2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

NKWANTA NORTH DISTRICT

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Canada

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABRREVIATIONS

ASFR: Age Specific Fertility Rate

CBR: Crude Birth Rate

CDR: Crude Death Rate

CERSGIS: Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information System

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

MDAs: Ministries, Departments and Agencies

MDGs: Millennium Development Goals

MSE: Micro and Small Scale Enterprise

MTN: Mobile Telecommunication Networks

NCTAC: National Census Technical Advisory Committee

NCSC: National Census Steering Committee

NDPC: National Development Planning Commission

NGOs: Non-Governmental Organisations

PDA: Portable Digital Assistant

PES: Post Enumeration Survey

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 Nkwanta North District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 64,553 representing 3.0 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 50.2 percent and females represent 48.8 percent. Seventy two percent of the population is rural. The district has a sex ratio of 101. The population of the district is youthful (46.7%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (5.4%) who are 60 years and older. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 101, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (107) than that of females (96).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 4.6. The General Fertility Rate is 138.4 births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years which is the highest in the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 31.6 per 1,000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 5.9 per 1,000. Majority of migrants (52.2 percent) living in the district were born in another region while 38.0 percent were born elsewhere in the Volta Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Northern constitute 44.0 percent followed by Eastern Region with 1.9 percent, Ashanti and Brong Ahafo, 1.7 percent each.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 63,822 with a total number of 9,989 households. The average household size in the district is 4.5 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 54.5 percent. Spouses form about 11.6 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 32.7 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

About four in ten (53.4%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 38.8 percent have never married, 1.1 percent are in consensual unions, 4.6 percent are widowed, 1.3 percent are divorced and 0.8 percent are separated. By age 20-24 years, more than half of females (61.4%) are married compared to a little above a quarter of males (20.4%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 52.2 percent while widowed males account for only 7.1 percent. Among the married, 84.5 percent have no education while about 47.4 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than half of the married population (88.8%) are employed, 0.6 percent are unemployed and 10.6 percent are

economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (52.4%) are economically not active with 0.7 percent unemployed and 46.9 percent are economically not active.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 93.1 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.9 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 3.1 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 30.6 percent are literate and 69.4 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (61.7%) than that of females (38.3%). Almost three out of ten people (27.5%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population 3 years and older (57,807) in the district, 62.6 percent has never attended school, 29.3 percent are currently attending and 8.1 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 77.7 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 22.3 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 99.1 percent are employed while 0.9 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (42.2%), 26.6% perform household duties and 6.7 percent are disabled or too sick to work.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 84.4 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 6.1 percent in service and sales, 6.0 percent in craft and related trade, and 1.9 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 73.4 percent are self-employed without employees, 20.6 percent are contributing family workers, 0.3 percent are casual workers and 0.7 percent are domestic employees (house helps). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 97.5 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 1.3 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 14.9 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 20.7 percent as compared to 9.2 percent of females. Less than one percent (0.5%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 73 households representing 1.7 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.0 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly higher (2.2%) than females (1.8%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 24.9 percent

followed by physical disability (24.3%). About 1.4 percent of the population in urban localities are with disability. There are more males with sight disability than females in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population with disabilities, 75.6 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 85.2 percent of households in the District are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, nine out of ten households (91.6%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 71.1 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (97.5%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant livestock reared in the district.

Housing

The housing stock of Nkwanta North District is 7,679 representing 1.9 percent of the total number of houses in the Volta Region. The average number of persons per house is 8.3.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (54.9%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 32.6 percent are separate houses and 7.0 percent are semi-detached houses. More than 80 percent of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 5.8 percent are owned by private individuals; 6.9 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 0.3 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.4%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 87.9 percent with cement/concrete constituting 9.2 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (65.5%) and mud/earth (32.6%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (70.1%) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (76.0%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 1.5 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are electricity (mains) representing 47.0 percent, kerosene lamps (35.1%) and flashlight/torch (16.1%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (85.2%). The proportion for rural (94.2%) is higher than that of urban (65.5%). The four main sources of water in the district are river/stream, borehole/pump/tube well, pipe borne water outside dwelling and protected well. A little above fifty percent of households (52.2%) obtain water for drinking from bore-holes.

Households who used public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) represent 11.2 percent while households who depend on no facilities (bush/beach/field) constitute 78.8 percent. Households with own bathroom for exclusive use constitute 59.4 percent, while a quarter of households (21.1%) in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 44.2 percent. About three in ten households (27.7%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 5.8 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (50.7%) and onto the street (34.6%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background

As far back as 1969, the Government of Ghana recognized that the "Population of Ghana is the nation's greatest resource. It is both the instrument and objective of national development. The protection and enhancement of its welfare is the Government's first responsibility", (Government of Ghana, 1969). Government also explicitly recognized the reciprocal relationship between population and development (i.e. population affects development even as development affects population). In all these, the population and its characteristics are of primary importance because development is by people, for people and of people. An understanding of the population, its characteristics and dynamics, is therefore crucial for realistic development planning.

The overall level of development and demographic structure of the country conceals differences between and within Regions, Districts, and Urban and Rural localities. As such, there are bound to be differences in the population and development needs and priorities between and within Regions, Districts, and Urban and Rural localities.

The Government of Ghana has operated the decentralized system of development since 1988 with the District Assembly, as the planning authority. The District Assembly is expected to initiate and coordinate the processes of planning, programming, budgeting and implementation of District plans, programmes and projects. The District Assemblies and the various organs are expected to carry out medium and long term planning including integration of population policies and issues, as they pertain to the needs of particular Districts and communities.

This report deals with the Nkwanta North District. Its objective is to make available to the general public, the District Assembly and its various organs, analysis of the results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census and their full implication for policy and planning in the District.

1.1.1   Background of the District

This Chapter gives brief information on the physical features, political and administrative structure, cultural and social structure and the economy of the district.

The historical development of the Nkwanta North District started within the Kete Krachi District. Nkwanta District was carved out of Kete Krachi District in 1989. In 2007, following the passing of the Legislative Instrument (L.I. 1846), the Nkwanta District was split into two (Nkwanta North and Nkwanta South)

Nkwanta North District was officially inaugurated on February 29, 2008 with Kpassa as its capital.

Figure 1.1: Map of Nkwanta North district

DISTRICT MAP OF NKWANTA NORTH

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2   Physical Features

The physical features of the district are made up of the natural environment (climate, vegetation, relief and drainage), location and size. Together with the social and cultural environment they determine the conditions under which the people live, develop and grow and ultimately derive their quality of life.

The physical and natural environment is therefore an essential element or factor contributing to socio-economic development of the district.

1.2.1   Location and Size

The Nkwanta North District   being one of the twenty five (25) districts in the Volta Region, is located between Latitude 7°30'N and 8°45'N and Longitude 0°10'W and 045'E. The district shares boundaries with the Nanumba South District to the North, Republic of Togo to the East, Kpandai District to the West and Nkwanta South District to the South. The District Capital, Kpassa is located 270km to the South of Ho (the Regional Capital). The District has a surface area of approximately 1,098.9km^2.

Besides, the district's closeness to the Republic of Togo makes it a potential avenue for wealth creation through greater international trade and positive socio-cultural exchanges between the district in particular, Ghana and Togo.

1.2.2   Climate

The Nkwanta North District forms part of the tropical climatic zone, which is characterisedby double maxima of rainfall (i.e. between April-July and August- September).The dry season however is experienced between November and March. Mean annual rainfall figures range from 922mm to 1,874mm. The mean annual temperature of the district is between 52°F (11°C) and 103° F (39°C). The area records high relative humidity figures ranging from about 80% during the wet season to 70%during the dry season.

The climate of the District is suitable for the growing of various crops such as yam, shea butter etc. However, the influence of the long dry spell (harmattan) has damaging effects on the environment and farm outputs.

1.2.3   Vegetation

The District lies in the Transitional Vegetation Savannah woodland Zone characterised by short scattered drought resistant trees that get burnt by bushfires or scorched by the sun during the long dry season. Human interference with ecology is insignificant resulting in near semi-arid conditions. The most common economic fruit trees are the sheanut, dawadawa, baobab and acacia. Occasional pockets and remnants of semi-deciduous forest also exist.

1.2.4   Relief and Drainage

The district is endowed with a number of rivers and streams, the most important of which is the Oti and Kpassa Rivers. The streams and rivers exhibit a dendritic pattern, which forms the Oti basin. The relief and drainage systems favour the development of fish farming, cultivation of valley bottom rice, sugarcane and dry season vegetables. Of these potentials, fish farming is practised on commercial basis at Damanko, Danladi and Kabonwule.

1.3   Political Administration

Nkwanta North District Assembly is autonomous with regards to planning, budgeting and implementation of projects. The political administration is made up of twenty-six (26) Assembly Members including the Honourable District Chief Executive and Member of Parliament, fourteen (14) elected members and eight (8) government appointees. The Member of Parliament is a non-voting member of the General Assembly. There is only one constituency in the District which is Nkwanta North Constituency. The assembly comprises of Three Area Councils namely: Tinjase Area Council, Damanko Area Council and Kpassa Area council. The district has 15 electoral areas and 75 unit committees.

1.4   Social and Cultural Structure

Culture is the way of life of a people and it has far reaching implications for the development of a district. It consists of the traditional set-up, ethnicity, traditional knowledge and values.

1.4.1   Traditional Set-up

The traditional set-up of the area is hierarchical consists of the Paramount Chief at Kpassa followed by Chiefs of major communities Odikros in minor settlements and their subjects in that order. This hierarchical structure has created and united atmosphere among the people of the area.

1.4.2   Ethnicity

The ethnic groups in the district include Konkombas, Basares, Ewes, Akans and others from the Northern Region. The Konkomba is the dominant ethnic group followed by the Basare.

1.4.3   Traditional Knowledge, Values, Attitudes, Practices and Religion

The indigenous people, who are the Konkombas and Basares, cherish traditional values, attitudes and practices. Some of the values of the people are the celebration of annual Yam Festival, traditional marriage rites and adherence to Sacred Fridays when nobody is expected to draw water from water bodies.

The annual "Yam Festival" celebrated in September brings together people from far and near to contribute towards the development of the area. Besides, norms such as respect for the elderly, hard work, friendliness and humility are ingrained in the people.

The inhabitants of the district predominantly adherents to Traditional Religion (43.3%); a third are Christian (33.2%) and 4 the 23.5 percent of the population are moslem and other religion.

1.5   Economy

Agriculture, hunting and forestry at the subsistence level are the main economic activities in the district with minimal activities of secondary and tertiary sectors. The major economic activities include;

1.5.1   Agriculture and related activities

Crop Farming

People of all ages in the district are involved in farming due to the high returns derived from yam production. The District is one of the leading producers of yam in the country. There is a

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high concentration of 'yam buying middlemen' in the district. These activities of middlemen offer employment to a sizeable number of the youth.

Fishing

Fishing in the Oti River is also a very key economic activity in the district. A relatively sizeable number of Battors of Ewe origin engage in fishing and smoking of fish. The common species of fish produced are tilapia and mudfish.

Livestock Farming

Most households rear animals for domestic consumption. A few households rear animals for commercial purposes to supplement incomes from crop farming and other sources.

1.5.2   Manufacturing Industry

Only small-scale industries exist in the district. These range from carpentry and joinery, metal smelting, shea butter extraction, automobile fitting, refrigeration repair, cassava processing, cereal milling, bakery, shoe making, tie and dye and batik making to fuel dispensing.

1.5.3   Commerce

The district has five (5) major market centres located at Kpassa, Sibi, Damanko, Tinjase, and Nabu. However, most of them operate on the same day of the week. This limits the opportunity of producers and traders to send their products/wares to as many of the markets as possible within the week.

1.5.4   Services

The available services in the district are banking, mobile telecommunication, electricity, security (Police, CEPS, Army, and Immigration) and the judicial services.

1.5.5   Tourism

The district has a number of potential tourist attractions. The most outstanding tourist attraction is River Oti, one of the largest and famous water bodies in Ghana, used commercially for surfing or boat-cruising. The Border Post at Tinjase that serves as a point of entry to the Republic of Togo. Other tourist attractions are sites located at Damako and the annual Yam Festival.

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 organization, 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 organizations and development partners were given the opportunity to indicate the type of questions they wanted to be included in the census questionnaire.

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

Pre-tests and trial census

It is internationally recognized that an essential element in census planning is the pre-testing of the questionnaire and related instructions. The objective of the pre-test is to test the

questionnaire, the definition of its concepts and the instructions for filling out the questionnaire.

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

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

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

1.6.3   Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

houses and households identified in their respective enumeration areas, was adopted for the 2010 PHC.

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

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

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

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

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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 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 analysed 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

The district's population in terms of its numbers, age structure and sex distribution reflects on indicators such as growth rate, doubling time, labour force and dependency ratio. Changes in any population are brought about through the dynamics of fertility, mortality and migration.

This chapter therefore provides information on the population size of the district, the sex and age structure and dependency ratios as well as the migratory pattern within the district. Population distribution by rural-urban residence is also discussed in addition to fertility and mortality (child survival).

2.2   Population Size and Distribution

The population of the District in 2010 was 64,553 made up of 32,394 males representing 50.2 percent and 32,159 females representing 48.8 percent. This deviates from the overall sex composition at both the regional and national levels for which the proportion of females (51.9%) is higher than that of males (48.1%). It is noted that the sex composition of the Volta Region is the same as that at the national level, 51.9 percent females and 48.1 percent males. With a land surface area of 1,098.9 square kilometres and a population size of 64,553, the population density of the district is 58.7 persons per square kilometre.

The urban status of a community is based on population size only. Localities with population 5,000 or more are classified as urban. On the basis of this definition, Figure 2.1 shows that the population of the district is predominantly rural (72.0%)

Figure 2.1: Population by urban rural distribution
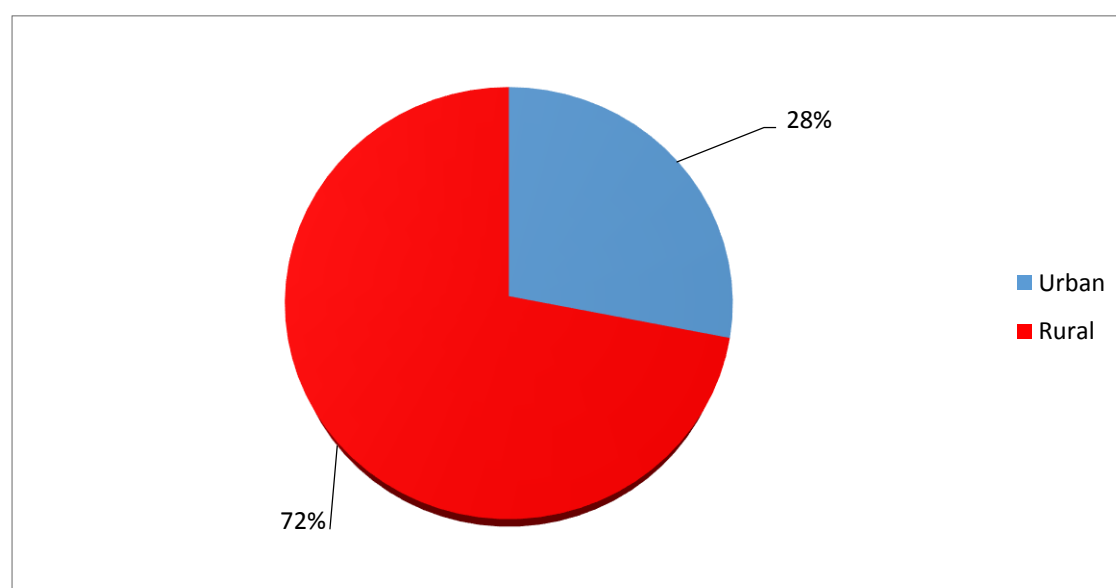
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-Sex Structure, Sex Ratios and Population Pyramid

The age structure and the sex composition of the population of the district follow the regional and the national pattern. The age structure is broad at the base and reduces gradually in the subsequent age groups until the population becomes relatively small at the top.

2.3.1 Age-Sex Structure

Table 2.1 provides information on the age and sex composition of the population by five year age groups for the district. In addition to the absolute numbers, the table provides useful information for data users. For example, the data show that, the dependent population (0-14 and 65+) as a proportion of the total population in the district is about fifty percent (50.3%).

Children below five years constitute 18.1 percent of the population. The population below 15 years (0-14) is 46.7 percent. Youths between the ages of 15-19 years comprise 10.5 percent of the total population of the district.

The population 15-64 years (conventionally referred to as the labour force) is 49.7 percent of the total population, implying a large base of population available to be harnessed for productive work.

The population aged 65 years and older is 3.6 percent. This however is lower than the 6.4 percent recorded for the entire Volta Region. The sex structure reveals a higher percentage of males than females in each age group from 0-4 years to 15-19 years in the district. The opposite trend emerged from age group 20-24 years to 40-44 years where there are more females. The urban-rural distribution according to age follows a similar pattern as the sex structure. A large proportion of both urban (43.2%) and rural (48.1%) dwellers are below age 15 years (0-14).

Just as observed at the district level where over fifty percent of the population in the age group 15-64 years is below thirty years, a greater proportion of both urban (54.8%) and rural (52.6%) dwellers in the same age group are below thirty years. Also, those above age 50 years within the age group 15-64 years are relatively small, 10.1 percent for urban and 11.4 percent for rural localities.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Sex ratio	Urban	Rural
	Sex				Type of locality	
All Ages	64,553	32,394	32,159	101	18,127	46,426
0 - 4	11,668	5,974	5,694	105	2,775	8,893
5-9	10,389	5,285	5,104	104	2,724	7,665
10-14	8,092	4,307	3,785	114	2,328	5,764
15 - 19	6,766	3,629	3,137	116	2,234	4,532
20 - 24	5,416	2,509	2,907	86	1,576	3,840
25 - 29	4,901	2,119	2,782	76	1,433	3,468
30 - 34	4,144	1,919	2,225	86	1,158	2,986
35 - 39	2,954	1,426	1,528	93	949	2,005
40 - 44	2,720	1,315	1,405	94	771	1,949
45 - 49	1,658	884	774	114	483	1,175
50 - 54	1,649	860	789	109	484	1,165
55 - 59	741	412	329	125	189	552
60 - 64	1,133	605	528	115	293	840
65 - 69	496	255	241	106	150	346
70 - 74	670	322	348	93	236	434
75 - 79	345	164	181	91	103	242
80 - 84	421	198	223	89	130	291
85 - 89	186	94	92	102	50	136
90 - 94	146	83	63	132	47	99
95 - 99	58	34	24	142	14	44
All Ages	64,553	32,394	32,159	101	18,127	46,426
0-14	30,149	15,566	14,583	107	7,827	22,322
15-64	32,082	15,678	16,404	96	9,570	22,512
65+	2,322	1,150	1,172	98	730	1,592
Age-dependency ratio	**101**	**107**	**96**		**89**	**106**

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.2 Sex Ratio

The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females. [1]The sex ratio at birth for most countries is about 105 or 106 males per 100 females. After birth, sex ratio varies because of different patterns of mortality and migration for males and females within the population. Sex ratios that are higher than 100 indicate that there are more males than females but sex ratios under 100 indicate that there are more females than males.

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

Table 2.1 shows that, for the Nkwanta North District, the subsequent sex ratios after the overall sex ratio of 101 do not follow this expected pattern of steady and gradual decline with

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

advancing age. The large and fluctuating sex ratios with visible troughs suggest age misreporting, under-enumeration, out- migration or differential mortality.

2.3.3 Age-Dependency Ratio

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

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

Table 2.1 also shows that, the dependency ratio for the Nkwanta North district is high, indicating 101 (child and adult) dependents for every 100 people in the economically productive ages.

The Table further shows variation of the age dependency ratio by sex, indicating that, for males in the Nkwanta North district in the year 2010, there were almost 107 people in the dependent age groups for every 100 persons in the working ages whereas for females, there were 96 persons in the dependent age group for every 100 persons in the working ages.

2.3.4 Population Pyramid

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age-sex composition of a population. The length of the various bars which represents the population in the age groups is influenced by the levels of fertility, mortality, migration and coverage and content errors such as digit preference and exaggeration of age. The broadness of the base is determined by the level of fertility, while the shape is determined by mortality and to some extent migration[4]. Figure 2.2 is a pyramid representing the structure of the total population by sex of the Nkwanta North District in 2010. The population under age 15 years constitutes 46.7 percent of the total population compared with the older age groups which are not only relatively small but also decreased with increasing age.

In general, the population pyramid reflects a broad-base pattern, characteristic of a developing nation with over half of its population for both males (59.3%) and females young(55.1%) being and under 20 years of age. This type of age structure has a built-in momentum for the growth of the district's population. When the young population eventually reached reproductive age, the result will be a high population growth rate for some years to come. However, if the socio-economic potentials of the youth are effectively harnessed and directed, they could contribute significantly to development of the district and the nation as a whole.

The pyramid generally shows the expected pattern of declines in the length of the bars for each age group with advancing age. However, some ages do not follow this expected pattern. For instance, the bars for the age group 55-59 are shorter than those for the age group 60-64

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

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

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

for both males and females and those for the age group 75-79 are also shorter than those for ages 80-84 years. This may indicate shifts into other age groups as a result of age misreporting.

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

Figure 2.2: Population pyramid
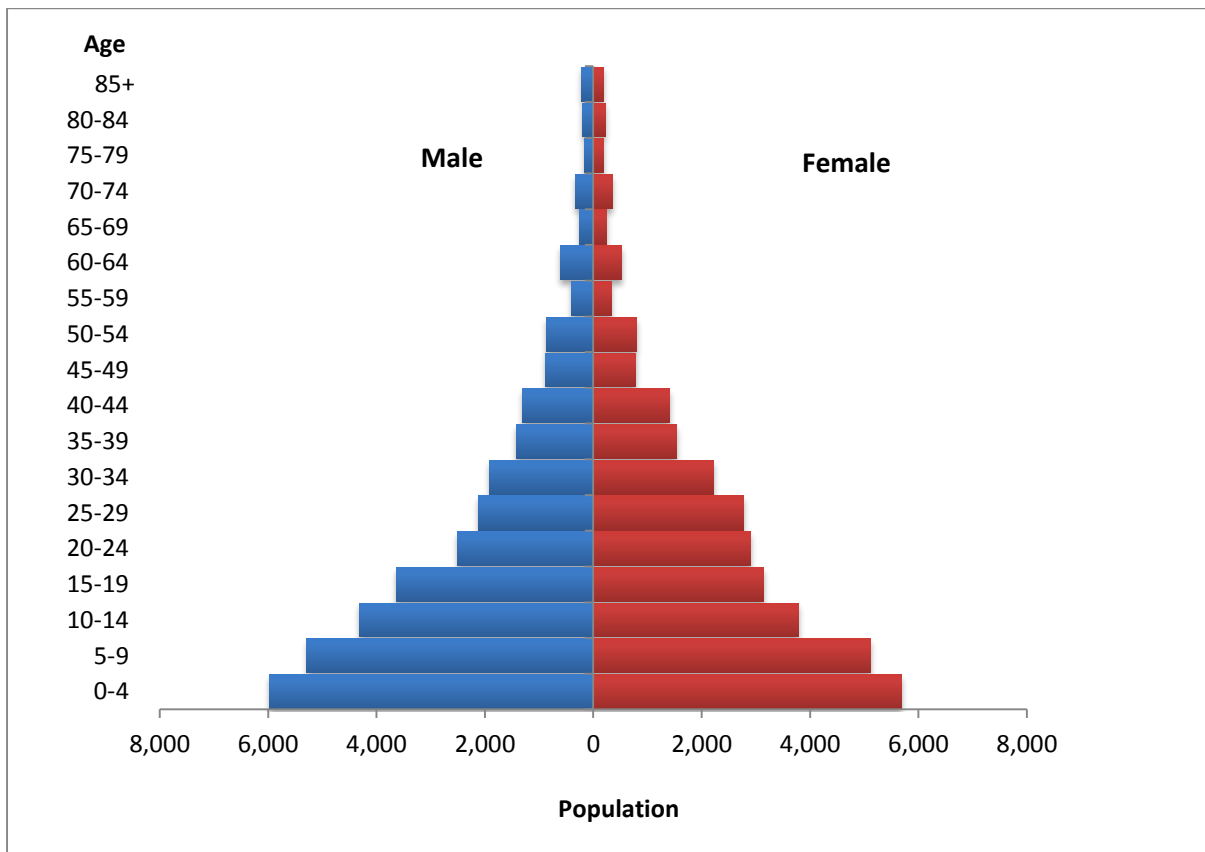
2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

The District's population change (growth or decline) is the result of the interplay of fertility, mortality and migration. These three factors are influenced by the physical, socio-economic and cultural environment.

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility is one of the most important components of demographic change. It is the frequency of childbearing among the population. Fertility rates measure the relative frequency with which births occur within a given population.

Table 2.3 presents information on the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for women aged 15-49 years, General Fertility Rate and Crude Birth Rate.

The TFR is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she completes childbearing if she were to experience the prevailing age-specific fertility rates.

The crude birth rate (CBR) is the simplest and most frequently used measure of fertility. It is easy to calculate because it requires only the total number of births and the total population. It is crude and always expressed per 1,000 population. It is crude because it includes all ages and both sexes in the denominator. There is no attempt to relate the births to the women at risk of having those births. Because of this it is not an effective measure of fertility.

The general fertility rate (GFR) expresses births relative to the number of women in the reproductive age. More data are required to calculate the GFR than the CBR because one has to know the age and sex composition of the population. The GFR is affected by age structure since there may be substantial variations between populations within the reproductive age range.

The TFR on the other hand, is a measure of fertility that is most widely used by demographers. It is calculated by adding up the age specific fertility rates (ASFR) and is always expressed as per one woman. It is a single figure measure that is independent of age structure.

The crude birth rate for the Volta region indicates that, for every 1,000 population, there were approximately 24 live births. The Table also shows that, almost all the districts recorded a crude birth rate above 20 live births per1,000 population with the exception of the Nkwanta North District which recorded a figure as high as 32 live births per 1,000 population.

Table 2.3 also shows that, out of a total of 2,118,252 persons in the Volta region, 517,313 representing 24.4 percent were women within the reproductive age groups 15-49 years according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The table further indicates that there were a total of 51,292 live births twelve months preceding the census.

The Total Fertility Rate in the Nkwanta North District for women aged 15-49 years is 4.6 births per woman. This means that a woman in the district would have, on the average, 4.6 children (almost 5 children) in her lifetime. This however appears to be higher than what was recorded in almost all the districts of the Volta Region including the regional average of 3.4 births per woman.

Krachi East, Nkwanta South and Nkwanta North all recorded TFR figures of more than 4.0 percent children per woman as shown in the Table. Ho Municipality recorded TFR of 2.6. It is worth noting that the Nkwanta North District recorded the highest rate on all the three fertility measures.

Differences in the fertility levels for the district may be explained largely by education. Various studies have shown that formal education is inversely related to fertility. Women with no formal education tend to have more children than women with some formal education.

Table 2.3: 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	3.38	99.2	24.2
South Tongu	87,950	21,325	2,209	3.56	103.6	25.1
Keta Municipal	147,618	36,102	3,204	3.11	88.7	21.7
Ketu South	160,756	41,944	3,887	3.05	92.7	24.2
Ketu North	99,913	24,604	2,439	3.41	99.1	24.4
Akatsi South	98,684	24,782	2,389	3.40	96.4	24.2
Central Tongu	59,411	14,512	1,377	3.25	94.9	23.2
Agotime Ziope	28,013	6,843	747	3.76	109.2	26.7
Ho Municipal	177,281	49,729	3,702	2.62	74.4	20.9
South Dayi	46,661	11,048	1,052	3.27	95.2	22.5
Kpando Municipal	53,736	13,506	1,177	3.00	87.1	21.9
Hohoe Municipal	167,016	42,220	4,052	3.29	96.0	24.3
Biakoye	65,901	15,067	1,484	3.37	98.5	22.5
Jasikan	59,181	13,924	1,455	3.45	104.5	24.6
Kadjebi	59,303	13,652	1,430	3.57	104.7	24.1
Krachi East	116,804	26,146	3,319	4.28	126.9	28.4
Krachi West	49,417	11,225	1,245	3.72	110.9	25.2
Nkwanta South	117,878	27,226	3,304	4.01	121.4	28.0
Nkwanta North	**64,553**	**14,758**	**2,043**	**4.57**	**138.4**	**31.6**
North Tongu	89,777	22,874	1,931	2.90	84.4	21.5
Akatsi North	29,777	7,143	826	4.10	115.6	27.7
Adaklu	36,391	9,351	666	2.45	71.2	18.3
Ho West	94,600	21,926	2,294	3.61	104.6	24.2
Afadzato South	95,030	21,842	2,373	3.85	108.6	25.0
North Dayi	39,913	9,115	865	3.34	94.9	21.7
Krachi Nchumuru	72,688	16,449	1,822	3.77	110.8	25.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

2.4.2 Mortality

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

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

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

The survival rate is the percentage of all children ever born who are still alive at the time of the census irrespective of the current age of the child. Table 2.4 shows that, the experience of child death is widespread in the district. About fifteen percent of children born alive had died at the time of the census. Survival rates decrease with increasing age of the mother. However, the data shows some variations among the various age groups with the highest child survival of 89.0 percent recorded for women within the age groups 25-29 and followed closely by age group 20-24 years recording 88.4 percent.

Table 2.4: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving					
					Both Sexes		Male		Female	
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	19,546	54,933	28,150	26,783	46,710	85	23,821	84.6	22,889	85.5
12 - 14	1,970	8	3	5	7	87.5	2	66.7	5	100
15 - 19	3,137	622	306	316	549	88.3	265	86.6	284	89.9
20 - 24	2,907	3,374	1,689	1,685	2,984	88.4	1,469	87	1,515	89.9
25 - 29	2,782	6,933	3,501	3,432	6,167	89	3,094	88.4	3,073	89.5
30 - 34	2,225	8,851	4,517	4,334	7,786	88	3,973	88	3,813	88
35 - 39	1,528	7,405	3,915	3,490	6,465	87.3	3,377	86.3	3,088	88.5
40 - 44	1,405	7,688	3,997	3,691	6,495	84.5	3,381	84.6	3,114	84.4
45 - 49	774	4,602	2,317	2,285	3,930	85.4	1,972	85.1	1,958	85.7
50 - 54	789	4,616	2,284	2,332	3,738	81	1,862	81.5	1,876	80.4
55 - 59	329	2,038	1,001	1,037	1,621	79.5	805	80.4	816	78.7
60+	1,700	8,796	4,620	4,176	6,968	79.2	3,621	78.4	3,347	80.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Analysis by sex shows that a higher percentage of female children survive for all age groups of women except in the ages (50-59 years) as shown in Table 2.4. The relatively high levels of child survivorship in the district may be the result of improvements in health facilities and health care deliveries such as the eradication of polio and other killer diseases among children.

Table 2.5 presents information on total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district. Crude Death Rate is the number of deaths per 1,000 mid-year population of a specific year. (Ghana Statistical Service, 2013). Table 2.5 shows that out of the total population of 64,553, the district recorded 383 deaths in all households. The crude death rate

for the district is 5.9 per 1,000 population. This also implies that there are approximately six deaths in per 1,000 population.

Table 2.5: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All District	2,118,252	18,596	8.8
South Tongu	87,950	1,025	11.7
Keta Municipal	147,618	1,819	12.3
Ketu South	160,756	1,160	7.2
Ketu North	99,913	908	9.1
Akatsi South	98,684	906	9.2
Central Tongu	59,411	590	9.9
Agotime Ziope	28,013	165	5.9
Ho Municipal	177,281	1,468	8.3
South Dayi	46,661	495	10.6
Kpando Municipal	53,736	478	8.9
Hohoe Municipal	167,016	1,458	8.7
Biakoye	65,901	414	6.3
Jasikan	59,181	568	9.6
Kadjebi	59,303	521	8.8
Krachi East	116,804	717	6.1
Krachi West	49,417	174	3.5
Nkwanta South	117,878	568	4.8
Nkwanta North	**64,553**	**383**	**5.9**
North Tongu	89,777	742	8.3
Akatsi North	29,777	557	18.7
Adaklu	36,391	404	11.1
Ho West	94,600	1,181	12.5
Afadzato South	95,030	927	9.8
North Dayi	39,913	512	12.8
Krachi Nchumuru	72,688	456	6.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
*Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population*

2.4.3 Migration

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

In the 2010 census, migrants are defined as persons who were enumerated in a place different from where they were born, while non-migrants are persons who were enumerated in the place they were born.

Figure 2.3 shows that, out of a total of 12,559 persons who have migrated into the Nkwanta North District, 4,767 representing 38.0 percent were born elsewhere in the region whereas 6,562 persons representing 52.2 percent were born elsewhere in another region in Ghana. The remaining 1,230 persons, representing 9.8 percent were born outside Ghana.

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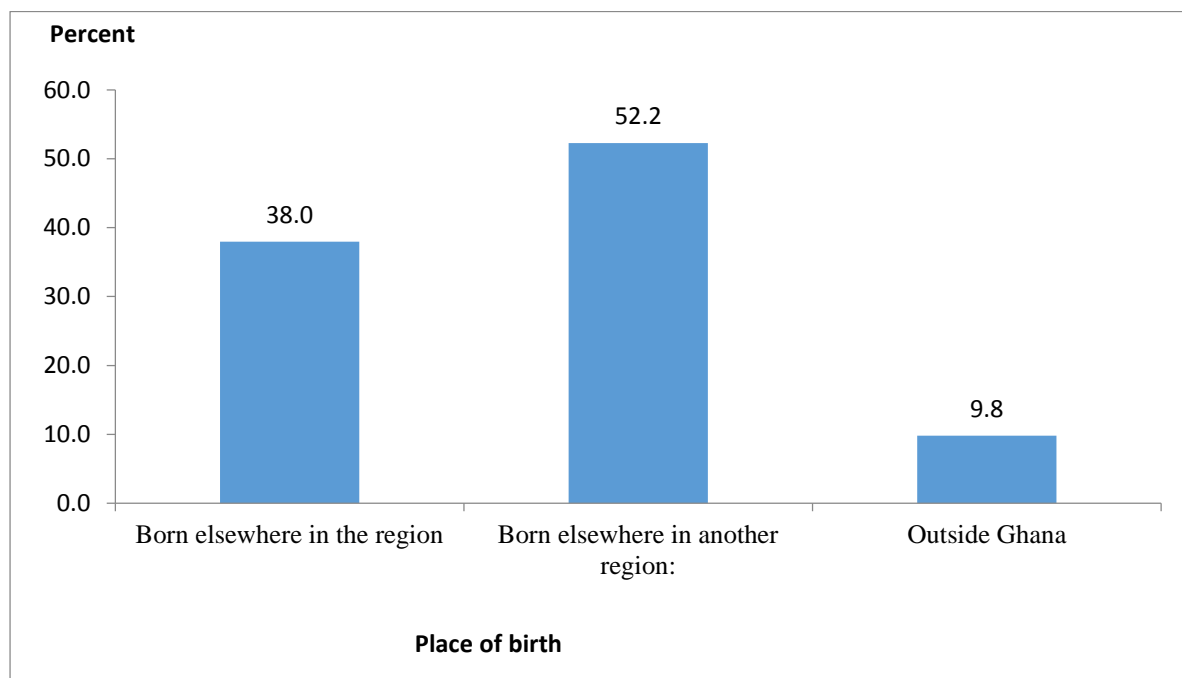
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

For those born elsewhere in another region in Ghana, Figure 2.4 shows that, the largest proportion (84.3%) came from the Northern region. This may be a result of the proximity of the region to the district.

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[5](Anarfi et al., 2003)

Figure 2.4: Place of birth of migrants born elsewhere in Ghana
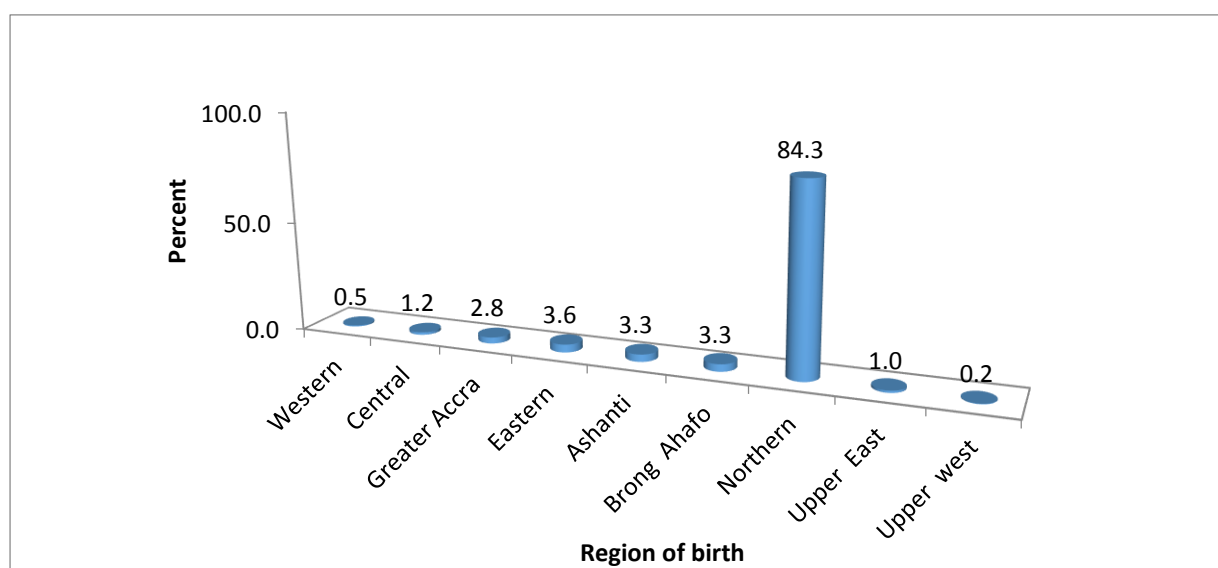
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In relation to duration of residence, Table 2.5 indicates that, overall, a majority of the migrants have been in the district for ten years or more (54.7%). Almost fifty percent (47.2%) of the long term migrants were born elsewhere in the region, whereas those born elsewhere in another region who migrated to the district for over ten years range from 53.3% among migrants from the Brong Ahafo region to 71.5% of migrants from the Upper West region

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

Birthplace	Number	Percent	Duration of residence (%)				
			Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	12,559	100.0	13.4	20.2	11.7	20.0	34.7
Born elsewhere in the region	4,767	38.0	16.7	22.8	13.3	19.8	27.4
Born elsewhere in another region:							
Western	31	0.2	16.1	29.0	9.7	12.9	32.3
Central	76	0.6	25.0	15.8	19.7	25.0	14.5
Greater Accra	181	1.4	21.0	36.5	8.3	14.9	19.3
Volta	-		-		-	-	-
Eastern	235	1.9	15.7	26.4	13.6	20.4	23.8
Ashanti	216	1.7	11.1	16.2	10.2	25.9	36.6
Brong Ahafo	216	1.7	11.1	19.4	16.2	29.2	24.1
Northern	5,530	44.0	11.0	14.1	9.1	20.9	44.9
Upper East	63	0.5	11.1	11.1	19.0	14.3	44.4
Upper west	14	0.1	28.6	0.0	0.0	28.6	42.9
Outside Ghana	1,230	9.8	10.2	35.9	16.3	14.6	23.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1   Introduction

This chapter discusses household size, composition and structure. The composition and structure of a household is a reflection of the social practices in the district. The household composition is therefore defined in terms of the relationship of members of the household to the one person they accept and recognise as the head and who is responsible for the management and upkeep of the house and household members. Members of a household are not necessarily related by blood since non-relatives may form part of a household.

Information collected during the 2010 Census on the social characteristics of the population and also included in this chapter are marriage pattern, nationality, religious affiliation, educational attainment and literacy level.

3.2   Household Size, Composition and Structure

3.2.1   Number of Households and Household Size

A "household" is defined as consisting of a person or a group of persons who live together in the same house and have a common catering arrangement as one unit and in addition look up to one person as the household head. The district has 9,989 households in 2010. The total household population in the district is 63,822, comprising 17,808 in urban and 46,014 in rural areas. About a third of the households (3,114) are located in the urban areas and 6,875 are found in the rural localities. In the district, the average household per house is 1.3 and it is the same for urban and rural localities compared to the regional average of 1.2. The average household size for Nkwanta North district is 6.4 persons which is higher than the Regional average household size of 4.2 persons. The rural average household size (6.7 persons) is higher than the urban (5.7 persons).

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Categories	Region	District Total	Urban	Rural
Total household population	2,086,567	63,822	17,808	46,014
Number of households	495,600	9,989	3,114	6,875
Average households per house	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Average household size	4.2	6.4	5.7	6.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2   Household Headship

A member of a household is referred to as head if he or she is recognized as such by the other members of the household. "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".[6]

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[6]GSS, 2010 PHC. Enumerators Manual, pages 49 and 50

Table 3.2 shows that for the Nkwanta North district 15.7 percent of the population in the households are heads. The total population of heads is 9,989 of which 8,462 are males and 1,527 are females.

3.2.3 Household Composition

Table 3.2 further shows that for the Nkwanta north district, spouses constitute 11.6 percent and children of the head make up 54.5 percent. On the whole, almost eighty-two percent of household members (81.8%) are the head, his/her spouse and children. The three most significant others in the composition of the household are: other relatives (7.2%), brothers/sisters (5.5%) and grandchildren (1.9%).

Table 3.2: Household composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	63,822	100.0	31,999	100.0	31,823	100.0
Head	9,989	15.7	8,462	26.4	1,527	4.8
Spouse (wife/husband)	7,386	11.6	150	0.5	7,236	22.7
Child (son/daughter)	34,810	54.5	18,760	58.6	16,050	50.4
Parent/Parent in-law	904	1.4	95	0.3	809	2.5
Son/Daughter in-law	272	0.4	51	0.2	221	0.7
Grandchild	1,237	1.9	599	1.9	638	2.0
Brother/Sister	3,514	5.5	2,017	6.3	1,497	4.7
Step child	523	0.8	260	0.8	263	0.8
Adopted/Foster child	185	0.3	93	0.3	92	0.3
Other relative	4,608	7.2	1,284	4.0	3,324	10.5
Non-relative	394	0.6	228	0.7	166	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

When the sex distribution of household members is considered, the proportion of the household population who are males and also heads of households is 26.4 percent as shown in Table 3.2. This is over five times higher than that of females (4.8%). On the other hand, female spouses constitute 22.7 percent of household members while the male spouses constitute less than one percent of the total household population. Females predominate as household members in all other categories of relationships to the head of households except for the brother/sister category.

3.2.4 Household Structure

Table 3.2 presents information on household population by structure and sex. Household structure refers to the type of relationship (whether related or unrelated) among household members who were present on census night. Households with respect to structure can be classified as a single person household, household that consists of head and spouse only, nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and their children) or nuclear extended and many more.

From Table 3.2 households with head only, i.e. single person households, constituted (0.8%). Male single person households (1.1%) were more than female single person households (0.5%). Persons in households comprising the head and a spouse only are less than one percent (0.7%) of total households in the district. Members of extended family households,

comprising head, spouse and children and head's relatives constitutes 46.4 percent of the household population, while nuclear family households constitute 32.7 percent of the total number of persons in households. This implies that the extended family system is still very prevalent in the district. Also, population in single parent extended family household was 5.7 percent. Single parent extended family and non-relatives formed the least proportion (0.4%).

Table 3.2: Household structure and sex

Household Structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	63,822	100.0	31,999	100.0	31,823	100.0
Head only	509	0.8	337	1.1	172	0.5
Head and a spouse only	436	0.7	216	0.7	220	0.7
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	20,881	32.7	10,986	34.3	9,895	31.1
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	29,613	46.4	14,570	45.5	15,043	47.3
Extended + non relatives	692	1.1	371	1.2	321	1.0
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	1,466	2.3	741	2.3	725	2.3
Single parent Nuclear	3,634	5.7	1,609	5.0	2,025	6.4
Single parent Extended	3,637	5.7	1,603	5.0	2,034	6.4
Single parent Extended + non relative	227	0.4	107	0.3	120	0.4
Head and other composition but no spouse	2,727	4.3	1,459	4.6	1,268	4.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3   Marital Status

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

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

The data (Table 3.3) show that, 61.2 percent have ever been married; 53.4 percent are currently married and 1.1 percent are living together, while 2.1 percent are separated or divorced and 4.6 percent are widowed.

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

3.3.1   Marital Status by Age

Table 3.3 also shows that there is a very high proportion of the never married at the lower ages which decrease with increasing age till age 35 years and drops sharply to below 10.0 percent.   The opposite is however the case with the currently married having lower

percentages at lower ages which increase with age. Thus among those aged 12-14 years, about seven percent (6.7%) were married and a small proportion (0.3%) in consensual union. The data also show that the percentage of the population widowed increases with age to the extent that, by age 65 years and older, about one in every three (29.9%) persons are widowed.

The Table also shows that there are substantial variations between males and females. For example, by age 25-29 years, only 13.2 percent of females have never married compared to 42.7 percent of males. The pace of moving out of the never married category is faster for females than for males. The proportion of females who have never married declines from 78.0 percent among the 15-19 year age group, to 33.3 percent and 13.2 percent among 20-24 and 25-29 years old respectively. For males, exiting from the never married category is more gradual, with the proportion never married declining from 92.5 percent in the age group 15-19 years to 77.6 percent in the age group 20-24 years and further to 42.7 percent in the age group 25-29 years. By age 35-44 years more than ninety percent of males and females are ever married. The data further shows that from age 40 years, the proportion of females currently married begins to decrease while the proportion widowed begins to increase.

In contrast, the proportion of males who are currently married continues to increase with age to 55-59 years and then declines only slightly. By age 65 years and older, about eight in every ten (82.7%) males are currently married, compared with only four out of ten (40.1%) for females and in each age group from 15 to 34, more females than males are in such unions. The data show that a higher proportion of females than males, are in consensual union till age 40-44 years after which the rates become almost the same for both sexes.

The percentage of males and females who are divorced increases with age. However, at almost every age, the proportions divorced are higher among females than males. The proportion separated, is higher among females than males and for both sexes, it increases with age and reaches a peak at age-group 50-54 years. However unlike divorce, the proportions for the various age groups are not consistently higher for males than for females.

Table 3.3: 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	38,782	100.0	38.8	1.1	53.4	0.8	1.3	4.6
12 - 14	4,378	100.0	93.0	0.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,766	100.0	85.8	1.0	12.8	0.2	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	5,416	100.0	53.8	2.1	42.4	0.5	0.6	0.5
25 - 29	4,901	100.0	25.9	1.8	70.0	1.0	0.7	0.5
30 - 34	4,144	100.0	11.5	1.3	83.5	0.9	1.6	1.2
35 - 39	2,954	100.0	6.1	0.8	87.0	1.2	2.3	2.6
40 - 44	2,720	100.0	4.0	0.6	86.0	1.1	2.8	5.5
45 - 49	1,658	100.0	3.1	0.5	84.4	1.7	2.9	7.3
50 - 54	1,649	100.0	1.6	0.3	77.6	2.0	3.5	14.9
55 - 59	741	100.0	1.8	0.4	79.9	1.3	2.7	13.9
60 - 64	1,133	100.0	3.4	0.4	68.1	1.0	3.2	23.9
65+	2,322	100.0	4.4	0.3	61.2	1.3	2.8	29.9
Male								
Total	19,236	100.0	47.8	0.8	48.6	0.7	1.1	1.1
12 - 14	2,408	100.0	93.4	0.3	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,629	100.0	92.5	0.5	6.8	0.0	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	2,509	100.0	77.6	1.4	20.4	0.1	0.1	0.3
25 - 29	2,119	100.0	42.7	1.5	54.4	0.6	0.6	0.3
30 - 34	1,919	100.0	19.0	1.3	77.7	0.8	0.9	0.3
35 - 39	1,426	100.0	9.7	0.9	86.3	1.0	1.6	0.5
40 - 44	1,315	100.0	5.9	0.6	88.2	1.4	3.0	0.9
45 - 49	884	100.0	4.3	0.5	89.6	1.9	2.3	1.5
50 - 54	860	100.0	2.6	0.2	89.5	2.0	2.7	3.0
55 - 59	412	100.0	1.9	0.0	92.0	1.2	2.4	2.4
60 - 64	605	100.0	4.0	0.5	85.3	1.7	3.1	5.5
65+	1,150	100.0	5.6	0.5	82.7	1.2	2.9	7.1
Female								
Total	19,546	100.0	30.0	1.3	58.2	0.9	1.6	8.0
12 - 14	1,970	100.0	92.5	0.3	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,137	100.0	78.0	1.7	19.6	0.3	0.2	0.2
20 - 24	2,907	100.0	33.3	2.7	61.4	0.8	1.1	0.7
25 - 29	2,782	100.0	13.2	2.0	82.0	1.4	0.9	0.6
30 - 34	2,225	100.0	5.0	1.3	88.5	1.0	2.2	2.1
35 - 39	1,528	100.0	2.7	0.8	87.7	1.4	2.9	4.5
40 - 44	1,405	100.0	2.3	0.6	83.9	0.9	2.6	9.8
45 - 49	774	100.0	1.8	0.5	78.6	1.6	3.6	14.0
50 - 54	789	100.0	0.6	0.4	64.6	2.0	4.4	27.9
55 - 59	329	100.0	1.5	0.9	64.7	1.5	3.0	28.3
60 - 64	528	100.0	2.7	0.4	48.5	0.2	3.2	45.1
65+	1,172	100.0	3.3	0.2	40.1	1.5	2.7	52.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The data also shows that there is a positive association between age and widowhood, but with proportions higher for females than males. For example by age 65 years and older, 52.2 percent of females are widowed compared with only 7.1 percent males.

The overall picture of marital status in the district is that, although more females have ever married, and marry at a faster rate than males, by the older ages 65 years and over, more males remain married while over fifty percent of females are widowed.

3.3.2 Marital Status by Education

Among the total population 12 years and older, 70.4 percent have no education; about 25.0 percent have basic education and 5.1 percent have levels higher than the basic education. Out of the total population of 15,059 persons who have never married, 47.4 percent do not have any level of education. Majority of those who have ever attended school among the never married population have only basic education (44.1%) with 7.5 percent having attained secondary school education. Only 0.1 percent of the never married population have tertiary level of education (Table 3.4).

Among the married population of 20,724 persons, 84.5 percent have no education; 12.3 percent have only basic level of education and 2.1 percent have obtained secondary level of education. Those who have attained tertiary education among the married population are only 0.2 percent.

Similarly among the population who are in informal or consensual unions, majority (64.2%) have no level of education and almost 30.0 percent with only basic level of education. A similar pattern is observed for the rest of population in other marital status groups. Also, variation in marital status by sex and level of education follows a similar pattern except that there are higher proportions of males than females in almost all educational levels in the district (Table 3.4).

Comparing males and females in various marital status and educational level categories, the Table also shows that there are significant variations between males and females in the district. For example, the proportion of females who have no education and never married (50.9%) is slightly higher than the district proportion of 47.4 percent whereas that for the males is closer to the district proportion (45.1%). In addition, the proportion of males with basic education and in consensual union (31.6%) is higher than the district proportion of 29.7 percent but lower for females (28.5%).

Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic[1]	Secon-dary[2]	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma[3]	Tertiary[4]
Both Sexes								
Total	38,782	100.0	70.4	24.5	4.1	0.2	0.7	0.1
Never married	15,059	100.0	47.4	44.1	7.5	0.2	0.8	0.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	408	100.0	64.2	29.7	4.7	0.7	0.5	0.2
Married	20,724	100.0	84.5	12.3	2.1	0.1	0.8	0.2
Separated	303	100.0	79.5	14.2	4.0	0.0	2.3	0.0
Divorced	519	100.0	83.8	12.5	1.9	0.4	1.3	0.0
Widowed	1,769	100.0	95.8	3.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Male								
Total	19,236	100.0	62.9	29.2	6.2	0.2	1.2	0.2
Never married	9,194	100.0	45.1	44.4	9.0	0.1	1.1	0.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	152	100.0	56.6	31.6	9.9	1.3	0.0	0.7
Married	9,355	100.0	79.4	15.2	3.6	0.2	1.3	0.3
Separated	127	100.0	70.1	18.1	8.7	0.0	3.1	0.0
Divorced	206	100.0	77.7	15.5	3.4	1.0	2.4	0.0
Widowed	202	100.0	89.1	8.9	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0
Female								
Total	19,546	100.0	77.7	19.8	2.1	0.1	0.3	0.0
Never married	5,865	100.0	50.9	43.5	5.1	0.2	0.3	0.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	256	100.0	68.8	28.5	1.6	0.4	0.8	0.0
Married	11,369	100.0	88.8	10.0	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.0
Separated	176	100.0	86.4	11.4	0.6	0.0	1.7	0.0
Divorced	313	100.0	87.9	10.5	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Widowed	1,567	100.0	96.6	3.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3   Marital Status by Economic Activity

Table 3.5 indicates Marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and economic activity status in Nkwanta North district. Amongst the employed population of 28,223 persons, 72.8 percent are never married whereas 0.7 percent are married. Of the never married 52.4 percent are employed, 0.7 percent are unemployed and 46.9 percent economically not active.

Table 3.5: Marital Status of Persons 12 years and older by sex and economic activity status

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	38,782	100.0	28,223	72.8	254	0.7	10,305	26.6
Never married	15,059	100.0	7,898	52.4	102	0.7	7,059	46.9
Informal/Consensual union/ Living together	408	100.0	341	83.6	4	1.0	63	15.4
Married	20,724	100.0	18,398	88.8	132	0.6	2,194	10.6
Separated	303	100.0	236	77.9	1	0.3	66	21.8
Divorced	519	100.0	414	79.8	6	1.2	99	19.1
Widowed	1,769	100.0	936	52.9	9	0.5	824	46.6
Male								
Total	19,236	100.0	14,049	73.0	117	0.6	5,070	26.4
Never married	9,194	100.0	5,065	55.1	71	0.8	4,058	44.1
Informal/Consensual union/ Living together	152	100.0	140	92.1	0	0.0	12	7.9
Married	9,355	100.0	8,449	90.3	43	0.5	863	9.2
Separated	127	100.0	104	81.9	0	0.0	23	18.1
Divorced	206	100.0	165	80.1	3	1.5	38	18.4
Widowed	202	100.0	126	62.4	0	0.0	76	37.6
Female								
Total	19,546	100.0	14,174	72.5	137	0.7	5,235	26.8
Never married	5,865	100.0	2,833	48.3	31	0.5	3,001	51.2
Informal/Consensual union/ Living together	256	100.0	201	78.5	4	1.6	51	19.9
Married	11,369	100.0	9,949	87.5	89	0.8	1,331	11.7
Separated	176	100.0	132	75.0	1	0.6	43	24.4
Divorced	313	100.0	249	79.6	3	1.0	61	19.5
Widowed	1,567	100.0	810	51.7	9	0.6	748	47.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In general, more than two thirds of persons in all categories of marital statuses are employed except for the never married and widowed. The same trend is the same for both male and female sexes.

3.4 Nationality

Table 3.6 shows that out of the total population of 64,553 in the Nkwanta North District 93.3 percent of males and 92.9 percent of females are Ghanaians by birth. Ghanaians with dual nationality account for 2.7 percent of males and 3.2 percent of females. Ghanaians by naturalisation constitute 0.9 percent of both males and females. Persons originating from ECOWAS and other African countries constitute 2.8 percent of males and 2.7 percent of females. The district is therefore inhabited by predominantly Ghanaians by birth of both sexes (93.1%).

Table 3.6: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	64,553	100.0	32,394	100.0	32,159	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	60,096	93.1	30,210	93.3	29,886	92.9
Dual Nationality	1,880	2.9	866	2.7	1,014	3.2
Ghanaian by naturalisation	593	0.9	304	0.9	289	0.9
ECOWAS	1,475	2.3	767	2.4	708	2.2
Africa other than ECOWAS	312	0.5	143	0.4	169	0.5
Other	197	0.3	104	0.3	93	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5   Religious Affiliation

Table 3.7 shows that out of the total population of 64,553 persons in the district, one third (33.2%) are Christians. The largest Christian group are the Pentecostal/Charismatic (21.9%) followed by Protestants (6.0%). Ten percent are Moslems and 0.3 percent are Ahmadi.

Almost two out of every five of the population (43.3%) are Traditionalists. Significantly about one out of every eight of the population (12.6%) reported having no religious affiliation. There is virtually no variation in religious affiliation by sex of respondents.

Table 3.7: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	64,553	32,394	32,159	100.0	100.0	100.0
No religion	8,139	4,244	3,895	12.6	13.1	12.1
Catholic	2,053	1,065	988	3.2	3.3	3.1
Protestants	3,896	1,909	1,987	6.0	5.9	6.2
Pentecostal/Charismatic	14,118	6,902	7,216	21.9	21.3	22.4
Other Christian	1,324	647	677	2.1	2.0	2.1
Islam	6,445	3,230	3,215	10.0	10.0	10.0
Ahmadi	208	102	106	0.3	0.3	0.3
Traditionalist	27,964	14,104	13,860	43.3	43.5	43.1
Other	406	191	215	0.6	0.6	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6   Literacy and Education

3.6.1   Literacy

Table 3.8 shows that, literacy is very low in the district. The not-literate population is 27,724 and it represents 69.4 percent of persons 11 years and older in the district. The not literate population is more than double the literate population of 12,205. More than 50.0 percent (58.2%) of the not literate population are between 11 to 34 years old.

Table 3.8: 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	27,724	12,205	100.0	65.3	5.5	27.5	0.8	0.9
11-14	2,189	3,336	100.0	75.2	5.0	19.1	0.3	0.4
15-19	3,144	3,622	100.0	70.0	3.9	25.0	0.2	0.8
20-24	3,668	1,748	100.0	61.0	5.1	32.0	0.8	1.0
25-29	3,759	1,142	100.0	57.7	6.8	32.9	1.5	1.1
30-34	3,380	764	100.0	52.7	6.4	38.4	1.2	1.3
35-39	2,493	461	100.0	52.3	9.3	34.9	1.1	2.4
40-44	2,385	335	100.0	44.2	7.2	42.7	3.0	3.0
45-49	1,451	207	100.0	46.4	13.5	35.3	2.9	1.9
50-54	1,470	179	100.0	51.4	7.3	40.2	0.6	0.6
55-59	650	91	100.0	39.6	6.6	48.4	3.3	2.2
60-64	1,017	116	100.0	57.8	11.2	30.2	0.9	-
65+	2,118	204	100.0	54.9	9.3	30.9	3.4	1.5
Male								
Total	12,310	7,532	100.0	64.0	4.6	29.5	1.0	0.9
11-14	1,125	1,889	100.0	75.5	4.8	19.3	0.3	0.1
15-19	1,474	2,155	100.0	70.5	2.9	25.5	0.3	0.8
20-24	1,373	1,136	100.0	60.0	4.3	33.8	0.7	1.1
25-29	1,399	720	100.0	55.7	5.6	35.7	2.1	1.0
30-34	1,396	523	100.0	51.8	4.4	41.3	1.5	1.0
35-39	1,111	315	100.0	50.8	6.3	38.1	1.6	3.2
40-44	1,089	226	100.0	40.3	4.9	47.8	4.4	2.7
45-49	732	152	100.0	42.8	13.2	38.2	3.3	2.6
50-54	736	124	100.0	47.6	9.7	41.1	0.8	0.8
55-59	344	68	100.0	33.8	5.9	52.9	4.4	2.9
60-64	520	85	100.0	56.5	9.4	32.9	1.2	-
65+	1,011	139	100.0	52.5	7.2	35.3	4.3	0.7
Female								
Total	**15,414**	**4,673**	100.0	67.3	6.9	24.4	0.4	0.9
11-14	1,064	1,447	100.0	74.8	5.4	18.8	0.3	0.7
15-19	1,670	1,467	100.0	69.3	5.4	24.3	0.2	0.8
20-24	2,295	612	100.0	62.7	6.7	28.8	1.0	0.8
25-29	2,360	422	100.0	61.1	9.0	28.2	0.5	1.2
30-34	1,984	241	100.0	54.8	10.8	32.0	0.4	2.1
35-39	1,382	146	100.0	55.5	15.8	28.1	-	0.7
40-44	1,296	109	100.0	52.3	11.9	32.1	-	3.7
45-49	719	55	100.0	56.4	14.5	27.3	1.8	-
50-54	734	55	100.0	60.0	1.8	38.2	-	-
55-59	306	23	100.0	56.5	8.7	34.8	-	-
60-64	497	31	100.0	61.3	16.1	22.6	-	-
65+	1,107	65	100.0	60.0	13.8	21.5	1.5	3.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In terms of age groups, the 15-19 has the highest proportion of literates (3,622), out of which 19.1 percent read and write English and Ghanaian language, 70.0 percent can read and write only English, whereas 3.9 percent are literate in Ghanaian language only. The age group with the next highest proportion of literate population is 11-14 (3,336). About 75.2 percent of persons in this age group can read and write English only. Across all the age groups, majority of the population are literate in English language only. Literacy in English and a Ghanaian language is the second highest across all age groups.

In terms of sex variation, not much difference is observed and both sexes follow a similar pattern as the district total.

3.6.2 Education

Of the total population of persons 3 years and older (57,807) in Nkwanta North district, 62.6 percent have never been to school, 29.3 percent are currently in school while 8.1 percent attended school in the past (Figure 3.1). The female (67.9%) population who have never attended school is higher than the male (57.4) population who have never attended school. For the population which is attending school now, the male proportion (32.5%) is higher than the female (26.1%). About ten percent (10.1%) of the male population have attended school in the past while for females it was only 6.0 percent.

Figure 3.1: School attendance by sex
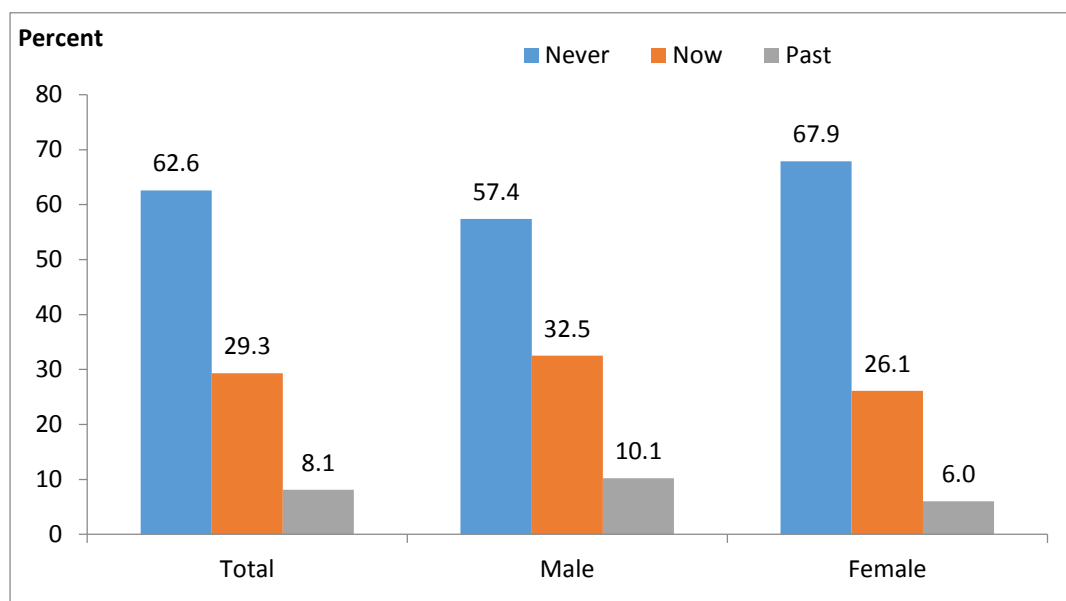
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.9 indicates the population three years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. The population three years and older who are currently attending school is 16,935. More than fifty percent (54.1%) are in Primary, 16.8 percent are in Kindergarten and 14.1 percent are in JHS. About 56.7 percent of females currently in school are attending primary school. The percentage of males who are currently in school and are in primary school represent 52.1 percent of males who are three years and older.

The table also shows that the total number of person three years and older who attended school in the past is 4,666. About 45.4 percent of them attended primary school, 21.6 percent attended JHS/JSS, 12.3 percent SSS/SHS and 11.7 percent middle school. About 5.0 percent (4.6%) males and less than one percent of females obtained tertiary education in the past.

Table 3.9: 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	16,935	100.0	9,410	100.0	7,525	100.0	4,666	100.0	2,949	100.0	1,717	100.0
Nursery	1,522	9.0	775	8.2	747	9.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	2,841	16.8	1,450	15.4	1,391	18.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	9,169	54.1	4,903	52.1	4,266	56.7	2,118	45.4	1,146	38.9	972	56.6
JSS/JHS	2,395	14.1	1,562	16.6	833	11.1	1,006	21.6	613	20.8	393	22.9
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	544	11.7	394	13.4	150	8.7
SSS/SHS	906	5.3	642	6.8	264	3.5	574	12.3	444	15.1	130	7.6
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	2.7	112	3.8	14	0.8
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	16	0.1	9	0.1	7	0.1	44	0.9	27	0.9	17	1.0
Post middle/secondary certificate	36	0.2	26	0.3	10	0.1	102	2.2	77	2.6	25	1.5
Tertiary	50	0.3	43	0.5	7	0.1	152	3.3	136	4.6	16	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1   Introduction

Governments all over the world, at a certain stage of the development of their countries, seek to know how many people are employed and unemployed. It should be noted that the higher proportion of the population gainfully employed, the higher the wealth creation leading to improved living conditions and poverty reduction. It is therefore crucial that statistics on labour and labour related issues such as the rate of employment and unemployment, the dependency rate, child labour, economically active and economically not-active populations are made available to inform policy formulation, implementation and evaluation.

The 2010 Population and Housing Census collected information on economic activities on persons five years and older, who worked for at least an hour in the 7 days preceding the census night. Information was also collected on those who did not work during the reference period but had jobs to go back to. This chapter seeks to discuss issues of the employed, unemployed, economically active and economically not active population. The analysis however is done with reference to the population 15 years and older. The kind of occupation the employed population engaged in, the kind of industry they found themselves in as well as their employment status and sectors are also dealt with.

4.2   Economic Activity Status

Activity status refers to economic and non-economic activity of respondents during the seven days preceding the census.

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

  - Without work and had no fixed jobs;

  - Currently available for work;

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

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

Table 4.1 shows that, out of the total population of 34,404 persons, 15 years and older, 26,741 representing 77.7 percent are economically active whereas 7,663 persons representing 22.3 percent, are economically not active. Among the total economically active population of 26,741, almost all (26,487 or 99.1%) are employed and 254 or 0.9%, are unemployed.

Although unemployment is generally low in the district, about two out of every five (42.1%) unemployed are first time job seekers, while over fifty percent have worked before. Analysis of the economically not active population (Table 4.1) shows that, a majority of them (88.0%) fall into the following three main categories: Full-time education (42.2%), Household chores (26.6%) and too old/young to work (19.2%).

There is very little difference in the proportions of the economically active males (78.3%) and females (77.2%). About the same proportion of males and females are currently employed (99.0%) and unemployed (about 1.0%).

However, among the unemployed, a higher proportion of females (62.8%) have worked before compared with that of males (52.1%) however, a higher proportion of males are first time job seekers (47.9%) compared with that of females (37.2%).

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	34,404	100.0	16,828	100.0	17,576	100.0
Economically active	**26,741**	**77.7**	**13,181**	**78.3**	**13,560**	**77.2**
Employed	**26,487**	**99.1**	**13,064**	**99.1**	**13,423**	**99.0**
Worked	*26,108*	*98.6*	*12,893*	*98.7*	*13,215*	*98.5*
Did not work but had job to go back to	*330*	*1.2*	*149*	*1.1*	*181*	*1.3*
Did voluntary work without pay	*49*	*0.2*	*22*	*0.2*	*27*	*0.2*
Unemployed	254	**0.9**	117	**0.9**	137	**1.0**
Worked before, seeking work and available	*147*	*57.9*	*61*	*52.1*	*86*	*62.8*
Seeking work for the first time and available	*107*	*42.1*	*56*	*47.9*	*51*	*37.2*
Economically not active	7,663	**22.3**	3,647	**21.7**	4,016	**22.8**
Did home duties (household chore)	2,042	26.6	722	19.8	1,320	32.9
Full time education	3,233	42.2	2,046	56.1	1,187	29.6
Pensioner/Retired	35	0.5	19	0.5	16	0.4
Disabled/Sick	515	6.7	235	6.4	280	7.0
Too old/young	1,472	19.2	479	13.1	993	24.7
Other	366	4.8	146	4.0	220	5.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.1 shows that, among the economically not active males, the majority (56.1%) are in full time education followed by household chores (19.8%) and too old/young to work (13.1%). About six percent (6.4%) are disabled/sick while less than one percent (0.5%) are not active as a result of pension and retirement. The pattern is the same for females. About one in three females are economically not active as a result of their involvement in household duties (32.9%). Full-time education follows closely with 29.6 percent and those too old/young comprise 24.7 percent.

Figure 4.1: Economically not active population by sex
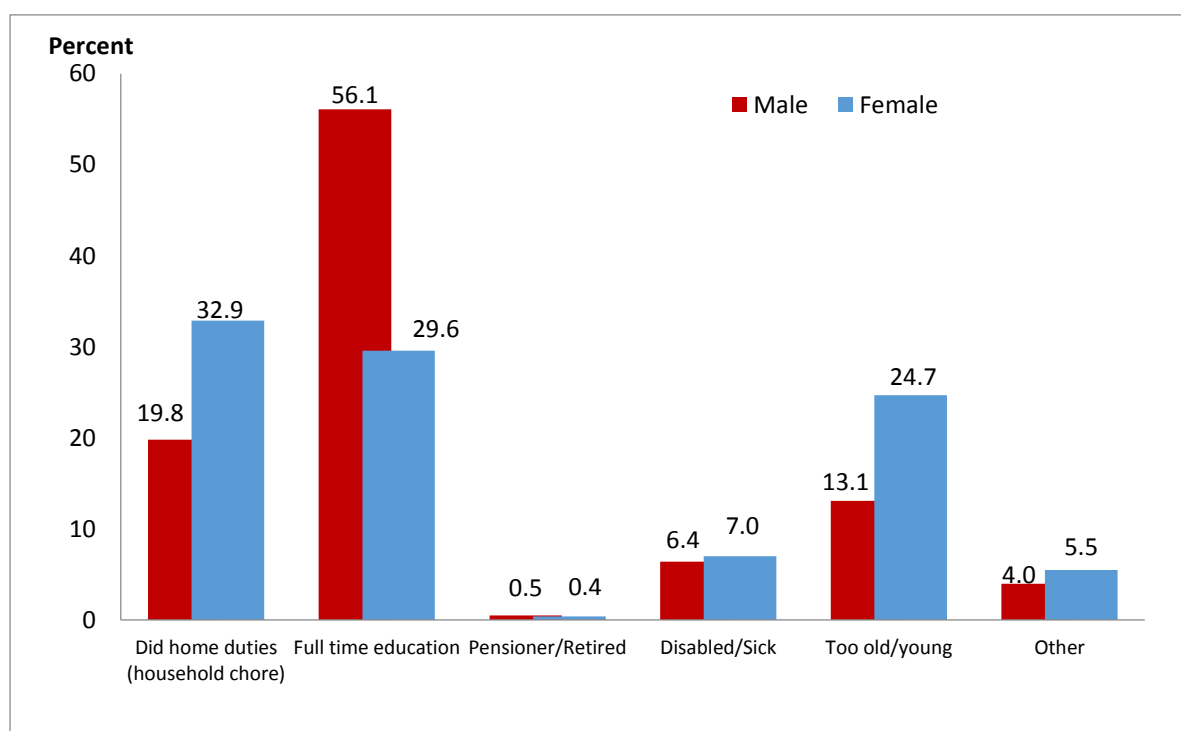
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 provides data on the economic activity status of persons 15 years and older by age and sex. The percentage distribution of the employed population by age reveals that more than 50.0 percent of persons in all age categories are employed. The proportion employed increased sharply with increasing age from 51.2 percent for the age group 15-19 years to a peak of 94.1 percent for the age group 35-39 years. It then reduced slightly with each increasing age. By age 55-59 years which is the threshold age before legal retirement, the proportion employed was 85.8 percent. The proportion employed then reduces significantly to 51.8 percent by age 65 years and older.

Except for age groups 20-24 and 25-29, less than one percent of persons in the rest of the age groups are unemployed. About 48.3 percent of persons in the age group 15-19 are economically not active. The pattern is the same for male and female sexes in the district.

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

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	34,404	100.0	26,487	77.0	254	0.7	7,663	22.3
15-19	6,766	100.0	3,465	51.2	33	0.5	3,268	48.3
20-24	5,416	100.0	4,018	74.2	68	1.3	1,330	24.6
25-29	4,901	100.0	4,276	87.2	50	1.0	575	11.7
30-34	4,144	100.0	3,778	91.2	22	0.5	344	8.3
35-39	2,954	100.0	2,781	94.1	10	0.3	163	5.5
40-44	2,720	100.0	2,534	93.2	16	0.6	170	6.3
45-49	1,658	100.0	1,528	92.2	4	0.2	126	7.6
50-54	1,649	100.0	1,466	88.9	5	0.3	178	10.8
55-59	741	100.0	636	85.8	4	0.5	101	13.6
60-64	1,133	100.0	803	70.9	39	3.4	291	25.7
65+	2,322	100.0	1,202	51.8	3	0.1	1,117	48.1
Male								
Total	16,828	100.0	13,064	77.6	117	0.7	3,647	21.7
15-19	3,629	100.0	1,821	50.2	17	0.5	1,791	49.4
20-24	2,509	100.0	1,734	69.1	31	1.2	744	29.7
25-29	2,119	100.0	1,827	86.2	19	0.9	273	12.9
30-34	1,919	100.0	1,779	92.7	14	0.7	126	6.6
35-39	1,426	100.0	1,365	95.7	3	0.2	58	4.1
40-44	1,315	100.0	1,256	95.5	6	0.5	53	4.0
45-49	884	100.0	842	95.2	1	0.1	41	4.6
50-54	860	100.0	821	95.5	1	0.1	38	4.4
55-59	412	100.0	377	91.5	1	0.2	34	8.3
60-64	605	100.0	508	84.0	22	3.6	75	12.4
65+	1,150	100.0	734	63.8	2	0.2	414	36.0
Female								
Total	17,576	100.0	13,423	76.4	137	0.8	4,016	22.8
15-19	3,137	100.0	1,644	52.4	16	0.5	1,477	47.1
20-24	2,907	100.0	2,284	78.6	37	1.3	586	20.2
25-29	2,782	100.0	2,449	88.0	31	1.1	302	10.9
30-34	2,225	100.0	1,999	89.8	8	0.4	218	9.8
35-39	1,528	100.0	1,416	92.7	7	0.5	105	6.9
40-44	1,405	100.0	1,278	91.0	10	0.7	117	8.3
45-49	774	100.0	686	88.6	3	0.4	85	11.0
50-54	789	100.0	645	81.7	4	0.5	140	17.7
55-59	329	100.0	259	78.7	3	0.9	67	20.4
60-64	528	100.0	295	55.9	17	3.2	216	40.9
65+	1,172	100.0	468	39.9	1	0.1	703	60.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3   Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work a person was engaged in at the establishment where he/she worked.   Table 4.3 presents information on employed population 15 years and older by occupation. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers are in the majority in the district, accounting for 84.4 percent of the district's employed population. Eight out of every ten persons, 15 years and older of the employed population, are in agriculture, forestry or fishery.

 Service and Sales Workers constitute 6.1 percent and Craft and Related Trades workers 6.0 percent. Professionals represent only 1.1 percent of the employed population 15 years and older.

Each of the remaining occupations (managers, technicians and associate professionals, clerical support workers and others) account for one percent of the employed population.

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	26,487	100.0	13,064	100.0	13,423	100.0
Managers	121	0.5	63	0.5	58	0.4
Professionals	282	1.1	228	1.7	54	0.4
Technicians and associate professionals	67	0.3	52	0.4	15	0.1
Clerical support workers	63	0.2	58	0.4	5	0.0
Service and sales workers	1,607	6.1	386	3.0	1,221	9.1
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	22,358	84.4	11,598	88.8	10,760	80.2
Craft and related trades workers	1,593	6.0	435	3.3	1,158	8.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	175	0.7	165	1.3	10	0.1
Elementary occupations	221	0.8	79	0.6	142	1.1
Other occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The three dominant occupations in the district are the same for males and females. The majority of the employed males (88.8%) and females (80.2%) are engaged in agriculture, forestry or fishery work. For both sexes, Service and Sales Workers is the next major occupation, followed by Craft and Related Trades Workers. There are however significant differences between males and females in the size of the proportions for the occupations. The proportion of the employed who are Service and sales workers is three times larger for females (9.1%) than for males (3.0%). Craft and Related Trades workers are also about three times more among females (8.6%) than males (3.3%). However, there are four times as many males (1.7%) who are professionals than females (0.4%).

4.4   Industry

Table 4.4 shows employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. Out of a total population of 26,487 who are employed in the district, 84.0 percent are in the Agriculture Forestry and Fishing industry while 5.6 percent are in Wholesale and Retail repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles. About five percent (5.1%) of the employed population are in the manufacturing industry.

The Table further indicates that, about 1.3 percent of the employed population are in each of Accommodation and Food Service Activities industry, with the other industries accounting for a small percentage.

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agriculture forestry and fishing	22,249	84.0	11,547	88.4	10,702	79.7
Mining and quarrying	3	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
Manufacturing	1,356	5.1	225	1.7	1,131	8.4
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	4	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	11	0.0	4	0.0	7	0.1
Construction	58	0.2	56	0.4	2	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,490	5.6	527	4.0	963	7.2
Transportation and storage	156	0.6	153	1.2	3	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	332	1.3	33	0.3	299	2.2
Information and communication	17	0.1	17	0.1	0	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	13	0.0	10	0.1	3	0.0
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	15	0.1	12	0.1	3	0.0
Administrative and support service activities	13	0.0	11	0.1	2	0.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	90	0.3	84	0.6	6	0.0
Education	246	0.9	198	1.5	48	0.4
Human health and social work activities	46	0.2	26	0.2	20	0.1
Arts entertainment and recreation	12	0.0	12	0.1	0	0.0
Other service activities	346	1.3	128	1.0	218	1.6
Activities of households as employers	29	0.1	15	0.1	14	0.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.2 shows that in the 2010 population and housing census, a higher percentage of males were employed (88.4%) in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industry compared to females (79.7%). However, there were equally higher percentages of females in Manufacturing and Wholesale and retail, accounting for 8.4 and 7.2 percent respectively compared to the males who recorded 1.7 percent and 4 percent in the Manufacturing and wholesale and Retail industries respectively.

Figure 4.2: Employed persons 15 years and older of four major industries by sex
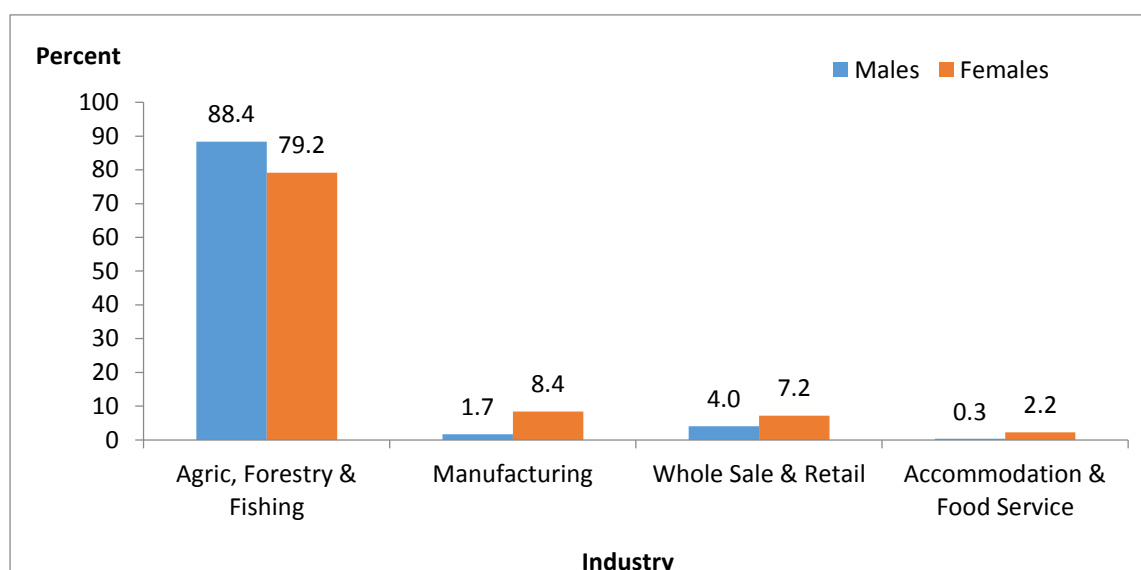
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Out of employed population of 26,487 persons 15 years and older, three quarters are self-employed (without employees 73.4% and with employees 1.8%). Only 2.2 percent are employees. One-fifth of those employed (20.6%) are contributing family workers and 0.7 percent are employed as house helps.

Table 4.5: Population 15 years and older by employment status and sex

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	26,487	100.0	13,064	100.0	13,423	100.0
Employee	593	2.2	466	3.6	127	0.9
Self-employed without employee(s)	19,443	73.4	9,940	76.1	9,503	70.8
Self-employed with employee(s)	464	1.8	253	1.9	211	1.6
Casual worker	72	0.3	48	0.4	24	0.2
Contributing family worker	5,444	20.6	2,166	16.6	3,278	24.4
Apprentice	241	0.9	73	0.6	168	1.3
Domestic employee (House help)	196	0.7	102	0.8	94	0.7
Other	34	0.1	16	0.1	18	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.3 is a graphical presentation of employment status of employed persons 15 years and older. A greater percentage of the population for both sexes (males 76.1 percent and females 70.8 percent) are self-employed without employee(s).

The next activity that majority of the employed people are engaged in is the contributing family worker, consisting 16.6 percent of employed males and 24.4 percent of employed females. Casual work and other activities remain the least activity status that for both sexes accounting for (0.4%) and (0.1%) for males and (0.2%) and (0.1%) for females respectively.

Figure 4.3: Employed persons 15 years and older by employment status and sex
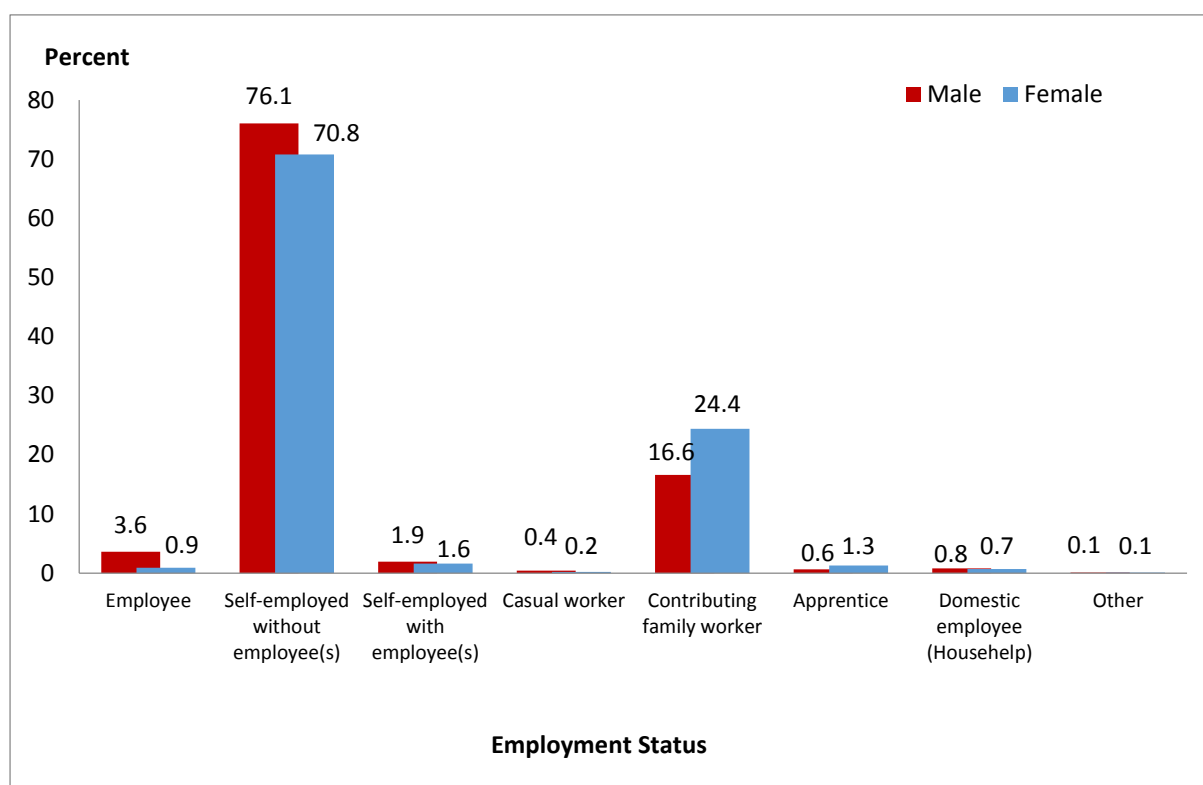
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6   Employment Sector

This refers to the sector in which a person works. The employment sectors covered in the 2010 census were public, private formal, private informal, semi-public/parastatal, NGOs and international organizations.

Table 4.6 shows the distribution of persons 15 years and older by sector of employment and sex. It indicates that the informal private sector is by far the largest employer of employed persons in the district (97.5%), followed by public (government) sector (1.3%). Less than 1.0 percent of the employed are in private informal sector (0.7%), NGOs (0.4%) or other international organization (0.0). A similar pattern is observed for the sexes, with more males than females, employed across almost all the sectors except the private informal sector.

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

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
Employment Sector	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	26,487	100.0	13,064	100.0	13,423	100.0
Public (Government)	353	1.3	292	2.2	61	0.5
Private Formal	190	0.7	123	0.9	67	0.5
Private Informal	25,823	97.5	12,579	96.3	13,244	98.7
Semi-Public/Parastatal	3	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	117	0.4	69	0.5	48	0.4
Other International Organisations	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1   Introduction

Information communication Technology (ICT) is recognized as an important knowledge-based tool necessary for socioeconomic development. The role of ICT in an emerging economy such as Ghana has been widely recognized even though it has not been fully experienced at the Nkwanta North district. The recognition is reflected in actions such as the development and deployment of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy, implementing e-governance in all government institutions and the construction of a National Data Centre as well as Regional Innovation Centres. The objective of this chapter is to analyse the extent of individual ownership of mobile phones and the use of the internet among the population aged 12 years and older, and the ownership of desktop/laptop computers by a member of the household.

5.2   Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 shows population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership by sex. Out of 38,782 persons aged 12 years and older in the district, 5,777 (14.9%) own mobile phones. The percentages further reveal that, out of the 19,236 males, 3,974 (20.7%) own mobile phones, while only 1,803 (9.2%) of the 19,546 females own mobile phones.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	38,782	100.0	5,777	14.9	192	0.5
Male	19,236	100.0	3,974	20.7	141	0.7
Female	19,546	100.0	1,803	9.2	51	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3   Use of Internet

Table 5.1 further shows that the proportion using the internet is far smaller than the proportion using mobile phones. Out of the total population of persons who are 12 years and older (38,782 persons) in the district, only 192 persons, representing 0.5 percent use internet facility. Internet facility usage is low in the district. Only 0.7 percent males and 0.3 percent females use internet.

5.4   Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Table 5.2 also indicates a very low level of ownership of desktop or laptop computers. Out of the 9,989 households in the Nkwanta North District only 73 or less than one percent (0.7%) own desktop or laptop computers. This does not portray promising ICT development in the district. Besides for the very few households who own desktop/laptop computers in their homes, majority (84.7%) are headed by males compared with households headed by females (15.3%).

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

Sex	Number of households	Households having desktop/laptop computers	
		Number	Percent
Male	8,462	58	0.70
Female	1,527	15	1.00

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1   Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWDs) face a wide range of life challenges for the reason that disability, in whatever form or type, reduces an individual's ability to function to his/her full potentials. The Ghana Statistical Service (2012) defines persons with disability 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.

Generally, persons with disability are marginalized and suffer from discrimination on account of their disability status. They are mostly regarded as less productive and not capable of contributing to development compared to their non-disabled counterparts. Accordingly, they are often seen as the burden on society in general and their families in particular.

Their unfortunate circumstances are often viewed as a curse or punishment. Furthermore, according to the summary World Report on Disability (World Health Organization 2011), persons with disability have poorer health status, lower education achievement, less economic participation and higher proportion of poverty than people without disabilities.

The objective of this chapter is to analyse the data on persons with disabilities. Information was collected on persons with Visual/ sight impairment; Hearing impairment; Mental retardation; Emotional or behavioural disorders, and Other physical challenges.

6.2   Population with Disability

Table 6.1: shows the population by type of locality, disability status and sex. The 2010 population and housing census (PHC) indicates that out of a total of 64,553 people in the district, 63,271 or 98.0 percent are without disability and two percent are with disability. Analysis of disability by sex indicates that not much difference is observed even though the percentage of males (2.2%) is slightly higher than that of females (1.8%). The percentage of persons with disability is slightly higher in the rural areas (2.2%) compared to urban areas (1.4%).

6.3   Types of Disability

The Ghana Statistical Service National Analytical Report (2012) reported that, about 38.3 percent of the population with disabilities have more than one type of disability condition. Similarly, almost the same proportions of males (38.2%) and females (38.5%) have more than one type of disability.

In the Nkwanta North District, 1,282 of the population reported having disabilities. Table 6.1 describes the disability status of the population by locality and sex. . The disability question in the 2010 census is a multiple response one and persons may report having one or more disability types. The table shows that sight (24.9%) impairment is the main type of disability from which most of the persons with disability suffer from in the district. About the same proportion (24.3%) of Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) suffer from physical disabilities. Hearing disability ranks third, accounting for 17.0 percent, followed by speech defect (10.8%) in the Nkwanta North District.

Table 6.1: Disability status of population by locality and sex

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Without disability	63,271	98.0	31,691	97.8	31,580	98.2
With disability	1,282	2.0	703	2.2	579	1.8
Sight	428	24.9	238	25.4	190	24.2
Hearing	292	17.0	149	15.9	143	18.2
Speech	186	10.8	111	11.8	75	9.6
Physical	419	24.3	231	24.7	188	24.0
Intellect	145	8.4	72	7.7	73	9.3
Emotion	167	9.7	86	9.2	81	10.3
Other	84	4.9	50	5.3	34	4.3
Urban						
Total	18,127	100.0	9,020	100.0	9,107	100.0
Without disability	17,875	98.6	8,890	98.6	8,985	98.7
With disability	252	1.4	130	1.4	122	1.3
Sight	91	29.0	50	31.1	41	26.8
Hearing	43	13.7	18	11.2	25	16.3
Speech	46	14.6	25	15.5	21	13.7
Physical	63	20.1	32	19.9	31	20.3
Intellect	30	9.6	14	8.7	16	10.5
Emotion	25	8.0	14	8.7	11	7.2
Other	16	5.1	8	5.0	8	5.2
Rural						
Total	46,426	100.0	23,374	100.0	23,052	100.0
Without disability	45,396	97.8	22,801	97.5	22,595	98.0
With disability	1,030	2.2	573	2.5	457	2.0
Sight	337	24.0	188	24.2	149	23.6
Hearing	249	17.7	131	16.9	118	18.7
Speech	140	10.0	86	11.1	54	8.6
Physical	356	25.3	199	25.6	157	24.9
Intellect	115	8.2	58	7.5	57	9.0
Emotion	142	10.1	72	9.3	70	11.1
Other	68	4.8	42	5.4	26	4.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Distribution of Disability by Type of Locality

The distribution of types of disability by sex shows that there are no significant differences between males and females in the magnitude of the proportions for the various types of disabilities in the district. There are slightly higher percentages of males with various types of disabilities i.e. sight (25.4%), speech (11.8%), physical impairment (24.7%) and other forms of disability (5.3). However, females have a higher percentage of the Hearing (18.2%), Intellectual (9.3%) and Emotional (10.3%) disabilities than males (Table 6.1).

The Table also describes the different categories of disability according to types of locality. The data indicates that although there are more PWDs in the rural areas (2.2%) than in the urban areas (1.4%), the distribution of the various types of disability do not show a consistent pattern of being higher in the rural areas. For example, whereas persons with physical challenges are higher among the rural dwellers (25.3%), urban dwellers reported the highest proportion of sight disability (29.0%). Similarly, reported speech impairment is higher in the urban areas (14.6%) than in the rural areas (10.0%)

6.5 Disability and Economic Activity Status

As indicated in the introduction of the chapter, generally, persons with disability are marginalized and suffer from discrimination on account of their disability status. They are mostly regarded as less productive and not capable of contributing to development compared to their non-disabled counterparts.

Table 6.2 indicates that whereas 77.5 percent of those without disability are employed, only 58.2 percent of PWDs are in gainful employment. Again twice as many as PWDs are not economically active (41.3%) compared to their non-disabled counterparts (21.7%). There is however no difference between the proportion of the disabled who are unemployed (0.9%) and those without disability (1.0%). Persons with speech disability have the highest chance of being employed (62.5%) and those with intellectual disability have the least chance (49.1%).

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

Sex/Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	34,404	100.0	26,487	77.0	254	1.0	7,663	22.3
Without disability	33,416	100.0	25,912	77.5	249	1.0	7,255	21.7
With disability	988	100.0	575	58.2	5	0.9	408	41.3
Sight	359	100.0	207	57.7	4	1.9	148	41.2
Hearing	210	100.0	118	56.2	0	0.0	92	43.8
Speech	120	100.0	75	62.5	0	0.0	45	37.5
Physical	339	100.0	186	54.9	1	0.5	152	44.8
Intellect	110	100.0	54	49.1	0	0.0	56	50.9
Emotion	129	100.0	78	60.5	0	0.0	51	39.5
Other	56	100.0	30	53.6	0	0.0	26	46.4
Male								
Total	16,828	100.0	13,064	77.6	117	0.9	3,647	21.7
Without disability	16,299	100.0	12,735	78.1	115	0.9	3,449	21.2
With disability	529	100.0	329	62.2	2	0.6	198	37.4
Sight	192	100.0	124	64.6	2	1.6	66	34.4
Hearing	105	100.0	65	61.9	0	0.0	40	38.1
Speech	72	100.0	51	70.8	0	0.0	21	29.2
Physical	179	100.0	106	59.2	0	0.0	73	40.8
Intellect	50	100.0	25	50.0	0	0.0	25	50.0
Emotion	63	100.0	36	57.1	0	0.0	27	42.9
Other	35	100.0	20	57.1	0	0.0	15	42.9
Female								
Total	17,576	100.0	13,423	76.4	137	1.0	4,016	22.8
Without disability	17,117	100.0	13,177	77.0	134	1.0	3,806	22.2
With disability	459	100.0	246	53.6	3	1.2	210	45.8
Sight	167	100.0	83	49.7	2	2.4	82	49.1
Hearing	105	100.0	53	50.5	0	0.0	52	49.5
Speech	48	100.0	24	50.0	0	0.0	24	50.0
Physical	160	100.0	80	50.0	1	1.3	79	49.4
Intellect	60	100.0	29	48.3	0	0.0	31	51.7
Emotion	66	100.0	42	63.6	0	0.0	24	36.4
Other	21	100.0	10	47.6	0	0.0	11	52.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6   Disability and Education

There is a relationship between education, human resource development and economic growth. Table 6.3 shows the population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education. Nkwanta North district has a total of 1,233 disabled persons, out of which 675 are males and 558 females. About 75.6 percent of all the disables have never attended school, 17.7 percent had only Basic education and 3.3 percent had Secondary/Senior High School level and higher education.

Table 6.5: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim[1]	Basic[2]	Sec/SHS and higher[3]	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	57,807	36,206	4,363	15,232	2,006	100.0	62.6	7.5	26.3	3.5
No disability	56,574	35,274	4,321	15,014	1,965	100.0	62.4	7.6	26.5	3.5
With a disability	1,233	932	42	218	41	100.0	75.6	3.4	17.7	3.3
Sight	414	317	12	71	14	100.0	76.6	2.9	17.1	3.4
Hearing	282	221	10	47	4	100.0	78.4	3.5	16.7	1.4
Speech	175	114	12	43	6	100.0	65.1	6.9	24.6	3.4
Physical	401	307	13	62	19	100.0	76.6	3.2	15.5	4.7
Intellectual	140	122	3	11	4	100.0	87.1	2.1	7.9	2.9
Emotional	161	139	1	19	2	100.0	86.3	0.6	11.8	1.2
Other	78	49	0	26	3	100.0	62.8	0.0	33.3	3.8
Male										
Total	28,978	16,619	2,225	8,618	1,516	100.0	57.4	7.7	29.7	5.2
No disability	28,303	16,147	2,204	8,469	1,483	100.0	57.1	7.8	29.9	5.2
With a disability	675	472	21	149	33	100.0	69.9	3.1	22.1	4.9
Sight	232	158	9	54	11	100.0	68.1	3.9	23.3	4.7
Hearing	143	110	1	29	3	100.0	76.9	0.7	20.3	2.1
Speech	104	62	6	32	4	100.0	59.6	5.8	30.8	3.8
Physical	218	151	7	45	15	100.0	69.3	3.2	20.6	6.9
Intellectual	68	57	2	7	2	100.0	83.8	2.9	10.3	2.9
Emotional	81	64	1	15	1	100.0	79.0	1.2	18.5	1.2
Other	48	29	0	16	3	100.0	60.4	0.0	33.3	6.3
Female										
Total	28,829	19,587	2,138	6,614	490	100.0	67.9	7.4	22.9	1.7
No disability	28,271	19,127	2,117	6,545	482	100.0	67.7	7.5	23.2	1.7
With a disability	558	460	21	69	8	100.0	82.4	3.8	12.4	1.4
Sight	182	159	3	17	3	100.0	87.4	1.6	9.3	1.6
Hearing	139	111	9	18	1	100.0	79.9	6.5	12.9	0.7
Speech	71	52	6	11	2	100.0	73.2	8.5	15.5	2.8
Physical	183	156	6	17	4	100.0	85.2	3.3	9.3	2.2
Intellectual	72	65	1	4	2	100.0	90.3	1.4	5.6	2.8
Emotional	80	75	0	4	1	100.0	93.8	0.0	5.0	1.3
Other	30	20	0	10	0	100.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

[1] Pre-Primary (Nursery, KG)
[2] Basic (Primary, JSS/JHS, Middle)
[3] Sec./SHS & Higher

CHAPTER SEVEN
AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1   Introduction

Agriculture and related activities play a vital role in the socio-economic development of the district and the entire Volta Region. For the first time in the country's Population and Housing Census, questions were asked on members of households engaged in agricultural activity that is involved in crop farming, tree planting, fish farming or animal rearing in the 12 months preceding the census.

If at least one member of a household engage in one agricultural activity or another, such a household qualified as an agricultural household (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012).

The objective of this chapter is to analyse the types of farming activities, types of cropping, livestock reared, numbers and keepers and fish farming.

7.2   Households in Agriculture

A household is classified as an agricultural household if at least one of its members engages in agricultural production, even if not earning from agricultural activity alone.

Figure 7.1 shows the total number of households engaged in agriculture by locality. Out of 9,989 households, 8,512 households representing 85.2 percent are engaged in agriculture in the district. In the urban areas 2,214 households representing 71.1 percent out of 3,114 households are engaged in agriculture while close to nine-two percent (91.6%) of the total number of households in the rural localities are also engaged in agriculture.

Figure 7.1: Households in Agriculture
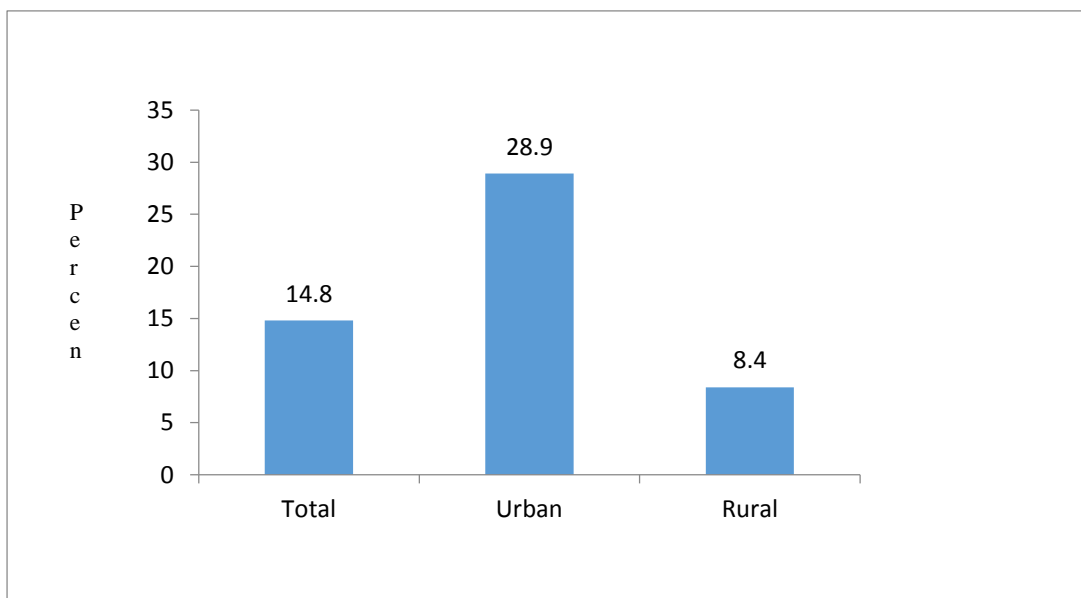
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3   Types of Farming

The households in agriculture in the district are engaged in four types of farming activities namely, crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming. Table 7.1 reports on the frequency distributions of the different agricultural activities. The data indicates that many households reported involvement in more than one farming activity. The two traditional activities of crop farming and livestock rearing are prominent in the district and in both urban and rural communities. Fish farming as distinct from fishing is relatively new in the district with only a small percentage (0.1%) of agricultural households engaged in it. Since the initial investment is relatively high. Tree planting is also not a traditional activity and attracted less than one percent (0.5%) of the households. Tree planting in particular requires a considerable waiting time to harvest. This is not likely to draw much interest from the substantially subsistent level agricultural communities of the district.

The two traditional activities of crop farming and livestock rearing are prominent in both urban and rural communities. Almost all agricultural households in both urban (96.8%) and rural (97.8%) communities engage in crop farming. However, a higher percentage of households in rural areas (41.8%) rear livestock than those in urban areas (33.0%). There is no significant difference between rural and urban households in the non-traditional activities of tree planting and fish farming as shown in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1: Agricultural activity of household members by locality

	Total		Urban		Rural	
Agricultural activities	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	9,989	100.0	3,114	100.0	6,875	100.0
Households not engaged in						
Agriculture	1,477	14.8	900	28.9	577	8.4
Households engaged in Agriculture	8,512	85.2	2,214	71.1	6,298	91.6
Crop Farming	8,301	97.5	2,143	96.8	6,158	97.8
Tree Planting	45	0.5	9	0.4	36	0.6
Livestock Rearing	3,366	39.5	731	33.0	2,635	41.8
Fish Farming	7	0.1	0	0.0	7	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4   Livestock

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity in Nkwanta North District. It occurs throughout the district, and in both rural and urban areas. Table 7.2 shows the types of livestock reared, the number of animals, the number of keepers, and the average number of animals per keeper. Among the ruminants, the top four were goats 24,328, sheep 11,040 cattle 10,537 and pigs 4,853 pigs. Among these traditional livestock, the average number of animals ranges from 12.3 goats per keeper to 21.2 cattle per keeper.

In the bird category, there were 45, 231 chicken, 4,710 guinea fowls, 2,155 ducks, 966 doves and 990 turkeys. The average number per holder ranges from 14.2 ducks to 31.2 doves.

Among the other livestock (non-traditional livestock), 372 grass-cutters 372 and 224 rabbits were reported respectively.

As shown in Table 7.2, snail rearing, fishing, fish farming and inland fishing are the least type of livestock in the district. The table indicates that majority of livestock keepers rear chicken (34%) and goats (31.4%). The average animal per keeper is high for inland fishing (35), followed by turkey (24.8) and guinea fowl (21.5) rearing, while snail rearing remains unpatronised.

Table 7.2:   Distribution of livestock, birds, fishes and keepers

Type of Livestock	Animals(Livestock)		Keepers		Average livestock per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	106,876	100.0	6,300	100.0	17.0
Beehives	285	0.3	19	0.3	15.0
Cattle	10,537	9.9	497	7.9	21.2
Chicken	45,231	42.3	2,141	34.0	21.1
Dove	966	0.9	31	0.5	31.2
Duck	2,155	2.0	152	2.4	14.2
Goat	24,328	22.9	1,978	31.4	12.3
Grass-cutter	372	0.3	22	0.3	16.9
Guinea fowl	4,710	4.4	219	3.5	21.5
Ostrich	174	0.4	15	0.2	11.6
Pig	4,853	4.5	393	6.2	12.3
Rabbit	224	0.2	18	0.3	12.4
Sheep	11,040	10.4	706	11.2	15.6
Silk worm	153	0.1	16	0.3	9.6
Snail	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Turkey	990	0.9	40	0.6	24.8
Other (specify)	568	0.5	42	0.7	13.5
Fish farming	21	0.0	3	0.0	7.0
Inland fishing	35	0.0	1	0.0	35.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

It has long been established that man's most basic needs are food, clothing and shelter. People in households have varied living arrangements along cultural and ethnic lines and according to housing conditions. This chapter provides information on types of housing and housing facilities in the Nkwanta North District.

The information on housing censuses will serve as a basis for planning a variety of housing and human settlement programmes and policies, evaluation and monitoring of housing conditions and needs of the population.

In this chapter, stock of houses, facilities and amenities of houses in the district are analysed at the Regional and at the District levels.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 presents the stock of houses and number of households by type of locality. The total household population in the district is 63,822, comprising of which 17,808 are in urban and 46,014 are in rural locality. The district has 7,679 houses and 9,989 households. A total of 2,392 houses are located in the urban area while 5,287 are in the rural areas. Population per house in the rural areas (8.7 persons) is higher than the urban areas (8.3 persons).

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

Categories	Region	District		
		Total	Urban	Rural
Total household population	2,086,567	63,822	17,808	46,014
Number of houses	399,953	7,679	2,392	5,287
Number of households	495,600	9,989	3,114	6,875
Population per house*	5.2	8.3	7.4	8.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

- **Type of Dwelling**

Table 8.2 shows the type of dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality. The data show that an overwhelming majority of households leave in more or less permanent structures in the district. Improvised homes such as kiosk/container, tent, living quarters attached to offices/shops and uncompleted buildings account for less than one percent. The table also indicates that 87.5 percent of households live in two major types of dwelling units the compound house (rooms) accounts for 54.9 percent of the total number of dwellings in the district, followed by the separate house (32.6%).

The ranking of type of dwelling unit is not influenced by the sex of the head of household. The major types of dwelling units occupied are the same irrespective of the sex of head of household and the proportional distributions are also more or less the same. The pattern of dwellings occupied at the district level is also replicated in the urban and rural areas.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	495,600	9,989	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	212,170	3,257	32.6	32.3	34.6	29.7	33.9
Semi-detached house	391,548	33,286	695	7.0	6.9	7.1	8.3	6.3
Flat/Apartment	256,355	7,668	213	2.1	2.0	2.9	4.6	1.0
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	219,276	5,481	54.9	55.3	52.3	56.5	54.1
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	15,705	161	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.4	2.1
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,781	141	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.0	2.1
Tent	10,343	989	25	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	1,198	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,157	10	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	858	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	9,846	512	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 8.1 shows that the percentage of households living in separate houses is higher in rural than urban localities (29.7%). However, the situation is different in the case of compound houses. The percentage of compound houses is slightly higher in urban areas (56.5%) than in rural areas (54.1%). In addition the percentage of huts is higher in rural localities (4.2%) than urban localities (0.4%) while the other types of dwellings which were grouped together (tent, improvised home kiosk/container etc.), Living quarters attached to office/shop and Uncompleted building) are the same (0.4%) for both urban and rural localities.

Figure 8.1: Type of dwelling by type of locality
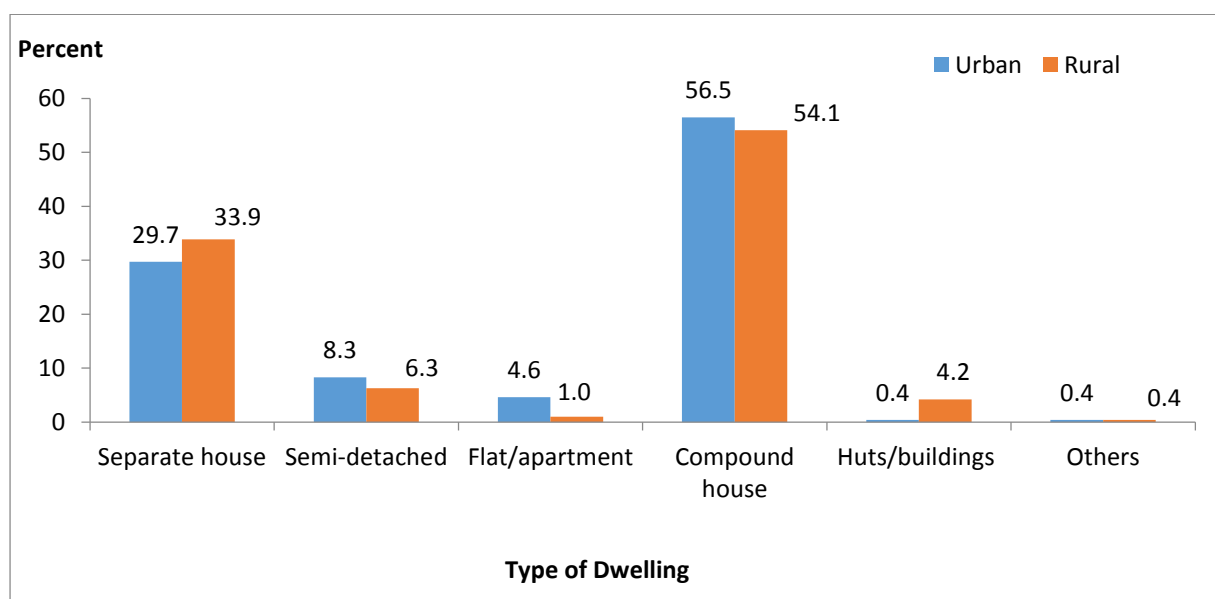
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

- **Holding and Tenancy**

Table 8.3 describes dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality. The data reveal that by the present holding tenancy arrangements, most households (86.2%) reside in dwelling units owned by a member of the household (owner occupied). Almost seven percent (6.9%) are owned by other relatives who are not residents in the dwelling units. Six percent are owned by other private individuals, with the government owning less than 0.5 percent of the total dwellings in the district. All other holding and tenancy arrangements constitute only 1.1 percent dwelling units.

In both male and female headed households, the majority of households live in dwelling units owned by the household member. However, as shown in Table 8.3, there is a higher percentage of owner occupied dwelling units headed by males (88.6%) than females (72.5%).

On the other hand, a higher percentage of dwellings owned by relatives who are not members of the house hold are headed by females (11.7%) than males (6.0%). Also, three times as many dwelling units owned by other private individuals are headed by females (13.8%) than males (4.4%). Table 8.3 also shows, rural areas recorded a higher percentage of owner occupied dwellings (90.0%) compared to 76.5 percent recorded in the urban areas A substantially higher proportion (13.2) of dwelling units owned by other private individuals are in urban areas compared to rural areas (2.5%).

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	495,600	9,989	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	212,170	8,608	86.2	88.6	72.5	76.7	90.5
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	33,286	44	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.2
Relative not a household member	851,630	7,668	688	6.9	6.0	11.7	8.3	6.3
Other private individual	1,439,021	219,276	582	5.8	4.4	13.8	13.2	2.5
Private employer	83,610	15,705	27	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2
Other private agency	21,123	2,781	7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Public/Government ownership	118,804	989	29	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2
Other	24,000	1,198	4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

8.4.1 Main Construction Materials for Outer Wall

The main material for outer walls in the district is mud /mud brick or earth. Table 8.4 indicates that, 87.9 percent of dwelling units had outer walls constructed with mud bricks or earth. About nine percent (9.2%)) had outer walls constructed with cement blocks/ concrete. Only 1.3 percent of dwellings had outer walls constructed with wood. Less than one percent of outer walls are constructed using (metal sheet/ slate/ asbestos, stone, burnt bricks, landcrete, bamboo, palm leaf/ thatch/raffia and other).

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	550,006	10,693	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	264,357	9,394	87.9	80.9	91.1
Wood	200,594	4,900	141	1.3	1.1	1.4
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	3,131	30	0.3	0.5	0.2
Stone	11,330	1,172	30	0.3	0.2	0.3
Burnt bricks	38,237	3,183	9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	250,762	986	9.2	16.6	5.8
Landcrete	104,270	7,772	41	0.4	0.3	0.4
Bamboo	8,206	819	5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	11,454	27	0.3	0.0	0.4
Other	39,206	2,456	30	0.3	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The Table further shows that, in 2010, the use of mud brick / earth for outer wall was higher in rural areas (91.1%) than urban areas (80.9%). Similarly, the use of wood for outer wall is a little higher in rural (1.4%) than urban localities (1.1%). Conversely, the percent of outer walls made with cement blocks/ concrete is higher in urban (16.6%) than in rural localities (5.8%).

8.4.2 Main Construction Materials for Floor

Table 8.5 shows that almost all floors in the district (98.1%) are constructed from two materials: cement/concrete (65.5%) and earth or mud (32.6%). Other materials account for less than two percent of the materials of floors.

Cement is the most common material for floors accounting for 74.4 percent for urban and 61.0 percent for rural localities. Earth/mud is the next common material for floor with 23.2 percent for urban and 36.9 percent for rural areas. Only 1.2 percent of floors in rural and 0.4 percent in urban areas are made of stone.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	495,600	9,989	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	87,880	3,258	32.6	23.2	36.9
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	397,467	6,541	65.5	75.4	61.0
Stone	32,817	1,842	96	1.0	0.4	1.2
Burnt brick	6,537	424	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wood	52,856	464	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,237	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/ Marble tiles	88,500	3,754	55	0.6	0.8	0.5
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,283	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	15,567	1,249	28	0.3	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main Construction Materials for Roofing

Figure 8.2 shows that in 2010, 70.1 percent of dwellings in the district were roofed with metal sheets. The next main material used for roofing was Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia (25.3%). Less than one percent of roofs were made of tiles, slate/asbestos, bamboo and concrete. Dwelling units were hardly roofed with either bamboo or slate (0.2%).

Figure 8.2: Main construction material for roofing
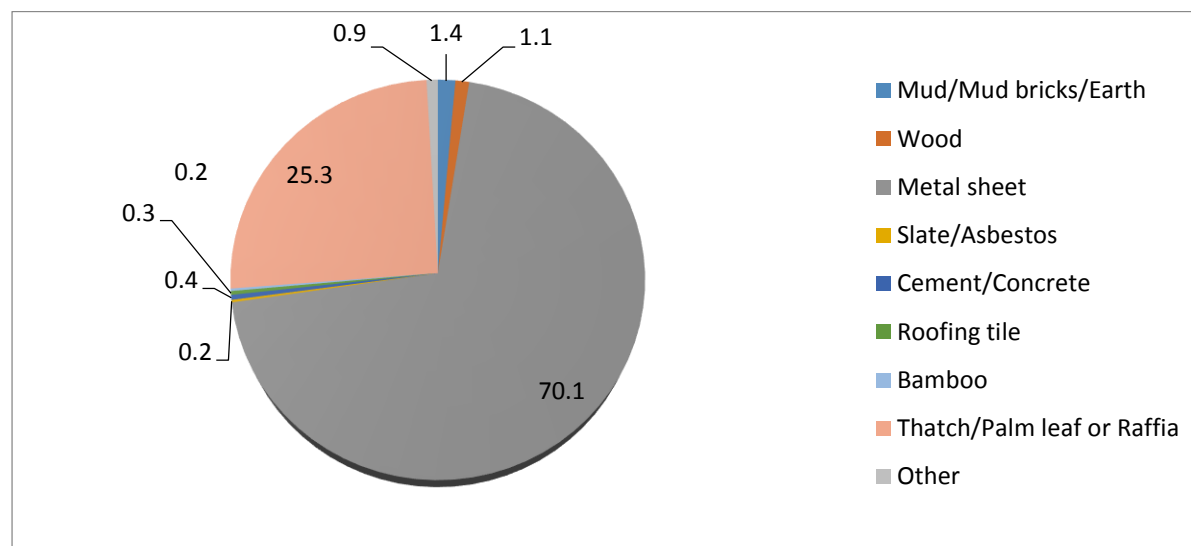
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In urban (87.5%) and rural (62.1%) areas Metal sheets were the main materials used for roofing (see Table 8.6). One third of roofs in rural areas (33.1%) use thatch/palm leaf or raffia compared to 8.4 percent in urban areas.

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

Main Roofing material	Total Country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	550,006	10,693	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,576	155	1.4	1.6	1.4
Wood	45,547	3,000	121	1.1	0.6	1.4
Metal sheet	4,152,259	388,664	7,498	70.1	87.5	62.1
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	41,055	19	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cement/Concrete	141,072	4,810	43	0.4	0.4	0.4
Roofing tile	31,456	1,603	34	0.3	0.0	0.5
Bamboo	71,049	1,254	23	0.2	0.2	0.2
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	102,769	2,705	25.3	8.4	33.1
Other	35,935	3,275	95	0.9	1.0	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5   Room Occupancy

Rooms occupied by households include living, dining and bedroom and exclude bathrooms, toilet and kitchen. Sleeping rooms are the number of rooms that are used for sleeping. Information on the number of sleeping rooms occupied by household members provides an indication of the level of overcrowding and adequacy of dwelling stock available. It also reflects the socio economic status of the household. The 2010 census results show (Table 8.7) that, 30.5 percent of households in the district live in two sleeping rooms. However, 22.2 percent of the households have one sleeping room 19.9 percent in three sleeping rooms. Households with four or more sleeping rooms account for 27.5 percent of sleeping rooms.

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

House- hold size	Total		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
					Number of sleeping rooms						
Total	9,989	100.0	22.2	30.5	19.9	12.0	5.8	3.7	1.7	1.4	2.9
1	509	100.0	76.0	12.2	5.3	3.9	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.4
2	591	100.0	53.3	30.6	5.6	4.6	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.2	2.5
3	973	100.0	44.6	36.3	9.9	2.9	1.6	1.7	0.4	0.5	2.1
4	1,200	100.0	31.1	43.1	12.8	5.3	2.2	1.9	0.9	0.7	2.2
5	1,263	100.0	24.2	40.3	19.2	7.1	3.3	2.3	1.0	0.7	1.8
6	1,121	100.0	15.9	41.7	22.4	10.3	3.7	2.7	1.1	0.7	1.7
7	1,009	100.0	11.3	35.0	27.4	13.6	5.7	3.2	1.2	0.9	1.8
8	883	100.0	6.6	27.0	31.4	18.7	7.5	4.2	1.4	1.4	2.0
9	588	100.0	3.6	27.0	32.8	18.5	7.8	4.4	1.7	2.0	2.0
10+	1,852	100.0	1.5	11.3	23.6	24.2	14.5	8.9	4.8	3.8	7.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In the district, about one-half of the households (52.7%) use one or two sleeping rooms. The proportion having three to four sleeping rooms is 31.9 percent while 15.5 percent use five or more sleeping rooms. Analysis of number of sleeping rooms by household size reveals the following. About 88.2 percent of single person households have one or two sleeping rooms.

About eighty four (83.9%) of two person household live in two sleeping rooms. Almost one-third (31.1%) of four person households occupy only one sleeping room whereas 43.1 percent have two sleeping rooms. Over one-half of all large households (6-7 persons) have only one or two sleeping rooms. Similarly, about one-third of nine person households sleep in one or two rooms indicating an inadequate number of sleeping rooms.

8.6   Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1   Main Source of Lighting

Table 8.8 indicates the main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality. The three main sources of lighting in households in the district are: electricity (main), accounting for 47.0 percent, kerosene lamp (35.1%) and flashlight/torch (16.1%). These follow a similar pattern with figures recorded at the national and regional levels but with variations in the proportions of use. In the district, all other sources including gas lamp, solar energy,

electricity from private generator, candle, firewood and others account for only two percent of source of lighting. The percentage of households using electricity (mains) ranges from a high of 88.2 percent in urban centres to a low of 28.4 percent in the rural areas. On the other hand, kerosene lamp is the major source of lighting for households in rural areas (47.2%) compared to urban areas (8.2%). Similarly, flashlight/torch is used more in the rural areas (22.1%) than in urban areas (2.8%).

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District		Urban	Rural
			Total			
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	495,600	9,989	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	245,583	4,698	47.0	88.2	28.4
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	3,923	67	0.7	0.3	0.8
Kerosene lamp	971,807	200,064	3,503	35.1	8.2	47.2
Gas lamp	9,378	799	25	0.3	0.1	0.3
Solar energy	9,194	783	45	0.5	0.0	0.6
Candle	41,214	2,239	18	0.2	0.3	0.1
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	39,881	1,607	16.1	2.8	22.1
Firewood	13,241	1,474	20	0.2	0.0	0.3
Crop residue	4,623	425	5	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	11,739	429	1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2   Main Source of Cooking fuel and Cooking Space used by Households

- **Cooking Fuel**

Table 8.9 shows that the main source of fuel for cooking is wood accounting for 85 percent of the fuel types in the district. This follows a similar pattern with figures recorded at the national and the region levels, indicating that wood fuel is the most used fuel in households for cooking. Charcoal is the second most used cooking fuel accounting for 11.6 percent. In the district, all other cooking fuels make up less than five percent.

Table 8.9 also shows that in terms of rural-urban usage, wood fuel and charcoal are still the most preferred fuel source even though wood source is more pronounced in the rural (94.2%) areas than in urban (65.5) areas. On the other hand, charcoal fuel is more widely used in urban (30.3%) areas than in the rural (3.1%) areas.

- **Cooking Space**

Almost all households in the district (96.9%) have some cooking space within the confines of the dwelling unit (Table 8.9). Almost sixty percent of households have structures specifically set aside for the purpose of cooking (separate room for exclusive use of household (40.2%); separate room shared with other households (6.6%); enclosure without roof (1.6%), structure with roof but without walls (11.3%).

Thirty percent of households use the open compound space and another 6.6 percent use the veranda in front of their living quarters. About three percent of household reported having no cooking space, most likely because they eat from other households or buy food from prepared food sellers. An insignificant proportion of households (0.3%) cook in their Bedroom/Hall/Living room.

The district picture is replicated in the urban-rural areas. However, there are variations between urban and rural communities in the proportions of households using the four main categories of cooking space. For example, whereas about one in eight households (13.2%) in the urban areas use their verandas as cooking space, the proportion is only 3.7 percent for rural households. Almost twice as many households in the urban areas (42.3%) use the open space for cooking compared with 24.4 percent in rural areas.

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

Source of cooking fuel/	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	9,989	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	12,888	94	0.9	1.3	0.8
Wood	2,197,083	283,048	8,514	85.2	65.5	94.2
Gas	996,518	46,084	92	0.9	1.5	0.7
Electricity	29,794	972	14	0.1	0.2	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	2,512	19	0.2	0.4	0.1
Charcoal	1,844,290	146,677	1,154	11.6	30.3	3.1
Crop residue	45,292	2,419	100	1.0	0.8	1.1
Saw dust	8,000	389	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	104	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	507	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	9,989	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	21,127	305	3.1	4.0	2.6
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	173,544	4,016	40.2	30.1	44.8
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	17,362	661	6.6	3.9	7.8
Enclosure without roof	117,614	9,352	156	1.6	0.7	2.0
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	97,942	1,128	11.3	5.3	14.0
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	17,049	29	0.3	0.3	0.3
Veranda	1,173,946	51,288	663	6.6	13.2	3.7
Open space in compound	1,115,464	106,104	2,997	30.0	42.3	24.4
Other	21,007	1,832	34	0.3	0.2	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Water is an important requirement in all spheres of human endeavour. An adequate supply of easily accessible water for drinking and other domestic use is therefore a necessary condition for households to obtain a satisfactorily living.

- **Drinking Water**

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

The proportion of households that use improved sources of water for drinking are:

i.   Bore-hole/pump/tube well (17.6%)

ii. Protected well (9.1%)

iii. Pipe-born water (inside dwelling, outside dwelling and public stand pipe) (13.4%)

iv. Protected spring (0.2%)

The proportion using unimproved water sources is as follows:

i.   Unprotected well (3.4%)

ii. River/streams (52.2%)

iii. Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal (1.7%)

iv. All others (2.4%)

In relation to the above classification, only four out of every ten households (40.3%) have access to improved drinking water sources.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	9,989	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	36,536	89	0.9	1.8	0.5
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	93,019	958	9.6	3.5	12.4
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	95,209	291	2.9	3.3	2.7
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	81,286	1,763	17.6	20.6	16.3
Protected well	321,091	22,577	906	9.1	27.2	0.9
Rain water	39,438	15,627	140	1.4	3.3	0.5
Protected spring	19,345	1,626	19	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	761	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sachet water	490,283	16,196	33	0.3	0.9	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	2,120	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	24,012	344	3.4	7.6	1.6
Unprotected spring	12,222	2,677	44	0.4	0.2	0.6
River/Stream	502,804	81,663	5,216	52.2	31.3	61.7
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	21,897	171	1.7	0.1	2.4
Other	3,972	394	9	0.1	0.0	0.1
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	9,989	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	36,186	62	0.6	0.6	0.6
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	74,062	623	6.2	1.9	8.2
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	83,508	244	2.4	2.2	2.5
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	73,484	1,596	16.0	19.0	14.6
Protected well	465,775	38,510	891	8.9	26.4	1.0
Rain water	39,916	14,834	84	0.8	1.6	0.5
Protected spring	18,854	1,986	27	0.3	0.3	0.3
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	2,325	4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	38,472	374	3.7	9.3	1.2
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,942	8	0.1	0.2	0.0
River/Stream	588,590	100,918	5,870	58.8	37.8	68.3
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	27,098	174	1.7	0.2	2.5
Other	10,302	1,275	32	0.3	0.4	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The river/stream is the major source of drinking water for both rural and urban centres, accounting for 61.7 and 31.3 percent respectively. Protected well and borehole/pump/tube, well are the next major source of drinking water in the urban areas accounting for 27.2 and 20.6 percent respectively. In the rural areas the Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well and Pipe-borne outside dwelling contribute 16.3 and 12.4 percent respectively of drinking water.

- **Water for Other Domestic Use**

The pattern for sources of water for domestic use, is similar to the one described earlier. Table 8.10 shows that 58.8 percent of households use the river/stream as their main source of water for other domestic purposes while sixteen percent use bore-hole/pump/tube well and 8.10 percent using protected wells.

Rural (68.3%) and urban (37.8%) households in the Nkwanta North District use rivers/streams as their main source of water for domestic purpose. In addition to that, 26.4 percent of urban households use protected wells for domestic purpose compared to one percent in rural households. Also Pipe-borne outside dwelling is more prevalent in rural areas (8.2%) than in urban centres (1.9%).

8.8   Bathing and Toilet Facilities

- **Toilet Facilities**

Toilet facilities are classified into three categories in relation to their location and accessibility. These are built or constructed facilities in or around the house, facilities in another house and public facilities. All three categories can be flush toilet (W.C), the KVIP, the pit latrine or the bucket/pan latrines.

Public toilets are for communal or public use (paid or free use). No facility means that there is no built/constructed facility of any kind available for the use of the household and the household members use places other than the above-mentioned, including the bush, rivers or streams. Table 8.11 shows that, out of the 9,898 households in the district, 78.8 percent have no toilet facilities and rather use bushes or fields as their places of convenience. The picture with respect to toilet facilities is far from the satisfactory perspective of health hazards. The lesson learnt is that in the past and at present almost all houses were built with no toilet facilities. Only 4.0 percent of the households have toilet facilities and about 11.0 percent use public toilets. W.C. toilets are used by less than 0.5 percent of all the households in the district.

For those who do not have any toilet facilities in the households, rural areas recorded 89.1percent which is higher than the 55.9 percent recorded for urban areas. The availability of public toilet of any type is skewed to urban areas. The urban/rural breakdown indicates that 28.8 percent of households in urban areas use the public toilet compared to 3.3 percent in the rural areas.

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	9,989	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	137,522	7,869	78.8	55.9	89.1
W.C.	839,611	29,799	27	0.3	0.4	0.2
Pit latrine	1,040,883	112,196	557	5.6	7.2	4.8
KVIP	572,824	63,237	397	4.0	7.4	2.4
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,393	7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc)	1,893,291	148,740	1,122	11.2	28.8	3.3
Other	23,385	1,713	10	0.1	0.2	0.1
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	9,989	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	168,731	5,933	59.4	60.7	58.8
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	111,402	2,116	21.2	18.6	22.4
Private open cubicle	381,979	49,908	330	3.3	3.1	3.4
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	98,801	615	6.2	7.5	5.6
Public bath house	140,501	3,408	66	0.7	1.5	0.3
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,847	276	2.8	5.1	1.7
Open space around house	372,556	39,498	617	6.2	3.3	7.5
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,281	24	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	16,276	2,724	12	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

- **Bathing Facilities**

Table 8.11 shows that about ninety percent of households (90.1%) in the district use a space specifically provided for bathing within the dwelling unit while 6.2 percent use the open space around the house or compound. Less than four percent (3.5%) use public bathhouse or bathrooms in other houses. When the use of space specifically provided for bathing within the dwelling unit is ranked, own bathroom for exclusive use by the household ranks first (59.4%) followed by shared separate bathroom in the same house (21.2%). Shared open cubicle ranks third accounting for 6.2 percent of households and the Private open cubicle the ranks fourth (3.3%). Those who bath in the rivers or ponds account for only 0.2 percent.

8.9   Method of Waste Disposal

- **Solid Waste**

The method of rubbish disposal is categorised as "collected" where the solid waste is collected by authorised companies (e.g. Zoomlion). "Burnt by households" implies that the household disposes of the solid waste by burning it either inside or outside dwelling unit. Disposal at a Public Dump (container) refers to the situation where the household carries the waste to a designated place that has a container and public dump (open space) refers to the situation where the household disposes solid waste at a locally designated dumping place.

When the household disposes of solid waste indiscriminately in the bush, along streets, at abandoned or uncompleted building sites, the method is categorised as "Dumped Indiscriminately". All other methods are put in the category "other".

Table 8.12 shows that, using the public dumping sites (container and open space) is the main method of solid waste disposal. It accounts for 58.0 percent of the methods in the district. Dumping indiscriminately is also very high (27.7%) and may serve as a breeding grounds for many kinds of insect-causing diseases in those areas. The situation is worse in the rural areas than the urban areas.

- **Liquid Waste**

Liquid waste is also mostly thrown onto the compound by most (50.7) households. An equally high percentage of households (34.6%) also dispose of liquid waste by throwing it on the streets outside which are all not hygienic. Less than one percent of the households in the district dispose of solid waste through a sewerage system. A similar pattern is observed for both rural and urban areas except that the practices are more pronounced in the rural areas as shown in Table 8.12.

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

| | | | District | | | |
| | | | Total | | | |
Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	9,989	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	30,430	575	5.8	10.0	3.8
Burned by household	584,820	78,604	676	6.8	9.8	5.4
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	82,361	1,374	13.8	33.8	4.7
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	204,656	4,411	44.2	30.7	50.2
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	67,801	2,763	27.7	11.5	35.0
Buried by household	182,615	26,014	161	1.6	4.0	0.5
Other	53,805	5,734	29	0.3	0.2	0.3
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	9,989	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	4,906	35	0.4	0.3	0.4
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,540	131	1.3	2.4	0.8
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,493	419	4.2	2.6	4.9
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	154,009	3,461	34.6	32.5	35.6
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	46,100	858	8.6	14.9	5.7
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	258,942	5,067	50.7	47.2	52.3
Other	38,294	7,610	18	0.2	0.0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND
POLICY IMPLICATIONS

This chapter presents the summary of the main findings of the analysis of demographic and Socio-economic characteristics of Nkwanta North District. Conclusions based on the results are presented and policy implications outlined.

9.1   Summary of Findings

9.1.1   Demographic Characteristics

The analysis shows that, the district population is 64,553 of which 50.2 percent are males and 48.8 percent are females compared to the regional and the national percentages both of which indicated a higher percentage of females than males.

In addition, the district is largely rural with a population density of 58.7 persons per square kilometre. The distribution of the population in the district is such that a large proportion of the population (46.7%) is below age fifteen (0-14 years)

The population structure indicates that the district has a young population typical of most developing countries. For instance, the age dependent population is about fifty percent (50.4%) of the total population of the district consequently leading to a high dependency ratio of 101.2 dependents per 100 working people. This rate is relatively lower for urban areas (89.4) than rural areas (106.3). Although the overall sex ratio is 101, yet sex ratios by age do not follow expected pattern of steady and gradual decline with advancing age. There are large and fluctuating sex ratios with visible troughs suggesting age misreporting, out- migration or differential mortality.

In general, the population pyramid of the district reflects a broad-base pattern, characteristic of a developing nation with over half the population for both males (58.9%) and females (55.2%) being young and under 20 years of age. This type of age structure has a built-in momentum for the growth of the population of the district.

Over nineteen percent (19.4%) of the total population (64,553) of the Nkwanta North District are migrants. However 4,767 representing (38%) were born elsewhere within the Volta Region whereas 6,562 persons representing 52.2 percent were born elsewhere in another region in Ghana. 1,230 persons representing 9.8 percent were born outside Ghana, and additional Figure 2.4 shows that, the largest proportion (84.3%) of those born elsewhere in another region in Ghana originate from the Northern Region.

The Total Fertility Rate in the Nkwanta North District for women aged 15-49 years is 4.7 births per woman indicating that a woman in the district would have, on the average, 4.7 children (almost 5 children) in her lifetime. This however appears to be higher than what was recorded in almost all the districts of the Volta Region including the regional average of 3.4 births per woman.

More than four in every five children (85.5%) given birth to survive in the district. There is however very little variation among the various age groups, although the highest child

survival of 89.0 percent was recorded for women within the age groups 25-29 years followed closely by age group 20-24 years (88.4%).

9.1.2 Social Characteristics

With a household population of 63,822 in 9,989 households, the district recorded an average household size of 6.4 persons. Households that are headed by males (84.7%) are almost about seven times that of females (15.3%).

Analysis of the household composition reveals that 15.7 percent of the population in the households are heads, while 54.5 percent are children. Spouses constitute 11.6 percent whereas other relatives account for 7.2 percent of the household population. The nature of the household structure underscores the prevalence and the strength of the extended family system where over fifty percent (52.5%) live in various extended family households compared to 32.4 percent living in nuclear households.

Information from the 2010 Population and Housing Census revealed that 61.2 percent of the population 12 years and older, have ever been married; 54.5 percent are currently married or living together, while 2.1 percent are separated or divorced and 4.6 percent are widowed.

Whereas only about one in three females (30.0%) have never been married, the corresponding proportion for males is about forty-eight percent (47.8%). The proportion of widowed females (8.9%) is seven times higher than that of males (1.1%).

The percentage of the population who are widowed increase with age to the extent that by age 65 years and older about one of every three (29.9%) are widowed.

There are substantial variations between males and females. For example, by age 25-29 years, only 13.2 percent of females have never married compared to 42.7 percent of males.

Analysis of economic activity by marital status for the population 12 years and older employed in the district indicates that, almost 89 percent of the married are employed and 10.6 are economically not active.

A greater percentage of the population in the district are Traditionalist (43.3%) followed by Christians (33.2%) while 12.6 percent belong to no religion.

Out of a total of 39,929 persons 12 years and older, only 30.6 percent are literate. Literacy in only English is 65.3 percent while those literate in English and any other Ghanaian language account for less than one-third of the literate population (27.0%)

9.1.3 Economic Characteristics

Almost eighty percent (77.7%) of the population 15 years and older in the district (26,741), are economically active, 99.1 percent of which are employed with less than one percent (0.9%) unemployed.

There is very little difference in the proportion of economically active males (78.3%) and females (77.2%). About the same proportions of males and females are currently employed (99.0%).

A large majority (88.0%) of the economically not-active population fall into the following three main categories: full time education (42.2%), doing household chores (26.6%) and too old/young to work (19.2%).

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The proportion employed increased sharply with increasing age from 51.2 percent for the age group 15-19 years to 94.1 percent in the age group 35 -39 years. It reduced slightly to 92.2 percent and then fell again slightly to 85.8 percent at age 55-59 years which is the threshold age before legal retirement. Agriculture and related work is the major occupation in the district, accounting for 84.4 percent of the district's employed population. Relatively small proportions of the employed persons are engaged as Service and Sales Workers (6.1%) and Craft and Related Trades Workers (6.0%). Professional workers constitute only 1.1 percent of the employed population 15 years and older.

The 2010 Population and Housing Census revealed that a higher proportion of males (88.4%) are employed in Agriculture Forestry and Fishing industry compared to females (79.7%). Females on the other hand recorded a higher employment rate (8.4%) than males (1.7%) in Manufacturing as well as in whole Sale Retail (7.2%) females and (4.0%) males. The informal private sector is by far the largest employer in the district (97.5%), followed by the public (government) sector (1.3%). Less than 1.0 percent of employees are in private informal sector (0.7%).

9.1.4 Information Communication Technology

Out of the total population of 38,782 persons 12 years and older in the Nkwanta North District, only 5, 777 (14.9%) own mobile phones. A little over twenty percent (20.7%) of the total male population of 19,236 own mobile phones. The situation is even worse for their female counterparts as the computed statistic indicate that less than ten percent (9.2%) of the females. Internet use (0.5%) and laptop/computer ownership (0.7%) are equally very low in the district.

9.1.5 Disability

In the Nkwanta North District, 1,282 representing two percent of the population are with disabilities. Sight impairment (24.9%) and physical disabilities (23.4%) are the two major disabilities in the district.

9.1.6 Agricultural Activities

Out of 9,989 households in the district, 8,512, representing 85.2 percent of households are engaged in agriculture. About three out of four (71.1%) of the urban households in the district compared to close to ninety-two percent (91.6%) of the rural households are also engaged in agriculture. The two traditional activities of crop farming and livestock rearing are prominent both urban and rural communities.

Livestock rearing is the most important agricultural activity in the district; majority of livestock keepers rear chickens and Goats.

9.1.7 Housing Condition

The total stock of houses in the district was 7,679 houses. The rural areas tend to have higher number of houses (5,287) than the urban areas (2,392). The population per house in the District is 8.3 persons. In the urban and rural areas, population per house is 7.4 and 8.7 persons respectively. About 87.5 percent of households live in two major types of dwelling units, the compound house (rooms) accounts for 54.9 percent, followed by the separate house (32.6%).

The 2010 PHC reported that, the main ownership status of dwelling units by households in the district is ownership by household member (86.2%) followed by relative not a household member (6.9%) other private individuals (5.8%). Less than one percent of the households purchased their dwelling units.

There are two main types of materials used for the construction of outer walls of dwellings in the district. They are mud brick/earth and cement blocks/concrete. More than 87.9 percent of dwellings in the district are constructed with mud brick or earth. The next largely used material is cement blocks/concrete constituting 9.2 percent.

A larger proportion of the urban households (75.4%) used cement for their floor than rural households (61.0%).

Metal sheet is the most widely used roofing material in both places of residence even though a higher percentage of dwellings in urban localities (87.5%) than those in rural areas (62.1%) use metal sheets for roofing.

The main source of lighting of dwelling units in the district is electricity (mains), followed by kerosene lamp. In the rural areas, kerosene lamp is the most largely used source of lighting constituting about 47.2 percent, followed by electricity (mains) representing 28.4 percent and flashlight/torch (22.1%). In the urban areas however, electricity mains continued to be the major of source of lighting (88.2%).

In terms of rural-urban usage, wood fuel and charcoal are still the most preferred fuel source even though wood source is more pronounced in the rural (94.2%) areas than in urban (65.5) areas. On the other hand, charcoal fuel is more widely used in urban (30.3%) areas than in the rural (3.1%) areas.

Majority of the households (40.2%) used separate room exclusively for cooking followed by households who resort to the use of open space in compound (30.0%).

The percentage distribution of main sources of drinking water and for other domestic uses in the district shows that only 89 households representing about one percent had access to pipe borne water in their dwellings. River/Stream is the main sources of drinking water in the district used by households constituting 52.2 percent, followed by Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well (17.6%).

In the urban areas, main source of drinking water for households is River/Stream constituting about 31.3 percent and followed by protected well (27.2%). The major source of drinking water for rural households is River/Stream (61.7%) followed by Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well (16.3%).

About 78.8 percent of households have no toilet facilities and rather use bushes or fields as their places of convenience. About 11.2 percent of the households in the district used public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc.).

The main method of solid waste disposal used by majority of the population (44.2%) is the public dumping (open space). The second most common method of solid waste disposal employed by the households is dumping indiscriminately (27.7%).

With regards to liquid waste, the common disposal method employed by households is throwing onto compound (50.7%) followed by thrown onto the street/outside (34.6).

9.1.8 Conclusion

Comparison of Demographic Indicators at the Regional and District Levels

The indicators show that the values, for a number of the demographic characteristics, for the district are not close to those of the region. The population density of the district, 58.7 persons per square kilometre is lower than the regional density of 103.0 persons per square kilometre.

The sex ratio of 101 is also not much at variance with the regional figure (92.8) showing more males than females. Even though the proportions rural are high in both the district and the region, it is more pronounced in the district (72.0%) than the region (66.3%). The fertility indicators (CBR, GFR and TFR) for the district which are 31.6, 138.4 and 4.57 also compare unfavourably with the regional average of 24.6, 99.2, and 3.38 respectively.

Comparison of Socio-Economic Indicators at the Regional and District Levels

The district falls low in most of the indicators that measure socio-economic development, such as level of education, literacy and accessibility to social services. Illiteracy is very much higher in the district (69.4%) for the population 11 years and older than for the region as a whole (29.3%).

Literacy in English only or in both English and Ghanaian languages, which effectively are the functional languages of most published materials, is only about 27.0 percent for the district compared to about 48.7 percent for the region.

Educational attainment is consistently lower in the district, at every level, compared to the regional pattern.

Professional/Technical, Administrative, Managerial as well as Clerical occupations are all thrice as higher in the region than in the district. Agriculture, on the other hand, is the major occupation in the district.

The proportion of the private formal sector in the district, however, is only one-third that of the region.

Housing condition is far poorer in the district than for the region. Availability of electricity to households is almost about the same for the district (47.0%) as for the region (49.6%).

Toilet facilities show the greatest discrepancy. Whereas only three in ten households regionally have no toilet facility, about eight in ten households in the district have no toilet facility.

9.2 Policy Implications and Recommendations

The overall level of development and demographic structure in the country conceals very marked differences between and within regions, districts, rural and urban areas. It was to effectively address the imbalance in development that the decentralization programme was initiated in 1984 with the District Assemblies established to "initiate and coordinate the processes of planning, programming, budgeting and implementation of district plans, programmes and projects" relevant to the needs of particular districts and communities.

Most of the economic indicators from the 2010 Population and Housing Census seem to portray that Nkwanta North District is one of the poorest in the Volta Region. The

characteristics of the districts (demographic, social, economic, housing conditions and community facilities) in the district therefore need to be seriously taken into account in deciding on the broad areas for policy strategies and interventions.

The following recommendations are made based on the findings of the report:

- **Demographic Characteristics**

The age and structure of the population show a relatively young population, which has the potential for further growth. The results may have serious cost implications for the provision of social services, particularly education and health.

It is therefore suggested that the integration of population variables which have the potential of stalling the rate of growth of the population such as effective family planning methods be considered a priority in the district development planning.

In the district, there is a slightly higher male predominance in the younger age segments while females tend to be in the majority in the economically active age segment and the older ages. The birth rate may be the principal explanation for differences in age composition. There is therefore the need to continue with, and intensify, fertility education programmes that target child spacing and contraceptive practices which are necessary to reduce the high level of fertility in the district. Non-contraceptive and non-family planning practices and attitudes that reduce high fertility also need to be encouraged and sustained.

- **Social Characteristics (Household composition and structure)**

It is evident from the data that most households have inadequate sleeping rooms. On supposition that the higher the standard of living in a district, the larger the average number of rooms in housing units, then the Nkwanta North District will be the most deprived in terms of room occupancy.

To measure crowding, it is necessary to calculate the number of persons per room. In general, one person or fewer per room may be regarded as desirable and three or more persons per room may be defined as "crowded" housing. By this definition, which does not take into account age and sex of household members, the Nkwanta North district in the Volta Region is crowded.

- **Economic Implications**

While the Nkwanta North District has very suitable land for cultivating yam and maize in commercial quantities, the road network has always been in such a deplorable state that the little that is produced can hardly be transported to large urban areas for sale.

The consensus often reached by analysts is that the poor performance of the agricultural sector is at the core of the growth problem in Ghana as a whole, hence the need to seriously tackle the structural problems of the sector. In this respect, and on the basis of the results from the analysis, the following are suggested:

Sustained efforts need to be intensified and focused towards modernization of agricultural production, using appropriate technologies to increase productivity and output. This may have to imply a vigorous implementation of the Youth in Agriculture Programmes in the district.

Agricultural workers need to be assisted to enable farmers acquire implements and small –to-medium scale irrigation equipment that will facilitate farming throughout the year. Industrial establishments need to be based on locally available inputs that will generate employment and make them more efficient.

The sizes of industries need to be carefully assessed vis-à-vis the available market so that the appropriate technology and the right proportions of factor inputs are employed. Attempts at producing the requisite middle-level manpower, through the establishment of Polytechnics, must be sustained and strengthened to enhance technological proficiency.

Projects and programmes need to be developed and implemented in the district. Accessible and easily recoverable soft loan facilities should be provided to identifiable private sector organizations and employers to create employment and ensure increased productivity per worker.

An optimum strategy for reducing migration in the region and increasing rural income would be to:

- increase the private component of rural income by creating jobs, by direct income

  Policy, by tax reductions or by price policy and or

- increase the social component of rural income by investing in infrastructure,

  especially rural and urban roads in the district

The Nkwanta North District, the most deprived districts in the Volta Region, has very good agricultural land. It is important for stakeholders in the region to seriously work towards the rebuilding of the major trunk roads to linkup the district to the Northern Region and the rest of the districts to the south. That way, food produced in the district will not be left to waste.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Total Population, sex, number of Households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Kpassa	18,127	9,020	9,107	3,114	2,392
2	Damanko	4,771	2,419	2,352	707	596
3	Sibi Hill Top	4,326	2,130	2,196	613	380
4	Abunyanya	2,982	1,465	1,517	428	343
5	Nabu	2,705	1,355	1,350	411	267
6	Sibi Central	2,107	1,044	1,063	308	227
7	Tinjase	2,069	1,020	1,049	305	240
8	Jato Kprakpra	1,292	639	653	222	124
9	Obunya	1,228	618	610	164	119
10	Kabre Akura	1,065	547	518	149	108
11	Jumbo No.1	997	516	481	128	87
12	Pibilla No.2	996	507	489	159	105
13	Aswar	902	465	437	136	99
14	Lakpor	899	428	471	129	93
15	Badule	853	436	417	127	112
16	Kabonwuli	837	432	405	154	167
17	Lemna	791	403	388	113	81
18	New Agou	637	306	331	88	85
19	Koni No.2	605	290	315	85	62
20	Danlare	595	292	303	98	85

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
											Age Group						
1	Kpassa	18,127	2,775	2,724	2,328	2,234	1,576	1,433	1,158	949	771	483	484	189	293	150	236	344
2	Damanko	4,771	808	732	565	441	432	357	337	197	238	132	139	65	102	44	67	115
3	Sibi Hill Top	4,326	842	722	587	437	365	331	271	187	151	104	89	48	61	40	32	59
4	Abunyanya	2,982	454	464	436	351	259	198	180	144	127	89	88	43	68	19	20	42
5	Nabu	2,705	586	505	293	256	223	203	159	98	95	64	49	18	43	28	34	51
6	Sibi Central	2,107	413	349	278	219	147	161	125	93	83	64	42	32	24	25	12	40
7	Tinjase	2,069	389	350	277	239	148	149	126	93	72	51	36	23	29	14	17	56
8	Jato Kprakpra	1,292	215	195	133	173	132	93	77	60	50	30	41	17	23	9	7	37
9	Obunya	1,228	241	248	125	121	87	87	80	53	50	38	29	13	10	9	14	23
10	Kabre Akura	1,065	189	169	135	127	106	76	63	25	44	37	30	10	24	7	10	13
11	Jumbo No.1	997	174	157	154	112	78	66	68	38	38	18	35	6	31	4	10	8
12	Pibilla No.2	996	208	144	114	67	109	101	69	47	46	20	30	10	12	-	9	10
13	Aswar	902	158	162	122	94	76	69	63	43	32	15	17	19	20	1	6	5
14	Lakpor	899	206	138	115	79	91	46	61	40	39	24	20	4	10	4	8	14
15	Badule	853	158	119	109	81	71	60	61	33	41	18	28	12	18	11	17	16
16	Kabonwuli	837	135	137	99	77	61	72	65	38	59	23	15	9	18	3	5	21
17	Lemna	791	192	105	104	67	82	48	53	31	34	15	9	15	9	9	8	10
18	New Agou	637	92	121	86	77	52	45	39	17	31	16	13	7	18	5	9	9
19	Koni No.2	605	123	107	80	59	44	46	44	19	28	11	16	2	8	2	8	8
20	Danlare	595	128	103	69	44	33	50	45	34	28	14	21	7	14	2	1	2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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