



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

NORTH DAYI DISTRICT



Canada 

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 North Dayi District 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

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
LIST OF TABLES	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	viii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ix
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Physical Features	1
1.3 Political Administration	3
1.4 Social and Cultural Structure	3
1.5 Economy	4
1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions	4
1.7 Organization of the Report.....	14
CHAPTER TWO: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS.....	16
2.1 Introduction.....	16
2.2 Population size and distribution.....	16
2.3 Age-sex structure	16
2.4 Fertility, mortality and migration.....	18
CHAPTER THREE: SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS	24
3.1 Introduction.....	24
3.2 Household size, composition and headship	24
3.3 Marital Status	26
3.4 Nationality.....	29
3.5 Religion.....	30
3.6 Literacy and Education	30
CHAPTER FOUR: ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS	34
4.1 Introduction.....	34
4.2 Economic Activity Status	34
4.3 Occupation	36
4.4 Industry	37
4.5 Employment Status	38
4.6 Employment sector	39
CHAPTER FIVE: INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	40
5.1 Introduction.....	40
5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones.....	40
5.3 Use of Internet Services	40
CHAPTER SIX: DISABILITY	42
6.1 Introduction.....	42
6.3 Type of disability	43
6.4 Distribution of Disability by Type of Locality	43
6.5 Disability and Economic Activity.....	43

6.6	Disability by Level of Educational	44
CHAPTER SEVEN: AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY		46
7.1	Introduction.....	46
7.2	Households in agriculture	46
7.3	Types of Farming Activities	46
CHAPTER EIGHT: HOUSING CONDITIONS.....		48
8.1	Introduction.....	48
8.2	Housing Stock.....	48
8.3	Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement	48
8.4	Construction Materials.....	50
8.5	Room Occupancy.....	52
8.6	Access to Utilities and Household Facilities	52
8.7	Main source of water for drinking and for other domestic use.....	54
8.8	Toilet and Bathing Facilities	56
8.9	Method of Waste Disposal.....	56
CHAPTER NINE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND POLICY.....		58
RECOMMENDATIONS.....		58
9.1	Introduction.....	58
9.2	Summary of Findings.....	58
9.3	Recommendations.....	62
REFERENCES.....		64
APPENDICES.....		65
LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS		67

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Population by age, sex and type of locality	17
Table 2.2: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate	19
by district, Volta Region	19
Table 2.3: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born,	20
children surviving and sex of child	20
Table 2.4: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district	21
Table 2.5: Cause of death by district	22
Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants.....	23
Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality.....	24
Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex	25
Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex.....	25
Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status.....	26
Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education	28
Table 3.6: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital Status and economic activity status...29	29
Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex	29
Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex	30
Table 3.9: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status.....	31
Table 3.10:Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex ...33	33
Table 4.1: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex	35
Table 4.2: Population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status.....	35
Table 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex.....	37
Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex	38
Table 4.5: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex	39
Table 4.6: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex.....	39
Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership,	40
internet facility usage, and sex.....	40
Table 5.2: Households heads by sex, ownership of desktop/laptop computers.....	41
Table 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex	42
Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex...44	44
Table 6.3: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education	45
Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities by locality.....	46
Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers.....	47
Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households by type of locality	48
Table 8.2: Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality ...49	49
Table 8.3: Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality.....	50
Table 8.4: Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality ...50	50
Table 8.5: Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality	51
Table 8.6: Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality.....	51
Table 8.7: Household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit	52
Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households	53

Table 8.10: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes	55
Table 8.11: Bathing and toilet facilities used by household	56
Table 8.12: Method of rubbish and liquid waste disposal by households	57
Table A1: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities	65
Table A2: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities	66

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1 Map of North Dayi district	2
Figure 2.1: Population pyramid for North Dayi.....	18
Figure 3.1: School attendance by sex	32

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CEPS	Customs Excise and Preventive Service
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DFID	Department for International Development
DPs	Development Partners
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
HND	Higher National Diploma
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated-Improved Pit
LI	Legislative Instrument
MSE	Micro and Small Scale Enterprise
MTN	Mobile 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 North Dayi District is 39,913 representing 1.9 percent of the region's total population. Females constitute 53.3 percent and males represent 46.7 percent. The district has a sex ratio of 88 males per 100 females. The population of the district is youthful (36.4%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a fairly small number of elderly persons (13.5%) who are 60 years and older. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 87.2, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (93.4) than that of females (82.0).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district is 3.3 births per woman. The General Fertility Rate is 95.0 births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 22 births per 1,000 populations. The crude death rate for the district is 12.8 deaths per 1,000 populations. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 9.2 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 91.0 percent of deaths in the district. About 73.0 percent of migrants living in North Dayi district were born elsewhere in the region, while almost 21.6 percent were born elsewhere in another region.

Household size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 39,566 with a total number of 10,230 households. The average household size in the district is 3.9. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household population accounting for 33.3 percent. Spouses form about 8.6 percent. Members of Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 20.6 percent of the household population in the district.

Marital status

About 33.6 percent of the population aged 12 years and older is married. A little over fifty percent of persons aged between 30 and 59 years are married. As expected 96.6 percent and 91.2 percent of persons in age groups 12-14 and 15-19 are never married since they are supposed to be in full time education.

Of persons who are married, 14.5 percent had no education while 5.1 percent of the never married have never been to school. More than three quarters of the married population (78.0%) are employed, 3.0 percent are unemployed and 19.0 percent are economically not

active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (69.6%) are economically not active.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 91.5 percent. Ghanaians who are of dual nationality account for 6.1 percent. Those who have naturalized constitute 2.0 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 0.4 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and older, 85.4 percent are literate and 14.6 percent are not-literate. The proportion of not-literate females (24.4%) is higher than that of males (9.4 %). Sixty-nine percent (68.7%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population 3 years and older (36,828) in the district, 13.5 percent has never attended school, 39.3 percent are currently attending school and 47.2 percent have attended school in the past.

Economic activity status

About 64.1 percent of the population aged 15 years and older is economically active while 35.9 percent is economically not active. Of the economically active population, 94.1 percent is employed while 5.9 are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger proportion is in full time education (41.2%), 17.7 performed household duties and 11.7 percent are disabled or too sick to work.

Occupation

Of the employed population 15 years and older, about 46.8 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 17.5 percent in service and sales, 15.7 percent in craft and related trade, and 4.9 percent are engaged as professionals.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 80.5 percent are self-employed without employees, 4.3 percent are contributing family workers, 0.8 percent are casual workers and 0.6 percent are domestic employees (house helps). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 91.9 percent of the population followed by the public sector (5.7%).

Information communication technology

Of the population 12 years and older (28,094), 33.4 percent own mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 38.0 percent of the total male population while 29.7 percent of the female population (4,600) own mobile phones. About two percent (2.4%) of the population 12 years and older, used internet facilities in the district. Only 169 households representing 1.7 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 6.0 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is lower (5.8%) than the females (6.2%). The various types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotional. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 33.3 percent followed by emotional disability (29.2%).

Agriculture

Sixty seven percent of households in the district are engage in agriculture. Most households in the district (91.3%) are engaged in crop farming while 47.1 percent are engaged in livestock rearing. Poultry (chicken) is the most dominant livestock farming activity accounting for 58.8 percent of the total livestock in the district.

Housing

The housing stock of North Dayi District is 8,905 representing 2.2 percent of the total number of houses in the Volta Region. The average number of persons per house is 4.5.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Separate houses account for 53.3 percent of the occupied dwelling units while compound houses form 37.6 percent. About forty nine percent of dwelling units (48.8%) are owned by a household member. Only 2.1 percent of dwelling units are owned by public or government.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is cement block/concrete accounting for 53.9 percent while mud brick/earth constitute 41.2 percent. Metal sheet is the main roofing material (84.6%) for dwelling units in the District. Thatch/palm leaf or raffia is used as roofing material for 10.9 percent of dwelling units. Cement/concrete (86.7%) and earth/mud (11.5%) are mainly used for floors of dwelling units in the District.

Utilities and household facilities

The two main sources of lighting for households in dwelling units in the District are electricity (mains) (58.7%) and kerosene lamp (32.8%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the District is wood (70.8%). Charcoal is used by 21.6 percent of households while 4.1 percent use gas. The main sources of household drinking water are bore-hole/pump/tube well (33.8%), river/stream (15.6%), Pipe-borne outside dwelling (19.2%) and public tap/standpipe (17.7%).

Forty seven percent of households (46.6%) use public toilet (WC,KVIP, Pit latrine, Pan, etc.) while 17.5 percent use bush/field because they have no facility and 27 percent use KVIP. About 37.0 percent of households have bathroom for exclusive use while 24.1 percent use shared separate bathroom in the same house.

Waste disposal

The most common method of solid waste disposal by households is public dump in the open space (67.4%). Some households dump solid waste indiscriminately (9.0%) while other households disposed of solid waste by burning (10.7%). A high proportion of households (56.1%) disposed of liquid waste by throwing onto the compound of dwelling units.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The North Dayi District was established by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 2076 of 2012. Its capital is Anfoega. It was carved out of the then Kpando District and inaugurated on 28th June, 2012. This is as a result of the growing population of the Kpando District and also to ensure that development gets to the doorsteps of the people.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location

North Dayi District lies within latitudes 6⁰ 20'N and 7⁰ 05'N, and Longitude 0⁰ 17'E. It shares boundaries with Kpando Municipal to the north, South Dayi District to the south, and the newly created Afadzato South District to the east. The Volta Lake which stretches over 80km of the costal line, demarcates the western boundary of the district. The district covers a total land area of 462.8 square kilometers with almost 30 percent of the land being submerged by the Volta Lake.

1.2.2 Climate

The climate of the District is tropical equatorial zone and is greatly influenced by the Southwest monsoon wind from the South Atlantic and dry harmattan winds from the Sahara. There are two rainy seasons, the major one from mid-April to early July and the minor one from September to November. The average annual rainfall ranges from 900mm to 1300mm. The average annual temperature of the District is about 27°C whereas the daily mean temperature ranges from 22° C to 33° C with an average relative humidity of 80 percent. This climatic condition is favourable for agricultural activities in the district.

1.2.3 Vegetation

The vegetation of the District is a mix of Guinea Savannah Woodland and Semi-Deciduous Forest. The savannah woodlands consist of grass with scattered trees like acacia, bamboo and baobabs. The semi-deciduous forests are found on the slopes of the Akwapim-Togo-Attakora ranges with many tree species which are also found in high forest zone, such as *Antiaris toxicaria*, (Odum) and Oil palm.

1.2.4 Topography

The most conspicuous physical features of the district are the Akwapim-Togo –Atakora ranges which is at the eastern corridor between Ho and Kpando Districts. The district is dotted with scattered hills and ranges of varied length and height resulting in an undulating feature of the district. The major hills are Anfoega, Awate, Botoku and Wusuta. The highest point in the district is about 1,250ft and is located along the Volta Lake around Awate and Botoku.

Figure 1.1 Map of North Dayi district



Source: Ghana Statistica Service, GIS

1.3 Political Administration

The North Dayi District Assembly is the highest political and administrative authority in the District as per the provision of the Local Government Act 1993, Act 462 and Legislative Instrument (LI) 2076 of 2012. It has deliberative, legislative and executive authority and is charged with the responsibility for the total development of the District. The District has one (1) constituency, twenty-two (22) electoral areas and six (6) sub-district councils; Anfoega Area Council, Vakpo Area Council, Aveme Area Council, Botoku Area Council, Awate Area and Wusuta Area Council.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

The indigenes are mainly Ewe-speaking people who originally migrated from Notsie in the Republic of Togo in the 17th century, fleeing from the tyrannical rule of Togbe Agorkorli.

1.4.1 Chieftaincy

The District has nine (9) Traditional Areas namely Anfoega, Aveme, Wusuta, Vakpo, Tsyome Sabadu, Botoku, Tsorxor, Awate and Tsrukpe. Each Traditional Area is headed by a paramount chief. The traditional authorities administer stool and community lands by holding them in trust for the people and are also custodians of traditional beliefs and customs. They have a traditional court which adjudicates on matters relating to stool lands, lineage and family lands. The traditional authority also adjudicates on matters of chieftaincy title disputes, violation of traditions and disputes between localities, families and individuals.

1.4.2 Festival

The North Dayi District, like many of the districts in the Volta Region boasts of festivals like Sasaduza celebrated by the Tsyome Sabadu Traditional Area, Afodeza celebrated by the Aveme Traditional Area, Keliliza festival by the Aveme Traditional Area, and Yam festival by the Wusuta/Botoku Traditional area, Duawokpe by Vakpo Traditional Area, Adewudoza by Tsrukpe Traditional Area. During the celebration of the festivals, people from far and near come to entertain themselves with local dance like ‘borborbor’ and ‘agbadza’ and also support development initiatives in the areas. It is also a time for family re-union and merry-making bringing together natives to participate in the celebration.

1.4.3 Language

The people of North Dayi District are homogeneous in terms of language and culture. All the people in the nine traditional areas (Anfoega, Aveme, Wusuta, Vakpo, Tsyome Sabadu, Botoku, Tsorxor, Awate and Tsrukpe) speak the same Ewe language and they have a similar culture. They are united and led by their traditional leaders, and they recognize and respect chieftaincy as a unifying institution.

1.4.4 Religion

The people in the district largely practiced the traditional religion but its influence has since declined as a result of Christianity. Christianity is the predominant religious belief among the population in the District forming about 95.9 percent, followed by Traditional religion with about 1.3 percent and Islam with about 0.8 percent. Also, other religions form about 0.8 percent whereas people who do not practice any religion constitute about 1.2 percent of the population (2010 PHC).

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Tourism

The Volta Lake is one of the man-made lakes that run through the district and provides an important attraction and potential for much more extensive boat cruises, recreation boating, fishing and development of lake shore resorts with recreational facilities for water sports.

At Awate Todzi is a crocodile cave in the valley down from Todzi to Agame at a place called Dzongeme. The cave is under the custody of a fetish priest and the crocodiles make appearance to visitors only on Thursdays. Also in Awate are two mystical mountains which were believed to provide defence for the people in times of war. These mountains are the Awawortoe and Akpotoe which is believed to harbour swam of bees which act as combatants on battlefield. Also the rolling hills combining with the serene view overlooking the Volta Lake at various locations in the District provide great potential for eco-tourism.

1.5.2 Economic potentials

Agriculture is the dominant economic activity making it one of the major agrarian economies in the District. The major agricultural activities are crop production, animal rearing and fishing. The agricultural sector employs about 46.8 percent of the labour force, making it the largest employer in the District. Farming is carried out mainly by smallholder farmers. The main crops cultivated are maize, cassava, yam and plantain. Some households rear animals like local poultry, sheep and goats at their backyard but potential exists for commercial poultry production as the District has an agricultural station at Vakpo. River fishing is the main method of fishing in the district. However, aqua culture is gradually gaining grounds due to fish farming being carried out in the communities along the Volta Lake.

The Industrial sector employs about 19 percent of the economically active population in the district. Activities in this sector include fish smoking and processing, gari processing, palm oil extraction, boat building and artifacts.

The service sector employs about 34.2 percent of the working population in the district with 16 percent involved in wholesale and retail activities. This may be due to the commercial potential in the District. The District has two vibrant markets (Anfoega) with a minor one at Vakpo with both attracting people from far and near to trade during market days.

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

Population size, composition and age-sex structure are important determinants of a potential labour force and the provision of basic social services such as schools, health centres, housing etc are needed to raise the standard of living of the people. This chapter therefore presents information on the population size and distribution, age-sex structure, migration, fertility and mortality pertaining to the North Dayi District.

2.2 Population size and distribution

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the total population of the North Dayi District is 39,913 comprising of 46.7 percent males and 53.3 percent females. The population of the District constitutes 1.9 percent of the total population of the Volta Region. The District is wholly rural (100%).

2.3 Age-sex structure

Age and sex are the most basic characteristics of a population. The age-sex structure made up of males and females is grouped into 5 years age cohort as shown in Table 2.1. It reveals that the male population is slightly larger than the female population especially from age 0-4 years through to 15-19 years and then reverses in favour of females from age 20-24 years onwards. The proportion of the population aged 0-14 years constitute 36.4 percent while the population aged 15-64 years is 53.4 percent and those aged 65 years and older is 10.2 percent.

The population between 15-39 years which represents 32.7 percent is relatively youthful and has an in-built momentum for rapid population growth. This has profound implications for development and quality of life for the people of the District. There is relatively high dependency ratio of 87.2 in the District compared to the regional figure of 81.3.

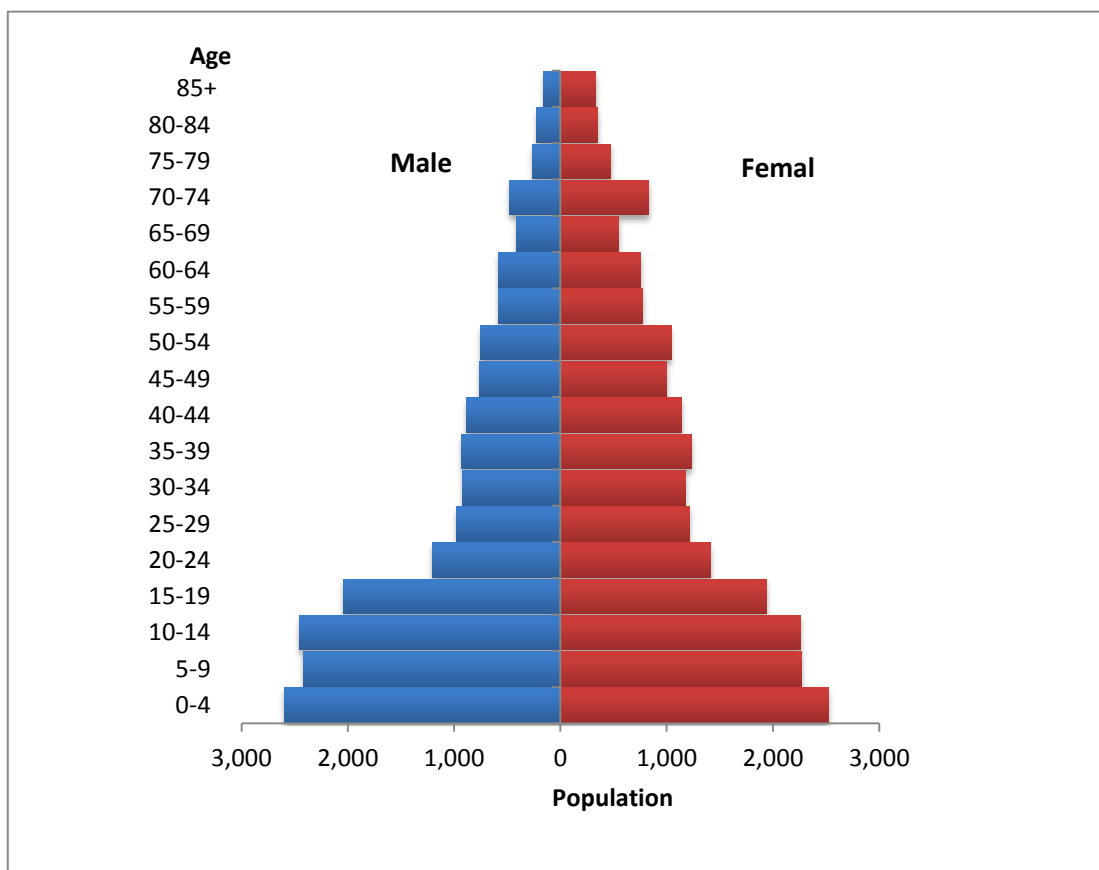
Table 2.1: Population by age, sex and type of locality

Age Group	Sex				Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Percent	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	39,913	100.0	18,649	21,264	87.7	0.0	39,913
0 - 4	5,122	12.8	2,599	2,523	103	0.0	5,122
0 - 9	4,691	11.8	2,420	2,271	106.6	0.0	4,691
14-Oct	4,716	11.8	2,457	2,259	108.8	0.0	4,716
15 - 19	3,983	10.0	2,039	1,944	104.9	0.0	3,983
20 - 24	2,610	6.5	1,203	1,407	85.5	0.0	2,610
25 - 29	2,197	5.5	980	1,217	80.5	0.0	2,197
30 - 34	2,100	5.3	924	1,176	78.6	0.0	2,100
35 - 39	2,166	5.4	934	1,232	75.8	0.0	2,166
40 - 44	2,017	5.1	880	1,137	77.4	0.0	2,017
45 - 49	1,766	4.4	764	1,002	76.2	0.0	1,766
50 - 54	1,793	4.5	753	1,040	72.4	0.0	1,793
55 - 59	1,355	3.4	584	771	75.7	0.0	1,355
60 - 64	1,339	3.4	584	755	77.4	0.0	1,339
65 - 69	957	2.4	409	548	74.6	0.0	957
70 - 74	1,303	3.3	477	826	57.7	0.0	1,303
75 - 79	737	1.8	262	475	55.2	0.0	737
80 - 84	572	1.4	219	353	62	0.0	572
85+	489	1.2	161	328	49.1	0.0	489
All Ages	39,913	100.0	18,649	21,264	87.7	0.0	39,913
0-14	14,529	36.4	7,476	7,053	106	0.0	14,529
15-64	21,326	53.4	9,645	11,681	82.6	0.0	21,326
65+	4,058	10.2	1,528	2,530	60.4	0.0	4,058
Age-dependency ratio	87.2		93.4	82			87.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The age structure of the population in the District is broad based having a large number of children and few elderly persons at the top. This age structure is typical of developing societies characterized by high fertility and birth rates. With increasing age, the age-sex structure looks slightly thinner for the males than for the females. As depicted in Figure 2.1, the population aged 0-4 years is 12.8 per cent and 5-9 years is 11.8 per cent which indicates that the population in the District has a potential to grow for a considerable number of years. Also the broad base nature of the population clearly indicates that, there is a heavy concentration of the population in the younger age group (below 15 years).

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, mortality and migration

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility means the total number of live births that females 15 years and older ever had during their lifetime (GSS, 2013). The measurement of fertility is important in determining the size and structure of the population which is critical for the social and economic development of the nation. It is also for the purpose of knowing the differences in fertility behaviour in each age group. The commonly used measures of fertility are the Total Fertility Rate and the Age-specific Fertility Rate. The Total Fertility Rate is the number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she were to experience the currently observed age-specific fertility rates and its component, whereas Age-specific Fertility Rate means the number of children a woman within a specific age group would have. The Crude Birth Rate indicates the number of live births per 1,000 populations in a given year.

Table 2.2 indicates a total fertility rate of 3.3 children per woman aged 15-49 which is slightly lower than the Regional rate of (3.4 children per woman). This implies that a woman living in the District would have an average of 3.3 children by the end of her reproductive period if the age-specific fertility rates were observed. Crude birth rate for the District stands at 21.7 children per 1000 population, which is also lower than the regional figure (24.6 children per 1000 population). Comparatively, the North Dayi District has a lower fertility rate of 3.3 and crude death rate of 21.7 than Krachi Nchumuru which has a fertility rate of 3.8

and crude death rate of 25.1. The table further reveals that, the District has a higher fertility rate and crude death rate when compared to Districts like Ho Municipal and North Tongu.

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

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.3 presents information on the number of children ever born to female population 12 years and older and children surviving. There are 15,502 females 12 years and older in the District and 50,090 children ever born. The number of children ever born increases progressively from 11 children (for women aged 12-14 years) to 5,227 children (for women aged 50-54 years) and starts to decline for women aged 55 years and older. Children ever born to women aged between 25-29 years are 2,406 out of which 93.5 percent of the children survived. Children ever born to women aged 60 years and older are 19,626 and the proportion of children surviving are 78.6 percent being the least number of children surviving.

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

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving			
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Percent	Male	Female
All ages	15,502	50,090	25,031	25,059	42,761	85.4	21,167	21,594
12 - 14	1,291	11	6	5	10	90.9	6	4
15 - 19	1,944	312	169	143	287	92	148	139
20 - 24	1,407	1,405	708	697	1,287	91.6	624	663
25 - 29	1,217	2,406	1,261	1,145	2,250	93.5	1,178	1,072
30 - 34	1,176	3,335	1,754	1,581	3,057	91.7	1,603	1,454
35 - 39	1,232	4,366	2,134	2,232	3,979	91.1	1,929	2,050
40 - 44	1,137	4,698	2,337	2,361	4,276	91	2,106	2,170
45 - 49	1,002	4,572	2,313	2,259	4,126	90.2	2,075	2,051
50 - 54	1,040	5,227	2,691	2,536	4,533	86.7	2,283	2,250
55 - 59	771	4,132	2,042	2,090	3,529	85.4	1,761	1,768
60 +	3,285	19,626	9,616	10,010	15,427	78.6	7,454	7,973

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality defines all deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the Census Night. Data on mortality provide an indication of the health status of the population as well as a measure of the living conditions of the people. Mortality rate is a measure of the number of deaths in a population per unit of time.

Crude death rate

Death rate is the ratio of total deaths to total population in a specified community or area over a specified period of time. The crude death rate is often expressed as the number of deaths per 1,000 populations in a given year. Table 2.4 presents total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district. The number of households in the District is 512. The crude death rate for the District is 12.8 deaths per 1,000 populations in the year preceding the census.

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	2,118,252	18,596	8.8
South Tongu	87,950	1,025	11.7
Keta 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	29,777	557	18.7
Adaklu	36,391	404	11.1
Ho West	94,600	1,181	12.5
Afadzato South	95,030	927	9.8
North Dayi	39,913	512	12.8
Krachi Nchumuru	72,688	456	6.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Causes of death

Table 2.5 presents the cause of death by district in the Volta Region. Out of a total of 512 deaths recorded in the North Dayi District, 9.2 percent are due to accident or violence or homicide or suicide whiles 90.8 percent are due to all other causes such as natural deaths.

Table 2.5: Cause of death by district

District	Deaths in households				
	Total household deaths	Death due to			
		Accident/ violence/ homicide /suicide		All other causes	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Volta	18,596	2,060	11.1	16,536	88.9
South Tongu	1,025	162	15.8	863	84.2
Keta Municipal	1,819	271	14.9	1,548	85.1
Ketu South	1,160	145	12.5	1,015	87.5
Ketu North	908	73	8.0	835	92.0
Akatsi	1,013	102	10.1	911	89.9
Central Tongu	590	116	19.7	474	80.3
Adaklu	404	40	9.9	364	90.1
Ho Municipal	1,468	167	11.4	1,301	88.6
South Dayi	495	36	7.3	459	92.7
Kpando Municipal	478	65	13.6	413	86.4
Hohoe Municipal	1,458	136	9.3	1,322	90.7
Biakoye	414	34	8.2	380	91.8
Jasikan	568	62	10.9	506	89.1
Kadjebi	521	48	9.2	473	90.8
Krachi East	717	66	9.2	651	90.8
Krachi West	174	32	18.4	142	81.6
Nkwanta South	568	46	8.1	522	91.9
Nkwanta North	383	33	8.6	350	91.4
North Tongu	742	97	13.1	645	86.9
Akatsi North	450	23	5.1	427	94.9
Agotime Ziope	165	16	9.7	149	90.3
Ho West	1,181	118	10.0	1,063	90.0
Afadzato South	927	60	6.5	867	93.5
North Dayi	512	47	9.2	465	90.8
Krachi Nchumuru	456	65	14.3	391	85.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.1 Migration

Migration refers to change in usual place of residence from one administrative district to another for not less than six months. The importance of measuring migration lies in its impact on population size, structure and distribution in the District. Table 2.6 shows birthplace by duration of residence of migrants in the District.

Furthermore, the Table indicates that, out of a migrant population of 10,392, those born elsewhere in the Region are 7,577 which constitute 72.9 percent of migrants in the District. Also, out of the total migrant population, 2,243 migrants constituting 21.6 percent were born elsewhere in another region while the remaining 572 migrants constituting 5.5 percent were born outside Ghana.

Majority (32.3%) of migrants born elsewhere in the Region have stayed 1-4 years while the least percentage of 13.1 has stayed less than 1 year. On the other hand, 29.0 percent of the migrants born outside Ghana have stayed 1-4 years relative to 22.9 percent who have stayed 20 years and above.

A high proportion of migrants (22.1%) who have stayed in the District for less than 1 year migrated from the Ashanti Region while migrants who have stayed for 1-4 years constituting 51.5 percent migrated from the Northern Region. Also, migrants who have stayed for 5-9

years constituting 22.2 percent migrated from the Eastern Region while 43.8 percent migrants who have stayed for 10-19 years in the District migrated from the Upper East Region

Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	10,392	13.3	32.5	18.0	15.9	20.2
Born elsewhere in the region	7,577	13.1	32.3	17.6	16.3	20.7
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	92	5.4	28.3	18.5	15.2	32.6
Central	189	14.3	29.6	19.6	19.6	16.9
Greater Accra	585	20.9	40	16.2	11.1	11.8
Volta	-	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern	708	11.7	30.1	22.2	14.5	21.5
Ashanti	281	22.1	21.7	20.6	8.9	26.7
Brong Ahafo	54	7.4	25.9	16.7	33.3	16.7
Northern	293	7.2	51.5	18.1	12.6	10.6
Upper East	16	18.8	18.8	12.5	43.8	6.3
Upper West	25	12.0	36.0	8.0	12.0	32.0
Outside Ghana	572	10.7	29.0	18.7	18.7	22.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

Living arrangements of households depend largely on socio-cultural factors like marriage and the types of family systems existing in a society. The household structure, composition, and size differ among the various ethnic groups based on the prevailing kinship and inheritance systems. This chapter focuses more on the analysis of data on household structure, size and composition.

3.2 Household size, composition and headship

Household generally consists of a head, with or without spouse, children, in-laws, parents, grandchildren, and other relatives or non-relative. The head of a household is usually the person who has economic and social responsibility for the household.

3.2.1 Household size

The District has 10,230 households and average household per house in the district is 1.1. The average household size for the district is 3.9.

Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Number of households	5,467,054	495,600	10,230	0	100.0
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.1	-	1.1
Population per house	7.3	5.3	4.5	-	4.5
Average household size	4.5	4.3	3.9	-	3.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition

Table 3.2 shows that there are 39,566 households in the District. Child (son/daughter) forms the highest (33.3%) household composition in the District, with heads being 25.9 percent and the least is 0.5 percent being adopted or foster children. Grandchild also constitutes 15.1 percent of the household population in the District. The table further shows that out of the male household population, 29.2 percent are heads. Similarly, 23.0 percent of the female household population is heads.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	39,566	100.0	18,491	100.0	21,075	100.0
Head	10,230	25.9	5,393	29.2	4,837	23.0
Spouse (wife/husband)	3,410	8.6	393	2.1	3,017	14.3
Child (son/daughter)	13,175	33.3	6,520	35.3	6,655	31.6
Parent/Parent in-law	385	1.0	80	0.4	305	1.4
Son/Daughter in-law	259	0.7	89	0.5	170	0.8
Grandchild	5,987	15.1	3,041	16.4	2,946	14.0
Brother/Sister	1,724	4.4	830	4.5	894	4.2
Step child	491	1.2	243	1.3	248	1.2
Adopted/Foster child	186	0.5	75	0.4	111	0.5
Other relative	3,011	7.6	1,444	7.8	1,567	7.4
Non-relative	708	1.8	383	2.1	325	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household structure

Table 3.3 shows household population by structure and sex. Single parent extended constitutes the highest proportion (23.4%) of household structure in the District. The least household structure pattern is extended + non-relatives constituting 1.2 percent in the District. Nuclear (head, spouse(s) and children) household pattern structure constitutes 20.6 percent of the household structure and the extended household pattern constitutes 17.5 percent.

Nuclear (head, spouse and children) households have the highest percentage of males (23.0%) while extended + non relative households have the least percentage of males (1.3%). Single parent extended households have the highest percentage of females (26.6%) while extended + non-relatives have the least percentage of females (1.1%).

Table3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	39,566	100.0	18,491	100.0	21,075	100.0
Head only	2,042	5.2	1,141	6.2	901	4.3
Head and a spouse only	568	1.4	283	1.5	285	1.4
Nuclear (head spouse(s) children)	8,153	20.6	4,245	23.0	3,908	18.5
Extended (head spouse(s) children head's relatives)	6,910	17.5	3,541	19.1	3,369	16.0
Extended + non relatives	468	1.2	245	1.3	223	1.1
Head spouse(s) and other composition	1,675	4.2	870	4.7	805	3.8
Single parent nuclear	4,269	10.8	1,776	9.6	2,493	11.8
Single parent extended	9,254	23.4	3,654	19.8	5,600	26.6
Single parent extended + non relative	736	1.9	306	1.7	430	2.0
Head and other composition but no spouse	5,491	13.9	2,430	13.1	3,061	14.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage is one of the determinants of an individual's social status and is also an indicator of social responsibility, trust and achievement. Voluntary celibacy is frowned upon in traditional Ghanaian society. Most adults would therefore wish to get married at one time or the other and this is more so with females.

3.3.1 Marital status by age

Table 3.4 shows the marital status of persons (12 years and older) by sex and age group. For persons never married, the age group 12-14 years has the highest percentage (96.6%) while the age group 65 years and above is the least with 3.8 percent. For persons married in the District, the percentage is highest for age group 40-44 years (56.0%) while the 12-14 years age group is least with a 2.3 percent. The proportion divorced is 17 percent and those widowed is 40.0 percent which is highest for age groups 60-64 years and 65 years and older.

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	28,094	100.0	35.8	11.3	33.6	4.1	6.7	8.5
12 - 14	2,710	100.0	96.6	1.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,983	100.0	91.2	3.3	4.8	0.5	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	2,610	100.0	61.7	15.7	19.5	1.3	1.3	0.5
25 - 29	2,197	100.0	33.9	23.2	38.5	2.3	1.6	0.5
30 - 34	2,100	100.0	17.9	22.3	51.4	4.1	3.2	1.1
35 - 39	2,166	100.0	13.5	21.6	54.5	3.7	4.9	1.8
40 - 44	2,017	100.0	8.7	18.7	56.0	6.1	6.9	3.5
45 - 49	1,766	100.0	9.3	15.1	51.9	6.9	11.4	5.4
50 - 54	1,793	100.0	7.6	10.0	52.9	8.0	12.9	8.5
55 - 59	1,355	100.0	6.0	8.7	50.9	7.5	16.2	10.8
60 - 64	1,339	100.0	5.2	6.9	44.8	9.4	17.8	15.9
65+	4,058	100.0	3.8	3.0	31.9	6.1	15.2	40.0
Male								
Total	12,592	100.0	44.8	10.3	33.8	3.4	5.1	2.6
12 - 14	1,419	100.0	97.6	0.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	2,039	100.0	95.7	1.1	2.8	0.3	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	1,203	100.0	81.5	6.6	10.0	1.2	0.7	0.1
25 - 29	980	100.0	50.0	19.4	28.3	1.2	0.9	0.2
30 - 34	924	100.0	24.0	23.2	47.7	2.9	1.6	0.5
35 - 39	934	100.0	17.6	21.8	52.5	3.7	3.6	0.7
40 - 44	880	100.0	13.1	20.8	54.5	5.0	5.0	1.6
45 - 49	764	100.0	13.5	15.8	53.9	5.4	9.0	2.4
50 - 54	753	100.0	9.8	12.1	59.5	6.6	10.4	1.6
55 - 59	584	100.0	7.2	9.4	59.1	7.0	13.9	3.4
60 - 64	584	100.0	6.7	9.8	57.9	7.0	14.9	3.8
65+	1,528	100.0	4.8	4.8	53.9	7.5	14.1	14.9

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

Sex/age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Female								
Total	15,502	100.0	28.5	12.1	33.5	4.6	8.1	13.3
12 - 14	1,291	100.0	95.6	1.6	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	1,944	100.0	86.4	5.6	6.8	0.7	0.3	0.2
20 - 24	1,407	100.0	44.8	23.5	27.6	1.4	1.8	0.9
25 - 29	1,217	100.0	20.9	26.2	46.7	3.2	2.2	0.8
30 - 34	1,176	100.0	13.0	21.7	54.3	5.0	4.4	1.5
35 - 39	1,232	100.0	10.4	21.3	56.0	3.7	5.9	2.6
40 - 44	1,137	100.0	5.4	17.1	57.1	7.0	8.4	5.0
45 - 49	1,002	100.0	6.1	14.5	50.4	8.1	13.2	7.8
50 - 54	1,040	100.0	6.0	8.6	48.1	9.0	14.8	13.6
55 - 59	771	100.0	5.1	8.2	44.7	7.8	17.9	16.3
60 - 64	755	100.0	4.1	4.6	34.7	11.3	20.0	25.3
65+	2,530	100.0	3.2	1.9	18.7	5.3	15.8	55.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In terms of sex, age group 12–14 years has the highest (97.6%) proportion of males who have never married compared to 95.6 percent for females in same age group. At the same time, more males (33.8%) than females (33.5%) are married. The proportion of married males in age group 50–54 is 59.5 percent while for the married female’s age group 35–39 has the highest proportion (56.0%). The proportion of females 65 years and older that are widowed is 55.1 percent far higher compared to 14.9 percent for males in the same age group.

3.3.2 Marital status by education

Table 3.5 indicates the marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and the level of education. The Table shows out of 28,094 persons 12 years and older, 73.1 percent never married had basic level education, followed by secondary (17.3%) education and 0.6 percent had tertiary education. A high proportion of persons who are in Informal/consensual union/living together (75.3%) had basic education. The widowed constitute the highest proportion (52.6%) among persons with no education and who are 12 years and older. The proportion of persons with basic education is highest among all marital categories for both male and female sexes.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	28,094	100.0	15.0	68.3	10.5	1.8	3.6	0.8
Never married	10,056	100.0	5.1	73.1	17.3	1.2	2.7	0.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,169	100.0	10.1	75.3	9.4	1.8	2.5	0.9
Married	9,444	100.0	14.5	68.2	7.6	2.6	5.6	1.5
Separated	1,138	100.0	21.2	68.4	5.3	2.0	2.7	0.4
Divorced	1,895	100.0	26.6	64.7	4.2	1.2	3.1	0.2
Widowed	2,392	100.0	52.6	42.7	1.8	1.0	1.8	0.0
Male								
Total	12,592	100.0	8.7	69.5	12.7	2.4	5.2	1.5
Never married	5,640	100.0	5.6	72.5	16.8	1.3	3.0	0.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,298	100.0	7.5	72.0	12.6	2.6	3.7	1.5
Married	4,256	100.0	10.3	65.3	9.1	3.7	8.9	2.6
Separated	427	100.0	14.8	68.4	7.5	2.8	5.6	0.9
Divorced	642	100.0	14.2	72.7	7.8	1.7	3.3	0.3
Widowed	329	100.0	27.4	59.3	4.3	3.6	5.5	0.0
Female								
Total	15,502	100.0	20.1	67.4	8.7	1.3	2.3	0.3
Never married	4,416	100.0	4.5	73.8	17.9	1.2	2.4	0.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,871	100.0	11.9	77.6	7.2	1.2	1.6	0.5
Married	5,188	100.0	18.0	70.5	6.4	1.7	2.9	0.5
Separated	711	100.0	25.0	68.4	3.9	1.5	1.0	0.1
Divorced	1,253	100.0	33.0	60.6	2.3	1.0	3.0	0.1
Widowed	2,063	100.0	56.6	40.0	1.5	0.6	1.3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Marital status and economic activity

Table 3.6 describes the marital status of persons 12 years and older by type of economic activity. Out of the total population 12 years and older (28,094), 55.1 percent are employed, 3.5 percent are unemployed and 41.5 are economically not active.

Seventy eight percent (78.0%) of married persons 12 years and older are employed in the District while 19.0 percent are economically not active. Of persons who are separated, 68.5 percent of them are employed while 29.0 percent are economically not active. Three out of every five widowed (64.3%) are employed and 32.5 percent are economically not active.

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	28,094	100.0	15,473	55.1	972	3.5	11,649	41.5
Never married	10,056	100.0	2,641	26.3	420	4.2	6,995	69.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,169	100.0	2,462	77.7	147	4.6	560	17.7
Married	9,444	100.0	7,362	78.0	288	3	1,794	19.0
Separated	1,138	100.0	780	68.5	28	2.5	330	29.0
Divorced	1,895	100.0	1,219	64.3	61	3.2	615	32.5
Widowed	2,392	100.0	1,009	42.2	28	1.2	1,355	56.6
Male								
Total	12,592	100.0	6,995	55.6	456	3.6	5,141	40.8
Never married	5,640	100.0	1,635	29.0	259	4.6	3,746	66.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,298	100.0	1,088	83.8	63	4.9	147	11.3
Married	4,256	100.0	3,412	80.2	97	2.3	747	17.6
Separated	427	100.0	295	69.1	10	2.3	122	28.6
Divorced	642	100.0	432	67.3	16	2.5	194	30.2
Widowed	329	100.0	133	40.4	11	3.3	185	56.2
Female								
Total	15,502	100.0	8,478	54.7	516	3.3	6,508	42.0
Never married	4,416	100.0	1,006	22.8	161	3.6	3,249	73.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,871	100.0	1,374	73.4	84	4.5	413	22.1
Married	5,188	100.0	3,950	76.1	191	3.7	1,047	20.2
Separated	711	100.0	485	68.2	18	2.5	208	29.3
Divorced	1,253	100.0	787	62.8	45	3.6	421	33.6
Widowed	2,063	100.0	876	42.5	17	0.8	1,170	56.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Nationality refers to a country to which a person belongs. Table 3.7 reveals that Ghanaians by birth is 91.5 percent and it is the highest in the District, followed by Ghanaians with dual nationality 6.1 percent. Non-Ghanaians (other ECOWAS nationals, Africans other than those from ECOWAS and Others) form 0.4 percent.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	39,913	100.0	18,649	100.0	21,264	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	36,515	91.5	17,017	91.2	19,498	91.7
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	2,435	6.1	1,163	6.2	1,272	6.0
Ghanaian by naturalization	783	2.0	364	2.0	419	2.0
ECOWAS	170	0.4	97	0.5	73	0.3
African other than ECOWAS	3	*	2	*	1	*
Other	7	*	6	*	1	*

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religion

Religion here refers to the individual's faith as reported by the respondent irrespective of whether the individual actually practices the said faith or not. Table 3.8 presents population by religion and sex. Christians (Catholics, Protestants, Pentecostals/charismatics and other Christians) form the highest proportion (96%) of the population in the District. In North Dayi District, persons without any religion constitute 1.2 percent of the population. Traditionalists account for 1.3 percent and Islam, 0.8 percent. There are more female Christians (97.1%) than males (94.5%). Also there are more males (0.9%) than females (0.7%) in the Islamic religion.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	39,913	100.0	18,649	100.0	21,264	100.0
No religion	489	1.2	337	1.8	152	0.7
Catholic	13,276	33.3	6,188	33.2	7,088	33.3
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	12,794	32.1	5,746	30.8	7,048	33.1
Pentecostal/Charismatic	9,376	23.5	4,345	23.3	5,031	23.7
Other Christian	2,821	7.1	1,341	7.2	1,480	7.0
Islam	304	0.8	162	0.9	142	0.7
Traditionalist	534	1.3	379	2.0	155	0.7
Other	319	0.8	151	0.8	168	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write in any language with understanding. It is therefore important for the development of the individual and society. It enables people to access information which improves their understanding of issues concerning their lives and society at large and in a better capacity to make informed decisions.

3.6.1 Literacy

Table 3.9 shows that, 85.4 percent of the District population (11 years and older) are literate. Out of the literate population, 68.7 percent are literate in both English and Ghanaian language while 0.3 percent is literate in both English and French. Majority of literate males (74.4%) are literate in both English and Ghanaian language while 63.3 percent of literate females are literate in both English and Ghanaian language. Only a small proportion of male and female population is literate in both English and French.

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

	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	4,237	24,700	100.0	8.3	21.9	68.7	0.3	0.9
11-14	77	3,476	100.0	16.8	17.3	65.0	0.3	0.6
15-19	129	3,854	100.0	11.7	10.0	77.3	0.3	0.7
20-24	175	2,435	100.0	8.8	11.9	77.8	0.4	1.1
25-29	203	1,994	100.0	8.4	20.0	70.2	0.3	1.1
30-34	244	1,856	100.0	6.9	22.4	69.5	0.4	0.8
35-39	229	1,937	100.0	5.7	29.4	63.2	0.4	1.2
40-44	224	1,793	100.0	5.7	30.1	62.8	0.4	0.9
45-49	221	1,545	100.0	4.5	27.8	66.1	0.5	1.0
50-54	249	1,544	100.0	4.6	26.0	68.5	0.1	0.8
55-59	168	1,187	100.0	3.1	31.3	64.5	0.0	1.1
60-64	342	997	100.0	3.0	26.7	69.2	0.0	1.1
65+	1,976	2,082	100.0	3.6	34.9	60.3	0.5	0.7
Male								
Total	1,115	11,898	100.0	8.4	15.7	74.4	0.3	1.2
11-14	51	1,789	100.0	18.3	16.2	65.1	0.2	0.2
15-19	75	1,964	100.0	10.9	9.1	79.0	0.3	0.7
20-24	78	1,125	100.0	8.4	7.6	81.9	0.5	1.5
25-29	85	895	100.0	8.5	15.8	73.6	0.3	1.8
30-34	104	820	100.0	7.6	14.6	76.2	0.4	1.2
35-39	76	858	100.0	5.0	20.2	72.5	0.2	2.1
40-44	65	815	100.0	5.8	19.9	73.0	0.2	1.1
45-49	72	692	100.0	4.5	19.1	74.4	0.7	1.3
50-54	66	687	100.0	5.1	17.8	76.3	0.0	0.9
55-59	23	561	100.0	2.3	18.7	76.8	0.0	2.1
60-64	67	517	100.0	3.9	16.2	78.1	0.0	1.7
65+	353	1,175	100.0	3.0	23.4	72.1	0.4	1.1
Female								
Total	3,122	12,802	100.0	8.1	27.6	63.3	0.4	0.6
11-14	26	1,687	100.0	15.2	18.5	64.8	0.4	1.1
15-19	54	1,890	100.0	12.4	11.1	75.6	0.3	0.7
20-24	97	1,310	100.0	9.1	15.6	74.3	0.3	0.8
25-29	118	1,099	100.0	8.4	23.5	67.3	0.3	0.5
30-34	140	1,036	100.0	6.4	28.6	64.1	0.5	0.5
35-39	153	1,079	100.0	6.3	36.7	55.9	0.6	0.6
40-44	159	978	100.0	5.7	38.7	54.3	0.5	0.8
45-49	149	853	100.0	4.6	34.8	59.4	0.4	0.8
50-54	183	857	100.0	4.2	32.7	62.3	0.1	0.7
55-59	145	626	100.0	3.8	42.5	53.5	0.0	0.2
60-64	275	480	100.0	2.1	37.9	59.6	0.0	0.4
65+	1,623	907	100.0	4.4	49.8	45.0	0.7	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

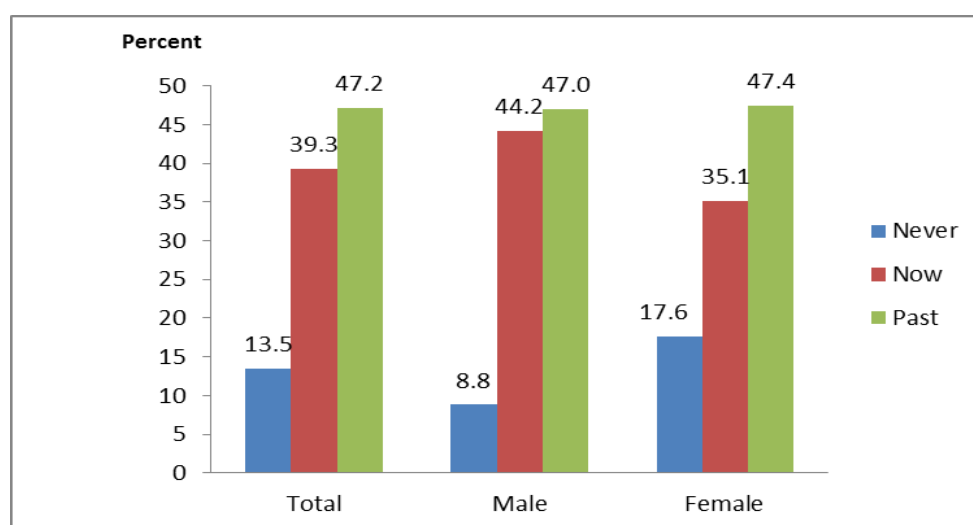
3.6.2 Education

School attendance

Information on school attendance provides an indication of formal schooling in society. In a society where few people have acquired formal education, it is likely there will be few people with requisite knowledge and skills needed for social and economic development.

Out of a total population of 36,828 persons, 3 years and older in North Dayi District, 13.5 percent have never been to school, 39.3 percent are currently in school while 47.7 percent have attended school in the past (Figure 3.1). The female (17.6%) population who has never attended school is higher than their male (8.8%) counterparts. For population which is attending school now, the male proportion (44.2%) is higher than the female (35.1%).

Figure 3.1: School attendance by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Level of education

Table 3.10 presents information on population three years and older by level of education and school attendance. Majority (47.6%) of the population currently attending school are in primary school followed by 21.1 percent of the population in the same category in Junior High School (JHS). Vocational/technical/commercial and post middle/secondary schools recorded the least percentages of less than one percent each. Primary school recorded 48.6 percent of males and 46.6 percent of females who are currently attending school.

With school attendance in the past, middle school recorded 40.3 percent which is the highest while the least attendance of 2.6 percent is recorded for vocational/technical/commercial. No figures were recorded for nursery and kindergarten in the past because these levels of education were non-existent in the past. Most males (40.9%) have attended middle school as compared to 39.8 percent of their female counterparts. A relatively small percentage (4.1%) reached post middle/secondary level with 1.9 percent of females also reaching the same level. For those who attended school in the past beyond basic school level, the proportion of males is higher than females.

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	14,470	100.0	7,535	100.0	6,935	100.0	17,378	100.0	8,009	100.0	9,369	100.0
Nursery	796	5.5	373	5.0	423	6.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kindergarten	2,282	15.8	1,140	15.1	1,142	16.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	6,893	47.6	3,660	48.6	3,233	46.6	3,065	17.6	1,063	13.3	2,002	21.4
JSS/JHS	3,048	21.1	1,611	21.4	1,437	20.7	4,078	23.5	1,684	21.0	2,394	25.6
Middle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	6,999	40.3	3,274	40.9	3,725	39.8
SSS/SHS	1,224	8.5	635	8.4	589	8.5	1,114	6.4	559	7.0	555	5.9
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	602	3.5	402	5.0	200	2.1
Voc./Techn./ Commercial	47	0.3	22	0.3	25	0.4	451	2.6	275	3.4	176	1.9
Post middle/secondary certificate	58	0.4	24	0.3	34	0.5	511	2.9	329	4.1	182	1.9
Tertiary	122	0.8	70	0.9	52	0.7	558	3.2	423	5.3	135	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The economic and social development of any country depends on quality and quantity of its productive resources. As a result, the size and characteristics of the labour force and the activities they engage in to earn a living is vital for policy planning and interventions. This chapter analyses data on the economic activity status of the population, age and sex structure of the employed population, employment status and sector, and age-sex composition of the unemployed population.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

According to the 2010 PHC, activity status refers to the economic or non-economic activity of respondents during the seven days preceding the census night. Economically active population includes persons who were in paid employment or self-employed. It also includes contributing family workers; persons who did not work but had jobs to return to and persons who were unemployed.

Table 4.1 presents the population 15 years and older by economic activity and sex. The Table indicates that 64.1 percent of the population 15 years and older are economically active whereas that of the economically not active population constitute 35.9 percent. The table also shows that, 94.1 percent of the economically active population (15 years and older) are employed (i.e. those who work, those who did not work but had jobs to go back to and those who did voluntary work without pay).

Unemployed persons (those who have worked before, those seeking work and those available for work, as well as those who were seeking work for the first time and those available for work) constitute 5.9 percent of the economically active population who are 15 years and older. A relatively higher percentage of unemployed persons 15 years and older are first time job seekers compared to those who have worked temporary. There was a slight variation between unemployed males (6.1%) and females (5.8%). The table shows that for those who are economically not active, 41.2 percent are pursuing full time education, 19.7 are too old or young to work and 4.4 are pensioners or retired persons. Analysis by gender shows that more males (52.6%) than females (33.0%) are in full time education. There is a higher proportion of the economically not active females (22.8%) than males (10.6%) who performed household chores, and there are more male (7.9%) pensioners/retired persons than females (1.8%) pensioners/retired persons.

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	25,384	100.0	11,173	100.0	14,211	100.0
Economically active	16,265	64.1	7,347	65.8	8,918	62.8
<i>Employed</i>	15,301	<i>94.1</i>	6,896	<i>93.9</i>	8,405	<i>94.2</i>
<i>Worked</i>	14,587	95.3	6,572	95.3	8,015	95.4
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	635	4.2	279	4.0	356	4.2
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	79	0.5	45	0.7	34	0.4
<i>Unemployed</i>	964	5.9	451	6.1	513	5.8
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	432	44.8	192	42.6	240	46.8
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	532	55.2	259	57.4	273	53.2
Economically not active	9,119	35.9	3,826	34.2	5,293	37.2
Did home duties (household chore)	1,610	17.7	405	10.6	1,205	22.8
Full time education	3,758	41.2	2,013	52.6	1,745	33.0
Pensioner/Retired	401	4.4	304	7.9	97	1.8
Disabled/Sick	1,069	11.7	390	10.2	679	12.8
Too old/young	1,798	19.7	504	13.2	1,294	24.4
Other	483	5.3	210	5.5	273	5.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 presents information on the population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status. Four in every five persons between ages 30-59 are employed. Age group 15-19 has the least proportion of the employed (14.5%) while a large proportion are economically not active (82.0%) probably because they are in full time education. Age group 20-24 and 25-29 has the highest proportions of the unemployed (9.0% and 8.3% respectively). The pattern is the same for the male and female sexes.

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

Sex/age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	25,384	100.0	15,301	60.3	964	3.8	9,119	35.9
15-19	3,983	100.0	578	14.5	140	3.5	3,265	82
20-24	2,610	100.0	1,225	46.9	234	9	1,151	44.1
25-29	2,197	100.0	1,598	72.7	182	8.3	417	19
30-34	2,100	100.0	1,697	80.8	99	4.7	304	14.5
35-39	2,166	100.0	1,816	83.8	70	3.2	280	12.9
40-44	2,017	100.0	1,718	85.2	60	3	239	11.8
45-49	1,766	100.0	1,519	86	50	2.8	197	11.2
50-54	1,793	100.0	1,496	83.4	29	1.6	268	14.9
55-59	1,355	100.0	1,101	81.3	31	2.3	223	16.5
60-64	1,339	100.0	897	67	34	2.5	408	30.5
65+	4,058	100.0	1,656	40.8	35	0.9	2,367	58.3

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

Sex/age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male								
Total	11,173	100.0	6,896	61.7	451	4.0	3,826	34.2
15-19	2,039	100.0	296	14.5	62	3.0	1,681	82.4
20-24	1,203	100.0	526	43.7	114	9.5	563	46.8
25-29	980	100.0	742	75.7	86	8.8	152	15.5
30-34	924	100.0	788	85.3	43	4.7	93	10.1
35-39	934	100.0	798	85.4	41	4.4	95	10.2
40-44	880	100.0	774	88.0	34	3.9	72	8.2
45-49	764	100.0	670	87.7	22	2.9	72	9.4
50-54	753	100.0	672	89.2	11	1.5	70	9.3
55-59	584	100.0	498	85.3	10	1.7	76	13.0
60-64	584	100.0	414	70.9	6	1.0	164	28.1
65+	1,528	100.0	718	47.0	22	1.4	788	51.6
Female								
Total	14,211	100.0	8,405	59.1	513	3.6	5,293	37.2
15-19	1,944	100.0	282	14.5	78	4.0	1,584	81.5
20-24	1,407	100.0	699	49.7	120	8.5	588	41.8
25-29	1,217	100.0	856	70.3	96	7.9	265	21.8
30-34	1,176	100.0	909	77.3	56	4.8	211	17.9
35-39	1,232	100.0	1,018	82.6	29	2.4	185	15.0
40-44	1,137	100.0	944	83.0	26	2.3	167	14.7
45-49	1,002	100.0	849	84.7	28	2.8	125	12.5
50-54	1,040	100.0	824	79.2	18	1.7	198	19.0
55-59	771	100.0	603	78.2	21	2.7	147	19.1
60-64	755	100.0	483	64.0	28	3.7	244	32.3
65+	2,530	100.0	938	37.1	13	0.5	1,579	62.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work that one was engaged in during the seven days preceding the census night, and those who did not work but had jobs to go back to, as well as those employed who had worked before (GSS, 2010). The information presented in Table 4.3 shows the major occupation of the employed population 15 years and older in the North Dayi District. The Table indicates that, 46.8 percent of the workers are engaged in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery which form the highest employed occupation in the District. Service and sales workers (17.5%) and craft and related workers (15.7%) also represent a high proportion of the employed population.

Variations were observed between the male and female population engaged in agriculture and services and sales. Whereas over 28.2 percent of the employed females are in services and sales, their male counterparts are 4.5 percent. The Table shows that relatively high proportions of females (7.4%) are employed as managers compared to 1.8 percent of their male counterparts.

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	15,301	100.0	6,896	100.0	8,405	100.0
Managers	746	4.9	124	1.8	622	7.4
Professionals	750	4.9	450	6.5	300	3.6
Technicians and associate professionals	126	0.8	94	1.4	32	0.4
Clerical support workers	95	0.6	61	0.9	34	0.4
Service and sales workers	2,682	17.5	311	4.5	2,371	28.2
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	7,160	46.8	3,979	57.7	3,181	37.8
Craft and related trades workers	2,409	15.7	1,240	18.0	1,169	13.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	459	3.0	431	6.3	28	0.3
Elementary occupations	873	5.7	205	3.0	668	7.9
Other occupations	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Industry refers to the type of product produced or service rendered at the respondents' work place. Table 4.4 presents information on the industry of the employed population. The agriculture, forestry and fishing industry employs the majority (46.8%) of the District's population, followed by wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (16%) while manufacturing employs 14.7 percent of the population. Real Estate activity is not in existence in the District. Electricity, gas stream and air conditioning supply and activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies form insignificant proportion of industries in the District.

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	15,301	100.0	6,896	100.0	8,405	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	7,163	46.8	3,991	57.9	3,172	37.7
Mining and quarrying	143	0.9	115	1.7	28	0.3
Manufacturing	2,253	14.7	747	10.8	1,506	17.9
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	72	0.5	43	0.6	29	0.3
Construction	525	3.4	511	7.4	14	0.2
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,453	16.0	335	4.9	2,118	25.2
Transportation and storage	271	1.8	260	3.8	11	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	775	5.1	48	0.7	727	8.6
Information and communication	10	0.1	8	0.1	2	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	8	0.1	7	0.1	1	0.0
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	54	0.4	28	0.4	26	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	72	0.5	50	0.7	22	0.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	71	0.5	59	0.9	12	0.1
Education	684	4.5	392	5.7	292	3.5
Human health and social work activities	144	0.9	62	0.9	82	1.0
Arts entertainment and recreation	62	0.4	56	0.8	6	0.1
Other service activities	489	3.2	166	2.4	323	3.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	50	0.3	17	0.2	33	0.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Employment status refers to the status of the person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. Table 4.5 presents employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. Majority (80.5%) of the labour force are self-employed without employee(s) which is higher than the regional average of 72.5 percent followed by employee with 10.2 per cent. Those who are self-employed with employees are 2.6 percent. For the sexes, there are more females (85.2%) than males (74.7%) who are self-employed without employee(s) and more male (14.5%) than female (6.6%) employees. There are also more males (3.2%) than females (2.0%) who are self-employed with employee(s) and more

male (4.5%) than female (4.2%) contributing family workers. On the other hand, there are more female (0.7%) than male (0.4%) domestic employees (house helps).

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	15,301	100.0	6,896	100.0	8,405	100.0
Employee	1,557	10.2	1,002	14.5	555	6.6
Self-employed without employee(s)	12,313	80.5	5,152	74.7	7,161	85.2
Self-employed with employee(s)	391	2.6	221	3.2	170	2.0
Casual worker	128	0.8	101	1.5	27	0.3
Contributing family worker	661	4.3	310	4.5	351	4.2
Apprentice	149	1.0	68	1.0	81	1.0
Domestic employee (House help)	85	0.6	28	0.4	57	0.7
Other	17	0.1	14	0.2	3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. The employed population 15 years and older by employment sector is shown in Table 4.5. The private informal sector forms the largest employment sector in the District employing 91.9 percent of the economically active population 15 years and older. This is followed by the public (Government) sector (5.7%). Other international organizations are not in existence in the District while semi-public/parastatal forms the lowest employment sector employing 0.1 percent of the working population. A high proportion of females (94.5%) are in the private informal sector as compared to their male counterparts (88.7%). There are however, more males (7.9%) than females (4.1%) employed in the public sector.

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	15,301	100.0	6,896	100.0	8,405	100.0
Public (Government)	866	5.7	524	7.6	342	4.1
Private Formal	322	2.1	226	3.3	96	1.1
Private Informal	14,063	91.9	6,117	88.7	7,946	94.5
Semi-Public/Parastatal	13	0.1	4	0.1	9	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	37	0.2	25	0.4	12	0.1
Other International Organisations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is regarded as one of the major significant components for the socio-economic development of nations. The use of ICT has been an important mode of communication for social and economic activities. The formulation and implementation of government policies and programmes have contributed to expanding the population's access to ICT facilities. This chapter presents information on ownership of mobile phones, the use of internet and household ownership of desktop or laptop computers.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Mobile phones have become one of the major communication tools for disseminating information and transacting business. Table 5.1 depicts the population 12 years and older that own mobile phones and use internet facility in the District. Out of a population of 28,094 aged 12 years and older, 9,388 own mobile phones representing 33.4 percent. The Table further indicates that, 38.0 percent of the male and 29.7 percent of the female population 12 years and older in the District who own mobile phones.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older	Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	28,094	9,388	33.4	677	2.4
Male	12,592	4,788	3.8	439	3.5
Female	15,502	4,600	29.7	238	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Use of Internet Services

Internet has become a vital communication facility for people, businesses and organizations. Data in Table 5.1 reveals that only 2.4 percent of the District's population 12 years and older have access to internet services. Out 12,592 males 12 years and older 3.5 percent use internet facility while 238 females accounting for 1.5 percent use internet facility.

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Ownership of desktop and laptop computers is essential for easy access to internet, electronic mail and other services. Table 5.2 reveals that, 1.7 percent of households have desktop/laptop computers in the District. This is lower than the Regional average of 3.0 percent. There are more male headed households (2.3%) than female headed households (0.9%) that own desktop/laptop computers.

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

Sex of household head	Number of households	Households having desktop/laptop computers	
		Number	Percent
Total	10,230	169	1.7
Male	5,393	124	2.3
Female	4,837	45	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Generally, persons with disability in Ghana are often regarded as unproductive and incapable of contributing in a positive way to society, and seen as economic burden on the family and the society at large, which leaves them in a vicious cycle of poverty. In Ghana, there are some disability movements and civil society groups actively working to improve the living conditions for persons with disability. However, a number of national policies and strategies have been targeting the needs of persons with disability either individually or as crosscutting issues in national programmes. This chapter provides knowledge on the population with disability, the types of disability and the distribution of disability by type of locality.

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

Disability type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Localities						
Total	39,913	100.0	18,649	100.0	21,264	100.0
No disability	37,511	94.0	17,566	94.2	19,945	93.8
With a disability	2,402	6.0	1,083	5.8	1,319	6.2
Sight	799	33.3	323	29.8	476	36.1
Hearing	254	10.6	102	9.4	152	11.5
Speech	247	10.3	126	11.6	121	9.2
Physical	664	27.6	286	26.4	378	28.7
Intellectual	322	13.4	156	14.4	166	12.6
Emotional	702	29.2	332	30.7	370	28.1
Other	102	4.2	44	4.1	58	4.4
Urban						
Total	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
No disability	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
With a disability	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sight	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hearing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Speech	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Physical	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Intellectual	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Emotional	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rural						
Total	39,913	100.0	18,649	100.0	21,264	100.0
No disability	37,511	94.0	17,566	94.2	19,945	93.8
With a disability	2,402	6.0	1,083	5.8	1,319	6.2
Sight	799	33.3	323	29.8	476	36.1
Hearing	254	10.6	102	9.4	152	11.5
Speech	247	10.3	126	11.6	121	9.2
Physical	664	27.6	286	26.4	378	28.7
Intellectual	322	13.4	156	14.4	166	12.6
Emotional	702	29.2	332	30.7	370	28.1
Other	102	4.2	44	4.1	58	4.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.2 Population with Disability

The results of the 2010 PHC reveal that, there are 2,402 persons with disability in the district representing 6.0 percent of the population which is higher than the Regional average of 4.3 percent. Table 6.1 indicates that there are more females (6.2%) than males (5.8%) with some form of disability in the district.

6.3 Type of disability

An analysis of Table 6.1 reveals that, sight or visual impairment is the highest form of disability with a percentage of 33.3 in the District, followed by emotional disability of 29.2 percent and physical disability (27.6%) The least suffered disability is speech which is 10.3 percent and others (4.2%). Information on disability by sex indicates that, more females (36.1%) than males (29.8%) suffer from sight disability and it is the leading disability type for the females while emotional disability ranks highest (30.7%) for the males.

6.4 Distribution of Disability by Type of Locality

In terms of locality of residence, the North Dayi District is wholly a rural district; hence all persons with disability live in rural areas.

6.5 Disability and Economic Activity

Information on persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex is presented in Table 6.2. The answer to the question on disability allows for multiple responses, so somebody who suffered from hearing loss can also suffer from speech disability. Also, somebody who is physically challenged can also be visually impaired. Out of the total number of 25,384 persons 15 years and older living in the District, 2,099 persons are living with one disability type or more. Out of this number, 918 (43.7%) are economically active and 1,181 (56.3%) are economically not active. Out of the economically active persons with disability 15 years and older, 41.8 percent are employed while 1.9 percent are unemployed.

The Table further reveals that, 49.5 percent of persons with sight impairment 15 years and older who are economically active are employed while 2.2 percent are unemployed with 48.4 percent being economically not active. Moreover, 36.0 percent of persons with emotional disability 15 years and older who are economically active are employed while 1.1 percent are unemployed, with 61.3 percent being economically not active. Also, 28.4 percent of persons with physical disability 15 years and older who are economically active are employed while 1.1 percent are unemployed with 70.5 percent being economically not active.

In terms of sex disaggregation, the table reveals that, 48.2 percent of males 15 years and older who are visually impaired are economically active while 44.8 percent are economically not active. Out of the economically active population, 45.8 percent are employed while 2.4 percent are unemployed. Similarly, 49.1 percent of persons with sight disability 15 years and older who are females are economically active while 50.9 percent are economically not active. Forty six percent (46.0%) of persons with emotional disability 15 years and older who are males are economically active while 54.0 percent are economically not active. Out of the economically active population, 42.1 percent are employed while 4.0 percent are unemployed. Similarly, 32.9 percent of persons with emotional disability 15 years and older who are females are economically active while 67.1 percent are economically not active.

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

Sex/Disability type	Economically Active									
	All Status		Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Both Sexes										
Total	25,384	100.0	16,265	64.1	15,301	60.3	964	3.8	9,119	35.9
No disability	23,285	100.0	15,347	65.9	14,423	61.9	924	4.0	7,938	34.1
With a disability	2,099	100.0	918	43.7	878	41.8	40	1.9	1,181	56.3
Sight	734	100.0	379	51.6	363	49.5	16	2.2	355	48.4
Hearing	228	100.0	98	43	92	40.4	6	2.6	130	57.0
Speech	181	100.0	62	34.3	60	33.1	2	1.1	119	65.7
Physical	634	100.0	187	29.5	180	28.4	7	1.1	447	70.5
Intellectual	298	100.0	70	23.5	66	22.1	4	1.3	228	76.5
Emotional	571	100.0	221	38.7	204	35.7	17	3.0	350	61.3
Other	89	100.0	33	37.1	32	36	1	1.1	56	62.9
Male										
Total	11,173	100.0	7,347	65.8	6,896	61.7	451	4.0	3,826	34.2
No disability	10,269	100.0	6,911	67.3	6,482	63.1	429	4.2	3,358	32.7
With a disability	904	100.0	436	48.2	414	45.8	22	2.4	468	51.8
Sight	288	100.0	160	55.6	151	52.4	9	3.1	128	44.4
Hearing	89	100.0	47	52.8	44	49.4	3	3.4	42	47.2
Speech	82	100.0	28	34.1	26	31.7	2	2.4	54	65.9
Physical	271	100.0	97	35.8	94	34.7	3	1.1	174	64.2
Intellectual	141	100.0	38	27	36	25.5	2	1.4	103	73.0
Emotional	252	100.0	116	46	106	42.1	10	4.0	136	54.0
Other	37	100.0	14	37.8	13	35.1	1	2.7	23	62.2
Female										
Total	14,211	100.0	8,918	62.8	8,405	59.1	513	3.6	5,293	37.2
No disability	13,016	100.0	8,436	64.8	7,941	61	495	3.8	4,580	35.2
With a disability	1,195	100.0	482	40.3	464	38.8	18	1.5	713	59.7
Sight	446	100.0	219	49.1	212	47.5	7	1.6	227	50.9
Hearing	139	100.0	51	36.7	48	34.5	3	2.2	88	63.3
Speech	99	100.0	34	34.3	34	34.3	0	0.0	65	65.7
Physical	363	100.0	90	24.8	86	23.7	4	1.1	273	75.2
Intellectual	157	100.0	32	20.4	30	19.1	2	1.3	125	79.6
Emotional	319	100.0	105	32.9	98	30.7	7	2.2	214	67.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability by Level of Educational

According to the United Nation's convention on the rights of persons with disabilities, persons with disabilities should be guaranteed the right to inclusive education at all levels, regardless of age, without any form of discrimination and on the basis of equal opportunity.

Table 6.3 indicates population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education. There are 2,371 persons with disability 3 years and older in the District. Out of this number 31.3 percent have never attended school while 68.7 percent have ever attended schools.

The Table further indicates that 19.2 percent of males and 41.3 percent of females respectively of persons with disability 3 years and older have never attended school. Moreover, 80.8 percent of males and 58.7 percent of females respectively have ever attended school.

More than fifty percent of persons with sight (57.5%), Physical (51.8%) and emotional (58.0%) disabilities had basic education. A small proportion of persons in these categories had Secondary/SHS and higher education (7.8%, 7.9% and 10.9% respectively).

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	36,828	4,980	3,078	24,083	4,687	100.0	13.5	8.4	65.4	12.7
No disability	34,457	4,237	3,013	22,738	4,469	100.0	12.3	8.7	66	13
With a disability	2,371	743	65	1,345	218	100.0	31.3	2.7	56.7	9.3
Sight	795	263	13	457	62	100.0	33.1	1.6	57.5	7.8
Hearing	252	121	4	115	12	100.0	48	1.6	45.6	4.8
Speech	240	112	12	101	15	100.0	46.7	5	42.1	6.3
Physical	660	259	7	342	52	100.0	39.2	1.1	51.8	7.9
Intellectual	317	169	0	124	24	100.0	53.3	0	39.1	7.6
Emotional	686	180	33	398	75	100.0	26.2	4.8	58	10.9
Other	99	32	1	55	11	100.0	32.3	1	55.6	11.1
Male										
Total	17,046	1,502	1,513	11,292	2,739	100.0	8.8	8.9	66.2	16.1
No disability	15,977	1,297	1,479	10,633	2,568	100.0	8.1	9.3	66.6	16.1
With a disability	1,069	205	34	659	171	100.0	19.2	3.2	61.6	16
Sight	323	58	7	215	43	100.0	18	2.2	66.6	13.3
Hearing	100	33	1	56	10	100.0	33	1	56	10
Speech	122	48	8	55	11	100.0	39.3	6.6	45.1	9
Physical	285	59	3	176	47	100.0	20.7	1.1	61.8	16.5
Intellectual	152	69	0	61	22	100.0	45.4	0	40.1	14.5
Emotional	324	52	16	198	58	100.0	16	4.9	61.1	17.9
Other	44	9	0	24	11	100.0	20.5	0	54.5	25
Female										
Total	19,782	3,478	1,565	12,791	1,948	100.0	17.6	7.9	64.7	9.8
No disability	18,480	2,940	1,534	12,105	1,901	100.0	15.9	8.3	65.5	10.3
With a disability	1,302	538	31	686	47	100.0	41.3	2.4	52.7	3.6
Sight	472	205	6	242	19	100.0	43.4	1.3	51.3	4
Hearing	152	88	3	59	2	100.0	57.9	2	38.8	1.3
Speech	118	64	4	46	4	100.0	54.2	3.4	39	3.4
Physical	375	200	4	166	5	100.0	53.3	1.1	44.3	1.3
Intellectual	165	100	0	63	2	100.0	60.6	0	38.2	1.2
Emotional	362	128	17	200	17	100.0	35.4	4.7	55.2	4.7
Other	55	23	1	31	0	100.0	41.8	1.8	56.4	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

7.1 Introduction

Agriculture plays a central role in promoting growth and poverty reduction in the Ghanaian economy. This chapter presents the analysis of data on the agricultural activities in the North Dayi District, with the main focus on households in agriculture and the types of farming activities in the district.

7.2 Households in agriculture

Households in agriculture refer to households with at least one member engaged in one agricultural activity or another. Table 7.1 presents information on the total number of households engaged in agricultural activities such as crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming. The Table indicates that, there are 10,230 households in the District of which 6,849 of representing 67.0 percent are engaged in agricultural activities. The Table further indicates that, all households engaged in any form of agricultural activity in the District are in the rural area.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities by locality

Types of farming	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	10,230	100.0	0.0	0.0	10,230	100.0
Households not engaged in Agriculture	3,381	33.0	0.0	0.0	3,381	33.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	6,849	67.0	0.0	0.0	6,849	67.0
Crop Farming	6,251	91.3	0.0	0.0	6,251	91.3
Tree Planting	42	0.6	0.0	0.0	42	0.6
Livestock Rearing	3,226	47.1	0.0	0.0	3,226	47.1
Fish Farming	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

The households undertaking agriculture in the District are engaged in various types of farming namely, growing of crops and trees, animal rearing and fish farming. Table 7.1 shows that, 91.3 percent of agricultural households are engaged in crop farming while 47.1 percent are engaged in livestock rearing. There are few households that are engaged in tree planting (0.6%).

7.3.1 Types of livestock and other animals reared

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity in the District; Table 7.2 reveals that, a total number of 56,359 livestock are reared in the District. There are 5,097 livestock keepers with an average of 11 animals per keeper. In the District, chicken recorded the highest percentage of livestock reared in the District with 33,154 birds (58.8%), followed by goat (14,861). There are 2,156 keepers rearing chicken, followed by 1,948 rearing goat. Only a (1) keeper is into keeping of beehives in the District.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Type	Animals		Keepers		Average animal per keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	56,359	100.0	5,097	100.0	11
Animals					
Goat	14,861	26.4	1,948	38.2	8
Grass-cutter	101	0.2	11	0.2	9
Pig	354	0.6	45	0.9	8
Rabbit	127	0.2	8	0.2	16
Sheep	4,022	7.1	711	13.9	6
Cattle	884	1.6	31	0.6	29
Birds					
Chicken	33,154	58.8	2,156	42.3	15
Dove	230	0.4	9	0.2	26
Duck	697	1.2	69	1.4	10
Guinea fowl	554	1.0	59	1.2	9
Ostrich	66	0.1	8	0.2	8
Turkey	120	0.2	4	0.1	30
Fish					
Fish farming	25	0.0	1	0.0	25
Inland fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Marine fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Snail/Silk worm					
Snail	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Silkworm	901	1.6	28	0.5	32
Beehives					
Beehives	10	0.0	1	0.0	10
Other	253	0.4	8	0.2	32

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

Housing is an integral part of the economic development of every country. Sad to say, the delivery of housing worldwide has not been able to meet the demand of the populace. This chapter highlights the housing stock and housing conditions in the District.

8.2 Housing Stock

The United Nations define 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. The District has a total household of 10,230 all of which are found in the rural areas. Information from Table 8.1 indicates that, there are 8,905 houses in the District in 2010. With the District being rural, all these houses are found in the rural areas. The average household per house is 1.1 which is lower than the Regional average of 1.2. The population per house is 4.5 which is relatively lower than the Regional figure of 5.2. The population per house by locality is 4.5 in the rural areas.

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

Categories	Total		District		
	Country	Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,118,252	39,913	0.0	100.0
Total household population	24,076,327	2,086,567	39,566	0.0	100.0
Number of houses	3,392,745	399,953	8,905	0.0	100.0
Number of households	5,467,054	495,600	10,230	0.0	100.0
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.1	-	1.1
Population per house	7.3	5.3	4.5	-	4.5
Average household size	4.5	4.3	3.9	-	3.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

Dwelling is very important for human survival. The type of dwelling and its facilities used by households influences their wellbeing and security. The 2010 PHC, collected data on the type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangement for planning purposes.

8.3.1 Type of dwelling

Information presented in Table 8.2 shows that there are 10,230 dwelling units in the District. Separate houses constitute 53.3 percent of the dwelling units followed by compound houses (37.6%). Semi-detached house, flat/apartment, hut buildings in same compound or different compound, tent, improvised homes, living quarters attached to office/shop, uncompleted buildings and others constitute the least type of dwelling units in the District (8.9%).

Compound houses which host a number of households with common courtyard with shared facilities such as toilets, bathrooms and kitchens, are very popular in districts with appreciable levels of urbanization. Low-income and poor households find it convenient to rent these dwellings due to the relatively low rents.

Table 8.2 again shows that more male (54.6%) than female (51.9%) headed households dwell in separate houses while on the contrary, more females (39.5%) than males (35.9%) headed households dwell in compound houses. In terms of locality of residence, since the District is a rural one, all the dwelling units are found in the rural areas.

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

Ownership status	Total		District					
	Country	Region	Total		Male Headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	495,600	10,230	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	212,170	5,454	53.3	54.6	51.9	-	53.3
Semi-detached house	391,548	33,286	442	4.3	3.7	5.0	-	4.3
Flat/Apartment	256,355	7,668	44	0.4	0.5	0.4	-	0.4
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	219,276	3,846	37.6	35.9	39.5	-	37.6
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	15,705	329	3.2	4.2	2.1	-	3.2
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,781	35	0.3	0.3	0.4	-	0.3
Tent	10,343	989	11	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	1,198	35	0.3	0.4	0.3	-	0.3
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,157	19	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	858	11	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
Other	9,846	512	4	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Ownership status of dwelling

Table 8.3 shows ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality. The table indicates that, dwellings owned by household member form the majority (48.8%) in the District. This is followed by houses owned by other private individual (24.8%). Other ownership of dwelling (being purchased by mortgage, private employer, other private agency, public/government ownership and other) constitute 5.3 percent.

The proportion of dwelling units owned by household member is 61.8 percent higher for male headed households than for female headed households (60.4%). Similarly, ownership by other private individual is 14.0 percent higher for the male headed households compared to 9.9 percent for the female headed households. On the contrary, ownership by relative not a household member is 28.0 percent higher for female headed households compared to 21.5 percent for male headed households.

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

Ownership status	Total		District					
	Country	Region	Total		Male Headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	495,600	13,439	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	304,481	6,554	48.8	61.8	60.4	0.0	61.2
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,075	204	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.3
Relative not a household member	851,630	91,956	2,837	21.1	21.5	28.0	0.0	24.6
Other private individual	1,439,021	81,191	3,333	24.8	14.0	9.9	0.0	12.0
Private employer	83,610	3,475	99	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.4
Other private agency	21,123	1,419	65	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.4
Public/Government ownership	118,804	8,003	282	2.1	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.9
Other	24,000	2,000	65	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

One important indicator of the living standard of households is the quality and type of dwellings they occupy. Nevertheless, the quality of the dwelling is directly linked to the type construction materials used in the construction of the walls, floor and roofing of the houses. When houses are built with poor quality or sub-standard materials they are vulnerable or prone to natural and human disasters. In addition, not only do the materials used in construction have implications for the quality of the dwelling but there are also health implications as they can expose occupants to pests and disease infections

8.4.1 Construction material for outer wall

Table 8.4 shows the main construction material for outer wall of dwelling units by type of locality. Cement blocks or concrete is the main material used to construct more than fifty percent (53.9%) of the outer wall of houses in the North Dayi District, followed by mud brick or earth (41.2%).

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

Material for Outer wall	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	550,006	11,171	100.0	0.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	264,357	4,603	41.2	0.0	41.2
Wood	200,594	4,900	111	1.0	0.0	1.0
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	3,131	65	0.6	0.0	0.6
Stone	11,330	1,172	19	0.2	0.0	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	3,183	122	1.1	0.0	1.1
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	250,762	6,025	53.9	0.0	53.9
Landcrete	104,270	7,772	138	1.2	0.0	1.2
Bamboo	8,206	819	32	0.3	0.0	0.3
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	11,454	36	0.3	0.0	0.3
Other	39,206	2,456	20	0.2	0.0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main material for the floor

Table 8.5 indicates that cement/concrete is the main construction materials used for 86.7 percent of floor of dwelling units in the District and it is higher than the regional average of 80.2 percent. This is followed by earth/mud (11.5%). Burnt bricks, terrazzo/terrazzo tiles, ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles, vinyl tiles, wood, stone and other construction materials constitute 1.7 percent of construction materials used for the floor in the District.

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

Materials for the floor	District					
	Total		Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	495,600	10,230	100.0	0.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	87,880	1,176	11.5	0.0	11.5
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	397,467	8,873	86.7	0.0	86.7
Stone	32,817	1,842	41	0.4	0.0	0.4
Burnt brick	6,537	424	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wood	52,856	464	11	0.1	0.0	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,237	38	0.4	0.0	0.4
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	3,754	56	0.5	0.0	0.5
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,283	21	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other	15,567	1,249	11	0.1	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main material for roofing

Table 8.6 shows that metal sheets (84.6%) is the main construction material used for roofing of the dwelling units in the District. The second important construction material used for roofing in the District is thatch or palm leaf or raffia (10.9%).

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

Main Roofing material	District					
	Total		Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	550,006	11,171	100.0	0.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,576	69	0.6	0.0	0.6
Wood	45,547	3,000	64	0.6	0.0	0.6
Metal sheet	4,152,259	388,664	9,451	84.6	0.0	84.6
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	41,055	93	0.8	0.0	0.8
Cement/Concrete	141,072	4,810	104	0.9	0.0	0.9
Roofing tile	31,456	1,603	112	1.0	0.0	1.0
Bamboo	71,049	1,254	13	0.1	0.0	0.1
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	102,769	1,222	10.9	0.0	10.9
Other	35,935	3,275	43	0.4	0.0	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

8.5.1 Household size and room occupancy

Data on housing can be used to determine the extent of overcrowding of households in dwelling units. The ideal occupancy is two persons per room and any number above the threshold is regarded as evidence of overcrowding, which has both health and social implications (GSS, 2013).

Table 8.7 presents information on household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit. A large proportion of single person households (87.7%) occupy one room, 9.7 percent occupy two rooms and 0.1 percent occupy five sleeping rooms. A small proportion of households with 10 or more members (3.5%) occupy one sleeping room. A higher proportion of households with 10 or more members (23.2%) occupy three sleeping rooms, followed by 19.1 percent in five 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	10,230	100.0	47.7	29.4	12.4	5.9	2.2	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.4
1	2,042	100.0	87.7	9.7	1.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	1,571	100.0	59.5	31.6	5.2	2.6	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
3	1,659	100.0	49.7	33.8	11.5	3.8	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0
4	1,425	100.0	39.1	36.9	16.1	5.2	1.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3
5	1,193	100.0	31.1	38.0	18.8	8.9	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.2
6	857	100.0	24.6	38.3	21.1	10.4	2.6	2.1	0.1	0.6	0.2
7	580	100.0	20.2	37.4	21.6	11.6	5.2	1.9	0.9	1.2	0.2
8	346	100.0	13.3	33.2	25.4	15.3	7.5	2.6	1.7	0.6	0.3
9	216	100.0	6.0	26.9	21.8	19.0	11.1	8.3	3.2	0.5	3.2
10+	341	100.0	3.5	14.7	23.2	16.1	19.1	7.9	4.4	5.0	6.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1 Main source of lighting

Table 8.8 shows that more than fifty percent (58.7%) of households in the District use electricity as the main source of lighting followed by kerosene lamp (32.8%) and flashlight/torch (6.7 %). Firewood, crop residue and other sources of light are the least source of lighting for households in the District constitutes 0.4 percent.

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

Main source of light	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	495,600	10,230	100.0	0.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	245,583	6,004	58.7	0.0	58.7
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	3,923	84	0.8	0.0	0.8
Kerosene lamp	971,807	200,064	3,354	32.8	0.0	32.8
Gas lamp	9,378	799	22	0.2	0.0	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	783	6	0.1	0.0	0.1
Candle	41,214	2,239	35	0.3	0.0	0.3
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	39,881	684	6.7	0.0	6.7
Firewood	13,241	1,474	30	0.3	0.0	0.3
Crop residue	4,623	425	6	0.1	0.0	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 fuel

Table 8.9 presents details on the main sources of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households. Wood is the main fuel used for cooking by 72.3 percent of households in the District, followed by charcoal (22.1%). Gas is used by 4.2 percent of households as their main source of fuel for cooking.

For cooking space used by households, separate room for exclusive use of households as kitchen forms the highest proportion of 33.3 percent. This is followed by structure with roof but without wall (25.0%) and open space in compound (19.9%). The least forms of cooking space used in the District are bedroom/hall/living room (1.4%), enclosure without roof (3.0%). Some households (3.6%) have no cooking space.

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	10,230	100.0	0.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	12,888	219	2.1	0.0	2.1
Wood	2,197,083	283,048	7,238	70.8	0.0	70.8
Gas	996,518	46,084	421	4.1	0.0	4.1
Electricity	29,794	972	29	0.3	0.0	0.3
Kerosene	29,868	2,512	36	0.4	0.0	0.4
Charcoal	1,844,290	146,677	2,208	21.6	0.0	21.6
Crop residue	45,292	2,419	54	0.5	0.0	0.5
Saw dust	8,000	389	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	104	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	507	18	0.2	0.0	0.2

Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households (Cont'd)

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Cooking space used by household					0.0	
Total	5,467,054	495,600	10,230	100.0	0.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	21,127	368	3.6	0.0	3.6
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	173,544	3,402	33.3	0.0	33.3
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	17,362	443	4.3	0.0	4.3
Enclosure without roof	117,614	9,352	312	3.0	0.0	3.0
Structure with roof but without walls (Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	349,832	97,942	2,555	25.0	0.0	25.0
Verandah	74,525	17,049	139	1.4	0.0	1.4
Open space in compound	1,173,946	51,288	1,005	9.8	0.0	9.8
Other	1,115,464	106,104	1,961	19.2	0.0	19.2
	21,007	1,832	45	0.4	0.0	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Main source of water for drinking and for other domestic use

8.7.1 Main source of drinking water

Table 8.10 presents information on the main sources of water for drinking and other domestic use by households. Borehole/pump/tube well is the main source of drinking water used by more than a third (33.8%) of households in the District, followed by pipe borne outside dwelling (19.2%) and public tap/stand pipe constituting 17.7 percent. A higher proportion of households in the District use rivers or streams as their main source of drinking water (15.6%). Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal, bottled water, protected spring, tanker supply/vendor provided and unprotected wells – all together constitute 2.6 percent which is the least sources of water for drinking by households in the District. Two out of every ten households use unprotected or unimproved sources as their main sources of drinking water

Furthermore, with reference to main sources of water for other domestic use, Table 8.10 indicates that river/stream constitutes the major source (28.1%), followed by borehole/pump/tube well (23.5%). Also, bottled water, protected spring, tanker supply/vendor provided, unprotected well and other constitute the least source of water for other domestic use by households in the District (2.3%).

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

Sources of water	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Country	Region		
Main source of drinking water						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	10,230	100.0	0.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	36,536	540	5.3	0.0	5.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	93,019	1,969	19.2	0.0	19.2
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	95,209	1,812	17.7	0.0	17.7
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	81,286	3,455	33.8	0.0	33.8
Protected well	321,091	22,577	59	0.6	0.0	0.6
Rain water	39,438	15,627	226	2.2	0.0	2.2
Protected spring	19,345	1,626	29	0.3	0.0	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	761	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sachet water	490,283	16,196	184	1.8	0.0	1.8
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	2,120	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	24,012	34	0.3	0.0	0.3
Unprotected spring	12,222	2,677	109	1.1	0.0	1.1
River/Stream	502,804	81,663	1,600	15.6	0.0	15.6
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	21,897	205	2.0	0.0	2.0
Other	3,972	394	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	10,230	100.0	0.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	36,186	543	5.3	0.0	5.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	74,062	1,740	17.0	0.0	17.0
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	83,508	1,691	16.5	0.0	16.5
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	73,484	2,403	23.5	0.0	23.5
Protected well	465,775	38,510	59	0.6	0.0	0.6
Rain water	39,916	14,834	305	3.0	0.0	3.0
Protected spring	18,854	1,986	24	0.2	0.0	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	2,325	16	0.2	0.0	0.2
Unprotected well	152,055	38,472	53	0.5	0.0	0.5
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,942	127	1.2	0.0	1.2
River/Stream	588,590	100,918	2,870	28.1	0.0	28.1
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	27,098	318	3.1	0.0	3.1
Other	10,302	1,275	81	0.8	0.0	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.10 further indicates that nearly 34 percent (33.9%) of households in the North Dayi District use water for other domestic purposes from unimproved (Tanker supply/Vendor provided, Unprotected well, Unprotected spring, River/Stream, Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal) and unprotected sources, mainly rivers or streams. As noted earlier, this has health and other negative implications for the welfare of households.

8.8 Toilet and Bathing Facilities

Table 8.11 shows the type of toilet and bathing facilities used by households in the North Dayi District. The Table indicates that 46.6 percent of households in the District use public toilet facility as a place of convenience. Also, 17.5 percent have no facility and therefore use either bush or field; 16.4 percent use KVIP with 0.1 percent using bucket/pan. Only 3.0 percent of households in the District use water closet.

Table 8.11: Bathing and toilet facilities used by household

Toilet/Bathing facility	Total Country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	10,230	100.0	0.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	137,522	1,786	17.5	0.0	17.5
W.C.	839,611	29,799	303	3.0	0.0	3.0
Pit latrine	1,040,883	112,196	1,625	15.9	0.0	15.9
KVIP	572,824	63,237	1,676	16.4	0.0	16.4
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,393	8	0.1	0.0	0.1
Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit latrine, Pan, etc)	1,893,291	148,740	4,765	46.6	0.0	46.6
Other	23,385	1,713	67	0.7	0.0	0.7
Bathing facility						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	10,230	100.0	0.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	168,731	3,799	37.1	0.0	37.1
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	111,402	2,468	24.1	0.0	24.1
Private open cubicle	381,979	49,908	860	8.4	0.0	8.4
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	98,801	1,909	18.7	0.0	18.7
Public bath house	140,501	3,408	32	0.3	0.0	0.3
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,847	376	3.7	0.0	3.7
Open space around house	372,556	39,498	738	7.2	0.0	7.2
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,281	24	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other	16,276	2,724	24	0.2	0.0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.11 also reveals that 37.1 percent of households in the District use own bathroom exclusively while 24.1 percent use shared separate bathroom in the same house. It further indicates that 18.7 percent use shared open cubicle with 0.2 percent using river/pond/dam as bathing facility in the District.

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Table 8.12 shows method of solid and liquid waste disposal used by households in the District. Most households (67.4%) in the District use public dump (open space) as their preferred waste disposal method. Moreover, 10.7 and 1.7 percent of households respectively burn or have the waste collected.

The Table further reveals that, 56.1 percent of households in the District disposed of liquid waste by throwing onto compound. Disposing liquid waste by throwing onto the street and throwing into gutter is practiced by 28.8 percent and 10.6 percent of households respectively. Also, the least method of liquid waste disposal in the District is through the drainage system into gutter (0.3%).

Table 8.12: Method of rubbish and liquid waste disposal by households

Waste disposal method	Total Country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Method of rubbish disposal						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	10,230	100.0	0.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	30,430	172	1.7	0.0	1.7
Burned by household	584,820	78,604	1,098	10.7	0.0	10.7
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	82,361	583	5.7	0.0	5.7
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	204,656	6,897	67.4	0.0	67.4
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	67,801	923	9.0	0.0	9.0
Buried by household	182,615	26,014	401	3.9	0.0	3.9
Other	53,805	5,734	156	1.5	0.0	1.5
Method of liquid waste disposal						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	10,230	100.0	0.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	4,906	30	0.3	0.0	0.3
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,540	267	2.6	0.0	2.6
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,493	82	0.8	0.0	0.8
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	154,009	2,943	28.8	0.0	28.8
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	46,100	1,089	10.6	0.0	10.6
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	258,942	5,741	56.1	0.0	56.1
Other	38,294	7,610	78	0.8	0.0	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The main objective for conducting the 2010 PHC was to provide the country with up-to-date socio-economic data for planning and for evaluating the various government policy intervention programmes at national, regional and district levels. The District specific demographic and socio-economic information from 2010 PHC is therefore to help inform the goals and objectives of policies, targets to be achieved and strategies adopted for achieving such targets. This chapter provides information on the summary, findings and policy recommendations.

9.2 Summary of Findings

9.2.1 Demographic characteristics

Population size, distribution and density

The total population of the District is 39,913 with males constituting 46.7 percent while females constitute 53.3 percent. The population of the District constitutes 1.9 percent of the regional population. The District is 100 percent rural with no urban locality. The District covers a total land area of 462.8 square kilometers representing 2.2% of the Volta Region with a population density of 86.3 persons per square kilometer.

Age-sex structure

The proportion of the population aged 0-14 years constitute 36.4 percent while the population aged 15-64 years is 53.4 percent and that of those aged 65 years and older is 10.2 percent. The District's population is relatively youthful (32.7%). However the dependency ratio of 87.2 is relatively high in the District compared to the regional figure of 81.3.

Fertility

A woman living in the District would have an average of 3.3 children by the end of her reproductive period if the age-specific fertility rates were observed. Crude birth rate for the District stands at 21.7 children per 1000 population. The District has 15,502 females with children ever born being 50,090.

Mortality

Mortality in households in the District is 512 with a crude death rate of 12.8 deaths per 1,000 population in the year preceding.

Migration

The population of migrants in the District is 10,392 compared to the District's population of 39,913 which constitutes 26.0 percent of the population in the District. Out of a total migrant population of 10,392, persons born elsewhere in the Region are 7,577 which constitute 72.9 percent of migrants in the District.

9.2.2 Social Characteristics

Household composition

There are 10,230 households in the District with children (son/daughter) forming the highest (33.3%) household population followed by heads (25.9%), with the least (0.5%) being foster children. Also, 29.2 percent of males in households are heads while 23.0 percent of females in households are heads.

Household structure

The single parent extended constitutes the highest proportion (23.4%) of household structure in the District. The least household structure pattern is extended + non-relatives constituting 1.2 percent in the District. Moreover, nuclear (head, spouse and children) household pattern structure constitutes 20.6 percent of the household structure with extended household pattern constituting 17.5 percent.

Marital status

For persons never married, the age cohort 12-14 years forms the highest percentage (96.6) while the age cohort 65+ forms the least with a percentage of 3.8. The proportion of males (12-14 years) that have never married is 97.6 percent while that of females is 95.6 percent. For persons married in the District, the age cohort 40-44 years have the highest proportion with percentages of 56.0 each while the age cohort 12-14 forms the least with a percentage of 2.3.

Nationality

Ghanaians by birth constitute the highest of 91.5 percent of the District population, followed by Ghanaians with dual nationality 6.1 percent.

Religion

Christians (catholic, Protestants, pentecostal/charismatic and other Christians) form the highest proportion (96%) of the population in the District. Persons without any religion constitute 1.2 percent of the population, followed by traditionalists with 1.3 percent and that of Islam is 0.8 percent.

Literacy and education

In the District 85.4 percent of the population (11 years and older) are literates. Out of the literate population, 68.7 percent are literate in both English and Ghanaian language while 0.3 percent is literate in both English and French. Males constitute 48.2 percent of the literate population whereas that of the females stands at 51.8 percent. There is a higher proportion of females (73.3%) 11 years and older who are not literate compared to that of the males (26.7%).

9.2.3 Economic characteristics

Economic activity status

In the District, 64.1 percent of the population 15 years and older are economically active whereas that of economically not active constitute 35.9 percent. Not much variation is observed between males and females who are employed as 93.0 percent of males are employed while 94.2 percent of females are employed. Moreover, 94.1 percent of the economically active population (15 years and older) are employed (i.e. those who worked,

those who did not work but had job to go back to and those who did voluntary work without pay) while 5.9 percent of the same group are unemployed persons (those who worked before, seeking work and available for work, those who were seeking work for the first time and available for work).

Occupation of the employed population

A total of 43.5 percent of the workers are engaged in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery which form the highest employed occupation hence making the District an agrarian economy. This is followed by service and sales workers and those engaged in craft and related works. Whereas over 30.0 percent of the female labour force is in services and sales, their male counterparts constitute 7.1 percent.

Industry

Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry employs the majority (46.8%) of the population followed by service and sales workers and those engaged in craft and related works constituting 33.2 percent.

Employment Status

Majority (74.1%) of the labour force are self-employed which is slightly higher than the regional figure of 72.5 percent.

Employment sector

The private informal sector forms the largest employment sector in the District employing 91.9 percent of the economically active population 15 years and older followed by the public (Government) sector (5.7%). Also, semi-public/parastatal forms the lowest employment sector employing 0.1 percent of the working population.

9.2.4 Information Communication Technology

Ownership of mobile phones

There are 9,388 persons aged 12 years and older who own mobile phones. This represents 33.4 percent and it is lower compared to that of the regional percentage of 37.3 percent.

Use of internet services

A total of 2.4 percent of the District population aged 12 years and older have access to or use internet services. This is slightly lower than the Regional figure of 3.5 percent.

Household ownership of desktop or laptop computer

In the District, 1.7 percent of households are having desktop/laptop computers in the District while the regional figure is 3.0 percent.

9.2.5 Disability

The results of the 2010 PHC reveal that, there are 2,402 persons with disability in the district representing 6.0 percent. Also, there are more females (6.2%) with some form of disability than males (5.8%) in the district.

Sight or visual impairment is the highest form of disability accounting for 33.3 percent in the District followed by emotional disability (29.2%).

Disability and economic activity

In the District, out of a total number of 25,384 persons 15 years and older living in the District, 2,099 persons are living with one disability type or more. Out of this number, 918 (43.7%) are economically active and 1,181 (56.3%) are economically not active. Out of the economically active persons with disability 15 years and older, 41.8 percent are employed while 1.9 percent are unemployed.

Disability by educational attainment

There are 2,371 persons with disability 3 years and older in the District. Out of this, 31.6 percent of persons with disability who are 3 years and older have never attended school while 68.4 percent have ever attended schools.

9.2.6 Agriculture Activity

There are 10,230 households in the District of which 6,849 representing 67.0 percent are engaged in agricultural activities. Out of this, 91.3 percent of agricultural households are engaged in crop farming compared to those engaged in livestock rearing (47.1%).

Livestock and keepers

In the District, a total number of 56,359 livestock are reared in the District with 5,097 livestock keepers. This constitutes an average of 11 animals per keeper.

9.2.7 Housing Conditions

There are 8,905 housing stock in the District with a total household of 10,230. In terms of rural-urban differentials, all these houses are found in the rural areas since the District is purely rural. The average household per house is 1.1 which is lower than the Regional average of 1.2.

Type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangement

In the District, there are 10,230 dwelling units in the District. Separate houses form the majority (53.3%) of the dwelling units which is followed by compound houses (37.6%).

Construction materials

In the District, cement blocks or concrete (53.9%) is the preferred material used to construct the outer wall of houses in the District, followed by mud brick or earth (41.2%). Furthermore, cement/concrete (86.7%) and earth/mud (11.5%) are the main construction materials used for the floors of dwelling units in the District. Also, 84.6 percent of dwelling units in the District are roofed with metal sheets.

Room occupancy

With respect to room occupancy, 87.7 percent of one member households in the District occupy single rooms, 9.7 percent in two rooms and 0.1 percent in five rooms. A small proportion of households with 10 or more members (3.5%) occupy one sleeping room.

Lighting

The main source of lighting for households in the District is electricity from the mains which constitutes 58.7 percent followed by kerosene lamp (32.8%) and flashlight/torch (6.7%).

Source of cooking fuel

The main fuel used for cooking in the District is wood (72.3%), followed by charcoal (22.1%). Gas is used by 4.2 percent of households.

Main source of water for drinking and for other domestic use

Borehole/pump/tube well is the main source of drinking water (33.8%) in the District followed by pipe borne outside dwelling (19.2%) and public tap/stand pipe constituting 17.7 percent. A higher proportion of households in the District use rivers or streams as their main source of drinking water (15.6%).

Bathing and toilet facilities

In the District, 46.6 percent of households in the District use public toilet facility as a place of convenience. Also, 17.5 percent use either, bush or field and 16.4 percent use KVIP while 0.1 percent use bucket or pan.

Method of waste disposal

Majority of households (67.4%) in the District use public dump (open space) to dispose of solid waste. About 11.0 percent burn their solid waste while 1.7 percent use collection method.

9.3 Recommendations

The economy of the District is agrarian as 46.8 percent of the population 15 years and older are employed in the sector. It is therefore recommended that, efforts should be made by government to develop the sector by supporting farmers through the provision of subsidies, capacity building on modern methods of farming whereas conscious efforts are made to provide modern farming equipment. The District's population is relatively youthful as 32.7 percent of the population is within the age cohort of 15-39 years. It is therefore recommended that, efforts should be made by government to provide educational infrastructure and other amenities in the District to capture the population within this age cohort to check the incidence of social vices like armed robbery, prostitution and unemployment,

In an effort to ensuring that, the literacy level in the District is improved, it is recommended that the government should intensify programmes on school feeding, capitation grant and provision of free uniforms and exercise books to encourage more children to attend school. About 46.8 percent of the economically active population 15 years and older are engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing. The following are therefore recommended to ensure improved and gainful agricultural activities in the District.

1. The Sector workers should be constantly updated on new and appropriate technologies available for productive agriculture.
2. The government in partnership with private sector organizations should come out with sustainable and time-tested programmes to make farm implements/tools and other agriculture inputs less expensive and affordable to the sector workers.
3. Access to markets as well as linkage between agriculture and industry needs to be pursued vigorously. This will ensure that the Sector workers get reasonable returns on their investment.

In addition, the quality of life of the people in the District largely depends on access to basic household services such as good housing, water, electricity and adequate sanitation facilities. The following therefore need to be provided and improved upon by government in collaboration with the private sector organizations.

1. Access to potable water needs to be expanded in the District to provide people using unprotected sources of water such as river, stream, pond, dam, lake, unprotected well and spring with clean drinking water.
2. Electricity (main) coverage should be expanded to communities to offer opportunity to the remaining 41.3 percent of the households who do not have access to electricity to enhance their living conditions.
3. An aggressive campaign on dangers and effects of poor environmental sanitation should be embarked upon to sensitize the about 17.5 percent of households who have no toilet facilities as well as those who use inappropriate toilet facilities like bucket and pan latrines on the implications such as environmental pollution.
4. Furthermore, conscious efforts should be made by government and other private organisations to provide improved toilet facilities in communities.
5. A total of 92.4 percent of Households use wood and charcoal as their main source of fuel for cooking. This has implications on the alarming rate at which the District's forest and vegetation are being degraded and its consequential effect on climate change. It is therefore recommended that, the District populace is encouraged to consider other sources of cooking fuel such as gas and electricity. The government should equally focus on making alternatives such as liquefied petroleum gas and kerosene available and affordable to the citizenry.

REFERENCES

Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census Summary Report of Final Results, May 2012

Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census: National Analytical Report, May 2013

Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census: Regional Analytical Report – Volta Region, June 2013

Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census: Regional Analytical Report – Upper East Region, June 2013

National Population Council, Ghana Population Stabilization Report, October, 2011

APPENDICES

Table A1: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

Serial No.	Community Name	Sex			Households	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Vakpo	3,621	1,659	1,962	924	687
2	Wusuta Dayi	3,007	1,399	1,608	740	596
3	Anfoega Adame	2,260	981	1,279	597	382
4	Aveme Beme	1,410	590	820	400	299
5	Tsrukpe Tota	1,348	615	733	311	270
6	Anfoega Dzana	1,309	564	745	302	263
7	Anfoega-Akukorme	1,290	557	733	320	272
8	Wusuta Resettlement	1,240	576	664	298	300
9	Aveme Danyigba	1,199	588	611	303	274
10	Anfoega Gblenkor	1,154	505	649	231	214
11	Wadamaxe	1,154	560	594	348	238
12	Tsrukpe Dukuma	1,038	434	604	258	214
13	Dunyo Resettlement	1,034	544	490	289	265
14	Vakpo Aneta	943	464	479	199	166
15	Anfoega Wuve	926	405	521	217	183
16	Vakpo Jordanu-Nu	893	424	469	192	194
17	Awate Agame	841	395	446	194	175
18	Tsxor Resettlement	783	434	349	220	196
19	Anfoega Tokome	752	323	429	221	162
20	Anfoega Akukorme	741	327	414	248	152

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities

SNo.	Community Name	All ages	Age Group															
			0-4	5-9	9-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Vakpo	3,621	364	382	498	373	270	186	206	199	193	167	166	127	122	98	133	137
2	Wusuta Dayi	3,007	409	372	366	275	195	129	157	140	136	135	134	128	113	69	80	169
3	Anfoega Adame	2,260	258	286	267	259	149	105	107	135	120	97	97	77	52	36	86	129
4	Aveme Beme	1,410	173	166	136	157	73	65	65	83	47	65	56	73	64	46	61	80
5	Tsrukpe Tota	1,348	146	169	182	143	85	76	63	70	64	53	65	48	47	34	45	58
6	Anfoega Dzana	1,309	137	143	155	139	93	95	59	63	67	51	61	45	36	39	47	79
7	Anfoega-Akukorme	1,290	133	134	158	118	85	60	65	69	64	54	59	43	60	52	60	76
8	Wusuta Resettlement	1,240	167	182	160	138	91	75	40	62	56	56	47	32	33	32	32	37
9	Aveme Danyigba	1,199	155	148	140	130	79	44	48	67	59	56	50	53	33	31	41	65
10	Anfoega Gblenkor	1,154	166	73	134	107	102	91	87	67	73	59	66	25	41	20	22	21
11	Wadamaxe	1,154	140	125	135	130	68	49	47	55	60	47	52	38	59	34	43	72
12	Tsrukpe Dukuma	1,038	159	116	117	107	66	50	54	48	66	52	37	27	26	33	35	45
13	Dunyo Resettlement	1,034	120	120	129	118	82	67	61	75	48	45	39	23	31	18	29	29
14	Vakpo Aneta	943	153	135	91	82	89	94	79	43	37	25	34	20	10	16	17	18
15	Anfoega Wuve	926	104	109	99	86	86	41	48	42	43	50	47	32	44	23	22	50
16	Vakpo Jordanu-Nu	893	99	104	128	124	81	50	40	30	33	33	38	28	22	15	37	31
17	Awate Agame	841	120	101	87	74	32	50	51	34	43	45	48	27	29	21	25	54
18	Tsxor Resettlement	783	112	88	81	76	58	47	40	58	33	36	41	25	35	11	23	19
19	Anfoega Tokome	752	101	79	89	76	47	37	20	39	40	34	30	37	29	19	19	56
20	Anfoega Akukorme	741	72	87	104	72	53	44	43	48	31	32	30	27	24	17	21	36

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Project Secretariat

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

Writers

Mr. Isaac Adjeapon
Mr. Fred Selorm Kasu

Consultant

Mr. Jasper Adeku

Editor/ Reviewers

Prof. George Owusu
Mr. Gershon Togoh
Mr. Chris Amewu