	43,377	97.3	38,855	97.6
With disability	2,172	2.6	1,200	2.7	972	2.4
Sight	861	30.2	490	30.9	371	29.3
Hearing	382	13.4	197	12.4	185	14.6
Speech	303	10.6	177	11.2	126	10.0
Physical	572	20.1	319	20.1	253	20.0
Intellect	218	7.6	124	7.8	94	7.4
Emotion	335	11.8	178	11.2	157	12.4
Other	179	6.3	100	6.3	79	6.2
Total	2,850	100.0	1,585	100.0	1,265	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3   Types of Disability

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

In the Krachi East District, 2,769 of the population reported 3,617 disabilities yielding an average of 1.31 disabilities per person. That is about 31.0 percent have more than one disability (Table 6.1). Sight impairment is the main type of disability from which most of the disabled suffer accounting for 30.7 percent in the District. The next dominant disability is physical disabilities accounting for 20.6 percent. Hearing disability ranks third accounting for 13.2 percent followed by speech defect.

The distribution of types of disability by sex shows that there are no significant differences between males and females in the magnitude of the proportions for the various types of disabilities in the District. For example the proportions of males and females with physical impairment, intellectual, emotional and other forms of disability are more or less the same. There are however, slightly more males with sight (31.0%) and speech (12.0%) disabilities compared to their female counterparts. Similarly, there are more females with hearing (14.3%), physical (21.0%) and emotional (10.8%) disabilities compared to males.

6.4   Distribution of Disability by type of locality

Figure 6.1 shows the distribution of PWDs by locality type. It is seen that there are more people with any form of disability in the rural areas (2.6%) than in the urban localities (1.8%). The distribution of PWD by type of disability shows slight variations in terms of the proportions living in urban and rural localities with sight, speech, physical and other forms of disability accounting for slightly higher percentages in the urban localities than in the rural areas. On the other hand, hearing, intellect and emotional disabilities were slightly higher in the rural localities than in the urban localities. Further, Figure 6.1 shows that sight impairment is the most common type of disability among PWDs in both urban (41.5%) and rural (39.6%) localities, while physical disability accounted for the second highest disability type (29.1%) in urban areas and (26.3%) in rural areas.

Figure 6.1: Persons with disability by type of locality
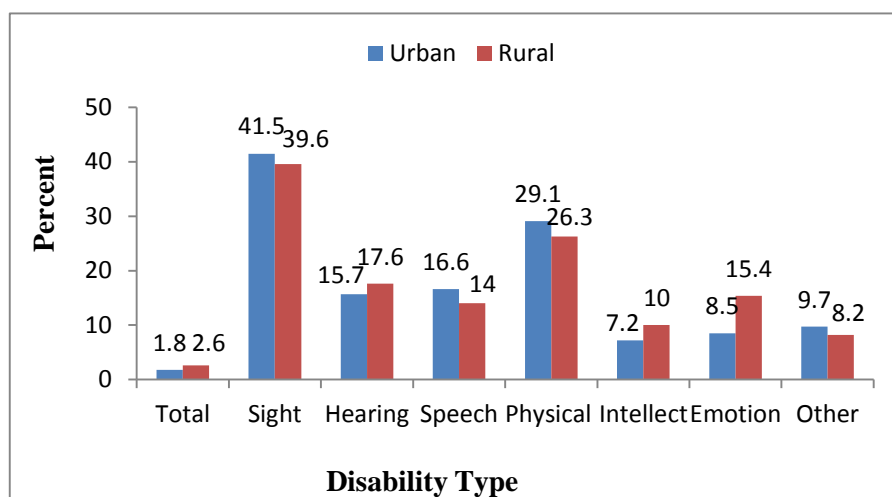
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5   Disability and Activity

An examination of Table 6.2 indicates that whereas 77.0 percent of those without disability are employed, only 61.8 percent of the PWDs are in gainful employment. Again, almost twice as many PWDs are economically not active (37.2%) compared to their non-disabled counterparts (21.6%). There is however, not much difference between the proportion of the disabled who are unemployed (1.0%) and those without disability (1.4%) who are unemployed. Of those with hearing disability, the highest (69.6%) are employed and 30.1 percent are economically not active. Again, intellectual disability (48.9) is common among those who are economically not active.

It is evident that more males with disability (67.3%) as against (55.4%) of females with disability are employed. In contrast, 1.5 percent of females with disability are unemployed with less than percent of males being unemployed. Further, more females (43.1%) are economically not active compared to 32.1 percent of males who economically not active.

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

Sex/Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	64,589	100.0	49,389	76.5	919	1.4	14,281	22.1
Without disability	62,411	100.0	48,042	77.0	898	1.4	13,471	21.6
With disability	2,178	100.0	1,347	61.8	21	1.0	810	37.2
Sight	953	100.0	581	61.0	4	0.4	368	38.6
Hearing	306	100.0	213	69.6	1	0.3	92	30.1
Speech	248	100.0	169	68.1	2	0.8	77	31.0
Physical	589	100.0	307	52.1	6	1.0	276	46.9
Intellect	176	100.0	90	51.1	0	0.0	86	48.9
Emotion	314	100.0	205	65.3	4	1.3	105	33.4
Other	199	100.0	96	48.2	6	3.0	97	48.7
Male								
Total	33,313	100.0	25,800	77.4	418	1.3	7,095	21.3
Without disability	32,137	100.0	25,008	77.8	412	1.3	6,717	20.9
With disability	1,176	100.0	792	67.3	6	0.5	378	32.1
Sight	512	100.0	343	67.0	1	0.2	168	32.8
Hearing	157	100.0	123	78.3	0	0.0	34	21.7
Speech	158	100.0	114	72.2	2	1.3	42	26.6
Physical	312	100.0	176	56.4	3	1.0	133	42.6
Intellect	96	100.0	49	51.0	0	0.0	47	49.0
Emotion	171	100.0	117	68.4	0	0.0	54	31.6
Other	107	100.0	57	53.3	2	1.9	48	44.9
Female								
Total	31,276	100.0	23,589	75.4	501	1.6	7,186	23.0
Without disability	30,274	100.0	23,034	76.1	486	1.6	6,754	22.3
With disability	1,002	100.0	555	55.4	15	1.5	432	43.1
Sight	441	100.0	238	54.0	3	0.7	200	45.4
Hearing	149	100.0	90	60.4	1	0.7	58	38.9
Speech	90	100.0	55	61.1	0	0.0	35	38.9
Physical	277	100.0	131	47.3	3	1.1	143	51.6
Intellect	80	100.0	41	51.3	0	0.0	39	48.8
Emotion	143	100.0	88	61.5	4	2.8	51	35.7
Other	92	100.0	39	42.4	4	4.3	49	53.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability and Education

Table 6.3 represents population three years and older by sex, disability type and level of education. A total of 118 persons with disabilities aged three years and older were enumerated in the District. Of this, 55.2 percent have never attended school, 4.4 percent had attained primary education, 37.2 had attained basic education and rest 5.2 percent also attained Sec/SHS and higher education.

Of those with sight disability, 57 percent had never attended school while 35.1 percent had attained basic education. Of those with speech disability, 7.3 percent had attained Sec/SHS and higher education.

In terms of sex disparities, a higher proportion of female PWDs (59.4%) have never attended school compared with 46.7 percent of their male counterparts. Similarly, it is observed that across all types of disabilities, the proportion of females who have never attended school, is higher compared with their male counterparts. On the contrary, across all types of disabilities, there are higher proportion of males who have attained Sec/SHS compared with their female counterparts (Table 6.3).

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

Sex/ Disability type	Total Number	Total Percent	Never Number	Never Percent	Pre-Prim Number	Pre-Prim Percent	Basic Number	Basic Percent	Sec/SHS and higher Number	Sec/SHS and higher Percent
Total	105,264	100.0	43,932	41.7	10,101	9.6	44,570	42.3	6,661	6.3
No disability	102,573	100.0	42,519	41.5	9,983	9.7	43,570	42.5	6,501	6.3
With a disability	2,691	100.0	1,413	52.5	118	4.4	1,000	37.2	160	5.9
Sight	1,086	100.0	619	57.0	29	2.7	381	35.1	57	5.2
Hearing	460	100.0	230	50.0	36	7.8	174	37.8	20	4.3
Speech	386	100.0	202	52.3	22	5.7	134	34.7	28	7.3
Physical	730	100.0	404	55.3	32	4.4	264	36.2	30	4.1
Intellectual	249	100.0	124	49.8	21	8.4	92	36.9	12	4.8
Emotional	373	100.0	174	46.6	6	1.6	166	44.5	27	7.2
Other	227	100.0	109	48.0	3	1.3	99	43.6	16	7.0
Male										
Total	54,748	100.0	20,812	38.0	5,152	9.4	24,132	44.1	4,652	8.5
No disability	53,289	100.0	20,131	37.8	5,082	9.5	23,533	44.2	4,543	8.5
With a disability	1,459	100.0	681	46.7	70	4.8	599	41.1	109	7.5
Sight	595	100.0	292	49.1	15	2.5	246	41.3	42	7.1
Hearing	231	100.0	106	45.9	18	7.8	94	40.7	13	5.6
Speech	227	100.0	113	49.8	17	7.5	79	34.8	18	7.9
Physical	390	100.0	193	49.5	22	5.6	154	39.5	21	5.4
Intellectual	139	100.0	58	41.7	16	11.5	55	39.6	10	7.2
Emotional	202	100.0	87	43.1	2	1.0	96	47.5	17	8.4
Other	127	100.0	57	44.9	3	2.4	58	45.7	9	7.1
Female										
Total	50,516	100.0	23,120	45.8	4,949	9.8	20,438	40.5	2,009	4.0
No disability	49,284	100.0	22,388	45.4	4,901	9.9	20,037	40.7	1,958	4.0
With a disability	1,232	100.0	732	59.4	48	3.9	401	32.5	51	4.1
Sight	491	100.0	327	66.6	14	2.9	135	27.5	15	3.1
Hearing	229	100.0	124	54.1	18	7.9	80	34.9	7	3.1
Speech	159	100.0	89	56.0	5	3.1	55	34.6	10	6.3
Physical	340	100.0	211	62.1	10	2.9	110	32.4	9	2.6
Intellectual	110	100.0	66	60.0	5	4.5	37	33.6	2	1.8
Emotional	171	100.0	87	50.9	4	2.3	70	40.9	10	5.8
Other	100	100.0	52	52.0	0	0.0	41	41.0	7	7.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.
*Sec. / SSS/ SHS, Voc/Tech, Bachelor and Postgraduate

CHAPTER SEVEN
AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1   Introduction

An agricultural household is defined as one in which at least one person in the household is engaged in farming/fishing/animal husbandry (PHC, 2010). Agriculture plays a key role in the socio-economic development of the District and is the main occupation of the people in the District employing about 68% of its labour force. The sector consists of crop farmers, fishermen, and livestock keepers. This chapter presents analysis of data on the agricultural activities in the District, with a main focus on households in agriculture and types of farming.

7.2   Households in Agriculture

A household is classified as an agricultural household if at least one of its members engages in agricultural production even if not earning from agricultural activity alone. Table 7.1 shows the total number of households engaged in agricultural activities which are crop farming, livestock rearing, tree planting and fish farming. The Table indicates that out of 22,289 households in the District, 15523, representing 69.6 percent of households are engaged in agriculture. A little over two out of four (53.5%) of the urban households in the District are engaged in agriculture whereas close to seventy-eight percent (77.4%) of the rural households are also engaged in agriculture.

7.3   Types of farming (Agricultural Activities)

The data indicate that many households reported involvement in more than one farming activity. The 15,523 households in agriculture reported a total 21,102 agricultural activities giving an average of about 1.4 different activities per household. The two traditional activities of crop farming and livestock rearing are prominent in the District and in both urban and rural communities. Fish farming as distinct from fishing is relatively low in the District with only a small percentage (0.5%) of agricultural households engaged in it. Tree planting is also not a traditional activity and attracted less than one percent (0.9%) of the households. Tree planting in particular requires a considerable waiting time to harvest. This is not likely to draw much interest from the substantially subsistent level agricultural communities of the District.

The two traditional activities of crop farming and livestock rearing are prominent in both urban and rural communities. Almost all agricultural households in both urban (90.6%) and rural areas (93.5%) engage in crop farming. However, more households in rural areas (43.2%) rear livestock than those in urban areas (37.2%). Also, even though the proportion involved in fish farming is very low in the District, more households in rural areas (0.7%) engage in fish farming than those in urban areas (0.2%) as shown in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Agricultural activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	22,289	100.0	7,196	100.0	15,093	100.0
Households engaged in						
Agriculture	15,523	69.6	3,848	53.5	11,675	77.4
Crop Farming	14,399	92.8	3,486	90.6	10,913	93.5
Tree Planting	145	0.9	47	1.2	98	0.8
Livestock Rearing	6,473	41.7	1,433	37.2	5,040	43.2
Fish Farming	85	0.5	8	0.2	77	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4   Types of Livestock and Other Animals Reared

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity in Krachi East District. It occurs throughout the District, and in both rural and urban areas. Table 7.2 shows the types of livestock and reared in the District, the number of animals, the number of keepers and the average number of animals per keeper.

Among the ruminants, the top four were 35,050 goats, 29,921 cattle, 12,699 sheep and 3213 pigs. These top four traditional livestock (80,883) were reared by 4869 keepers giving an overall average of 16.6 animals per keeper. Individually, the average number of animals kept ranges from 12.2 goats per keeper to 36.8 cattle per keeper.

In the bird category, the top four were 114,575 chickens, 6,203 guinea fowls, 5,125 ducks and 1,095 doves amounting to 126,998 birds and 5299 keepers. This gives an overall bird average of 24 per keeper. Individually, the average number of birds per keeper ranges from 18.4 guinea fowls per keeper to 29.6 doves per keeper.

Among the other livestock (non-traditional livestock), reported numbers of grass-cutters and rabbits were 402 and 80 respectively. In the fishing category, there were 9,918 fishes with inland fishing being the most prominent fish farming activity accounting for 9,279 fishes.

The Table indicates that majority of livestock keepers' rear chickens (43.3%) and goats (27.3%). The average animal per keeper is high for inland fishing (130.7), followed by cattle rearing (36.8) followed by dove keeping (29.6) while goat rearing remains the least.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and other animals

Livestock/other animals	Animals		Keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	221,482	100.0	10,531	100.0	21.0
Beehives	276	0.1	15	0.1	18.4
Cattle	29,921	13.5	813	7.7	36.8
Chicken	114,575	51.7	4,558	43.3	25.1
Dove	1,095	0.5	37	0.4	29.6
Duck	5,125	2.3	367	3.5	14.0
Goat	35,050	15.8	2,874	27.3	12.2
Grass-cutter	402	0.2	28	0.3	14.4
Guinea fowl	6,203	2.8	337	3.2	18.4
Ostrich	894	0.4	46	0.4	19.4
Pig	3,213	1.5	243	2.3	13.2
Rabbit	80	0.0	6	0.1	13.3
Sheep	12,699	5.7	939	8.9	13.5
Silk worm	279	0.1	22	0.2	12.7
Snail	45	0.0	2	0.0	22.5
Turkey	189	0.1	15	0.1	12.6
Other (specify)	1,518	0.7	123	1.2	12.3
Fish farming	575	0.3	31	0.3	18.5
Inland fishing	9,279	4.2	71	0.7	130.7
Marine fishing	64	0.0	4	0.0	16.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1   Introduction

Housing is more than just shelter: it provides comfort, privacy, and a sense of security; our home defines our neighborhood and environment, both structural and social (Shaw M., 2004). The Ghanaian housing sector continues to be characterized by poor structural quality, overcrowding and inadequate access to safe water and sanitation. Having a healthy population to a large extent depends on accessibility of households to safe water supply and sewerage, improved housing, improved utilities 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 chapter discusses in detail housing conditions such as housing stock, type of dwelling and construction materials, room occupancy, holding and tenancy arrangements, lighting and cooking facilities, bathing and toilet facilities, waste disposal and source of water for drinking or for other domestic use in the District.

8.2   Housing Stock

Table 8.1 presents the stock of houses and number of households. The total household population in the District is 115,251 comprising 31,786 for urban areas and 83,465 for rural areas. The District has 19,724 houses and 22,289 households. The number of persons per house in the District is 5.8.This is higher than the regional average of 5.2 but lower than the national average of 7.1. The population per house for the rural areas (5.8) is slightly lower than that for the urban areas (5.9) as shown in Table 8.1.

The Table show an average household per house is to be 1.1, a little lower than the regional average of 1.2. This means that for every house in the Krachi East district there is approximately one household similar to the regional average whereas the national average recorded an approximate figure of two households per house. Again, the average household size in the District stands at 5.2. This is higher than the regional and national average household sizes of 4.2 and 4.4 respectively. The average household sizes for urban and rural areas are 4.4 and 5.5 respectively.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,118,252	116,804	32,400	84,404
Total household population	24,076,327	2,086,567	115,251	31,786	83,465
Number of houses	3,392,745	399,953	19,724	5,352	14,372
Number of households	5,467,054	495,600	22,289	7,196	15,093
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1
Population per house*	7.1	5.2	5.8	5.9	5.8
Average household size	4.4	4.2	5.2	4.4	5.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

8.3.1 Type of occupied dwelling unit

Table 8.2 shows the type of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality. The data show that an overwhelming majority of households live in more or less permanent structures in the District. Improvised homes such as kiosk/container, tents, and living quarters attached to offices/shops and uncompleted buildings account for less than one-half of one percent. Separate house is the most common type of dwelling accounting for 51.2 percent of the total number of dwellings in the District. This is followed by compound houses (30.1%). Huts/buildings (same compound) rank a distant third (7.3%).

The proportion of separate houses is higher in rural (56.3%) than urban (40.7%) localities. However, regarding compound houses, the situation was different. Rather, the proportion of compound houses is higher in urban areas (41.5%) than rural areas (24.6%). In addition to that, the proportion of huts is higher in rural localities (1.7%) than urban localities (0.2%) while the other types of dwellings which were grouped together namely, tent, improvised home (kiosk/container etc), living quarters attached to office/shop and uncompleted building and others remained higher in the urban localities (10.0%) than in the rural localities (0.6%). The ranking of type of dwelling is not influenced by the sex of the head of the household. There are more households in compound houses (room) and semi-detached houses in urban areas than in rural areas.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	495,600	22,289	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	212,170	11,423	51.2	51.3	51.0	40.7	56.3
Semi-detached house	391,548	33,286	1,590	7.1	7.0	7.5	8.1	6.7
Flat/Apartment	256,355	7,668	568	2.5	2.5	2.8	4.8	1.5
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	219,276	6,709	30.1	29.6	31.8	41.5	24.6
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	15,705	1,633	7.3	7.9	5.5	3.9	9.0
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,781	207	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.0	1.4
Tent	10,343	989	51	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	1,198	39	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,157	37	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	858	19	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	9,846	512	13	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Ownership Status

Table 8.3 presents the ownership status of dwellings by sex of household head and type of locality. It reveals that, out of a total 22,189 dwellings in the District, about 74.5 percent are owned by members of the household whereas almost 7 percent are owned by other relatives who are not residents in those dwellings. About 16 percent are owned by other private individuals with the public/government owning less than two percent of the total dwellings in the District.

Even though in both male and female headed households, the majority of the owners are also residents of the households as shown in Table 8.3, the percentage of owners living in male headed households (77.3%) is higher than that of female headed households (65%).

On the other hand however, 9.4 percent of dwellings are owned by relatives who are not members of female headed households compared to 5.9 percent for male headed households. Table 8.3 also shows that in terms of rural-urban ownership variations, rural areas recorded a higher percentage (84.8%) compared to the 52.7 percent in the urban areas for dwellings whose owners were also members of the households.

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	495,600	22,289	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	304,481	16,595	74.5	77.3	65.0	52.7	84.8
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,075	222	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.4	0.8
Relative not a household member	851,630	91,956	1,490	6.7	5.9	9.4	9.1	5.5
Other private individual	1,439,021	81,191	3,471	15.6	13.5	22.6	32.7	7.4
Private employer	83,610	3,475	125	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.7
Other private agency	21,123	1,419	95	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.1
Public/Government ownership	118,804	8,003	225	1.0	1.1	0.8	2.2	0.5
Other	24,000	2,000	66	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

8.4.1 Main Construction Materials for outer wall

The main material for outer walls in the District is mud brick or earth. Table 8.4 indicates that, 74.4 percent of dwelling units had their outer walls constructed with mud bricks or earth while 20.3 percent had their outer walls constructed with cement blocks/ concrete. Only 1.2 percent of dwellings had their outer walls constructed with wood. Less than four percent of outer walls are constructed using (metal sheet/ slate/ asbestos, stone, burnt bricks, landcrete, bamboo, palm leaf/ thatch/raffia and other). Table 8.4 further shows that, in 2010, the use of mud brick / earth for outer wall was higher in rural areas (81.4%) than urban areas (59.1%). Similarly, the use of wood for outer wall is a little higher in rural (1.2%) than urban localities (1.1%). Conversely the percentage of dwelling units that used cement blocks/concrete for outer walls is higher in urban (33.9%) than rural localities (13.9%).

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	550,006	24,198	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	264,357	17,995	74.4	59.1	81.4
Wood	200,594	4,900	280	1.2	1.1	1.2
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	3,131	111	0.5	0.5	0.4
Stone	11,330	1,172	18	0.1	0.1	0.0
Burnt bricks	38,237	3,183	57	0.2	0.1	0.3
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	250,762	4,908	20.3	33.9	13.9
Landcrete	104,270	7,772	662	2.7	4.8	1.8
Bamboo	8,206	819	12	0.0	0.0	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	11,454	93	0.4	0.0	0.6
Other	39,206	2,456	62	0.3	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main Materials Used for Floors of Dwelling Units

Table 8.5 presents materials used for the construction of floor of dwelling units occupied by households in the District. Cement/concrete (64.5%) and Earth/Mud (34.3%) are the main construction materials used for floor of dwellings in the District. Comparatively, the use of cement/concrete as construction for floor in the urban (90.7%) areas is higher compared to rural (51.9%) areas.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	495,600	22,289	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	87,880	7,637	34.3	7.4	47.1
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	397,467	14,369	64.5	90.7	51.9
Stone	32,817	1,842	53	0.2	0.3	0.2
Burnt brick	6,537	424	11	0.0	0.0	0.1
Wood	52,856	464	12	0.1	0.0	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,237	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/ Marble tiles	88,500	3,754	117	0.5	0.9	0.3
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,283	27	0.1	0.3	0.0
Other	15,567	1,249	57	0.3	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main Construction Materials for Roofing

Table 8.6 shows that in 2010, 58.5 percent of dwellings in the District were roofed with metal sheets. The next main materials used for roofing was thatch/palm leaf or raffia (38.1%). Less than one percent of roofs were made of tiles, slate/asbestos, bamboo and concrete. Dwelling units were hardly roofed with either bamboo or slate (0.2%) and roofing tiles (0.1%). Metal sheets were the main materials for roofing in both urban and rural centres accounting for 89.7 and 44.0 percent respectively. However the use of thatch/palm leaf or raffia for roofing is higher in rural areas accounting for 52.0 percent whereas in the urban areas it is only 8.1 percent

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

| Main Roofing material | Total country | Region | District | | | |
| | | | Total | | Urban | Rural |
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	550,006	24,198	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,576	326	1.3	0.4	1.8
Wood	45,547	3,000	162	0.7	0.4	0.8
Metal sheet	4,152,259	388,664	14,150	58.5	89.7	44.0
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	41,055	43	0.2	0.2	0.1
Cement/Concrete	141,072	4,810	69	0.3	0.3	0.3
Roofing tile	31,456	1,603	17	0.1	0.0	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	1,254	54	0.2	0.1	0.3
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	102,769	9,213	38.1	8.1	52.0
Other	35,935	3,275	164	0.7	0.8	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Globally, the conventional occupancy level is two persons per room, implying that any figure exceeding this limit is considered as an overcrowded room (UN-HABITAT, 2011). The relationship between the number of sleeping rooms and the number of persons give the space available per person. The 2010 census results show that, 30.3 percent of households live in one sleeping room in the District. Twenty nine percent of households have two sleeping room as shown in table 8.7.

Households with five or more sleeping rooms account for only 13.0 percent. Although there is no standardized operational definition of overcrowding based on size of household only and not size of household and household structure, an attempt has been made in this section to convey some idea of overcrowding.

Analysis of number of sleeping rooms by household size reveals the following. About 89.3 percent of single person households have one or two sleeping rooms.

Two person household account for fifty percent (50.1%) and 30.4 percent respectively of one room and two sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit. About one-third (33.5%) of four person households occupy only one sleeping room whereas 36.9 percent have two sleeping rooms. Over two-fifth of all large households (6-9 persons) have only one or two sleeping rooms.

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

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	22,289	100.0	30.3	28.9	18.1	9.7	4.5	3.6	1.9	1.4	1.6
1	2,751	100.0	70.3	19.0	6.0	2.0	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.4
2	2,320	100.0	50.1	30.4	10.8	4.2	1.9	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
3	2,587	100.0	44.0	31.9	14.1	5.2	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.5
4	2,855	100.0	33.5	36.9	16.0	7.5	2.0	1.7	0.8	0.5	1.2
5	2,737	100.0	25.6	38.3	19.7	8.8	2.8	1.9	0.9	0.8	1.1
6	2,466	100.0	17.3	34.2	24.0	13.0	4.9	3.4	1.1	1.3	0.8
7	1,829	100.0	12.2	30.0	28.5	14.5	7.2	3.9	1.9	1.1	0.7
8	1,380	100.0	8.0	27.0	26.3	18.8	7.9	6.3	2.4	1.9	1.4
9	1,091	100.0	4.7	21.7	28.5	16.1	11.7	7.0	5.2	1.5	3.6
10+	2,273	100.0	2.5	12.4	20.7	17.3	12.3	12.6	8.5	6.4	7.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6   Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1   Main source of lighting

The three main sources of lighting used by households in the District are electricity (47.1%), kerosene lamp (28.5%) and flashlight/torch (22.7%). All other sources including gas lamp, solar energy, electricity from private generator, candle, firewood, crop residue and others account for less than two percent of source of lighting.

The percentage of households using electricity is 84.1 percent in urban areas compared to as low as 29.4 percent in the rural areas. On the other hand, kerosene lamp is the major source of lighting for households in rural areas (37.7%) compared to urban areas (9.2%). Similarly, flashlight/torch is used more in the rural areas (31.0%) than urban areas (5.5%).

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	495,600	22,289	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	245,583	10,499	47.1	84.1	29.4
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	3,923	157	0.7	0.6	0.8
Kerosene lamp	971,807	200,064	6,356	28.5	9.2	37.7
Gas lamp	9,378	799	42	0.2	0.1	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	783	41	0.2	0.0	0.3
Candle	41,214	2,239	32	0.1	0.2	0.1
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	39,881	5,065	22.7	5.5	31.0
Firewood	13,241	1,474	59	0.3	0.1	0.4
Crop residue	4,623	425	33	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other	11,739	429	5	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2   Main Source of Cooking Used By Households

The main source of fuel for cooking is wood accounting for 71.2 percent of the fuel types in the District. This follows a similar pattern recorded for national and the region all indicating that wood is the highest source of fuel used in most households for cooking. Charcoal is the second most used cooking fuel accounting for 22.9 percent. All other cooking fuels make up less than three percent.

Table 8.9 also shows that in terms of rural-urban usage, wood fuel and charcoal are still the most preferred source even though wood source is more pronounced in the rural (87.2%) areas than urban (37.7) areas. On the other hand, charcoal fuel is widely used in urban (52.8%) areas than in the rural (8.7%) areas.

8.6.3 Cooking Space Used By Households

Table 8.9 provides data on cooking space used by households in the District. Structures with roofs but without walls (29.2%) and separate rooms for exclusive use of household (27.5%), account for over 50.0 percent of cooking spaces used by households in the District. Further, 18.1 percent of households use open spaces in their compounds as cooking spaces while 14.5 percent use their verandahs. About (4.5%) of households had no cooking spaces while only 0.6 percent use other forms of cooking spaces.

There were locality variations in the type of cooking space in dwelling units. Most households in urban localities (29.2%) use their verandahs as cooking spaces. This could be due to dwelling types in the urban localities. The data further show that, 26.7 percent of housing units use open spaces in compounds while 21.3 percent use separate rooms for exclusive use of household as cooking spaces. In rural localities, most households use structures with roof but without walls (37.3%), separate room for exclusive use of household (30.5%) and open spaces in compound (14.1%) as the main cooking spaces. The proportion of rural households that have no form of cooking space is (3.7%) as against the urban proportion of (6.2%).

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	22,289	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	12,888	674	3.0	4.9	2.1
Wood	2,197,083	283,048	15,874	71.2	37.7	87.2
Gas	996,518	46,084	406	1.8	3.4	1.1
Electricity	29,794	972	37	0.2	0.3	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	2,512	97	0.4	0.5	0.4
Charcoal	1,844,290	146,677	5,114	22.9	52.8	8.7
Crop residue	45,292	2,419	74	0.3	0.4	0.3
Saw dust	8,000	389	4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	104	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	507	6	0.0	0.1	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	22,289	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	21,127	1,014	4.5	6.2	3.7
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	173,544	6,137	27.5	21.3	30.5
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	17,362	600	2.7	2.0	3.0
Enclosure without roof	117,614	9,352	445	2.0	1.0	2.5
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	97,942	6,516	29.2	12.4	37.3
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	17,049	178	0.8	1.0	0.7
Verandah	1,173,946	51,288	3,225	14.5	29.2	7.5
Open space in compound	1,115,464	106,104	4,040	18.1	26.7	14.1
Other	21,007	1,832	134	0.6	0.1	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Resolution 64/292, of the United Nations General Assembly, 2010 explicitly recognized the human right to water and acknowledged that clean drinking water is essential to the realization of all human rights and as such called for the need to provide safe, clean, accessible and affordable drinking water for all.

8.7.1   Main source of drinking water

Information was collected on main source of drinking water for household members. The various water sources are classified in this section by their quality level in relation to their health effects on the consumer. According to the Ghana Medium Development Goal Report (2012) an indicator referred to as 'improved water sources' measures the proportion of the population who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water public tap, borehole or pump, protected well, protected spring or rain water. Improved water sources do not include vendor-provided water, bottled water, tanker trucks or unprotected wells or springs.

On the basis of this classification, at the District level, it can be observed from Table 8.10 that the proportion of households using various water sources is as follows;

  i.   Bore-hole/pump/tube well (29.5%)
  ii.   Protected well (0.2%)
  iii. Pipe-born water (inside dwelling, outside dwelling and public stand pipe) (17.5%)
  iv.   Protected spring (0.3%)

The proportion using unimproved water sources is as follows:

  i.   Unprotected well (0.4%)
  ii.   River/streams (35.0%)
  iii. Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal (14.1%)
  iv.   All others (3.0%)

Broadly, according to the classification almost 5 out of every 10 households (47.5%) have access to improved drinking water sources.

8.7.2   Main source of water for other domestic use

Table 8.10 also provides data on main sources of water used by housing units for other domestic purposes. Most housing units use water from rivers and streams (42.8%) for other domestic purposes with 23.4 percent and 18.6 percent relying on water from bore-hole/pump/tube and dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal respectively. At the locality level, housing units in urban localities use water from bore-hole/pump/tube (42.1%), rivers and streams (21.8%), dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal (17.6%) and public tap/standpipe (10.9%). However, the use of unprotected wells and springs is virtually non-existent in urban settings. Further, most households (52.8%) in rural localities use water from rivers/streams for domestic purposes. The use of dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal (19.1%) and bore-hole/pump/tube (14.5%) is also quite significant in rural localities.

In terms of locality, river/stream is the major source of drinking water for both rural areas accounting for 47.2 percent while in the urban areas it is borehole/pump/tube well contributing 48.8 percent. Public tap/standpipe and river/stream are the next major source of drinking water in the urban areas accounting for 18.5 and 9.5 percent respectively while in the rural areas it is bore-hole/pump/tube well and dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal contributing 20.3 and 18.5 percent respectively.

Regarding the sources of water for domestic use, the pattern is similar to the one described earlier. Table 8.10 shows that 42.8 percent of households use river/stream as their main source of water for other domestic purposes while 23.4 percent use bore-hole/pump/tube well with 8.10 percent using protected wells.

With respect to rural and urban localities, households in the Krachi East District use rivers/streams (52.8%) and bore-hole/pump/tube (42.1%) well respectively as their main source of water for domestic purpose. In addition, pipe-borne inside dwelling is used more in rural areas (0.6%) than in urban areas, however, Pipe-borne outside dwelling is more common in urban areas (5.3%) than in rural areas (3.7%).

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

			District			
	Total		Total			
Sources of water	country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	22,289	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	36,536	139	0.6	0.9	0.5
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	93,019	1,226	5.5	8.3	4.2
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	95,209	2,547	11.4	18.5	8.1
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	81,286	6,581	29.5	48.8	20.3
Protected well	321,091	22,577	50	0.2	0.3	0.2
Rain water	39,438	15,627	205	0.9	1.1	0.9
Protected spring	19,345	1,626	58	0.3	0.3	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	761	59	0.3	0.7	0.1
Satchet water	490,283	16,196	335	1.5	3.7	0.4
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	2,120	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	24,012	91	0.4	0.1	0.5
Unprotected spring	12,222	2,677	34	0.2	0.1	0.2
River/Stream	502,804	81,663	7,811	35.0	9.5	47.2
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	21,897	3,134	14.1	7.6	17.2
Other	3,972	394	13	0.1	0.0	0.1
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	22,289	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	36,186	123	0.6	0.4	0.6
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	74,062	931	4.2	5.3	3.7
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	83,508	1,790	8.0	10.9	6.7
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	73,484	5,223	23.4	42.1	14.5
Protected well	465,775	38,510	200	0.9	0.4	1.2
Rain water	39,916	14,834	125	0.6	0.7	0.5
Protected spring	18,854	1,986	56	0.3	0.4	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	2,325	30	0.1	0.2	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	38,472	62	0.3	0.0	0.4
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,942	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
River/Stream	588,590	100,918	9,536	42.8	21.8	52.8
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	27,098	4,152	18.6	17.6	19.1
Other	10,302	1,275	55	0.2	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Toilet and Bathing Facilities

8.8.1 Toilet facilities

Out of a total 22,289 households in the District, 45.8 percent have no toilet facilities and rather use the beaches, bushes or fields as their places of convenience (Table 8.11). This may hygienically not be a good practice for the health of the people. Six percent of the households use KVIP, 19.5 percent use pit latrine and less than four percent use Bucket/Pan and other toilet facilities. In addition, 27.5 percent use the public toilets and less than one percent of households use W.C. in the District.

For households that do not have any toilet facilities in the households, rural areas recorded 59.8 percent which is higher than the 16.3 percent recorded for urban areas.

8.8.2 Bathing facility

Regarding bathing facilities used by the households, 42.0% of households have their own bathrooms for exclusive use. Those who do not have one for their exclusive use at least share separate bathrooms in the same compound (15.0%). The use of shared separate bathroom in the same (15%) and open space around house (13.6%) as bathing facility is also common in the District.

There were also notable locality differentials in the types of bathing facilities used by housing units. More households in rural localities (47.1%) had their own bathrooms for exclusive use compared to urban localities (31.4%). This could be a result of the dwelling types in the rural localities. More households in urban localities (23.2%) also used shared separate bathroom in the same house compared to the rural average (11.1%). There are also more households in urban localities (14.2%) using bathrooms in another house than households in rural localities (6.8%). Also, 17.4 percent of urban households use shared open cubicle compared with 10.3 percent in rural localities.

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	22,289	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	137,522	10,198	45.8	16.3	59.8
W.C.	839,611	29,799	171	0.8	1.5	0.4
Pit latrine	1,040,883	112,196	4,337	19.5	8.1	24.9
KVIP	572,824	63,237	1,388	6.2	15.0	2.0
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,393	27	0.1	0.2	0.1
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/PitPan etc)	1,893,291	148,740	6,131	27.5	58.6	12.7
Other	23,385	1,713	37	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	22,289	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	168,731	9,363	42.0	31.4	47.1
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	111,402	3,345	15.0	23.2	11.1
Private open cubicle	381,979	49,908	1,236	5.5	4.8	5.9
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	98,801	2,801	12.6	17.4	10.3
Public bath house	140,501	3,408	176	0.8	0.8	0.8
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,847	2,049	9.2	14.2	6.8
Open space around house	372,556	39,498	3,030	13.6	7.4	16.6
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,281	219	1.0	0.3	1.3
Other	16,276	2,724	70	0.3	0.5	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9   Method of Waste Disposal

Events in the 21st century clearly indicate that waste in whatever form of classification (solid, liquid or toxic) has become a major consequence of modernization and economic development (Mahamadu, 2011). Waste basically connotes an unavoidable consequence of the consumption and productive activities of man and the generation of these wastes, both domestic and industrial continues to increase globally due to technological advancement, rapid rate of urbanization, increasing population growth rates and growth in human consumption patterns (Aklilu, 2002).

8.9.1   Method solid waste disposal

Using the public dumping sites (container and open space) are the main method of solid waste disposal in the District altogether accounted for 53.1 percent of all methods used in the District. Dumping indiscriminately is also very high (32.3%) and could serve as breeding grounds for many kinds of ailments in those areas. The situation is worse in the rural areas than the urban areas as shown in Table 8.12.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	22,289	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	30,430	1,070	4.8	3.2	5.6
Burned by household	584,820	78,604	1,498	6.7	8.8	5.8
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	82,361	3,679	16.5	48.9	1.1
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	204,656	8,166	36.6	26.4	41.5
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	67,801	7,208	32.3	8.3	43.8
Buried by household	182,615	26,014	538	2.4	3.6	1.9
Other	53,805	5,734	130	0.6	0.8	0.5
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	22,289	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	4,906	136	0.6	1.2	0.4
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,540	248	1.1	2.0	0.7
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,493	208	0.9	1.9	0.5
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	154,009	4,126	18.5	23.9	15.9
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	46,100	1,537	6.9	13.3	3.9
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	258,942	15,799	70.9	57.1	77.4
Other	38,294	7,610	235	1.1	0.7	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9.2   Method of liquid waste disposal

Liquid waste is also mostly thrown onto the compound (70.9) by most of the households. An equally high percentage of households (18.5%) also dispose of their liquid waste by throwing it on the streets or outside. Less than one percent of the households in the District dispose of their solid waste through a sewerage system. A similar pattern is observed for both rural and urban areas except that throwing of liquid waste onto compound is more pronounced in the rural areas while throwing onto the street/outside is more common in the urban areas as shown in Table 8.12.

CHAPTER NINE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

There cannot be any meaningful developmental activity 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, and socio-economic characteristics are all important in development planning. This makes the population census the most important source of data on the population in a country, region and district. It provides information on the size, composition, growth and distribution of the population at the national and sub-national levels.

It is in view of this that the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) for the first time decided to provide data users with an analytical report on the 2010 PHC at the District level to facilitate planning and decision-making. Information, conclusions and recommendations from the District analytical report is expected to serve as a basis for improving the quality of life of the people in the District through evidence-based policy formulation, planning, monitoring and evaluation of developmental goals and intervention programs at the local level.

The District Analytical Report for the Krachi East district is one of 216 district reports aimed at making data available to planners and decision makers at the District level. In addition to presenting district profiles, the report also discusses the demographic, social, and economic characteristics in the District based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

9.2 Summary of findings

9.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

The demographic characteristics covered in the report included; Population size and distribution, sex ratio, dependency ratio, population pyramid, fertility, mortality and migration.

The District has a population size of 116,804 with 60,730 males representing 52.0 percent and 56,074 females representing 48.0 percent. This culminates into a sex ratio of 108.3, indicating that to every 100 females, there are about 108 males.

The population structure of the District depicts a broad base made up of a large number of children and a small number of elderly persons at the apex with similar proportional shares of male and female populations across the age groups. Proportionately, 56,404 representing 48.3 percent of the District population are dependent, indicating that every individual within the working age group takes care of one dependent and this is higher among males than among females.

Out of a total of 2,118,252 persons in the Volta region, 630,316 representing 29.8 percent are women within the reproductive age groups 15 - 49 years with a corresponding 52,094 total live births in the 12 months preceding the survey. The total fertility rate in the Krachi East District for women aged 15 - 49 years is 4.3 births per woman. This however appeared to be higher than what was recorded in almost all the Districts including the regional average of 3.4 births per woman except for Nkwanta North which recorded 4.6 children per woman.

More than four in every five children (87.3%) given birth to, survive in the District. The data however shows very little variations among the various age groups with the highest child survival of 92.6 percent recorded for women within the age groups 25-29 and followed closely by age group 30 - 34 recording 92.2 percent.

The District recorded a total of 43,896 migrants, consisting 26,786 born elsewhere in the region, 2,573 born outside Ghana and the remaining (14,537) born elsewhere in another region. Among migrants born elsewhere in another region, the highest proportion are from the Northern region (6,427) followed by the Greater Accra region (3,994) and the lowest from the Western Region (175).

9.2.2   Social Characteristics

The District has a total of 22,289 households representing about 5.0 percent of all households in the Volta region. A household population of 22,289, gives an average household size of 5.2 persons per household and 3.5 persons for male-headed households and 10.7 persons for female-headed households. At the locality level, urban households have a household size of 4.4 persons per household with rural households having 5.5 persons per household.

The District has a higher proportion of households (76.8%) headed by males while a proportion of 23.2 percent are headed by females. Nineteen percent of the population in households are heads while 48.7 percent are children. Spouses constitute 11.3 percent and other relatives form 6.8 percent of the household population with 54.3 percent of children in the District living in male-headed households while 45.7 percent live in female-headed households. Also, a small proportion of male-headed (17.3%) households have parents/parent in-law living with them as against 82.7 percent in female-headed households. The nature of the family structure observed in the District underscores the predominance and strength of the extended family system in the District. Thirty-five percent (35.4%) live in various extended family households whereas 32.2 percent live in nuclear households.

Among those aged 12-14 years, a little more than six percent (6.3) indicated that they were married and a small fraction (0.7%) in consensual unions. The proportion currently married rose about one in ten (9.2%) of those aged 15-19 years increasing rapidly with age such that by age 35-39 the proportion of the population currently married was as high as 81.1 percent. The percentage of the population who are widowed increase with age to the extent that by age 65 years and over about one in every four (28.2%) are widowed. The data also shows that there is a positive correlation between age and widowhood, but with proportions higher for females than males.

Ninety seven percent of the District population are Ghanaians with 87.6 percent being Ghanaians by birth, 6.7 percent by dual nationality and 2.1 percent by naturalization with 3.3 percent and 0.3 percent constituting people from ECOWAS countries and Africa other than ECOWAS respectively. The least percentage was registered by other nationals comprising European, Americas (North, South/Caribbean), Asians and Oceanians (0.1%).

The distribution of the population by religion reveals that Christians constitute the highest religious group accounting for 65.4 percent of the District population. Out of this number, 13.3 percent are Catholics, 12.7 percent are Protestants, 32.5 percent are Pentecostals/Charismatics and 6.9 percent are other Christians, 15 percent are Traditionalists, 8.2 percent adhere to Islam and 10.4 percent had no religion.

With reference to literacy, the report showed that 35,072 and 40,268 of the population 11 years and older were not literate and literate respectively at the time of the census. It can also be observed that literacy in English only, decreases gradually as age increases until age 65+ where there is evidence of an increase.

9.2.3 Economic Characteristics

Seventy eight percent of the population 15 years and older were economically active within the seven days preceding the census night and 22.1 per cent were economically not active. Unemployment is very low in the District. Among the economically active population, 98.2 percent are employed with a little over one percent (1.8%) being unemployed. Further, the proportion of economically inactive males who were students (full time education) was higher (66.0 %) than economically inactive female students (40.1%).

With reference to employed persons 15 years and older, it is evident that workers in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery constitute the largest occupational group (70.1%) indicating that seven out of every ten persons 15 years and older of the employed population are into agriculture 13.9 percent in craft and related trades and 8.5 percent of the employed are into service and sales. Professional workers constitute only 1.1 percent of the employed population 15 years and above.

It is also evident that the agricultural sector comprising; forestry and fishing industry is the most dominant industry within the District accounting for 69.8 percent of the employed population. The manufacturing sector constituted 13.0 percent while the wholesale, retail and repair of motor- vehicles and motorcycles accounted for 7.0 percent of the employed population.

Amongst those employed 71.4 percent are self-employed without employees with 16.7 percent of them contributing to family work. 5.5 percent of them are employees and 0.5 percent of them employed as house helps.

The distribution of persons 15 years and older by employment sector indicates that the private informal sector is the largest employment sector of employed persons in the District (95.5%) with the public (Government) sector employing 2.9 percent. Less than 1.0 percent are in the semi-public/parastatal and other International organisations.

9.2.4 Information and Communication Technology

ICT has become an important tool in various aspects of life. Out of the population 12 years and older in the Krachi East district, only 16,009 representing about 22.0 percent own mobile phones with 27.6 percent of the total male population owning mobile phones compared with 15.9 percent female ownership.

In terms of usage of internet facilities, the percentage of population 12 years and older using internet facility is 0.6 percent. The proportion of both sexes who use internet facility in the District is less than one percent. Further, 1.3 percent of households own desktop or laptop computers in the District

9.2.5 Disability

The 2010 PHC puts the total number of people with any form of disability in the Krachi East District at 2,769, representing 2.4 percent with a corresponding 2.5 percent males and 2.3 percent females. There are also slightly more persons with disabilities in the rural areas (2.6%), compared to urban areas (1.8%). Sight disability is the main type of disability

accounting for 30.7 percent in the District followed by physical disability (20.6%) and hearing disability (13.2%).

Linking disability to employment, the report showed that 61.8 percent of persons with disabilities are employed. Again, almost twice as many PWDs are not economically active (37.2%) compared to their non-disabled counterparts (21.6%). It is further evident that more males with disability (67.3%) as against (55.4%) of females with disability are employed.

9.2.6   Agricultural Activities

Out of the 22,289 households in the District, 15,523, representing 69.6 percent of households are engaged in agriculture. Of the agricultural households, 53.5 percent of the urban households in the District are engaged in agriculture whereas 77.4 percent of the rural households are also engaged in agriculture. The two traditional activities of crop farming and livestock rearing are prominent in the District and in both urban and rural communities.

Fish farming as distinct from fishing is relatively low in the District with only a small percentage (0.5%) of agricultural households engaged in it while only 0.9 percent of agricultural households are engaged in tree planting. Apart from tree planting, more households in rural areas engage in crop farming, livestock rearing and fish farming than those in urban areas.

In the bird category, there were 114,575 chicken, 6,203 guinea fowls, 5,125 ducks and 189 turkeys. Among the other livestock (non-traditional livestock), reported grass-cutters and rabbits were 402 and 80 respectively. In the fishing category, there were 9,918 fishes with inland fishing being the most prominent fish farming activity accounting for 9,279 fishes. Majority of livestock keepers rear chickens (43.3%) and goats (27.3%). The average animal per keeper is high for inland fishing (130.7), followed by cattle rearing (36.8) followed by dove keeping (29.6) while goat rearing remains the least.

9.2.7   Housing Conditions

As at 2010, the District had a housing stock of 19,724 and out of this number, 5,352 of the stock was in urban localities while the remaining 14,372 houses were located in rural localities. Further, the District recorded 22,289 households, with the rural localities accounting for a greater proportion of over 50 percent. Each house recorded an average of 5.8 persons with the urban and rural localities having 5.9 and 5.8 persons per house respectively.

About seventy-five percent (74.5%) of dwellings are owned by household members with 15.6 percent and 6.7 percent living in dwellings owned by other private individuals and relatives who is not household member respectively. Amongst male-headed households, 77.3 percent lived in houses owned by household member, 15.6 percent lived in dwellings owned by other private individuals while (5.9%) lived in dwellings owned by relative who is not household member. In a similar fashion, 65 percent, 22.6 percent and 9.4 percent of female-headed households lived in houses owed by household member, other private individual and relative who is not household member respectively.

In terms of the dwelling types, the report revealed that more households reside in separate houses in the District than any other dwelling type and this accounted for 51.2 percent while 30.1 percent of households live in compound houses. Semi-detached houses accounted for 7.1 percent while Huts/Buildings (same compound) accounted for 7.3 percent. Most outer walls in the District were built with mud brick/earth and this represents 74.4 percent of all outer wall material. Outer walls made of cement blocks/concrete and landcrete accounted for

20.3 percent and 2.7 percent respectively. Earth/mud (34.3%) and cement/concrete (64.5%) were the most used materials for floors of dwellings accounting for about 99 percent The use of burnt bricks, vinyl tiles, wood, terrazzo, others and stones accounted for about one percent.

Also, 58.5 percent of dwelling units are roofed with metal sheets while 38.1 percent are roofed with thatch/palm leaf or raffia. The rate of usage of other types of roofing materials ranges between 0.1 percent and 1.4 percent. With reference to occupancy, 30.3 percent of households had only one room, with 28.9 percent having two sleeping rooms while 1.4 percent and 1.6 percent of households had eight and nine or above rooms respectively.

Electricity (mains) is the main source of lighting used by households in the District and this accounted for 47.1 percent. The proportion of dwelling units using kerosene lamp and flashlight/torch as main sources of lighting was 28.5 percent and 22.7 percent respectively. High technology related sources of lighting including solar accounted for 0.2 percent while the proportion of dwelling units using electricity (private generator) as the main source of lighting recorded only (0.7%).

The Krachi East District derives the bulk of its cooking energy needs from wood (71.2%) and charcoal (22.9%). The use of gas is minimal (1.8%) while the other sources such as kerosene, sawdust, animal and crop residue and electricity recorded negligible percentages.

Cooking space used by households showed that structures with roof but without walls accounted for 29.2 percent while separate room for exclusive use of household accounted for 27.5 percent. Further, 18.1 percent of households use open spaces in their compounds as cooking spaces while 14.5 percent use their verandahs.

A higher proportion of households have no toilet facilities and as such practice open defecation in the bush/beach/field (45.8%). The use of public toilet (WC/KVIP/PitPan) accounted for 27.5 percent, Pit latrines accounted for 19.5 percent, KVIP (6.2%) while only (0.8%) of housing units use the W.C as a means of disposing of human excreta.

Forty-two percent of households have their own bathrooms for exclusive use, 15.0 percent use shared separate bathroom in the same house, 13.6 percent use open space around compound and 12.6 percent use shared open cubicle as bathing facilities. The use of public bath houses accounted for only 0.8 percent.

Thirty seven percent of housing units dispose of their solid waste at public dumps (open space), 32.3 percent dispose of solid waste indiscriminately, while 16.5 percent use public dumps (container) as their means of solid waste disposal. Waste collection which is the most appropriate means of waste disposal is still quite low in the District and this account for 4.8 percent. With reference to liquid waste disposal, 70.9 percent of households dispose of their liquid waste by throwing it onto compound, 18.5 percent resort to throwing their liquid waste onto the street/outside while 6.9 percent throw their liquid waste into gutters. Only 0.6 percent of households dispose of their liquid waste through the sewerage system.

9.3   Policy Recommendation

The various issues discussed and analyzed in this report present both opportunities and challenges towards the development of the District. The opportunities include taking advantage of the demographic dividend associated with fertility decline and the subsequent increase in the active population as well as taking advantage of the large economically active population. The challenges border on creating employment for the young and fairly well educated population,

reducing infant and child mortality and reducing the over-reliance on wood for cooking. The formulation and implementation of development policies are often driven by data and the District specific data provides information that will inform policies, programmes and activities. The report makes the following recommendations based on the findings of the report:

9.3.1 Population size, growth and structure

The population structure of the District depicts a broad base made up of a large number of children and a small number of elderly persons at the apex with similar proportional shares of male and female populations across the age groups. The broad base means a population momentum has been built into the population which will cause population growth over a period of time. Having a youthful population means that more efforts should be geared towards youthful policies and programmes in terms of social services, particularly education and health. It is therefore recommended that the integration of population variables into development planning at the District level should be considered a priority so as to take advantage of the demographic window of opportunity resulting from the increasingly large working population which will be evident in the face of declining total age-dependency ratio.

The large youth population also calls for increased education and training targeted at adolescents and young adults on reproductive and related issues so as to reduce the higher-risk in sex behaviour which could lead to potential increases in prevalence of HIV/AIDS among the youth.

9.3.2 Fertility

The total fertility rate in the Krachi East District for women aged 15 - 49 years is 4.3 births per woman. This percentage is second highest in the region and as such the need to continue and intensify fertility education and expand family planning prgrammes.

9.3.3 Mortality

The relatively high infant and child mortality rates present challenges to the achievement of Millennium Development Goals 4 which is the health indicator on child and infant mortality. Given the rates, there will be the need for proactive measures aimed at reducing infant, child. For instance, child health services including family planning should be strengthened, especially in rural areas where the indices are high. In particular, the provision of more health facilities like the Community Health Planning Services (CHIPS) compounds in the rural areas should be vigorously pursued. To improve childhood mortality, therefore, effort should be made first to improve access to education and secondly encourage females to progress at least to the secondary level.

9.3.4 Marriage

The 1994 Revised Population Policy of Ghana seeks to reduce fertility through a number of social interventions. The findings that highly educated people get married at latter ages of their lives could be targeted for achieving lower fertility goals. As women spend more time schooling, the chances of entering into early marriages reduce, which then reduces their fertility potentials as well as changing high fertility intentions. To that extent, there is a need to provide more access to formal education by removing economic and spatial barriers.

9.3.5 Literacy and Education

The observation that the current school attendance of females was higher than that of males in the early years of schooling but not at the higher levels, point to the disadvantage that females face at the older ages where they are equally needed. The results indicate that the Ministry of Education and parents must work together to ensure that high participation rates are achieved at all levels and that the levels among females at the lower levels of education are carried over into the secondary and higher levels of education. Implementing the policy would call for public and private partnership in the provision of facilities as well as scholarships and incentives to ensure that females stay in school.

Educational initiative policies such as the School Feeding Programme, Capitation Grant and provision of free uniform should be vigorously utilized to enroll more children in school. Further, the District Assembly should establish an educational fund to assist needy students, especially girls, to pursue senior high school and tertiary education.

9.3.6 Labour force

The analysis indicates that 77.9 percent of the total population are within the working age group (15-64 years) implying a large pool of working population available to be harnessed for productive work. This calls for changes in our educational curricula so as to produce a competent workforce.

9.3.7 Occupation and Industry

Workers in skilled agriculture and related occupations are in the majority in the District and agriculture/forestry/fishing is the largest industrial sector employing more than 50 per cent of the economically active population. On the basis of these results, the following are suggested:

- Efforts to modernize agriculture using appropriate technologies to increase productivity in the sector need to be intensified;

- Farmers in agriculture need to be supported to acquire implements and small-to medium scale irrigation equipment that will facilitate farming activities throughout the year;

- The linkage between agricultural related activities and local industries need to be strengthened to create employment and ensure efficiency in both sectors.

9.3.8 Information and Communication Technology

The limited use and access to ICT in the District has policy implications for support to getting the ICT facilities to individuals and households in the District. To increase the use of internet, the government, especially the District Assembly and private organization, by necessity needs to set up internet centers in public places such as libraries and community centres. The use of internet, however, is closely linked with regular supply of electricity.

9.3.9 Disability

There is need to pay urgent attention to disability issues in the District. This calls for the establishment of special schools for children with disability, giving support services to persons with disabilities, for example, provision of hearing aid, Braille and wheel chairs among others to PWDs which in turn will encourage them to attend school and participate fully in school activities.

9.3.10 Urban/Rural

Defining an urban settlement only by the numbers of residents in that area poses serious challenges in addressing the issue of urbanization. Indeed, in a number of developed countries, more robust measurements have been employed. Instead of relying solely on legal boundaries and population size, other factors like density and self-identification of a place are taken into consideration (Siegel, 2004). It is imperative for Ghana and subsequently the District to consider the re-classification for effective urban planning.

9.3.11 Agricultural Activities

Most households in the District are engaged in agriculture with crop farming and livestock rearing very prominent. On the basis of these results, the following are suggested:

- Efforts to modernize agriculture using appropriate technologies to increase productivity in the sector need to be intensified;

- Farmers in agriculture need to be supported to acquire implements and small-to medium scale irrigation equipment that will facilitate farming activities throughout the year;

- Much investment should be made in fish farming and tree planting.

9.3.12 Housing Conditions

The results from the census provide aggregate picture of the housing and social amenities such as water, sanitation, electricity and other facilities. The general observation is that even at that gross level the housing and associated facilities are either inadequate, unreliable or of poor quality. Therefore, there will be the need for government and local administrations to enforce the minimum standards of house construction and the provision of basic facilities such as cooking areas and toilets in houses.

There should be a process of providing facilities such as pipe borne water supply and sanitation services including the extension of waste collection to both urban and rural areas in the District. Although rural electrification is improving and should be intensified, government should continue to explore non-conventional sources of energy such as solar. There is the need for initiatives aimed at addressing the lighting needs of off-grid populations by making safe, affordable, durable, and environmentally sustainable lighting available.

The proportion of the population with access to adequate and hygienic toilet facilities is low. Laws of sanitation should be enforced on home ownership of clean toilets as well as maintain clean public toilet facilities.

Water supply continues to be a challenge in the District. Communities in both urban and rural areas do not have adequate, reliable and clean water supply throughout the year. The available evidence indicates that Ghana will not be able to meet the water and sanitation targets in the MDGs. Therefore, the District Assembly in collaboration with Non-governmental organizations operating in the water sector need to target underserved communities to construct more of bore-holes. This will ensure access to portable water for those communities.

Further, the District Assembly should be supported to enforce by-laws regarding the disposal of solid and liquid wastes.

An important concern is the use of wood as the main source of fuel for domestic consumption with its attendant impact on deforestation in the District. District planners need to devise strategies for households to cut down on use of wood for cooking and encourage the use of gas as replacement.

REFERENCES

Aklilu, A, (2012). "Households' Willingness to Pay for Improved Solid Waste Management: Do institutional factors matter for improved solid waste Management"? The Case of Addis Ababa, Amsalu Woldie Yalew Debre Berhan University.

Crede, A., & Mansell, R. (1998). Knowledge societies… in a nutshell: Information technologies
for sustainable development. Ottawa, Canada: IDRC.

Groce, N. E., (2003). "Adolescents and Youth with Disability"issues and challenges the World Bank.

Ghana Statistical Service (2012). *2010 Population and Housing Census, Summary Reports of final Results.*

Mahamadu, Abdulai, (2011). *Causes and Effects of Indiscriminate Waste Disposal*: The Case of Tema Metropolis, University of Cape Coast.

National Development Planning Commission (2012). *2011 GSGDA Annual Progress Report*. Government of Ghana, Accra.

Siegel, J. S & Swanson, D. A. (Eds.) (2004). *The methods and materials of demography*. 2nd Edition. London, Elsevier Academic Press.

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT, 2011*) Ghana Housing Profile*;
Nairobi: UN-Habitat.

World Health Organisation (2011). Summary World Report on Disability. Geneva, WHO.

APPENDICES

Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	115,251	100.0	31,786	100.0	83,465	100.0
Nuclear family						
Head only	2,751	2.4	1,236	3.9	1,515	1.8
Household with head and a spouse only	1,302	1.1	416	1.3	886	1.1
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	9,894	8.6	3,384	10.6	6,510	7.8
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	37,142	32.2	9,051	28.5	28,091	33.7
Extended family						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	37,966	32.9	8,173	25.7	29,793	35.7
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	3,042	2.6	783	2.5	2,259	2.7
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	4,206	3.6	1,347	4.2	2,859	3.4
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	11,157	9.7	3,852	12.1	7,305	8.8
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,051	0.9	491	1.5	560	0.7
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	6,740	5.8	3,053	9.6	3,687	4.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Sex/Disability type	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	Middle /JSS/ JHS	Sec. /SSS /SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc)
Total	105,264	43,932	3,325	6,776	28,146	16,424	4,523	353	1,470	248	67
No disability	102,573	42,519	3,283	6,700	27,600	15,970	4,413	337	1,439	247	65
With a disability	2,691	1,413	42	76	546	454	110	16	31	1	2
Sight	1,086	619	13	16	180	201	35	4	16	0	2
Hearing	460	230	11	25	117	57	14	1	5	0	0
Speech	386	202	11	11	96	38	23	3	1	1	0
Physical	730	404	7	25	155	109	17	4	9	0	0
Intellectual	249	124	8	13	62	30	10	0	2	0	0
Emotional	373	174	3	3	92	74	19	4	4	0	0
Other	227	109	0	3	31	68	9	1	6	0	0
Male											
Total	54,748	20,812	1,695	3,457	14,684	9,448	3,045	221	1,114	217	55
No disability	53,289	20,131	1,674	3,408	14,388	9,145	2,975	207	1,092	216	53
With a disability	1,459	681	21	49	296	303	70	14	22	1	2
Sight	595	292	7	8	109	137	24	3	13	0	2
Hearing	231	106	7	11	59	35	9	1	3	0	0
Speech	227	113	7	10	55	24	14	3	0	1	0
Physical	390	193	3	19	78	76	11	4	6	0	0
Intellectual	139	58	4	12	33	22	9	0	1	0	0
Emotional	202	87	0	2	52	44	13	4	0	0	0
Other	127	57	0	3	13	45	5	0	4	0	0
Female											
Total	50,516	23,120	1,630	3,319	13,462	6,976	1,478	132	356	31	12
No disability	49,284	22,388	1,609	3,292	13,212	6,825	1,438	130	347	31	12
With a disability	1,232	732	21	27	250	151	40	2	9	0	0
Sight	491	327	6	8	71	64	11	1	3	0	0
Hearing	229	124	4	14	58	22	5	0	2	0	0
Speech	159	89	4	1	41	14	9	0	1	0	0
Physical	340	211	4	6	77	33	6	0	3	0	0
Intellectual	110	66	4	1	29	8	1	0	1	0	0
Emotional	171	87	3	1	40	30	6	0	4	0	0
Other	100	52	0	0	18	23	4	1	2	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Households/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	22,289	115,251	59,940	55,311	36,548	20,048	16,500
Households engaged in agricultural activities	15,523	87,771	45,978	41,793	36,548	20,048	16,500
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	14,415	81,457	42,643	38,814	34,253	18,761	15,492
Households engaged in crop farming	14,399	81,383	42,606	38,777	34,230	18,750	15,480
Households engaged in tree growing	145	852	463	389	348	204	144
Agro forestry (tree planting)	145	852	463	389	348	204	144
Alligator pepper	13	90	45	45	51	24	27
Apples	16	114	51	63	48	22	26
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	37	274	139	135	112	69	43
Avocado	2	30	16	14	12	4	8
Banana	100	639	338	301	255	144	111
Beans	475	3,020	1,542	1,478	1,351	719	632
Black pepper	15	108	60	48	33	14	19
Black berries	6	34	20	14	20	10	10
Cabbage	6	34	17	17	17	10	7
Carrot	31	226	120	106	130	71	59
Cashew	30	137	76	61	66	35	31
Cassava	9,851	57,467	30,228	27,239	23,866	13,168	10,698
Citronella	11	91	50	41	49	35	14
Citrus	21	175	92	83	77	40	37
Cloves	4	23	15	8	5	5	0
Cocoa	407	2,222	1,211	1,011	1,092	616	476
Coconut	50	292	155	137	137	70	67
Cocoyam	163	1,021	542	479	417	236	181
Cocoyam / Taro (kooko)	14	65	38	27	35	20	15
Coffee	1	4	2	2	1	0	1
Cola	16	102	49	53	70	38	32
Cotton	14	66	33	33	29	12	17
Cucumber	74	430	220	210	199	100	99
Egg plant	8	74	46	28	26	12	14
Garlic	5	31	15	16	15	7	8
Garden eggs	101	565	297	268	242	124	118
Ginger	30	217	112	105	95	52	43
Groundnut	3,429	21,513	10,887	10,626	9,278	4,519	4,759
Guava	18	123	61	62	58	31	27
Kenaf	11	63	33	30	31	21	10
Lemon grass	5	29	18	11	13	7	6
Lettuce	3	10	5	5	5	2	3
Maize	7,773	45,505	23,942	21,563	19,419	10,710	8,709
Mango	19	119	64	55	51	28	23

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

Households/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Melon (agusi)	31	203	108	95	91	47	44
Millet	80	646	332	314	246	138	108
Mushroom	4	20	16	4	10	6	4
Nut meg	12	60	27	33	20	5	15
Oil palm	262	1,532	822	710	622	364	258
Okro	905	6,014	3,000	3,014	2,517	1,276	1,241
Onion	35	218	101	117	89	45	44
Pawpaw	25	182	104	78	68	37	31
Peas	4	36	15	21	6	4	2
Pepper	1,845	11,802	6,087	5,715	4,897	2,478	2,419
Pineapple	30	125	64	61	56	31	25
Plantain	309	1,676	906	770	744	419	325
Potatoes	121	725	403	322	291	161	130
Rice	274	1,803	922	881	714	411	303
Shea tree	3	22	7	15	3	3	0
Sorghum	7	45	25	20	24	11	13
Soya beans	21	118	62	56	64	38	26
Sugarcane	39	249	148	101	107	71	36
Sun flower	1	3	1	2	3	1	2
Sweet pepper	6	52	23	29	16	6	10
Sweet potatoes	62	382	189	193	162	90	72
Tiger nut	28	199	106	93	72	34	38
Tobacco	18	125	61	64	54	24	30
Tomatoes	383	2,337	1,190	1,147	1,129	578	551
Water melon	15	73	41	32	34	22	12
Yam	7,676	45,631	24,177	21,454	19,468	11,122	8,346
Other (specify)	183	1,133	629	504	538	316	222

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

Serial number	Community name	Total	Sex		Households	Houses
			Male	Female		
1	Dambai	26,873	13,314	13,559	6,012	4,212
2	Tokuroano	5,527	2,839	2,688	1,184	1,140
3	Pai katanga	4,800	2,390	2,410	1,074	954
4	Asukawkaw	3,586	1,830	1,756	876	723
5	Dormabin	3,351	1,714	1,637	700	494
6	Kparekpare	2,099	1,134	965	431	448
7	Tapa alavanyo	1,996	1,088	908	342	368
8	Addo nkwanta	1,994	1,023	971	483	464
9	Kpelema	1,898	1,049	849	330	260
10	Jerusalem	1,505	770	735	265	269
11	Kpatsiri	1,276	695	581	191	186
12	Adumadum	1,154	633	521	266	239
13	Kplesu	1,102	601	501	200	192
14	Nwane	1,057	545	512	188	155
15	Anyabo akura	950	475	475	122	95
16	Kudorkope	872	468	404	110	120
17	Abomba kojo a.k.	867	442	425	119	108
18	Gbemumukpo	833	441	392	143	138
19	Dadoto	824	413	411	127	145
20	Ayirefie-batorkope	809	424	385	132	139

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Serial number	Community name	All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
																	Age group	
1	Dambai	26,873	3,760	3,655	3,649	3,527	2,684	2,200	1,740	1,334	1,053	889	669	469	334	242	261	407
2	Tokuroano	5,527	787	767	708	468	378	360	334	301	287	213	194	158	148	100	132	192
3	Pai katanga	4,800	766	660	607	449	352	358	278	241	227	192	178	91	106	54	92	149
4	Asukawkaw	3,586	463	438	424	416	379	260	188	226	165	190	136	73	66	28	67	67
5	Dormabin	3,351	513	417	370	316	309	287	221	196	183	141	140	66	53	33	33	73
6	Kparekpare	2,099	311	307	287	237	175	136	135	103	103	65	74	41	35	20	27	43
7	Tapa alavanyo	1,996	358	295	259	197	149	144	131	116	99	101	64	33	16	13	4	17
8	Addo nkwanta	1,994	277	251	256	229	171	102	146	115	89	66	84	51	41	17	38	61
9	Kpelema	1,898	316	285	210	191	152	196	134	122	82	42	50	27	31	10	17	33
10	Jerusalem	1,505	349	246	155	114	122	141	70	93	73	42	43	13	23	2	13	6
11	Kpatsiri	1,276	328	142	138	107	105	96	88	64	58	23	28	15	37	3	25	19
12	Adumadum	1,154	165	121	130	107	95	116	91	74	58	51	48	13	20	10	12	43
13	Kplesu	1,102	162	164	128	145	113	73	56	51	44	42	35	30	20	5	11	23
14	Nwane	1,057	177	183	157	95	108	75	62	27	43	47	25	8	15	2	9	24
15	Anyabo akura	950	151	147	147	112	108	63	48	32	33	26	27	10	11	9	5	21
16	Kudorkope	872	151	184	132	87	67	71	57	31	35	15	20	7	9	0	0	6
17	Abomba kojo a.k.	867	165	141	107	74	67	74	39	50	24	41	22	14	7	10	9	23
18	Gbemumukpo	833	158	144	109	74	64	60	67	44	36	33	14	7	7	6	6	4
19	Dadoto	824	140	152	112	94	69	69	48	32	35	27	7	12	10	2	4	11
20	Ayirefie-batorkope	809	152	114	110	92	64	51	48	45	41	19	20	12	11	3	11	16

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Project Secretariat

Dr. Philomena Nyarko, Government Statistician

Mr. Baah Wadieh, Deputy Government Statistician

Mr. David Yenukwa Kombat, Acting Census Coordinator

Mr. Sylvester Gyamfi, DISDAP Project Coordinator

Mrs. Abena A. Osei-Akoto, Data Processing

Mr. Rochester Appiah Kubi Boateng, Data Processing

Mrs. Jacqueline Anum, Data Processing

Mrs. Samilia Mintah, Data Processing

Mr. Yaw M**ise**fa, Data Processing

Mr. Ernest Enyan, Data Processing

Mr. Chris Amewu, Regional Statistician

Ms. Hanna **Fre**mpong **Konadu**, Formatting/Typesetting

Ms. Katherine Henaku, Formatting/Typesetting

Writers

Mr. Jones Agyapong Frimpong

Mr. Abass Ibrahim

Consultant

Dr. ZMK Batse

Editor/ Reviewers

Prof. Emmanuel O. Tawiah

Mr. Chris Amewu

Mr. Jeremiah Dery Sixtus