



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

AFADZATO SOUTH DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

Copyright © 2014 Ghana Statistical Service

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

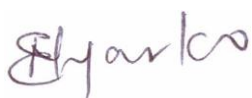
A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources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

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

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

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

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



Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	viii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ix
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Physical Features	1
1.3 Political Administration	3
1.4 Social and Cultural Structure	3
1.5 Economy.....	4
1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions	5
1.7 Organization of the Report.....	15
CHAPTER TWO: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS.....	17
2.1 Introduction	17
2.2 Population Size and Distribution	17
2.3 Age Sex Structure.....	17
2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration	19
CHAPTER THREE: SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS	25
3.1 Introduction	25
3.2 Household Size by type of locality.	25
3.3 Marital Status	28
3.4 Nationality.....	32
3.5 Religious Affiliation.....	33
3.6 Literacy and Education.....	33
3.7 School Attendance.....	36
CHAPTER FOUR: ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS	38
4.1 Introduction	38
4.2 Economic Activity Status.....	38
4.3 Occupation	41
4.4 Industry.....	42
4.5 Employment Status	43
4.6 Employment Sector	44
CHAPTER FIVE: INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	45
5.1 Introduction	45
5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones	45
5.3 Use of Internet Services	45
5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer.....	45
CHAPTER SIX: DISABILITY	47
6.1 Introduction	47
6.2 Population with Disability.....	47
6.3 Type of Disability.....	47

6.4	Distribution of Disability by Type of Locality.....	48
6.5	Disability and Economic Activity	49
6.6	Disability by Level of Education	50
CHAPTER SEVEN: AGRICULTURE ACTIVITY		54
7.1	Introduction	54
7.2	Households in Agriculture	54
7.3	Type of Farming Activities	54
CHAPTER EIGHT: HOUSING CONDITIONS.....		56
8.1	Introduction	56
8.2	Housing Stock	56
8.3	Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement.....	56
8.4	Construction Materials	59
8.5	Room Occupancy	61
8.6	Access to Utilities and Household Facilities.....	62
8.7	Main Source of Water for Drinking and for Other Domestic Use	64
8.8	Toilet and Bathing Facilities	65
8.9	Method of Waste Disposal	66
CHAPTER NINE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND POLICY		
RECOMMENDATIONS.....		68
9.1	Summary of Findings	68
9.2	Recommendations	69
9.3	Conclusion.....	70
REFERENCES.....		72
APPENDICES		73
LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS		77

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Population by age, sex and type of locality	18
Table 2.2: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district ..	20
Table 2.3: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born children surviving and sex of child	21
Table 2.4: Total population, death in households and crude death rate by district.....	23
Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants.....	24
Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality.....	25
Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex	26
Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex.....	27
Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status.....	29
Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education	31
Table 3.6: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status	32
Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex.....	33
Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex	33
Table 3.9: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status.....	35
Table 3.10: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex	37
Table 4.1: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex	39
Table 4.2: Economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age	40
Table 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex.....	42
Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by Industry and sex	43
Table 4.5: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex	44
Table 4.6: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex.....	44
Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage and sex	45
Table 5.2: Households having desktop/laptop computers by sex of head	46
Table 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex.....	48
Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex....	50
Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activity by locality	54
Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals reared and keepers.....	55
Table 8.1: Stock of houses and household by type of locality.....	56
Table 8.2: Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality	57
Table 8.3: Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality.....	58
Table 8.4: Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality	60
Table 8.5: Main construction materials for floor of dwelling unit by type of locality	60
Table 8.6: Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality.....	61
Table 8.7: Household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit	62
Table 8.8: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality	62
Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel and cooking space used by households	64

Table 8.10: Main source of water for dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes	65
Table 8.11: Bathing facility and toilet facilities used by household.....	66
Table 8.12: Method of rubbish and liquid waste disposal by households	67
Table A1: Households composition by type of locality.....	73
Table A2: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education	74
Table A3: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities.....	75
Table A4: Population by age group in 20 largest communities.....	76

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Map of Afadzato South district	2
Figure 2.1: Population pyramid of Afadzato South District, 2010.....	19
Figure 3.1: Household headship by type of locality	28
Figure 3.2: Population 11 years and older by literacy status and sex	34
Figure 4.1: Economic activity status by sex telephone lines and sex of head	39
Figure 6.1: Percentage of population with disability by locality	49
Figure 6.2: Population distribution by disability status, school attendance and sex.....	52
Figure 6.3: Population 3 years and older by disability type and educational attainment	53
Figure 8.1: Ownership status of dwelling by locality	59
Figure 8.2: Main source of lighting by locality	63

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASFR	Age-Specific Fertility Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CEB	Children Ever Born
CERSGIS	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Survey
CHPS	Community-Based Health Planning and Services
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CS	Children Surviving
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
GDHS	Ghana Demography Health Survey
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PNDCL	Provisional National Defense Council Law
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
PWDs	Persons with disabilities
SHS	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Afadzato South District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 95,030 representing 4.5 percent of the region's total population and 0.4 percent of the country's population. Males constitute 48.7 percent and females represent 51.3 percent. The Urban –Rural divide is 18.7 and 81.3 respectively and has a sex ratio of 94.9. The age group 0-14 forms 38.5 percent of the District's population; this implies that the District's population is youthful. This is shown in the broad base population pyramid which narrowed off with a small number of elderly persons (7.4%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 84.7, with males having a higher dependency ratio of 89.4 as against 80.4 for females.

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the District is 3.9 with a General Fertility Rate of 108.6 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is higher than the regions rate of 99.2 The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 25.0 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the District is 9.8 per 1000. Majority of migrants (74.6 %) living in the District were born elsewhere in the region while the remaining were born elsewhere in another region. Most of the migrants (13, 1%) born elsewhere outside the region were born outside the country.

Household Size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 94,029 with a total number of 22,529 households. The average household size in the District is 4.2 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 39.1 percent. The nuclear households system (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 26.2 percent of the total number of households in the District

Marital status

About four in ten (43.9%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 34.8 percent have never married, 6.1 percent are in consensual unions, 7.0 percent are widowed, 4.6 percent are divorced and 3.6 percent are separated. Among the married, 15.4 percent have no education while 5.7 percent of the never married have never been to school. About 77.3 percent of the married population are employed, 1.8 percent are unemployed and 20.9 percent are economically not active.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the District is 87.4 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 2.8 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the District is 1.0 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and older, 87 percent are literate and 13 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males (90.7%) is higher than that of females (83.5%). Six out of ten people (68.9%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian language. Also, 46.2 percent of the population (three years and older) currently attending school are in primary school

Economic activity status

About 64.0 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 36 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 96.2 percent are employed while 3.8 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, 44.7 percent are students, 20.3 percent perform household duties and 8.0 percent are disabled or too sick to work.

Occupation

Of the employed population, 52.6 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 15.2 percent as service and sales workers, 18.1 percent in craft and related trade, and 7.9 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians put together.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 77.7 percent are self-employed without employees, 9.2 percent are employees, 7.6 percent are contributing family workers, 1.5 percent are casual workers and 0.7 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except for self-employed without employees and contributing family workers. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the District, employing 91.5 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 5.9 percent and the private formal engaging 2.2 percent.

Information Communication Technology

The District has 36.9 percent of its population 12 years and above, having mobile phones. More males (41.9%) own mobile phones than females (32.3%). Less than five percent (3.5%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the District with only 3.5 percent households in the District have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.7 percent of the District's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population who are disabled is the same as the proportion of female population disabled (2.7%). Further, the most common disability is physical for both males and females though the proportions affected vary between the two sexes (32.0% for males and 39.4% for females). For those with disability, majority of them are economically not active (57.9%) compared to those who are economically active (42.1%). Also 40.8 percent of people with disability are employed as against 1.3 percent who is unemployed. Of the

population disabled, 30.2 percent have never been to school and only 10.3 percent of the disabled population has Sec/SHS and higher.

Agriculture

More than half (72.8%) percent of households in the District are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, more than eight out of ten households (85.3%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 14.7 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the District (94.8%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the District

Housing

The housing stock of the District is 11,168 representing 2.9 percent of the total number of houses in the Volta Region. The average household size in the municipality is 4.4.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

There are 22,529 dwelling units in the District with the rural setting having majority. Nearly half (47.6%) of all dwelling units in the District are separate houses; 36.5 percent are compound houses and 10.7 percent are semi-detached houses. Two-thirds (66.8 %) of the dwelling units in the District are owned by members of the household; 16.4 percent are owned by relatives not a household member 13.9 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 0.6 percent are owned by public or government.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the District is mud brick/earth accounting for 67.7 percent with cement/concrete constituting 27.3 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the District. Cement/concrete (83.9%) is the main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the District. Metal sheet (82.9%) is the main roofing materials for dwelling units in the District with Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia constituting 13.6 percent.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (46.1%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the municipality. About 13.7 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy one room in the municipality.

Utilities and household facilities

The main source of lighting in dwelling units in the District is electricity from the national grid which constitutes 59.8 percent. The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the District is wood (72.2%), with 18.9 percent using charcoal. A little over a third of households (36.1%) cook in separate rooms for exclusive use of household, with 10.7 percent using the veranda to cook. The main sources of water in the District for drinking are River/Stream (35.7).

The main Toilet facility use by households in the District is Public Toilet (38.7%), 13.1 percent have no toilet facility and therefore resort to the bush/beach/field. A lilted under a third (29.3%) of households in the District own bathroom for exclusive use.

Waste disposal

Most households (63.9 %) in the municipality have their solid waste disposed of at the public dump. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto compound (47.7.0%) and onto street/ outside (33.1%) are the two most common methods used by households in the District.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This chapter gives the background of the Afadzato South District. Issues discussed in the chapter include, physical features, political/social and administrative structure, the economy, demographic characteristics and organization of the report as well as concepts and definitions.

The District is one of the 46 administrative districts created in 2012 with its capital at Ve-Golokuati, about 58km from Ho, 20km from Hohoe and 200km from Accra. The District was carved out of Hohoe Municipality and legally backed and governed by two main Acts namely; Local Government Act, Act 462 of 1993, and PNDCL 327. The District was established by Legislative Instrument 2079 and inaugurated on 28th June 2012.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location and Size

The District shares boundaries with the Republic of Togo to the East, Ho West District on southeast. The southwest of the District shares common boundary with South Dayi District; while on the northern section is Hohoe Municipal and the northwest is Kpando Municipal and North Dayi District. The total land area of the District is 553.0 square kilometers.

1.2.2 Climate

The District lies in the wet semi-equatorial climatic zone. Annual rainfall is between 1,016mm-1,210mm with an average of four to five (4-5) months dry season experienced between November and April. The usual rainfall pattern of double maxima regime has gradually changed giving a long stretch of rainy season starting from late April and ends in October.

Temperatures are high throughout the year and range from 26°C in the coolest months to about 32°C in the hottest month usually just before the rainy season. Mean monthly temperature is about 29°C.

1.2.3 Vegetation and soil type

The District is located in the forest-savannah transitional ecological zone of Ghana. The predominant vegetation found in the District is Semi-Deciduous Forest and Guinea Savannah Woodlands. Timber species found in the forest include Wawa, Obeche, Odum and Mahogany. The western plains are covered by Guinea Savannah Woodlands and tall grasses. These are found in the plains of Ve, Tafi, Have, Agate, Goviefe and Kpeve areas of the District.

Figure 1.1: Map of Afadzato South district



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

The main soil groups in the District are ochrosols and oxysols. The forest ochrosol is fertile and supports cereals, oil-palm, cassava and plantain, cocoa, para-rubber and vegetables. The savannah ochrosol is suitable for the cultivation of yam, maize, cassava, groundnut and vegetables. Some other crops supported by the soil type are banana, mango, pineapple, avocado pear, citrus cocoyam, and rice.

1.2.4 Topography and drainage

The landform of the District is a combination of both highlands and lowlands. The District contains part of the Akwapim Togo Ranges within which is “Afadza” Mountain or “Afadjato”, the highest elevation in Ghana (885m).

River Dayi which takes its source from Togo is found in parts of the District. Some other important rivers which drain into the River Dayi are Koloe, and Aflabo. Some of these rivers have waterfalls most probably as a result of tectonic activities that might have taken place centuries ago. The Aflabo and Tagbo waterfalls are good examples. The low lying valleys have swamps which are used for rice cultivation. Another important feature is the location of the Volta Lake at the southern end of the District.

1.3 Political Administration

The District Assembly is the highest political and administrative authority in the District. It has deliberative, legislative and executive authority and is charged with the responsibility for the development of the District. The Assembly consists of thirty (30) members comprising ten (10) government appointees and twenty (20) elected members. Seven (7) out of the thirty Assembly members are females. The Assembly has five Statutory Sub-Committees. The District contains one electoral Constituency-Afadzato South Constituency and has twenty two (22) electoral areas, eleven (11) traditional areas and six (6) Area Councils.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

Generally, the District is dominated by the Ewe ethnic group. According to history, the Ewes migrated from Notsie in the Republic of Togo in the early seventeenth (17th) century to settle in their present location and many other places in the Volta Region. The essence of their migration was to escape from the tyranny of King Agorkorli.

1.4.1 Chieftaincy

There are eleven (11) traditional areas in the District. Each traditional area is headed by a Paramount Chief however, in his absence, his Right Wing Chief acts. Queen Mothers on the other hand act as women leaders in every community or traditional area. The Paramount seat is the highest throne to which all other chiefs ascend depending on their lineage to the throne. Paramount Chiefs are supported by Sub-Chiefs and Divisional Chiefs. Each traditional area has Council of Elders made up of Chiefs, Queen Mothers, Elders, Kingmakers, Assembly Members and Opinion Leaders who help to settle different forms of disputes ranging from land tenure, family and individual disputes.

1.4.2 Festivals

There are several festivals celebrated to mark different events in the District. Some of these festivals are celebrated to mark historic events, sacrifice of thanks giving and also to mark the harvest of a new crop. The major festivals celebrated in the District include “Lukusi”

celebrated by the people of Ve-Traditional Area to mark their migration from “Notsie”, their ancestral home. The “Agadevi” festival is celebrated by the people of Have to mark their survival from a historic landslide which occurred on 15 June 1933 destroying several properties but no life was lost. The “Komabuza” festival on the other hand, is celebrated by the people of Liati to mark their annual home coming. The people of Tafi celebrate “Dayi Titsoke” festival and “Zendo” festival by the people of Kpeve. Festive occasions are moments of family re-union and initiation of development projects and programme through fund raising activities.

1.4.3 Language and ethnicity

There are different ethnic groups found in the District. The major ethnic groups found in the District are the Ewes, Logba, Tafi and Nyagbo and the major dialects spoken by these ethnic groups are Ewe, Akpana, Tegbor/Bagbor and Tutrugbu respectively.

1.4.4 Religion

The major religious groupings that exist in the District include the following; Christians (92.9%), Traditional African Religions (2.0%), Islam (1.8%) and others (1.4%). However, close to two percent (1.8%) of the population do not have any religions.

1.4.5 Education

The District has a total of 189 schools comprising sixty five (65) Kindergartens, sixty six (66) Primary Schools, fifty two (52) Junior High Schools, four (4) Senior High Schools and two (2) Technical and Vocational Education and Training Institutions. The District is divided into eight (8) circuits for effective monitoring and supervision of schools. Each circuit is supervised by an officer while the District Education Directorate oversees the activities of all schools.

1.4.6 Health

The District has a total of twenty one (21) health facilities located in various communities. The health facilities consist of one (1) Private Eye Hospital located at Koloenu, one (1) Mission Clinic (St. Georges Clinic) at Liati-Agbonrya, one (1) Maternity Home at Koloenu, ten (10) Health Centres and eight (8) CHPS Zones distributed across the District. The nurse to patient ratio in the District is 1:1,173 (thus, 81: 95,030). It is also important to note that all the Health Centres also offer CHPS services in their respective coverage areas.

1.4.7 Telecommunication

The most common networks available in the District include Vodafone, MTN, Tigo, and Glo Telecom. The functionality of each telecommunication network varies from location to location. The proportion of the population 12 years and older who own mobile phones is 36.9 percent. In general, 25.2 percent of the total district population own mobile phones.

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Tourism

The District has several sites of historical, scientific and aesthetic importance serving as potential tourist attraction sites. Some of such sites are;

- The highest peak in Ghana Mt. “Afadza” (Afadjato) located at Liati-Wote
- The Tagbo falls at Liati-Wote
- Tizo waterfall at Liati-Soba
- The sacred and rare species of Mona Monkeys at Tafi-Atome
- Stalactite and Stalagmite caves at Logba-Tota
- Akpom Waterfalls at Logba-Tota
- Aflabo Waterfalls at Leklebi-Agbesia
- Snake village at Liati-Soba
- Cave and tunnel at Goviefe-Todzi
- The “Kente” village at Tafi-Abuife

1.5.2 Economic potential

The main economic activity in the District is Agriculture. The major agricultural activities in the District are crop production (94.9% of households), livestock rearing (47.0% of households) and fish farming which also employs less than one percent (0.1%) of the total number of households employed in agriculture. In general, the agriculture sector employs 72.8 percent of total household in the District. Some of the crops cultivated include cassava, maize, rice, plantain, cocoyam, yam, oil palm, cocoa, coffee, banana, avocado pear, citrus and mango among others. In addition to the crop production, some households rear animals like local poultry, sheep and goats at their backyard but potential exist for commercial poultry production as the District has adequate resource persons at the Agric directorate.

The District is endowed with river bodies which makes river fishing the major fishing activity in the District. However, due to the availability of river Dayi and Volta River along the south western part of the District, aqua culture is gradually replacing river fishing. The presence of the Dayi River at Woadze Tornu and Kpeve Tornu are lucrative economic potentials for fresh water fish farming. About 37.9 percent of the economically active population is employed in the industrial sector. The major industrial activities include palm/kernel oil extraction, gari processing, fish smoking, and production of historic and traditional artefacts (carving and weaving).

The District has two vibrant markets located at Ve-Koloenu (Every Friday) and Logba-Alakpeti (Every 5 days). The Logba market is the biggest and attracts traders from both far and near on market days. Other economic potentials include the availability of numerous eco-tourism sites which has the potential to boost the local economy, availability of good road networks linking the Republic of Togo and other adjoining districts. Aside the availability of good road network, the District’s proximity to Togo has the potential to boost international trade.

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-organized 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, Ksoa and Techiman were not properly demarcated and some were characterized by large EAs, some enumerators were unable to complete their assigned tasks within the stipulated time.

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

In 1988, Ghana changed from the local authority system of administration to the District assembly system. In that year, the then existing 140 local authorities were demarcated into 110 districts. In 2004, 28 new districts were created; this increased the number of districts in the country to 138. In 2008, 32 additional districts were created bringing the total number of districts to 170. The 2010 Population and Housing Census was conducted in these 170

administrative districts (these are made-up of 164 districts/municipals and 6 metropolitan areas). In 2012, 46 new districts were created to bring the total number of districts to 216. There was urgent need for data for the 46 newly created districts for planning and decision-making. To meet this demand, the 2010 Census data was re-programmed into 216 districts after carrying out additional fieldwork and consultations with stakeholders in the Districts affected by the creation of the new districts.

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of household

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

Household and non-household population

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

- (a) Educational Institutions
- (b) Children's and Old People's Homes
- (c) Hospitals and Healing Centres

- (d) Hotels
- (e) Prisons
- (f) Service Barracks
- (g) Soldiers on field exercise
- (h) Floating Population: The following are examples of persons in this category:
 - i. All persons who slept in lorry parks, markets, in front of stores and offices, public bathrooms, petrol filling stations, railway stations, verandas, pavements, and all such places which are not houses or compounds.
 - ii. Hunting and fishing camps.
 - iii. Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of residence

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

Religion

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

Marital status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity status

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

- a. Worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least 1 hour within the 7 days preceding Census Night. This included persons who were in paid employment or self-employment or contributing family workers
- b. Did not work, but had jobs to return to
- c. Were unemployed.

The economically not active were persons who did not work and were not seeking for work. They were classified by reasons for not being economically active. Economically not active

persons included homemakers, students, retired persons, the disabled and persons who were unable to work due to their age or ill-health.

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment status

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

Employment sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing conditions and facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

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

In chapter three, the focus is on household size, composition and headship as well as the

marital characteristics and nationality of the inhabitants of the District. The chapter also discusses the religious affiliations and the educational statuses of the members of the District. Chapter four focuses on economic characteristics such as economic activity status, occupation, industries and the employment status and sectors that the people are employed.

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

Population size, composition and age-sex structure are useful variables in determining labour force and the provision of necessary social amenities such as schools, health facilities and housing units needed to improve the living condition of the people. This chapter highlights information on the population size and distribution, age- sex structure, migration, fertility and mortality pertaining to the Afadzato South District.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

The total population of the District per the 2010 Population and Housing Census is 95,030 with the males numbering 46,272 and constituting 48.7 percent while females numbering 48,758 form the remaining 51.3 percent. The population of the District constitutes 4.5 percent of the regional population. The District has more of its people in the rural areas (81.3%) compared to those in the urban areas (18.7%).

2.3 Age Sex Structure

Basic features of any given population include age and sex. Age-Sex structure specifies the number of males and females in a population. Table 2.1 shows that at birth male population is higher (52.0%) than that of the female population (45.7%) for age group 0-19 years. However, from ages 20 years and older, females are more (54.3%) than the males (48.0%). The population aged 0-14 years constitutes 38.5 percent while population aged 15-64 years is 54.1 percent and those aged 65 years and older is 7.4 percent.

2.3.1 Dependency ratio

The dependency ratio is the number of people (child and old age) who depend on every 100 population in the working age group (15-64 years). Dependency ratio therefore, is considered as an important indicator of socio-economic development. The overall dependency ratio is 84.7 for every 100 working population in the active age group (Table 2.1). Male dependency ratio is 89.4 compared to 80.4 for females.

2.3.2 Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of a population measures the number of males to females in the population, the balance of the sexes being 100. Table 2.1 indicates that the District has a sex ratio of 94.9 males to 100 females.

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

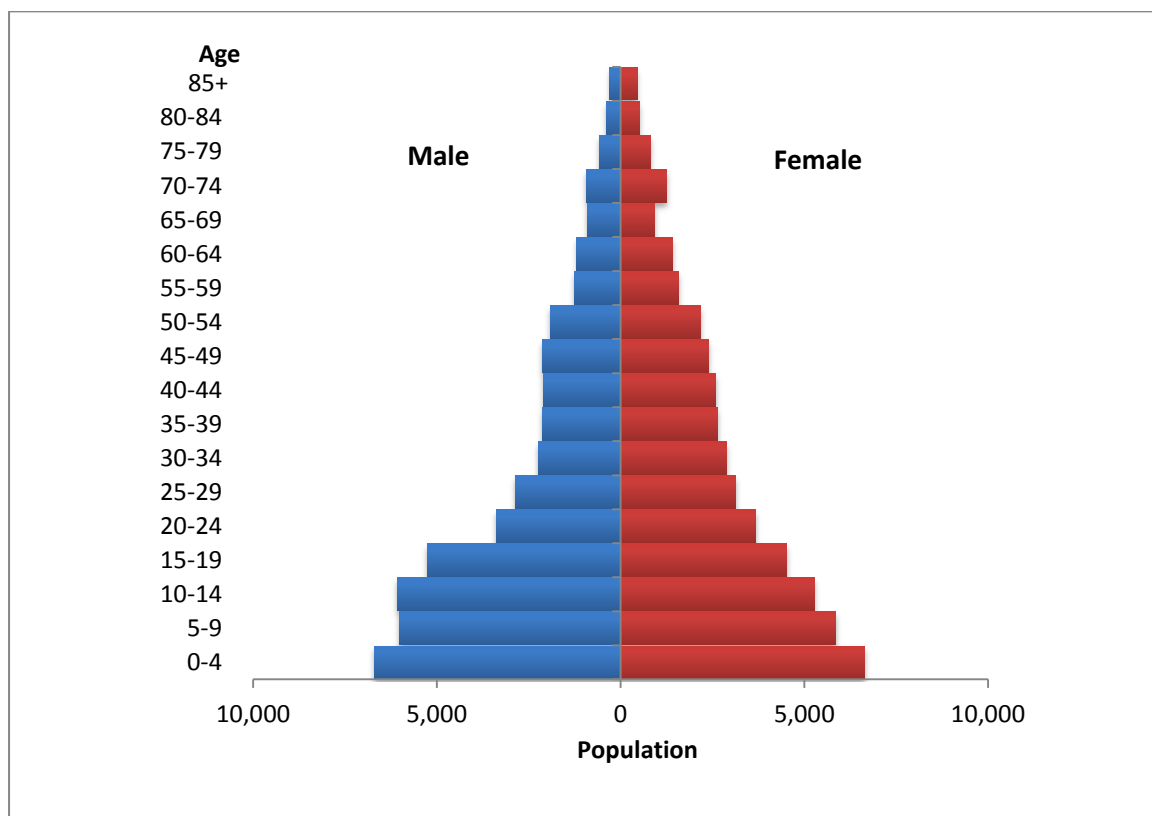
Age Group	Sex						Sex ratio	Type of locality			
	Both Sexes		Male		Female			Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	95,030	100.0	46,272	100.0	48,758	100.0	94.9	17,727	100.0	77,303	100.0
0 - 4	13,356	14.1	6,703	14.5	6,653	13.6	100.8	2,399	13.5	10,957	14.2
5 - 9	11,875	12.5	6,022	13.0	5,853	12.0	102.9	2,239	12.6	9,636	12.5
10 - 14	11,342	11.9	6,070	13.1	5,272	10.8	115.1	2,213	12.5	9,129	11.8
15 - 19	9,773	10.3	5,262	11.4	4,511	9.3	116.6	1,919	10.8	7,854	10.2
20 - 24	7,066	7.4	3,378	7.3	3,688	7.6	91.6	1,185	6.7	5,881	7.6
25 - 29	5,978	6.3	2,856	6.2	3,122	6.4	91.5	1,162	6.6	4,816	6.2
30 - 34	5,125	5.4	2,238	4.8	2,887	5.9	77.5	984	5.6	4,141	5.4
35 - 39	4,766	5.0	2,132	4.6	2,634	5.4	80.9	872	4.9	3,894	5.0
40 - 44	4,696	4.9	2,101	4.5	2,595	5.3	81	838	4.7	3,858	5.0
45 - 49	4,521	4.8	2,116	4.6	2,405	4.9	88	860	4.9	3,661	4.7
50 - 54	4,107	4.3	1,917	4.1	2,190	4.5	87.5	763	4.3	3,344	4.3
55 - 59	2,832	3.0	1,242	2.7	1,590	3.3	78.1	561	3.2	2,271	2.9
60 - 64	2,591	2.7	1,184	2.6	1,407	2.9	84.2	476	2.7	2,115	2.7
65 - 69	1,816	1.9	888	1.9	928	1.9	95.7	328	1.9	1,488	1.9
70 - 74	2,180	2.3	937	2.0	1,243	2.5	75.4	364	2.1	1,816	2.3
75 - 79	1,378	1.5	561	1.2	817	1.7	68.7	258	1.5	1,120	1.4
80 - 84	892	0.9	379	0.8	513	1.1	73.9	166	0.9	726	0.9
85 +	733	0.8	286	0.7	450	0.9	184.1	140	0.8	569	0.4
All Ages	95,030	100.0	46,272	100.0	48,758	100.0	94.9	17,727	100.0	77,303	100.0
0-14	36,573	38.5	18,795	40.6	17,778	36.5	105.7	6,851	38.6	29,722	38.4
15-64	51,455	54.1	24,426		27,029	55.4	90.4	9,620	54.3	41,835	54.1
65+	7,002	7.4	3,051	6.6	3,951	8.1	77.2	1,256	7.1	5,746	7.4
Age-dependency ratio	84.7		89.4		80.4			84.3		84.8	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.3 Population pyramid

In a graphic form, the age-sex structure of the District is presented by the population pyramid in Figure 2.1. The age-sex structure of district population is typical of a country passing from high to low fertility. The pyramid is broad at the base with the age group 0-14 years constituting 38.5 percent of the total population whereas the peak with the age group 65 years and older also represents 7.4 percent making the pyramid narrow at the top. The figure also shows that 14.1 percent of the population falls within age group 0-4 years while 12.5 percent fall within 5-9 years. The structure of the population could pose a challenge of high dependency ratio. This type of age structure is mostly associated with many developing countries.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.4.1 Fertility

For the purpose of this report, fertility is considered as the total number of live births that females 15 years and older ever had in their lifetime. Fertility is a variable that determines the size and structure of a population. Total Fertility Rate (number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she were to experience the currently observed age-specific fertility rates), and Age-specific Fertility Rate (the number of children a woman within a specific age group would have for the main purpose of knowing differences in fertility behaviour in each age group). The Crude Birth Rate indicates the number of live births per 1,000 population in a given year.

Table 2.2 indicates a total fertility rate of 3.9 children per woman aged 15-49 which is higher than that of Kpando Municipal (3.0), Hohoe Municipal and South Dayi District of (3.3) each. The District fertility rate is again higher than the regional average of 3.4 children per woman. Crude birth rate for the District stands at 25.0 children per 1000 population, which is also higher than the regional figure of 24.2 children per 1000 population. The Table also, indicates that the crude birth rate of the District is higher than that of Hohoe Municipal (24.3), North Dayi (21.7) and South Dayi (22.5).

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,118,252	517,313	51,292	3.38	99.2	24.2
South Tongu	87,950	21,325	2,209	3.6	103.6	25.1
KetaMunicipal	147,618	36,102	3,204	3.1	88.7	21.7
Ketu South	160,756	41,944	3,887	3.1	92.7	24.2
Ketu North	99,913	24,604	2,439	3.4	99.1	24.4
Akatsi South	98,684	24,782	2,389	3.4	96.4	24.2
Central Tongu	59,411	14,512	1,377	3.3	94.9	23.2
AgotimeZiope	28,013	6,843	747	3.8	109.2	26.7
Ho Municipal	177,281	49,729	3,702	2.6	74.4	20.9
South Dayi	46,661	11,048	1,052	3.3	95.2	22.5
Kpando Municipal	53,736	13,506	1,177	3	87.1	21.9
Hohoe Municipal	167,016	42,220	4,052	3.3	96	24.3
Biakoye	65,901	15,067	1,484	3.4	98.5	22.5
Jasikan	59,181	13,924	1,455	3.5	104.5	24.6
Kadjebi	59,303	13,652	1,430	3.6	104.7	24.1
Krachi East	116,804	26,146	3,319	4.3	126.9	28.4
Krachi West	49,417	11,225	1,245	3.7	110.9	25.2
Nkwanta South	117,878	27,226	3,304	4	121.4	28
Nkwanta North	64,553	14,758	2,043	4.6	138.4	31.6
North Tongu	89,777	22,874	1,931	2.9	84.4	21.5
Akatsi North	29,777	7,143	826	4.1	115.6	27.7
Adaklu	36,391	9,351	666	2.4	71.2	18.3
Ho West	94,600	21,926	2,294	3.6	104.6	24.2
Afadzato South	95,030	21,842	2,373	3.9	108.6	25
North Dayi	39,913	9,115	865	3.3	94.9	21.7
Krachi Nchumuru	72,688	16,449	1,822	3.8	110.8	25.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Children surviving

Table 2.3 contains information on the number of children ever born to female population 12 years and older and children surviving. The District has 33,969 females with children ever born being 98,534 indicating that there are approximately three children to every female (12 years and older). The number of children ever born increases progressively from 13 children (for women aged 12-14 years) to 10,928 children (for women aged 50-54 years) and starts to decline for women aged 55 years and older. Also children ever born to women aged 60 years and above are 31.6 percent which is the highest whereas children ever born to women aged 12-14 years constitute 0.0 percent which is the least. Further, women aged 25-29 years have

92.3 percent of their children surviving while those aged 12-14 years have 100 percent of their children surviving.

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

Age	Number of females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	33,969	98,534	49,732	48,802	85,406	42,784	42,622
12-14	2,989	13	9	4	13	9	4
15 - 19	4,511	641	335	306	570	286	284
20 - 24	3,688	3,220	1,611	1,609	3,001	1,472	1,529
25 - 29	3,122	5,501	2,825	2,676	5,076	2,594	2,482
30 - 34	2,887	8,008	3,982	4,026	7,397	3,662	3,735
35 - 39	2,634	9,381	4,751	4,630	8,508	4,257	4,251
40 - 44	2,595	10,431	5,323	5,108	9,528	4,843	4,685
45 - 49	2,405	10,913	5,603	5,310	9,796	5,008	4,788
50 - 54	2,190	10,928	5,400	5,528	9,577	4,731	4,846
55 - 59	1,590	8,351	4,215	4,136	7,191	3,559	3,632
60 +	5,358	31,147	15,678	15,469	24,749	12,363	12,386

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

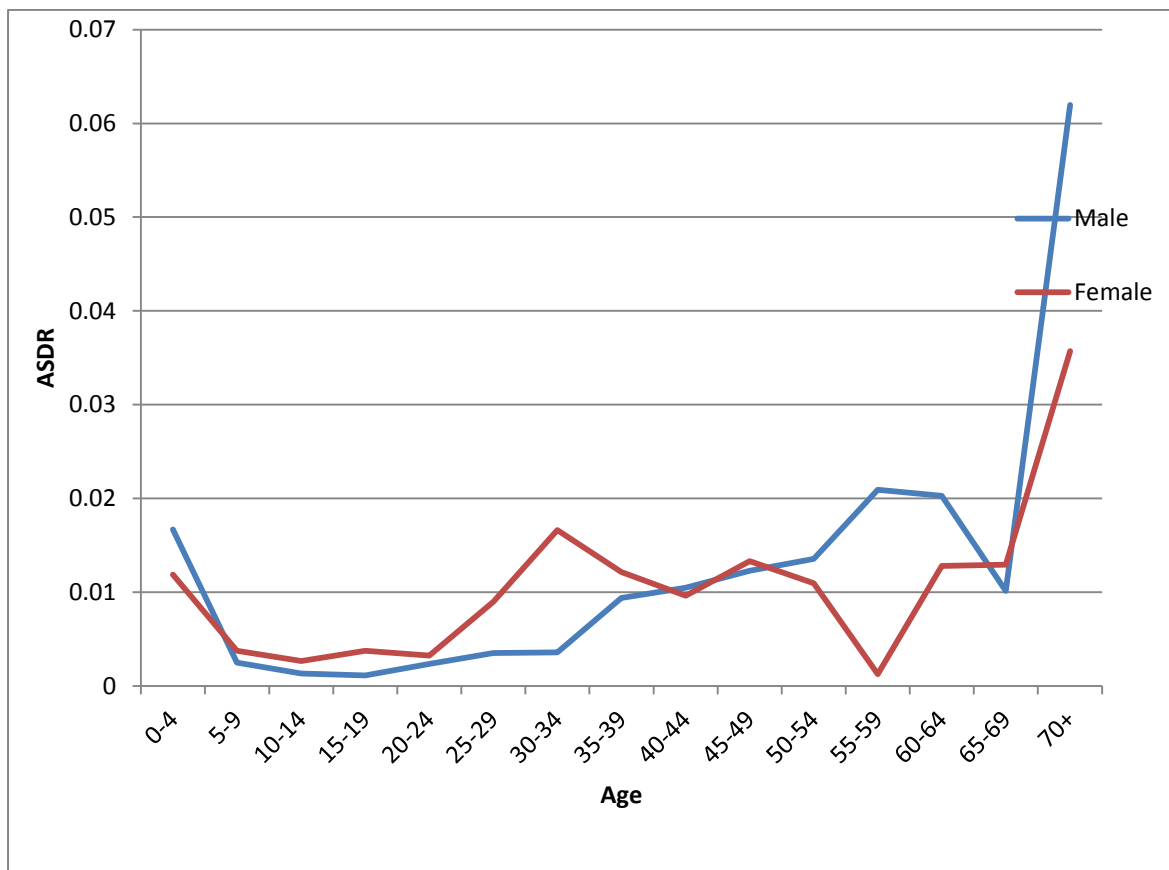
2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality is an indicator of the health status of the population and a measure of the living condition of the people. According to the 2010 PHC, mortality relates to deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the census night.

Age-specific death rate (ASDR)

Usually death occur within the different age groupings and as such death rates are therefore generally computed for the specific age groups in order to compare deaths occurring at different ages or at the same age over a period of time. Figure 2.2 shows age specific death rates for the District by sex. The age specific death rate follows an observed U-shape. The figure reveals that the death rate for the age group 0-4 and 5-9 is high for males compare to females. Female death rate starts rising from age 9, but increases sharply from age 20years, peaked at age 34 years, probably due to maternal mortality.

Figure 2.2: Age specific death rate



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Crude death rate

Crude death rate (CDR) is the number of deaths per 1000 population in a given year. Table 2.4 presents information on deaths that occurred in households in the District within the 12 months preceding the census night. The District recorded a crude death rate of 9.8 which is higher than the Regional rate of 8.8. This means that for every 1000 population, an average of 10 deaths are recorded in the District.

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	2,118,252	18,596	8.8
South Tongu	87,950	1,025	11.7
KetaMunicipal	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
AgotimeZiope	28,031	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

2.4.3 Migration

Migration refers to the movement of people from one place to another for economic or social reasons. The importance of migrant labour is desirable and necessary to sustain economic growth. Migration is important for the transfer of manpower and skills and provides the needed knowledge and innovation for development.

Table 2.5 gives account of birthplace by duration of residence of migrants in the District. The Table shows that migrants are 30.6 percent of the District population (computed from Table 2.5). Majority of the migrants were born elsewhere in the Region (74.6%) followed by those born elsewhere in another Region (17.4%). Only 8.0 percent of the migrants are born outside Ghana.

The Table further shows that majority of migrants born elsewhere in the Region have stayed 1-4 years (30.1%) whilst those who stayed less than 1 year constitutes 15.0 percent. The proportion of migrants born outside Ghana and have stayed 1-4 years (27.3%) is almost equal to those who have stayed 20 years and above (27.7%). In general, 15.5 percent of all migrants stayed for less than 1 year, 30.8 percent stayed 1-4 years and 16.8 percent stayed for 5-9 years. This implies that the migrant population decreases after the fourth year.

Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	29,054	15.5	30.8	16.8	16.4	20.5
Born elsewhere in the region	21,685	15	30.1	16.6	16.7	21.6
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	230	23	29.6	14.3	15.2	17.8
Central	183	24	37.7	10.9	13.1	14.2
Greater Accra	1,425	22.2	36.4	15.3	14.7	11.4
Volta	-					
Eastern	965	16.8	34.4	16	15.2	17.6
Ashanti	448	17.6	27	16.3	17.4	21.7
Brong Ahafo	123	23.6	40.7	8.1	16.3	11.4
Northern	1,590	14.8	37.5	28.1	13.3	6.2
Upper East	39	17.9	33.3	15.4	10.3	23.1
Upper West	66	33.3	21.2	21.2	9.1	15.2
Outside Ghana	2,300	13.3	27.3	13.2	18.6	27.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter gives the analysis of household structure, size and composition in the District per the 2010 Population and Housing Census. Social and cultural factors like family systems and marriage determine the kind of living arrangements found in a household. Thus, the structure of a household, composition and size may differ from one ethnic group to another due the prevailing kinship and inheritance systems.

3.2 Household Size by type of locality

Table 3.1 shows that the household population in the District is 94,029 and the number of households is 22,529. The average household size in the District is 4.2 and it is lower than both the regional (4.3) and the national (4.5)

Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,086,567	94,029	17,296	76,733
Number of households	5,467,054	495,600	22,529	4,396	18,133
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.2
Average household size	4.5	4.3	4.2	4	4.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition

Household generally consists of a head, with or without spouse, children, in-laws, parents, grandchildren, and other relatives or non-relative. The head of a household is usually the person who has economic and social responsibility for the household. Table 3.2 indicates that 24.0 percent of household compositions are heads. The proportion of males who are household heads is 30.7 percent; this proportion is higher than that for female household heads (17.5%).

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	94,029	94,029	100.0	45,765	100.0	48,264	100.0
Head	22,529	22,529	24.0	14,067	30.7	8,462	17.5
Spouse (wife/husband)	9,741	9,741	10.4	598	1.3	9,143	18.9
Child (son/daughter)	36,724	36,724	39.1	18,858	41.2	17,866	37.0
Parent/Parent in-law	1,138	1,138	1.2	175	0.4	963	2.0
Son/Daughter in-law	741	741	0.8	203	0.4	538	1.1
Grandchild	10,166	10,166	10.8	5,201	11.4	4,965	10.3
Brother/Sister	3,340	3,340	3.6	1,690	3.7	1,650	3.4
Step child	1,140	1,140	1.2	566	1.2	574	1.2
Adopted/Foster child	518	518	0.6	278	0.6	240	0.5
Other relative	6,237	6,237	6.6	3,106	6.8	3,131	6.5
Non-relative	1,755	1,755	1.9	1,023	2.2	732	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Of all household members, children (son/daughter) constitute the highest percent (39.1%), followed by heads of households (24.0%) Next are grandchildren (10.8%) and spouse (10.4%). Adopted or foster children (0.6%) form the smallest proportion. In terms of sex, the Table further shows that 30.7 percent of males are household heads as against 17.5 percent for females. This could confirm the assertion that more men than women assume family leadership/headship roles. The proportion of children (son/daughter) who are members of male-headed households is 41.2 percent; this proportion is higher than the corresponding percentage (37.0%) in female-headed households. Similarly, the percentage of grandchildren in male-headed households is 11.4 percent higher than the corresponding percentage of 10.3 percent for female-headed households (Table 3.2).

3.2.3 Household structure

Table 3.3 shows that the nuclear family structure comprising the head, spouse(s) and children) is more common; it forms a proportion of 26.2 percent of all household structures and it is higher than the proportion of 23.1 percent recorded for extended family system made up of heads, spouse, children, and head's relatives. Single parent extended family structures are 17.0 percent of all household structures; this is higher than single parent nuclear family proportion of 10.4 percent. There are more male members in nuclear family households made up of head, spouse and children (28.0%) than female members who constitute a proportion of 24.5 percent. Females constitute 19.2 percent of all members in single parent extended family households; this is higher than the 14.6 percent proportion for male members in such households.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	94,029	100.0	45,765	100.0	48,264	100.0
Nuclear family	40,116	42.7	20,336	44.4	19,780	41.0
Head only	4,158	4.4	2,533	5.5	1,625	3.4
Head and a spouse only	1,508	1.6	754	1.6	754	1.6
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	24,637	26.2	12,830	28.0	11,807	24.5
Single parent Nuclear	9,813	10.4	4,219	9.2	5,594	11.6
Extended family	53,913	57.3	25,429	55.6	28,484	59.0
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	21,738	23.1	10,899	23.8	10,839	22.5
Extended + non relatives	2,046	2.2	1,112	2.4	934	1.9
Head spouse(s) and other composition	4,400	4.7	2,287	5.0	2,113	4.4
Single parent Extended	15,971	17.0	6,690	14.6	9,281	19.2
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,270	1.4	523	1.1	747	1.5
Head and other composition but no spouse	8,488	9.0	3,918	8.6	4,570	9.5

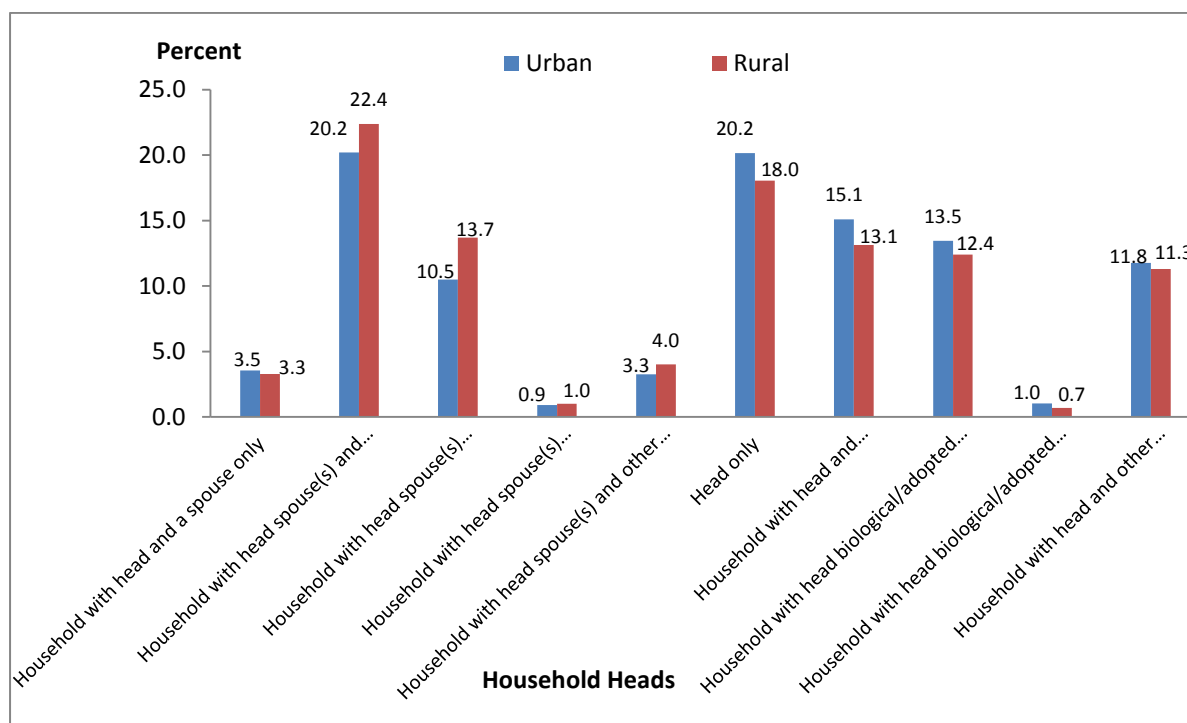
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.4 Household headship

The basic responsibility of a household head is to ensure the welfare of all members of the household, including access to food, clothing, and housing is met. The characteristics of the household head such as sex, age, education, occupation are important for understanding household dynamics. Detailed information on household composition by type of locality is presented in Appendix Table 1 and summarised in Figure 3.1.

Figure 3.1 indicates that 22.4 percent of household heads are in the rural areas with their spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only compared to 20.2 percent for their counterparts in the urban areas. Also, more household heads in urban areas (20.2%) than rural areas (18.0%) live alone without any family. Again, more household heads in urban areas (3.5%) than rural areas (3.3%) live with their spouses only. On the other hand, no household head in district lives with multiple spouses only.

Figure 3.1: Household headship by type of locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 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.

3.3.1 Marital status by age

Table 3.4 shows the marital status of persons 12 years and older by age group. The proportion of persons who have never married decreases with increase in age starting from age group 12-14 (92.0%). On the other hand, the proportion of those married increases with increasing age of the group cohort. For instance, for the age cohort 35-39 years, 72.0 percent of its members are married while for the age group 12-14 years only 6.9 percent of its members are married, the lowest proportion for any age cohort. For the divorced, the age group 60-64 years has the highest proportion of 12.7 percent whereas for the widowed, age group 65 years and older records the highest proportion of 38.9 percent.

For the sexes, the proportion of females in marital relationship is 45.3 percent higher than the corresponding proportion of 42.3 percent for males. At the same time the proportion of males that are never married is 43.8 percent and this is higher than their female counterpart proportion of 26.7 percent. The proportion of persons 12 years and older who are widowed is almost five times (11.2%) higher for females than the corresponding proportion for males (2.5%). Similarly the proportion divorced is 4.3 percent for females compared to 2.9 percent for males.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ consensual union/living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	64,971	100.0	34.8	6.1	43.9	3.6	4.6	7.0
12 - 14	6,514	100.0	92.0	1.2	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	9,773	100.0	86.7	2.9	9.2	0.5	0.3	0.3
20 - 24	7,066	100.0	58.8	9.7	28.5	2.1	0.7	0.3
25 - 29	5,978	100.0	31.6	11.9	52.0	2.4	1.6	0.5
30 - 34	5,125	100.0	14.8	9.4	65.9	4.9	3.7	1.3
35 - 39	4,766	100.0	7.8	9.3	72.0	5.4	3.8	1.8
40 - 44	4,696	100.0	5.5	7.7	70.9	6.2	6.5	3.1
45 - 49	4,521	100.0	5.1	7.2	68.4	6.0	8.1	5.2
50 - 54	4,107	100.0	3.7	5.6	65.1	6.3	10.0	9.4
55 - 59	2,832	100.0	2.5	4.2	60.8	7.9	12.3	12.2
60 - 64	2,591	100.0	2.8	3.0	54.9	7.2	12.7	19.4
65+	7,002	100.0	3.0	2.0	42.7	3.7	9.6	38.9
Male								
Total	31,002	100.0	43.8	5.2	42.3	2.9	3.4	2.5
12 - 14	3,525	100.0	91.9	1.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5,262	100.0	92.4	1.3	5.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
20 - 24	3,378	100.0	78.5	5.4	14.8	0.7	0.3	0.4
25 - 29	2,856	100.0	44.8	9.0	43.1	2.0	0.9	0.1
30 - 34	2,238	100.0	25.8	9.0	58.5	3.8	2.4	0.5
35 - 39	2,132	100.0	12.2	9.4	69.2	4.8	3.0	1.3
40 - 44	2,101	100.0	8.5	7.8	71.6	5.3	5.1	1.7
45 - 49	2,116	100.0	8.3	7.1	70.3	5.5	6.6	2.3
50 - 54	1,917	100.0	5.7	7.5	71.3	5.4	7.1	3.0
55 - 59	1,242	100.0	3.4	6.3	70.2	6.5	9.3	4.3
60 - 64	1,184	100.0	4.1	4.0	68.4	6.8	10.1	6.7
65+	3,051	100.0	4.6	3.1	65.5	4.1	8.7	14.1
Female								
Total	33,969	100.0	26.7	6.8	45.3	4.3	5.7	11.2
12 -14	2,989	100.0	92.0	1.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,511	100.0	80.1	4.9	13.2	1.0	0.4	0.4
20 - 24	3,688	100.0	40.8	13.6	41.0	3.4	1.0	0.3
25 - 29	3,122	100.0	19.6	14.5	60.1	2.9	2.2	0.8
30 - 34	2,887	100.0	6.3	9.7	71.6	5.8	4.7	1.9
35 - 39	2,634	100.0	4.3	9.1	74.2	5.8	4.5	2.2
40 - 44	2,595	100.0	3.0	7.7	70.3	7.0	7.7	4.3
45 - 49	2,405	100.0	2.3	7.3	66.8	6.4	9.4	7.8
50 - 54	2,190	100.0	1.8	3.9	59.6	7.1	12.5	15.0
55 - 59	1,590	100.0	1.9	2.6	53.5	9.0	14.7	18.4
60 - 64	1,407	100.0	1.7	2.3	43.5	7.5	14.9	30.1
65+	3,951	100.0	1.8	1.2	25.2	3.4	10.4	58.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

For the age groups it is interesting to note that more males (7.1%) in the age group 12-14 are married compared to 6.7 percent of females in the same age group. For males the age group 40-44 has the highest proportion of married people (71.6%) while the age group 35-39 has the highest proportion of married people (74.2%) for females. The proportion of persons 12 years and older that are widowed is remarkably very high for the females in age group 65 and above (58.0%) compared to only 14.1 percent for males in the same age group. This may be attributed to the higher life expectancy for females compared to males.

3.3.2 Marital status by education

One of the reasons for late marriage for both sexes is education. Due to the difficulty in combining marital roles with demands of education, many people prefer to complete their education before getting married. The marital status of persons (12 years and older) by the level of education is shown in Table 3.5.

The Table shows that among all persons who are married, majority of them have had basic education (66.8%), while 15.4 percent of them have had no education and less than one percent (0.9%) has completed tertiary education. Similarly, 70.9 percent of those who have never married had basic education followed by 17.0 percent with secondary level education and the lowest proportion is for those who have completed tertiary education (0.4%). Also, 68.6 percent of those who are divorced have had basic education, 17.5 percent have had no education and 0.4 percent has had either vocational or tertiary education.

The proportion of males who are married and have completed basic education (63.2%) is less than the corresponding proportion for females (69.8%). For those who are in informal/consensual unions, about 71 percent males compared to 74.4 percent females have completed basic education. Further, 68.0 percent of males who are divorced have had basic education compared to 69.0 percent of female divorcees who have completed basic education.

Married males who have completed tertiary education (1.9%) are about 19 times the corresponding of married females who have completed tertiary education (0.1%). While 1.2 percent of males with tertiary education are in informal/consensual unions, no female with tertiary education is recorded to be in informal/consensual unions. This may be due to the fact that females who attain tertiary education do not show interest in consensual unions or are unwilling to reveal their true marital status when they are in such relationships.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secun-dary ²	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post middle/ Sec. Cert./ dip ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	64,971	100.0	13.3	67.9	10.7	3.1	4.3	0.6
Never married	22,641	100.0	5.7	70.9	17.0	2.2	3.9	0.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,939	100.0	9.9	72.8	10.3	3.8	2.7	0.5
Married	28,501	100.0	15.4	66.8	8.0	3.8	5.1	0.9
Separated	2,344	100.0	13.7	69.3	7.2	4.4	4.8	0.6
Divorced	2,973	100.0	17.5	68.6	5.2	4.0	4.3	0.4
Widowed	4,573	100.0	38.5	54.7	1.7	1.8	2.9	0.4
Male								
Total	31,002	100.0	9.5	67.0	12.8	4.1	5.5	1.2
Never married	13,567	100.0	6.2	70.3	17.0	2.6	3.4	0.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,626	100.0	6.9	70.6	12.0	5.5	3.8	1.2
Married	13,103	100.0	11.9	63.2	9.7	5.3	8.0	1.9
Separated	892	100.0	12.8	67.8	8.5	4.9	4.9	1.0
Divorced	1,047	100.0	10.3	68.0	8.8	6.1	5.9	0.9
Widowed	767	100.0	24.8	60.9	5.0	3.1	5.5	0.8
Female								
Total	33,969	100.0	16.9	68.8	8.7	2.3	3.2	0.2
Never married	9,074	100.0	4.8	71.8	16.9	1.6	4.7	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,313	100.0	11.9	74.4	9.1	2.6	2.0	0.0
Married	15,398	100.0	18.4	69.8	6.5	2.5	2.6	0.1
Separated	1,452	100.0	14.3	70.2	6.4	4.1	4.8	0.3
Divorced	1,926	100.0	21.3	69.0	3.3	2.9	3.4	0.1
Widowed	3,806	100.0	41.3	53.5	1.1	1.6	2.4	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Marital status and economic activity

Table 3.6 describes marital status of persons 12 years and older by type of economic activity. Of all persons 12 years and older who are married, 77.3 percent are employed, 1.8 percent are not employed while 20.9 percent are economically not active. In terms of divorce status, 70.4 percent of persons who are divorced are employed while 27.5 percent are economically not active with the remaining 2.1 percent unemployed.

The proportion of males who are not married and are employed is 30.7percentcompared to the corresponding proportion of 17.5% for females. About 80.0 percent of females who have never been married are economically not active reflecting the high proportion of female students in this group. The corresponding proportion for males in this group is 66.5percent. For males in informal/consensual unions, about 81.5 percent are employed compared to 65.4% of females employed who are informal/consensual unions. Further, 31.1 percent of females who are in consensual unions/informal relationships are identified to be economically not active compared to 15.6 percent for their male counterparts. This higher proportion for females in informal/consensual unions who are economically not active may

reflect an increasing reluctance or delay of females in changing to formal married status without being employed.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secundary ²	Voc./ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ Sec.Cert. / dip ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	64,971	100.0	13.3	67.9	10.7	3.1	4.3	0.6
Never married	22,641	100.0	5.7	70.9	17.0	2.2	3.9	0.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,939	100.0	9.9	72.8	10.3	3.8	2.7	0.5
Married	28,501	100.0	15.4	66.8	8.0	3.8	5.1	0.9
Separated	2,344	100.0	13.7	69.3	7.2	4.4	4.8	0.6
Divorced	2,973	100.0	17.5	68.6	5.2	4.0	4.3	0.4
Widowed	4,573	100.0	38.5	54.7	1.7	1.8	2.9	0.4
Male								
Total	31,002	100.0	9.5	67.0	12.8	4.1	5.5	1.2
Never married	13,567	100.0	6.2	70.3	17.0	2.6	3.4	0.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,626	100.0	6.9	70.6	12.0	5.5	3.8	1.2
Married	13,103	100.0	11.9	63.2	9.7	5.3	8.0	1.9
Separated	892	100.0	12.8	67.8	8.5	4.9	4.9	1.0
Divorced	1,047	100.0	10.3	68.0	8.8	6.1	5.9	0.9
Widowed	767	100.0	24.8	60.9	5.0	3.1	5.5	0.8
Female								
Total	33,969	100.0	16.9	68.8	8.7	2.3	3.2	0.2
Never married	9,074	100.0	4.8	71.8	16.9	1.6	4.7	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,313	100.0	11.9	74.4	9.1	2.6	2.0	0.0
Married	15,398	100.0	18.4	69.8	6.5	2.5	2.6	0.1
Separated	1,452	100.0	14.3	70.2	6.4	4.1	4.8	0.3
Divorced	1,926	100.0	21.3	69.0	3.3	2.9	3.4	0.1
Widowed	3,806	100.0	41.3	53.5	1.1	1.6	2.4	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

The census revealed that Ghanaians by birth constitute 87.4 percent of all people and form the highest percentage of the population in the District. Males constitute 48.6 percent and females 51.4 percent of the total population of Ghanaians by birth in the District. In total, 98.2 percent of the population are Ghanaians whilst ECOWAS nationals constitute 1.7 percent of the population and Africans other than ECOWAS and Others constitute 0.1 percent. This indicates that ECOWAS nationals form the majority of non-Ghanaians in the District possibly due the District's proximity to the ECOWAS nations especially Togo.

Table 3.7 reveals that the variation between males and females nationality status is insignificant. The proportion of males (8.1%) with dual nationality is slightly more than that of females (8.0%) whereas the proportion of males (2.7%) who are Ghanaians by naturalization is slightly less than that of females (2.8%).

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	95,030	100.0	46,272	100.0	48,758	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	83,070	87.4	40,366	87.2	42,704	87.6
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	7,649	8.0	3,737	8.1	3,912	8.0
Ghanaian by naturalisation	2,645	2.8	1,263	2.7	1,382	2.8
ECOWAS	1,605	1.7	883	1.9	722	1.5
African other than ECOWAS	30	0.0	14	0.0	16	0.0
Other	31	0.0	9	0.0	22	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Christians make up 92.9 percent of the population of the District. Roman Catholics (19.8%), Protestants, (37.2%), Pentecostal/Charismatic (28.2%) and Roman Catholics (19.8%) are the major Christian groups (Table 3.8). The share of Christians of the population of the District is higher than the regional average of 72.8 percent. Followers of traditional African religions are about 2.0 percent of the total population of the District and are the second largest group of religious believers. Muslims constitute the third largest group of religious believers in the District making up 1.8 percent of the population. A higher proportion of females (94.2%) than males (91.6%) are Christians. On the other hand, the corresponding proportions of males among followers of Islam (2.2%) and Traditional African religions(2.3%) are more compared to their female counterparts of (1.5% and 1.7%) respectively.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

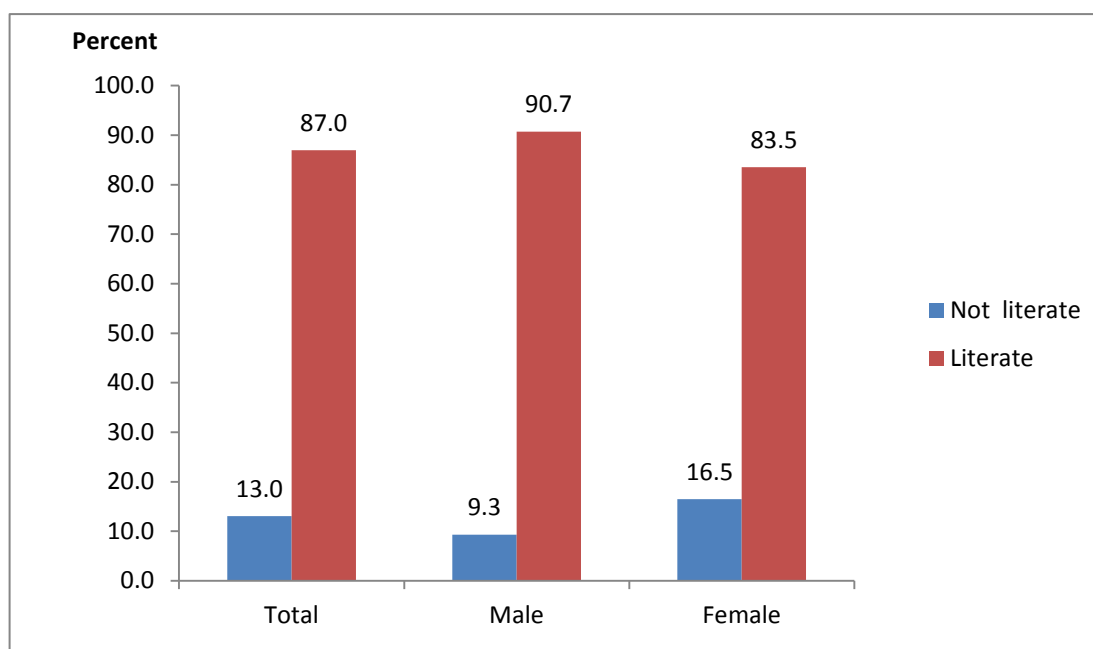
Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	95,030	100.0	46,272	100.0	48,758	100.0
No religion	1,749	1.8	1,120	2.4	629	1.3
Catholic	18,783	19.8	9,272	20.0	9,511	19.5
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	35,373	37.2	16,811	36.3	18,562	38.1
Pentecostal/Charismatic	26,834	28.2	12,771	27.6	14,063	28.8
Other Christian	7,338	7.7	3,559	7.7	3,779	7.8
Islam	1,725	1.8	1,008	2.2	717	1.5
Traditionalist	1,877	2.0	1,042	2.3	835	1.7
Other	1,351	1.4	689	1.5	662	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Literacy is defined as one's ability to read and write a simple statement with understanding. The more people in a given population could read, write and understand simple statements, the better informed they become and consequently the more active they partake in decision making. Figure 3.2 indicates that majority of the District population (87.0%) 11 years and older are literates against 13.0 percent who are not literates. Also, greater proportion of males (90.7%) than females (83.5%) is literate in the District (Figure 3.2)

Figure 3.2: Population 11 years and older by literacy status and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Of all the literates, 68.9 percent could read, write and understand simple statements in English and Ghanaian Language while less than one percent (0.4%) of them are literate in English and French. The proportion of literates in English, French and Ghanaian Language is 1.3 percent as shown in Table 3.9. However, the proportion of males who are literate in English and Ghanaian Languages are 74.4 percent more than that of females (63.5%). On the other hand, more females (28.0%) than males (16.7%) are literate in Ghanaian Languages only. The proportion of females who are not literate is 65.8 percent more than the corresponding proportion for males of 34.2percent. This significant difference could be attributed to historical practices whereby the girl child is discriminated at when it comes to education.

Among the age groups, the highest proportion (30.2%) of not literates is recorded by persons 65+ years whilst the age group 15-19 years records the highest (16.0%) for literates. This might be the positive effects of some educational social intervention programmes instituted to improve enrolment in basic schools. Table 3.9 also shows that females in their fertility age period (15-49 years) forms 46.0 percent of the proportion of females who are not literates. This high level of illiteracy among this age group of females can affect adversely maternal and infant mortality.

3.6.1 Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status

Education is essential for the development of the requisite human resources needed for accelerated socio-economic development of every society. It is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for societal well-being. Table 3.9 looks at the literacy status of the population aged 11 years and older in the District. The District recorded 68.9 percent for the population who are literate in both English and Ghanaian Language, those who are literate in a Ghanaian language only (22.3%) is higher than English language only (7.0%). Slightly more females are literate in English and Ghanaian Language only compared to males (Table 3.9).

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

Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	8,753	58,394	100.0	7.0	22.3	68.9	0.4	1.3
11-14	293	8,397	100.0	13.8	16.5	68.9	0.4	0.5
15-19	415	9,358	100.0	9.2	10.6	78.9	0.4	0.8
20-24	540	6,526	100.0	8.5	14.2	75.1	0.6	1.6
25-29	608	5,370	100.0	6.9	18.9	71.6	0.7	2.0
30-34	643	4,482	100.0	5.8	24.7	66.7	0.8	2.0
35-39	668	4,098	100.0	5.7	29.1	63.3	0.4	1.6
40-44	770	3,926	100.0	4.5	31.3	62.4	0.4	1.6
45-49	643	3,878	100.0	4.4	29.7	64.4	0.3	1.3
50-54	643	3,464	100.0	3.3	28.3	66.7	0.3	1.5
55-59	355	2,477	100.0	3.3	24.4	70.7	0.1	1.6
60-64	532	2,059	100.0	1.5	31.5	65.5	0.1	1.5
65+	2,643	4,359	100.0	2.2	41.8	54.9	0.4	0.7
Male								
Total	2,993	29,159	100.0	6.7	16.7	74.4	0.5	1.7
11-14	201	4,474	100.0	13.9	16.0	69.1	0.6	0.4
15-19	216	5,046	100.0	8.2	10.1	80.5	0.4	0.8
20-24	228	3,150	100.0	7.2	11.2	78.8	1.0	1.9
25-29	254	2,602	100.0	6.0	14.6	75.7	1.0	2.6
30-34	254	1,984	100.0	5.1	17.7	73.3	0.9	3.0
35-39	239	1,893	100.0	6.5	19.2	71.6	0.3	2.4
40-44	235	1,866	100.0	4.7	23.5	69.4	0.3	2.1
45-49	214	1,902	100.0	4.5	22.4	70.6	0.3	2.3
50-54	217	1,700	100.0	3.2	18.3	76.1	0.3	2.2
55-59	99	1,143	100.0	3.1	17.1	77.3	0.0	2.4
60-64	169	1,015	100.0	0.6	19.6	77.5	0.0	2.3
65+	667	2,384	100.0	2.1	26.0	70.3	0.4	1.2
Female								
Total	5,760	29,235	100.0	7.3	28.0	63.5	0.3	0.9
11-14	92	3,923	100.0	13.6	17.0	68.7	0.2	0.5
15-19	199	4,312	100.0	10.4	11.3	77.1	0.4	0.8
20-24	312	3,376	100.0	9.8	17.0	71.6	0.4	1.3
25-29	354	2,768	100.0	7.7	22.9	67.8	0.3	1.4
30-34	389	2,498	100.0	6.3	30.2	61.4	0.8	1.2
35-39	429	2,205	100.0	5.0	37.5	56.2	0.5	0.9
40-44	535	2,060	100.0	4.3	38.3	56.0	0.4	1.1
45-49	429	1,976	100.0	4.3	36.7	58.5	0.2	0.4
50-54	426	1,764	100.0	3.4	38.0	57.6	0.2	0.8
55-59	256	1,334	100.0	3.4	30.6	65.0	0.1	0.9
60-64	363	1,044	100.0	2.3	43.0	53.7	0.2	0.8
65+	1,976	1,975	100.0	2.3	60.9	36.5	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.7 School Attendance

Table 3.10 presents information on population three years and older by level of education, currently attending and attended school in the past. The Table shows that 46.2 percent of the population (three years and older) currently attending school are in primary school. The proportion of males attending school who are currently in primary school is 46.4 percent slightly more than the corresponding proportion for females (45.9%). The proportion of males attending school who are in JSS/JHS is 20.9 percent slightly more than the corresponding value of 20.2 percent for females.

The proportion of females who are attending school and who are in post middle/secondary school level is 1.1 percent significantly more than the corresponding value of 0.5percent for males. Further, the proportion of males and females attending school who are in tertiary institutions are roughly the same at 1.3 percent and 1.2 percent respectively. When all three post-secondary school institutional groups are combined (that is vocational/technical, post-secondary schools and colleges, and tertiary institutions such as universities, the shares of those attending school for both male and females are exactly 2.9 percent. Perhaps, this combined equal figure reflects female progress relative to male at the upper end of the educational ladder.

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	35,748	100.0	18,809	100.0	16,939	100.0	40,507	100.0	19,340	100.0	21,167	100.0
Nursery	2,419	6.8	1,177	6.3	1,242	7.3	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	5,395	15.1	2,702	14.4	2,693	15.9	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	16,504	46.2	8,727	46.4	7,777	45.9	7,579	18.7	2,937	15.2	4,642	21.9
JSS/JHS	7,346	20.5	3,928	20.9	3,418	20.2	10,309	25.4	4,514	23.3	5,795	27.4
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	14,528	35.9	6,853	35.4	7,675	36.3
SSS/SHS	3,067	8.6	1,729	9.2	1,338	7.9	2,611	6.4	1,332	6.9	1,279	6.0
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	1,248	3.1	919	4.8	329	1.6
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	304	0.9	210	1.1	94	0.6	1,725	4.3	1,052	5.4	673	3.2
Post middle/secondary certificate	264	0.7	85	0.5	179	1.1	1,190	2.9	733	3.8	457	2.2
Tertiary	449	1.3	251	1.3	198	1.2	1,317	3.3	1,000	5.2	317	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The economic and social development of a country depends on qualitative and quantitative nature of its productive resources. This chapter analyses data on the economic activity status of the population, age and sex structure of the employed population, employment status and sector of employment as well as an age-sex composition of the unemployed population in the District.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

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

The presentation on Table 4.1 is on the population 15 years and older by economic activity and sex. It can be seen that 64.0 percent of the population 15 years and older are economically active (employed and unemployed population). The remaining 36.0 percent are economically not active (those engaged in home duties, full time education, on pension/retirement, disabled/sick, too old/young and others). There are variations between the sexes. For instance, the proportion of population 15 years and older that is economically active is 66.8 percent for males while the corresponding proportion for females is 61.6 percent.

On the contrary, the proportion of the population who are economically not active is 38.4 percent for females compared to 33.2 percent for males. Further, the economically active population 15 years and above, about 96.4 percent of the males are employed compared to the corresponding proportion of 96.1 percent for females. For females, the proportion of the economically active population 15 years and above that is unemployed is 3.9 percent compared to 3.6 percent for males. For females, the economically not active population 15 years and above is about 38.4 percent of the subpopulation compared to a share of 33.2 percent for males. This difference is due partly to the majority of males (57.3%) as compared to 35.0 percent for females being in full-time education. This is also due to a relatively lower proportion of males (10.7%) of the economically not active male population doing household chores compared to the proportion of 27.7 percent of economically not active females doing household chores (refer to Table 4.1).

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

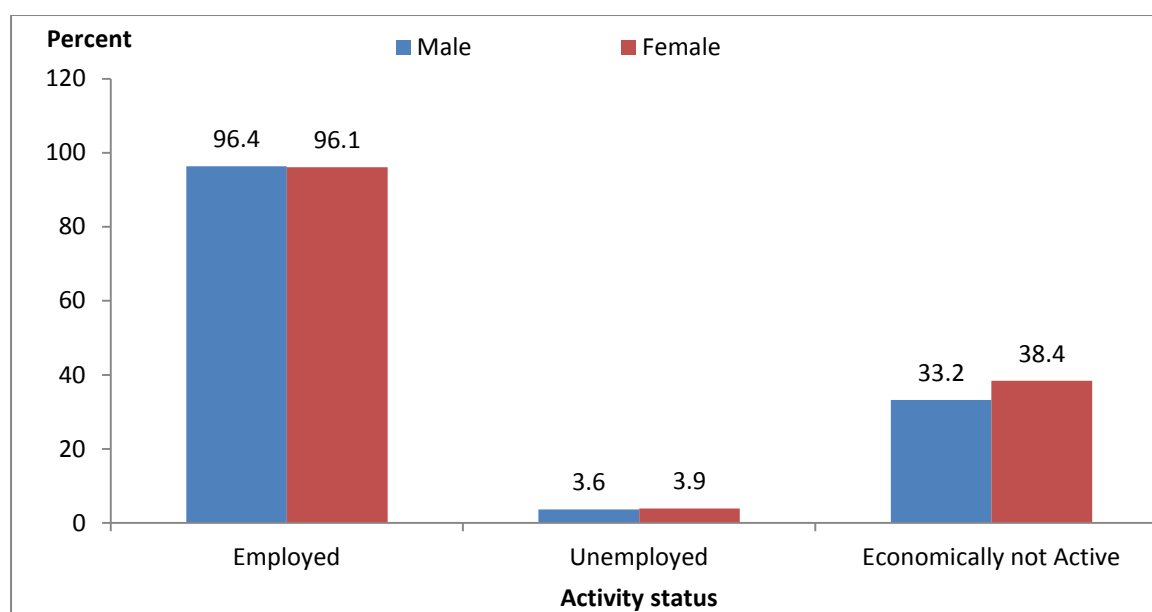
Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	58,457	100.0	27,477	100.0	30,980	100.0
Economically active	37,438	64.0	18,365	66.8	19,073	61.6
<i>Employed</i>	<i>36,031</i>	<i>96.2</i>	<i>17,702</i>	<i>96.4</i>	<i>18,329</i>	<i>96.1</i>
<i>Worked</i>	<i>33,004</i>	<i>91.6</i>	<i>16,226</i>	<i>91.7</i>	<i>16,778</i>	<i>91.5</i>
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	<i>2,801</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>1,349</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>1,452</i>	<i>7.9</i>
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	<i>226</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>0.5</i>
<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>1,407</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>663</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>744</i>	<i>3.9</i>
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	<i>577</i>	<i>41.0</i>	<i>266</i>	<i>40.1</i>	<i>311</i>	<i>41.8</i>
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	<i>830</i>	<i>59.0</i>	<i>397</i>	<i>59.9</i>	<i>433</i>	<i>58.2</i>
Economically not active	21,019	36.0	9,112	33.2	11,907	38.4
Did home duties (household chore)	4,275	20.3	977	10.7	3,298	27.7
Full time education	9,388	44.7	5,224	57.3	4,164	35.0
Pensioner/Retired	819	3.9	568	6.2	251	2.1
Disabled/Sick	1,678	8.0	753	8.3	925	7.8
Too old/young	3,300	15.7	910	10.0	2,390	20.1
Other	1,559	7.4	680	7.5	879	7.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.1 Population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status

Figure 1 shows that the proportion of economically active males who are employed is 96.4% and this proportion is slightly higher than that of females (96.1%). However, the proportions of females (38.4%) who are economically not active and those who are unemployed (3.9%) are higher than the corresponding proportions for males of 3.6% and 33.2% respectively.

Figure 4.1: Economic activity status by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.2 Economic Activity Status and Age

Table 4.2 indicates that 96.2 percent of the economically active population 15 years and older are employed whereas 3.8 percent are unemployed. The age group cohort with the highest proportion of economically active people employed is the 45-49 years group (98.9%). Not surprisingly, the age cohort with the lowest proportion of employed people is the 15-19 years group (89.2%). Considering the gender dimension from Table 4.2, the female age cohort with the highest proportion of employed is the 45-49 years group (99.2%) compared to the corresponding male proportion of 98.6%. In general for all age cohorts, except the 65 years and above group, the differences between the male and female proportions of employed and unemployed are very small. This suggests that once females are available in the workforce, the probability of them being employed is statistically not different from males. Gender discrimination may more likely exist in the nature of the jobs females get to do rather than entry barriers to the general labour market once they are available to work

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

Age group	All Status	Economically active						Economically not active	
		Total		Employed		Unemployed		Number	Percent
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes									
Total	58,457	37,438	64.0	36,031	96.2	1,407	3.8	21,019	36.0
15-19	9,773	1,754	17.9	1,565	89.2	189	10.8	8,019	82.1
20-24	7,066	3,782	53.5	3,378	89.3	404	10.7	3,284	46.5
25-29	5,978	4,561	76.3	4,298	94.2	263	5.8	1,417	23.7
30-34	5,125	4,338	84.6	4,195	96.7	143	3.3	787	15.4
35-39	4,766	4,138	86.8	4,049	97.8	89	2.2	628	13.2
40-44	4,696	4,123	87.8	4,061	98.5	62	1.5	573	12.2
45-49	4,521	3,979	88.0	3,935	98.9	44	1.1	542	12.0
50-54	4,107	3,544	86.3	3,477	98.1	67	1.9	563	13.7
55-59	2,832	2,354	83.1	2,302	97.8	52	2.2	478	16.9
60-64	2,591	1,792	69.2	1,733	96.7	59	3.3	799	30.8
65+	7,002	3,073	43.9	3,038	98.9	35	1.1	3,929	56.1
Male									
Total	27,477	18,365	66.8	17,702	96.4	663	3.6	9,112	33.2
15-19	5,262	1,052	20.0	949	90.2	103	9.8	4,210	80.0
20-24	3,378	1,794	53.1	1,615	90.0	179	10.0	1,584	46.9
25-29	2,856	2,318	81.2	2,192	94.6	126	5.4	538	18.8
30-34	2,238	2,001	89.4	1,950	97.5	51	2.5	237	10.6
35-39	2,132	1,939	90.9	1,901	98.0	38	2.0	193	9.1
40-44	2,101	1,916	91.2	1,886	98.4	30	1.6	185	8.8
45-49	2,116	1,944	91.9	1,916	98.6	28	1.4	172	8.1
50-54	1,917	1,733	90.4	1,697	97.9	36	2.1	184	9.6
55-59	1,242	1,105	89.0	1,084	98.1	21	1.9	137	11.0
60-64	1,184	879	74.2	842	95.8	37	4.2	305	25.8
65+	3,051	1,684	55.2	1,670	99.2	14	0.8	1,367	44.8

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

Age group	All Status	Economically active						Economically not active	
		Total		Employed		Unemployed		Number	Percent
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Female									
Total	30,980	19,073	61.6	18,329	96.1	744	3.9	11,907	38.4
15-19	4,511	702	15.6	616	87.7	86	12.3	3,809	84.4
20-24	3,688	1,988	53.9	1,763	88.7	225	11.3	1,700	46.1
25-29	3,122	2,243	71.8	2,106	93.9	137	6.1	879	28.2
30-34	2,887	2,337	80.9	2,245	96.1	92	3.9	550	19.1
35-39	2,634	2,199	83.5	2,148	97.7	51	2.3	435	16.5
40-44	2,595	2,207	85.0	2,175	98.6	32	1.4	388	15.0
45-49	2,405	2,035	84.6	2,019	99.2	16	0.8	370	15.4
50-54	2,190	1,811	82.7	1,780	98.3	31	1.7	379	17.3
55-59	1,590	1,249	78.6	1,218	97.5	31	2.5	341	21.4
60-64	1,407	913	64.9	891	97.6	22	2.4	494	35.1
65+	3,951	1,389	35.2	1,368	98.5	21	1.5	2,562	64.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

4.3.1 Occupation of the employed population

Occupation refers to the type of work that one engaged in during the seven days preceding the census night, and those who did not work but had job to return to, as well as those employed who had worked before. Table 4.3 shows the major occupation of the employed population 15 years and older in the District. Among persons employed, 52.6 percent of them have skilled agricultural forestry and fishery services as their main occupation compared to 18.1 percent of the population who are in craft and related trades occupation. More males (20.3%) than females (15.9%) are found in craft and related trades occupation. On the other hand, the proportion of females (25.4%) who are in service and trade occupation is more than that of males (4.7%). In addition, less than one percent (0.5%) of females is engaged as technician and associate professions compared to 1.2 percent for males. Similarly, less than one percent (0.1%) of females is in plant and machine operation and assembling compared to 5.1 percent for males. Table 4.3 also shows that 57.8 percent of males practise skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery as their occupation as against 47.6 percent for females. Also more females (2.1%) than males (0.9%) are in managerial position.

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	36,031	100.0	17,702	100.0	18,329	100.0
Managers	552	1.5	165	0.9	387	2.1
Professionals	1,982	5.5	1,198	6.8	784	4.3
Technicians and associate professionals	311	0.9	216	1.2	95	0.5
Clerical support workers	126	0.3	88	0.5	38	0.2
Service and sales workers	5,480	15.2	826	4.7	4,654	25.4
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	18,953	52.6	10,234	57.8	8,719	47.6
Craft and related trades workers	6,524	18.1	3,602	20.3	2,922	15.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	924	2.6	902	5.1	22	0.1
Elementary occupations	1,165	3.2	459	2.6	706	3.9
Other occupations	14	0.0	12	0.1	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

4.4.1 Industry of the employed population

Industry refers to the type of product produced or service rendered at the respondents' work place. Table 4.4 gives information on the industry of the employed population 15 years and older. Majority of the population (52.9%) is engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing industry which is higher compared to the regional figure of 50.0 percent. Again, while 14.9 percent of the population is in the manufacturing industry, those engaged in wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles is 13.1 percent.

For the sexes, agricultural, forestry and fishing are the main industry for both male and female population 15 years and above. However there are more males (58.8%) than females (47.3%) in this industry. The second most important industry for the male population 15 years and above is manufacturing which engages 14.9 percent of them. For the females the second most important industry is wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles which engages 21.3 percent of females compared to 4.6 percent for the males.

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	36,031	100.0	17,702	100.0	18,329	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	19,073	52.9	10,407	58.8	8,666	47.3
Mining and quarrying	28	0.1	14	0.1	14	0.1
Manufacturing	5,379	14.9	2,642	14.9	2,737	14.9
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	26	0.1	25	0.1	1	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	33	0.1	23	0.1	10	0.1
Construction	920	2.6	906	5.1	14	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,725	13.1	821	4.6	3,904	21.3
Transportation and storage	800	2.2	768	4.3	32	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,193	3.3	93	0.5	1,100	6.0
Information and communication	3	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	30	0.1	24	0.1	6	0.0
Real estate activities	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	186	0.5	78	0.4	108	0.6
Administrative and support service activities	89	0.2	74	0.4	15	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	211	0.6	158	0.9	53	0.3
Education	1,723	4.8	1,015	5.7	708	3.9
Human health and social work activities	230	0.6	92	0.5	138	0.8
Arts entertainment and recreation	113	0.3	107	0.6	6	0.0
Other service activities	1,086	3.0	380	2.1	706	3.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	180	0.5	72	0.4	108	0.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Employment status refers to the status of the person in the establishment where the respondent currently works or had ever worked for a living. Table 4.5 shows that 77.7 percent of the employed population 15 years and older are self-employed without employee(s) which is relatively higher than the regional figure of 75.3 percent. This is followed by those who are employees (9.2%) and the contributing family workers (7.6%). For the sexes, there are more females (80.5%) than males (74.9%) who are self-employed without employee(s). Similarly, there are more male employees (12. %) than the females (6.2%). However, the proportion of the population 15 years and older who are contributing family workers is 9.1 percent higher for the females than for the males which is 6.0 percent.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	36,031	100.0	17,702	100.0	18,329	100.0
Employee	3,313	9.2	2,180	12.3	1,133	6.2
Self-employed without employee(s)	28,014	77.7	13,259	74.9	14,755	80.5
Self-employed with employee(s)	727	2.0	417	2.4	310	1.7
Casual worker	538	1.5	416	2.4	122	0.7
Contributing family worker	2,735	7.6	1,061	6.0	1,674	9.1
Apprentice	409	1.1	233	1.3	176	1.0
Domestic employee (House help)	259	0.7	115	0.6	144	0.8
Other	36	0.1	21	0.1	15	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

The sector where a person works is referred to as employment sector. As shown in Table 4.6, about nine in 10 (91.5%) of the employed population 15 years and older work in the private informal sector which is just about the regional average figure of 91.2 percent. Only a small proportion of 5.9 percent of the employed population are employed in the public sector while those employed in private formal sector is 2.2 percent. The vast majority of both males and females work in the private informal sector, the percentage is however higher for the females (93.9%) than for the males (88.9%) The proportion of 15 years and older working in the public (Government) sector is 7.5 percent for males and 4.4 percent for females.

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

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	36,031	100.0	17,702	100.0	18,329	100.0
Public (Government)	2,124	5.9	1,319	7.5	805	4.4
Private Formal	777	2.2	514	2.9	263	1.4
Private Informal	32,965	91.5	15,745	88.9	17,220	93.9
Semi-Public/Parastatal	22	0.1	18	0.1	4	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	143	0.4	106	0.6	37	0.2
Other International Organisations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

The chapter provides information about the population 12 years and older who own mobile phones, use internet facilities and own fixed telephone lines and desktop or laptop computers. Information and Communications Technology (ICT) is now one of the major drivers of socio-economic development. Increased access to and use of ICT infrastructure in the District can facilitate dissemination of information on development programmes and projects in the District.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

The common means of communication and disseminating information in the District is through the use mobile phones. The use of mobile phone is not limited to calls only but also for financial transactions which help to develop businesses in the District. Table 5.1 reveals that the proportion of the population 12 years and older who own mobile phones is 36.9 percent of the total district population which is slightly lower than the regional figure of 37.3 percent. The Table further shows that more males (41.9%) own mobile phones than females (32.3%). The proportion of females who own mobile phones in the District is almost the same as the regional figure of 32.4 percent for females.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older	Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	64,971	23,978	36.9	1,353	2.1
Male	31,002	12,991	41.9	921	3
Female	33,969	10,987	32.3	432	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Use of Internet Services

Aside mobile phone, the internet is another important communication facility which makes the world increasingly an inter-connected global village. Table 5.1 indicates that the proportion of the population 12 years and older who use internet facility in the District is 2.1 percent which is significantly lower than the regional figure of 3.5 percent. A higher proportion of males in the District (3.0%) use the internet compared to females (1.3%).

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

The ownership of either desktop or laptop computers is relevant in using internet services. The more access people have to desktop/laptop computers the higher their chances to access and use internet services as well. However, Table 5.2 indicates that only 1.7 percent of total

households in the District have desktop/laptop computers. This proportion is lower than the regional average 3.0 percent. Introducing the gender dimension, data from Table 5.2 shows that the proportion of male-headed households who own desktop/laptop computers is 2.2 percent and is higher than the corresponding proportion for female headed households (1.1%).

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

Sex	Number of households	Households having desktop/ laptop computers	
		Number	Percent
Total	22,529	394	1.7
Male	14,067	303	2.2
Female	8,462	91	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

A holistic national development involves all persons including people with disabilities and various impairments. There is a need to reduce the occurrence of disabilities and provide resources to support persons with disability. Even though a Disability Act was enacted to address all the challenges that people with disability are faced with, the Act may not be a panacea to all the problems without the conscious efforts of policymakers and the general public in formulating programmes and actions to help the disabled. The chapter gives information on prevalence of disability, some characteristics of persons with disability, population with disability, type of disability and distribution of disability by type of locality in the District.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows that 2,539 people representing 2.7 percent of the District population are living with various disabilities. This proportion is lower than the regional average of 4.3 percent.

6.3 Type of Disability

As shown in Table 6.1, more than a third (35.8%) of people in the District with disability suffers from physical disability making this disability the most common. Intellectual disability is the second commonest affecting 26.1 percent of people with disabilities. . Other common disabilities deal with hearing and speech. For disability prevalence according to sex, overall Table 6.2 reveals that the proportion of the male population who are disabled is the same as the proportion of female population disabled (2.7%). Further, the most common disability is physical for both males and females though the proportions affected vary between the two sexes (32.0% for males and 39.4% for females). Considering the other disabilities, the male and female proportions vary and follow no clear pattern

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	percent	Number	percent	Number	percent
All Localities						
Total	95,030	100.0	46,272	100.0	48,758	100.0
No disability	92,491	97.3	45,030	97.3	47,461	97.3
With a disability	2,539	2.7	1,242	2.7	1,297	2.7
Sight	594	23.4	315	25.4	279	21.5
Hearing	356	14.0	180	14.5	176	13.6
Speech	379	14.9	203	16.3	176	13.6
Physical	909	35.8	398	32.0	511	39.4
Intellectual	662	26.1	346	27.9	316	24.4
Emotional	443	17.4	227	18.3	216	16.7
Other	233	9.2	105	8.5	128	9.9
Urban						
Total	17,727	100.0	8,349	100.0	9,378	100.0
No disability	17,254	97.3	8,140	97.5	9,114	97.2
With a disability	473	2.7	209	2.5	264	2.8
Sight	136	28.8	66	31.6	70	26.5
Hearing	96	20.3	44	21.1	52	19.7
Speech	54	11.4	26	12.4	28	10.6
Physical	253	53.5	103	49.3	150	56.8
Intellectual	94	19.9	46	22.0	48	18.2
Emotional	84	17.8	34	16.3	50	18.9
Other	10	2.1	4	1.9	6	2.3
Rural						
Total	77,303	100.0	37,923	100.0	39,380	100.0
No disability	75,237	97.3	36,890	97.3	38,347	97.4
With a disability	2,066	2.7	1,033	2.7	1,033	2.6
Sight	458	22.2	249	24.1	209	20.2
Hearing	260	12.6	136	13.2	124	12.0
Speech	325	15.7	177	17.1	148	14.3
Physical	656	31.8	295	28.6	361	34.9
Intellectual	568	27.5	300	29.0	268	25.9
Emotional	359	17.4	193	18.7	166	16.1
Other	223	10.8	101	9.8	122	11.8

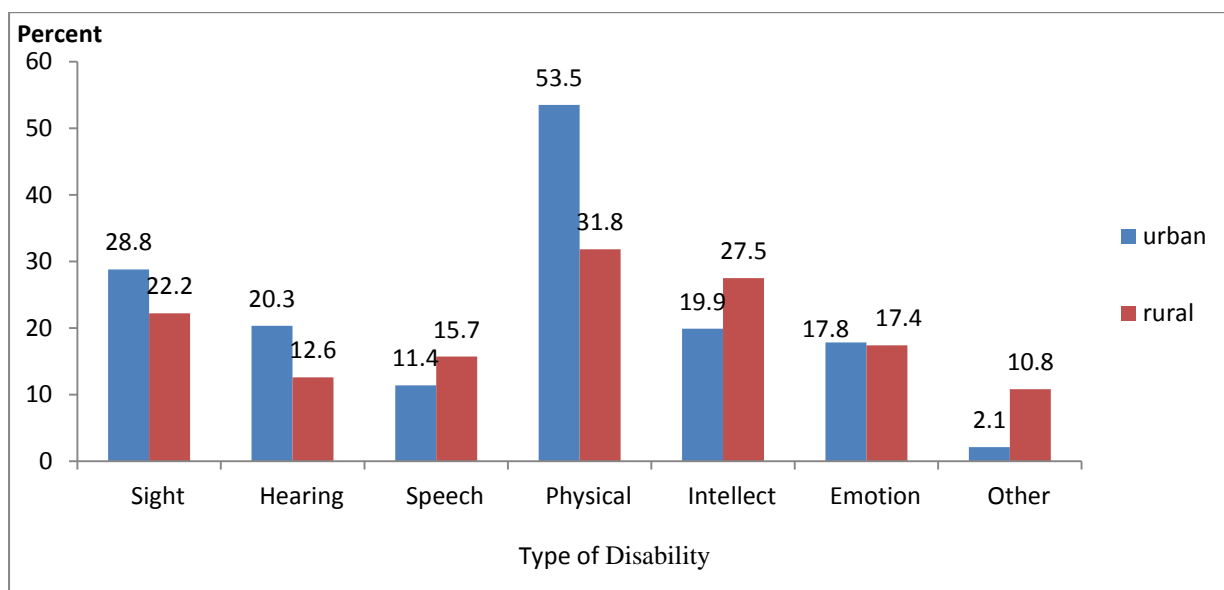
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Distribution of Disability by Type of Locality

Figure 6.1 depicts differences in disability cases found in the rural and urban areas. It is clear that proportion of the population with disability district is the same for both urban and rural areas (2.7% each). However, the proportion of disabled people with physical disability is 53.5 percent in urban areas compared to the corresponding proportion of 31.8 percent in rural areas. This difference in the proportion of physically-disabled people by location may be due to the higher chances for disabled people finding work opportunities in urban areas as compared to rural areas. Sight is the second most common type of disability, common in both urban and rural areas but it is higher in urban areas (28.8% of disabled people) as compared to rural areas (22.2% of disabled people). On the other hand, intellectual disability is more prevalent in rural areas (27.5%) than urban areas (19.9%) possibly due to the relatively lower

level of resources in rural areas for the detection and management of intellectually-related disabilities.

Figure 6.1: Percentage of population with disability by locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.2 reveals that 64.0 percent of the total population 15 years and older are economically active while 36.0 percent are economically not active. For those with disability, majority of them are economically not active (57.9%) compared to those who are economically active (42.1%). The Table indicates that 40.8 percent of people with disability are employed as against 1.3 percent who is unemployed. In terms of disability type, only 27.2 percent of people with physical disability are economically active of which 25.7 percent of them are employed whilst 72.8 percent of people who are physically challenged are not active economically.

Again, the Table shows that 66.8 percent of male population 15 years and older are economically active whilst that of females is 61.6 percent. Similarly, more males (45.8%) with disability are economically active than females (38.7%). About 29.6 percent of economically active males with physical disability are employed.

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	58,457	100.0	36,031	61.6	1,407	2.4	21,019	36.0
No disability	56,303	100.0	35,152	62.4	1,379	2.4	19,772	35.1
With a disability	2,154	100.0	879	40.8	28	1.3	1,247	57.9
Sight	514	100.0	229	44.6	4	0.8	281	54.7
Hearing	289	100.0	169	58.5	0	0.0	120	41.5
Speech	283	100.0	127	44.9	4	1.4	152	53.7
Physical	802	100.0	206	25.7	12	1.5	584	72.8
Intellectual	527	100.0	232	44.0	10	1.9	285	54.1
Emotional	365	100.0	136	37.3	4	1.1	225	61.6
Other	201	100.0	73	36.3	2	1.0	126	62.7
Male								
Total	27,477	100.0	17,702	64.4	663	2.4	9,112	33.2
No disability	26,434	100.0	17,235	65.2	653	2.5	8,546	32.3
With a disability	1,043	100.0	467	44.8	10	1.0	566	54.3
Sight	277	100.0	134	48.4	0	0.0	143	51.6
Hearing	147	100.0	85	57.8	0	0.0	62	42.2
Speech	155	100.0	65	41.9	2	1.3	88	56.8
Physical	348	100.0	103	29.6	4	1.1	241	69.3
Intellectual	264	100.0	110	41.7	4	1.5	150	56.8
Emotional	193	100.0	82	42.5	2	1.0	109	56.5
Other	89	100.0	39	43.8	2	2.2	48	53.9
Female								
Total	30,980	100.0	18,329	59.2	744	2.4	11,907	38.4
No disability	29,869	100.0	17,917	60.0	726	2.4	11,226	37.6
With a disability	1,111	100.0	412	37.1	18	1.6	681	61.3
Sight	237	100.0	95	40.1	4	1.7	138	58.2
Hearing	142	100.0	84	59.2	0	0.0	58	40.8
Speech	128	100.0	62	48.4	2	1.6	64	50.0
Physical	454	100.0	103	22.7	8	1.8	343	75.6
Intellectual	263	100.0	122	46.4	6	2.3	135	51.3
Emotional	172	100.0	54	31.4	2	1.2	116	67.4
Other	112	100.0	34	30.4	0	0.0	78	69.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability by Level of Education

The United Nation's convention on the rights of persons with disabilities, recommends that persons with disabilities are guaranteed the right to inclusive education at all levels irrespective of their age on the basis of equal opportunity without discrimination.

Detailed information on population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education is presented in Table 6.4. There are 2,448 persons (3 years and older) with disability in the District. Out of this number, 739 people with disability never attended school whilst 1,709 of them ever attended school.

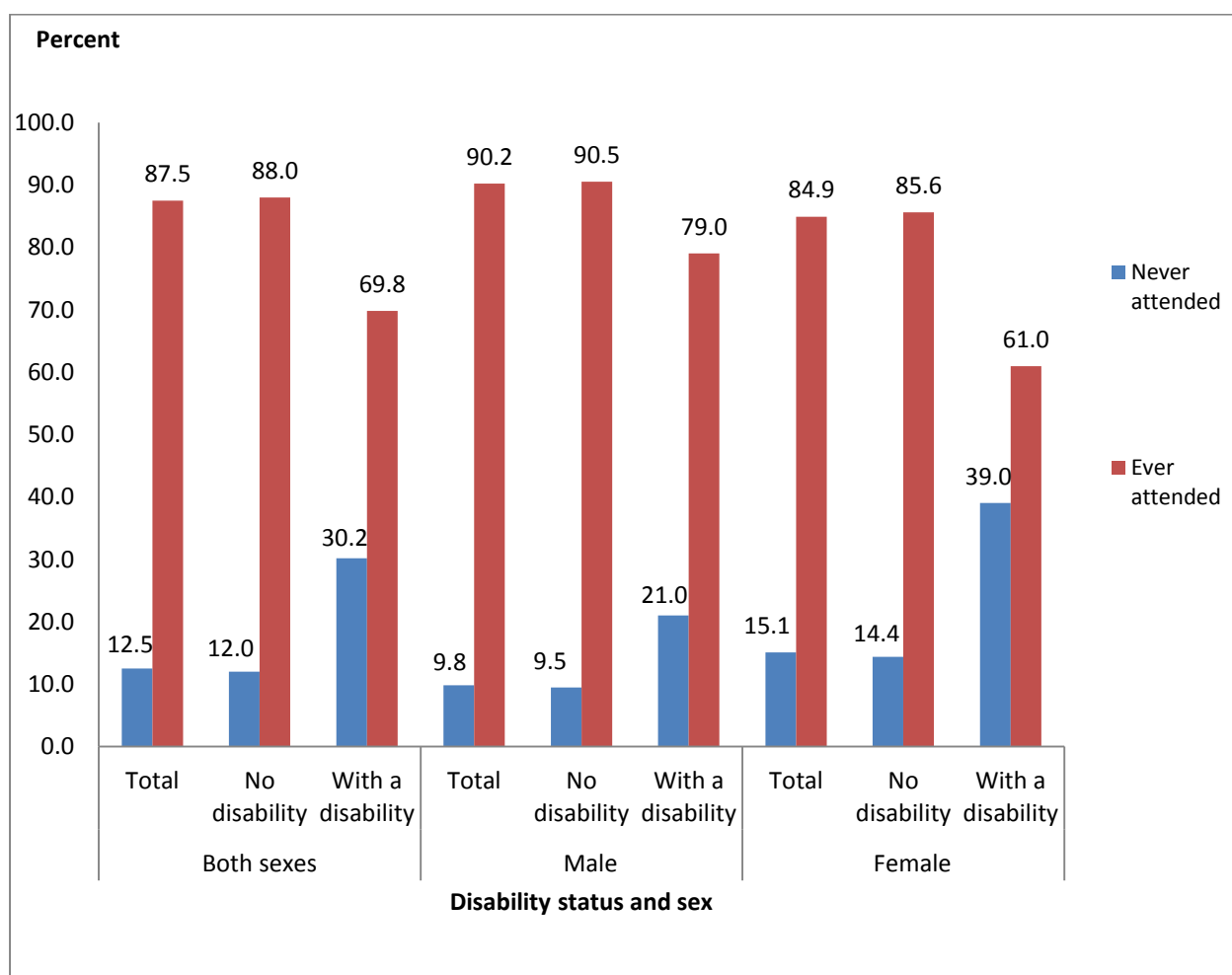
Table 6.3: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	87,175	10,920	7,814	56,266	12,175	100.0	12.5	9.0	64.5	14.0
No disability	84,727	10,181	7,737	54,886	11,923	100.0	12.0	9.1	64.8	14.1
With a disability	2,448	739	77	1,380	252	100.0	30.2	3.1	56.4	10.3
Sight	579	178	12	326	63	100.0	30.7	2.1	56.3	10.9
Hearing	350	123	14	191	22	100.0	35.1	4.0	54.6	6.3
Speech	369	148	14	173	34	100.0	40.1	3.8	46.9	9.2
Physical	891	286	26	479	100	100.0	32.1	2.9	53.8	11.2
Intellectual	628	232	27	314	55	100.0	36.9	4.3	50.0	8.8
Emotional	433	125	12	252	44	100.0	28.9	2.8	58.2	10.2
Other	229	68	6	135	20	100.0	29.7	2.6	59.0	8.7
Male										
Total	42,300	4,151	3,879	26,959	7,311	100.0	9.8	9.2	63.7	17.3
No disability	41,100	3,899	3,841	26,220	7,140	100.0	9.5	9.3	63.8	17.4
With a disability	1,200	252	38	739	171	100.0	21.0	3.2	61.6	14.2
Sight	307	69	6	188	44	100.0	22.5	2.0	61.2	14.3
Hearing	178	48	10	102	18	100.0	27.0	5.6	57.3	10.1
Speech	199	81	4	90	24	100.0	40.7	2.0	45.2	12.1
Physical	388	67	6	242	73	100.0	17.3	1.5	62.4	18.8
Intellectual	330	92	16	182	40	100.0	27.9	4.8	55.2	12.1
Emotional	221	41	4	144	32	100.0	18.6	1.8	65.2	14.5
Other	105	22	4	71	8	100.0	21.0	3.8	67.6	7.6
Female										
Total	44,875	6,769	3,935	29,307	4,864	100.0	15.1	8.8	65.3	10.8
No disability	43,627	6,282	3,896	28,666	4,783	100.0	14.4	8.9	65.7	11.0
With a disability	1,248	487	39	641	81	100.0	39.0	3.1	51.4	6.5
Sight	272	109	6	138	19	100.0	40.1	2.2	50.7	7.0
Hearing	172	75	4	89	4	100.0	43.6	2.3	51.7	2.3
Speech	170	67	10	83	10	100.0	39.4	5.9	48.8	5.9
Physical	503	219	20	237	27	100.0	43.5	4.0	47.1	5.4
Intellectual	298	140	11	132	15	100.0	47.0	3.7	44.3	5.0
Emotional	212	84	8	108	12	100.0	39.6	3.8	50.9	5.7
Other	124	46	2	64	12	100.0	37.1	1.6	51.6	9.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 6.2 show that whereas lesser proportion of persons with no disability (12.0%) never attended school, as much as 30.2 percent of those with disability never attended school. In terms of sex, 9.5 percent of males with no disability have never attended school compared to 21.0 percent of males with disability who never attended school. Again, only 14.4 percent of females with no disability never attended school compared to 39.0 percent of females with disability who never attended school. It could be concluded from the figure that more proportions of persons with disability never attended school compared to persons with no disability.

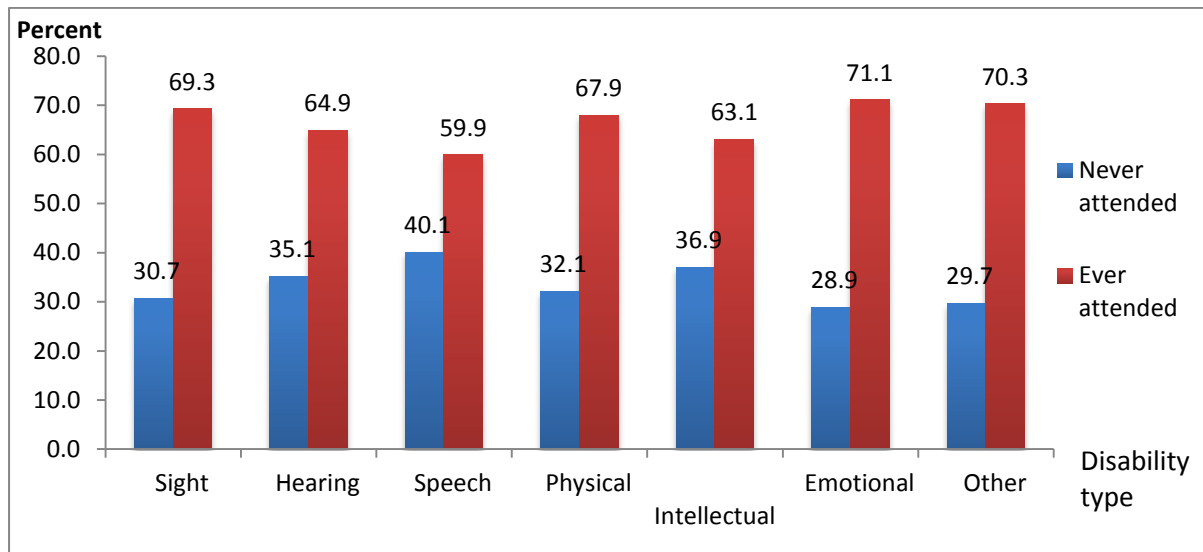
Figure 6.2: Population distribution by disability status, school attendance and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Regarding the educational attainment of persons with disability (persons 3 years and older), Figure 6.3 shows that of all persons with sight disability, 69.3 percent ever attended school whilst 30.7 percent never attended school. Also, 67.9 percent of people with physical disability ever attended school compared to 32.1 percent who never attended school. Again, for those with hearing problems, 64.9 percent of them ever attended school. It could be concluded that disability that develops with over time with increasing age may not be a major limitation to educational attainment. Many cases of physical and sight disabilities occur with increasing age.

Figure 6.3: Population 3 years and older by disability type and educational attainment



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 6.4 shows that the proportion of persons with disability who attended Middle school (39.0%), Secondary school (2.1%), Vocational/Technical/Commercial (4.0%) and post middle/secondary certificate (2.6%) is higher than the proportion of persons without disability who attended Middle school (18.6%), Secondary school (1.6%), Vocational/Technical/Commercial (2.6%) and post middle/secondary certificate (1.9%). On the other hand, the proportion of persons with disability (28.1%) who attended primary school is less than that of persons without disability (31.7%). Also 0.4 percent of persons with disability have completed Bachelor degree programmes compared to 0.5 percent for persons without disability.

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURE ACTIVITY

7.1 Introduction

Agriculture is a major economic sector with the potential to accelerate economic growth and reduce poverty in the country. Ghana therefore needs dynamic and dynamic strategies in the agricultural sector to induce growth and improve standard of living among its citizens. However, this requires that Civil Society Organizations, the Private Sector, the media, decision makers and policy implementers play critical roles in carving the way forward. This chapter presents analysis of data on the agricultural activities in the District, with focus on households in agriculture and types of farming activities.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Households in agriculture refer to households with at least one member engaged in one agricultural activity or another. Table 7.1 indicates that almost three quarters of households in the District (72.8% computed from Table) of households in the District are engaged in agricultural activities.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activity by locality

Agricultural activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	22,529	100.0	4,396	19.5	18,133	80.5
Households engaged in Agriculture	16,400	100.0	2,410	14.7	13,990	85.3
Crop Farming	15,556	100.0	2,274	14.6	13,282	85.4
Tree Planting	96	100.0	8	8.3	88	91.7
Livestock Rearing	7,704	100.0	848	11.0	6,856	89.0
Fish Farming	11	100.0	8	72.7	3	27.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Type of Farming Activities

Table 7.1 presents information on the number of households engaged in agricultural activities such as crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming. Out of the households engaged in agriculture less than one in six (14.7%) are in the urban areas while more than five in six are in the rural areas (85.3%). The Table again shows that majority of crop farmers (85.4%) live in the rural areas whereas majority of fish farmers (72.7%) live in urban areas. Tree planting is common in the rural areas based on 91.5% of households engaged in this activity compared to the corresponding figure of 8.3% of households engaged in this activity in the urban areas.

7.3.1 Types of livestock and other animals reared

Outside crop farming, livestock rearing is the most important agricultural activity in the District. As shown in Table 7.2, on the average each livestock keeper keeps 15 animals. The dominant livestock reared in the District is chicken which is an activity recorded in 63.0

percent of households. This is followed by goats (20.0%), sheep (8.0%) with marine fishing the least popular livestock activity (0.02%).

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals reared and keepers

Livestock/ other animals	Animals		Number of keepers	Average animal per keeper
	Number	Percent		
All types	176,409	100.0	11,954	15
Animals				
Goat	35,272	20.0	4,484	8
Pig	1,116	0.6	101	11
Rabbit	181	0.1	19	10
Sheep	14,123	8.0	1,176	12
Cattle	2,184	1.2	115	19
Grass-cutter	354	0.2	20	18
Birds				
Chicken	111,150	63.0	5,523	20
Dove	1,508	0.9	46	33
Duck	2,247	1.3	184	12
Guinea fowl	1,685	1.0	121	14
Ostrich	104	0.1	10	10
Turkey	57	0.0	9	6
Fish				
Fish farming	3,040	1.7	5	608
Inland fishing	1,200	0.7	4	300
Marine fishing	40	0.0	2	20
Snail and Silk Farm				
Silk worm	100	0.1	14	7
Snail	1,320	0.7	2	660
Beehives (cultivation)	126	0.1	6	21
Others	602	0.3	113	5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

Housing plays significant role in the economic development of a nation. The housing delivery has not received the needed attention over the years which make the demand for housing units far exceed housing supply. This chapter looks at housing stock, type of dwelling, holding and tenancy agreement, construction materials, room occupancy, access to utilities and household facilities, main source of water for drinking and for other domestic use, bathing and toilet facilities and method of waste disposal that exist in the District.

8.2 Housing Stock

Housing stock is the number of houses available in a place or a town. In Table 8.1 there are 18,363 housing stock units in the District. Rural housing stock forms 84.2 percent of the total while the remaining is 15.8 percent is for urban housing stock. The average number of households per house is 1.2 which is the same as the regional average of 1.2 but much lower than the national average of 1.6. In the District, 19.5 percent of households live in urban areas while 80.5 percent live in rural areas. The average household per house in the urban areas is 1.5 which is higher than the average household per house in the rural area of 1.2. The population per house is 5.2 which is slightly lower than the regional figure of 5.3. For population per house by locality, urban areas have 6.1 persons per house while for the rural areas the average number of persons per household is 5.0. The average household size in the District is 4.2 which is slightly lower than the regional figure of 4.3. The average household size in the rural areas (4.3) is slightly higher than that of urban areas (4.0).

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

Categories	Total				
	country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,118,252	95,030	17,727	77,303
Total household population	24,076,327	2,086,567	94,029	17,296	76,733
Number of houses	3,392,745	399,953	18,363	2,904	15,459
Number of households	5,467,054	495,600	22,529	4,396	18,133
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.2
Population per house	7.3	5.3	5.2	6.1	5
Average household size	4.5	4.3	4.2	4	4.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

Dwelling units or living quarters refer to a specific area or space occupied by a particular household. The type of dwelling and facilities used in the dwellings by households affect their health, productivity, welfare and security. Information was therefore collected on the type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangement for settlement planning programmes and policies.

8.3.1 Type of Dwelling

Table 8.2 shows that there are 22,529 dwelling units in the District. As shown in the Table, the majority of the dwelling units in the District are separate houses (47.6%) followed by compound houses (36.5%); semi-detached houses make up 10.7 percent of the total number of dwellings. This is quite different at the regional level where compound houses constitute 44.2 percent of all dwellings and the share of separate houses as a proportion of total number of dwellings is 42.8percent. Given their very low proportions as shown in Table 8.2, the use of uncompleted building (0.2%), living quarters attached to offices/shop (0.2%) and tents (0.2%) as dwelling units are not common in the District.

In terms of type of dwelling by sex of household head in the District, more male-headed households (49.7%) dwell in separate houses than female-headed households (44.1%). On the contrary, the percentage of female-headed households that reside in compound houses is 39.4 percent which is more than the corresponding proportion of 34.8% for males. Similarly, a higher proportion of female-headed households (0.5%) live in flat/apartment than male-headed households (0.4%).

Table 8.2 further reveals that the most common type of dwelling unit in the rural and urban areas is separate house. The proportion of separate houses (49.9%) found in the rural areas is more than that of compound houses (36.2%). Similarly, separate houses (38.1%) form the majority in the urban areas compared to compound houses (37.7%). However, in terms of proportion, there is not much variation between the number of Flat/Apartment type of dwelling in the rural (0.4%) and urban (0.5%) areas of the District. As expected, more huts/buildings (same compound) are found in the rural areas (3.8%) than the urban areas (0.6%).

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	495,600	22,529	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	212,170	10,722	47.6	49.7	44.1	38.1	49.9
Semi-detached house	391,548	33,286	2,400	10.7	9.9	11.9	21.7	8.0
Flat/Apartment	256,355	7,668	95	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	219,276	8,225	36.5	34.8	39.4	37.7	36.2
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	15,705	712	3.2	3.5	2.5	0.6	3.8
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,781	158	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.8
Tent	10,343	989	43	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	1,198	71	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,157	43	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	858	46	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	9,846	512	14	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Ownership of dwelling

The ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality is shown in Table 8.3. The data indicates that 66.8 percent of the dwellings are owned by one or more household members. Less than one percent of dwelling units in the District are owned by private employers (0.5%) and other private agencies. Public/government ownership of dwelling units in the District comes to about 0.6 percent share of the total number of dwellings. Mortgage-financed and purchased dwellings constitute 0.7 percent of the total number of dwellings.

The proportion of dwellings owned by household members in male-headed households (69.8%) is more than the corresponding proportion for female-headed households (61.9%). Further, the proportion of dwellings of male-headed households that is owned by a relative who is not a household member (13.6%) is less than the corresponding proportion for female-headed households (21.0%). The proportion of male-headed households (0.6%) which have mortgage-financed houses is less than the corresponding proportion for female headed households (0.9%).

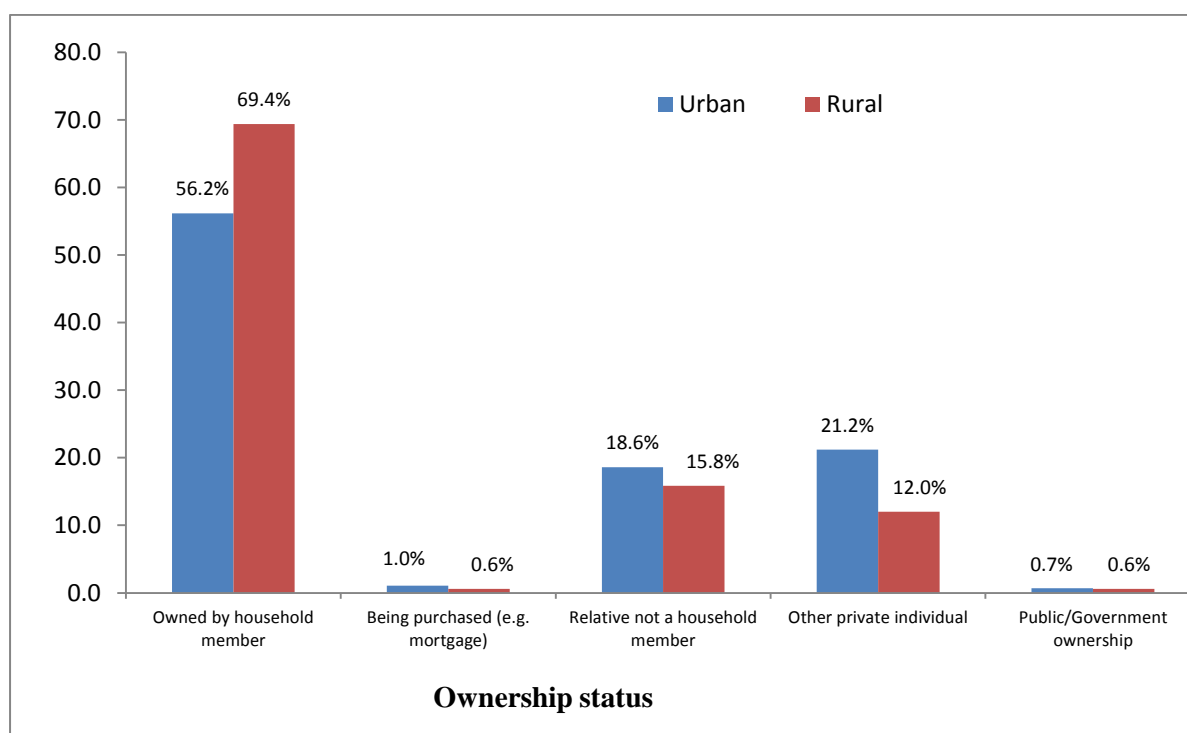
Table 8.3: Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality

Ownership status	Total Country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Number					14,067	8,462	4,396	18,133
Total	5,467,054	495,600	22,529	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	304,481	15,054	66.8	69.8	61.9	56.2	69.4
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,075	154	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.6
Relative not a household member	851,630	91,956	3,690	16.4	13.6	21.0	18.6	15.8
Other private individual	1,439,021	81,191	3,108	13.8	13.7	13.9	21.2	12.0
Private employer	83,610	3,475	113	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.4
Other private agency	21,123	1,419	114	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.4
Public/Government ownership	118,804	8,003	134	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.6
Other	24,000	2,000	162	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In term of locality, 69.4 percent of household members in the rural areas own dwellings compared to 56.2 percent of those in the urban areas. Public/government ownership of dwelling in the urban areas (0.7%) is slightly more than that of rural areas (0.6%). Similarly, the proportion of urban households (1.0%) who own mortgage-financed dwelling units is more than rural households (0.6%) who own same dwellings as shown in Figure 8.1.

Figure 8.1: Ownership status of dwelling by locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

8.4.1 Construction material for outer wall

Table 8.4 indicates that mud brick/earth (67.7%) and cement blocks/concrete (27.3%) are the two main construction materials used for the outer walls of dwelling units in the District. The use of bamboo (0.3%) and palm leaf/thatch (grass) and raffia (0.2%) as constructional materials for outer walls of dwelling units is not very common in the District.

In both urban (61.5%) and rural areas (69.1%), more than one-half of dwelling units have mud brick/earth as the main construction material for the outer wall. The next dominant construction material for outer walls in both rural (26.4%) and urban areas (31.4%) is cement blocks/concrete. The use of landcrete is proportionally more in the urban areas (1.9%) than in the rural areas (1.3%).

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

Material for Outer wall	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	550,006	25,110	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	264,357	17,002	67.7	61.5	69.1
Wood	200,594	4,900	238	0.9	1.2	0.9
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	3,131	201	0.8	2.4	0.4
Stone	11,330	1,172	56	0.2	0.3	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	3,183	226	0.9	0.7	0.9
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	250,762	6,857	27.3	31.4	26.4
Landcrete	104,270	7,772	351	1.4	1.9	1.3
Bamboo	8,206	819	74	0.3	0.3	0.3
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	11,454	40	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other	39,206	2,456	65	0.3	0.4	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Construction material for the floor

Table 8.5 indicates that the proportion of households (83.9%) who use cement/concrete as the construction material for floor of dwelling units in the District is slightly higher than the regional figure of 80.2 percent. The proportion of dwelling units in the rural areas (16.9%) with earth/mud as main construction materials for the floor is more than the corresponding proportion in urban areas (4.5%). Burnt bricks and wood are the least used materials for the floor.

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

Materials for the floor	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	495,600	22,529	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	87,880	3,262	14.5	4.5	16.9
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	397,467	18,892	83.9	93.4	81.5
Stone	32,817	1,842	56	0.2	0.5	0.2
Burnt brick	6,537	424	14	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	464	12	0.1	0.0	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,237	43	0.2	0.2	0.2
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	3,754	160	0.7	0.8	0.7
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,283	39	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other	15,567	1,249	51	0.2	0.4	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Construction material for roofing

A higher proportion of the dwelling units in the District are roofed with metal sheets (82.9%) which is higher compared to the regional average of 70.7 percent. Bamboo (0.1%) and roofing tiles (0.2%) are the least used materials for roofing in the District as depicted in Table 8.6.

Again data on roofing materials used by locality portrays that metal sheets are extensively used as roofing material in both urban areas (92.6%) and rural areas (80.6%). This is followed by (thatch/palm leaf or raffia) which is mostly used the in the rural areas (16.0%) compared to the urban areas (3.4%). Apart from metal sheets and thatch, palm leaf or raffia, there was no significant variation between rural and urban areas in terms of the use of roofing materials.

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

Materials for the floor	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	550,006	25,110	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,576	184	0.7	1.4	0.6
Wood	45,547	3,000	174	0.7	0.9	0.6
Metal sheet	4,152,259	388,664	20,807	82.9	92.6	80.6
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	41,055	247	1.0	0.5	1.1
Cement/Concrete	141,072	4,810	128	0.5	0.7	0.5
Roofing tile	31,456	1,603	46	0.2	0.0	0.2
Bamboo	71,049	1,254	20	0.1	0.0	0.1
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	102,769	3,419	13.6	3.4	16.0
Other	35,935	3,275	85	0.3	0.4	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

8.5.1 Household size and room occupancy

The 2010 PHC gathered data that could be used to decide the degree of overcrowding of households occupying dwelling units. Internationally, the accepted occupancy rate is two persons per room and any figure above the threshold is regarded as evidence of overcrowding, which has both health and social implications.

Table 8.7 indicates that 88.2 percent of households composed of only one person (household size of one) have one sleeping room. Also, 3.5 percent of households with size of one have more than two rooms. Again, 52.6 percent of households composed of three persons occupy one sleeping room, 31.3 percent occupy two sleeping rooms and 5.7 percent of them occupy more than two sleeping rooms. The Table further shows that 35.4 percent of households with five persons occupy one sleeping room, 16.8 percent of them occupy three rooms whereas 9.5 percent of them also occupy more than three sleeping rooms.

The Table further indicates that as household size increases, the number of sleeping rooms also increases. For instance, 60.3 percent of households with two people have one sleeping room, 27.4 percent of households with six persons have one sleeping room while 5.4 percent of household size of 10+ have one sleeping room.

The alarming nature of overcrowding in the District is clearly revealed by the relatively large proportions of households of size four and more having only one sleeping room. Table 8.7 indicates that 43.8percent 35.4percent, 27.4% and 20.0percent of households with sizes of 4, 5, 6 and 7 respectively have only one sleeping room. Households with sizes 4, 5, 6 and 7 constitute about 41.8percent of all households in the District and 30percent of all households with one sleeping room. This overcrowding problem is substantial in the District and poses a severe health issue related to the ease of spread of communicable diseases and incentives for sexual misbehaviour such as incest.

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

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	22,529	100.0	47.4	28.5	12.9	5.6	2.4	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.6
1	4,158	100.0	88.2	8.2	1.9	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3
2	3,076	100.0	60.3	29.2	5.5	2.8	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5
3	3,288	100.0	52.6	31.3	10.4	3.3	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4
4	3,127	100.0	43.8	35.0	13.1	5.2	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.2
5	2,739	100.0	35.4	38.3	16.8	5.4	2.0	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.4
6	2,085	100.0	27.4	39.4	19.4	7.2	3.5	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.5
7	1,472	100.0	20.0	34.9	23.4	10.0	6.7	2.4	1.2	0.7	0.8
8	923	100.0	11.7	31.1	29.7	15.4	6.1	3.3	1.3	0.2	1.3
9	595	100.0	11.1	27.4	28.9	16.1	6.1	3.7	3.7	2.0	1.0
10+	1,066	100.0	5.4	21.9	24.2	17.9	10.7	10.3	3.4	3.0	3.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1 Lighting

Table 8.8 indicates that 59.8 percent of households in the District use electricity (mains) as their main sources of lighting which is relatively higher compared to the regional figure of 49.6 percent. Kerosene lamp (32.7 %) is the second largest source of lighting in the District.

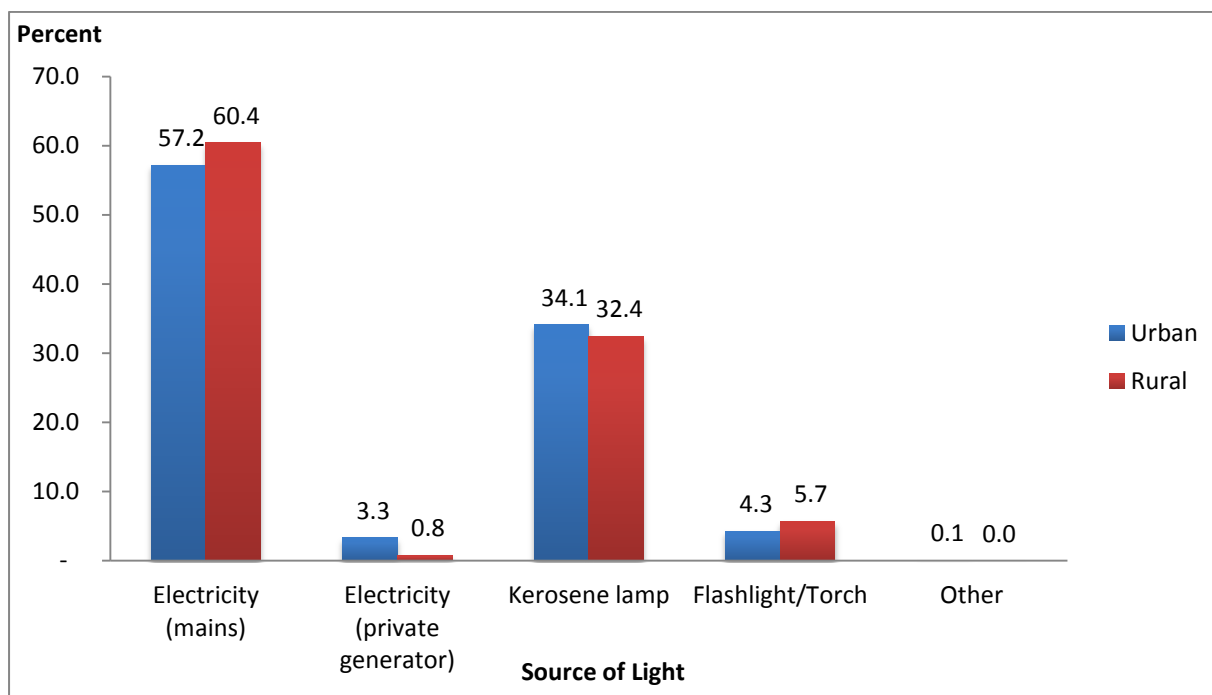
Table 8.8: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	495,600	22,529	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	245,583	13,462	59.8	57.2	60.4
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	3,923	290	1.3	3.3	0.8
Kerosene lamp	971,807	200,064	7,366	32.7	34.1	32.4
Gas lamp	9,378	799	38	0.2	0.2	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	783	16	0.1	0.0	0.1
Candle	41,214	2,239	77	0.3	0.5	0.3
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	39,881	1,218	5.4	4.3	5.7
Firewood	13,241	1,474	41	0.2	0.2	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	425	8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	11,739	429	13	0.1	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 8.8 shows that a greater proportion of households in rural areas (60.4%) than urban areas (57.2%) use electricity (mains) as their main source of lighting. On the other hand, the proportion of households in urban areas (34.1%) which use kerosene lamp as their main source of lighting is more than that of rural areas (32.4%). The proportion of household using crop residue as source of lightning is zero in both rural and urban areas.

Figure 8.2: Main source of lighting by locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Source of cooking fuel

Table 8.9 describes the source of cooking fuel and cooking space by the households in the District. From the data, 72.2 percent of households use wood as their main source of cooking fuel which is higher compared to the regional figure of 57.1 percent. It is also revealed that 18.9 percent of households in the District use charcoal for cooking. Less than six percent (5.6%) of households in the District use gas as their main source of cooking fuel.

The use of wood as main cooking fuel in the rural areas (76.9%) is more predominant than the urban areas (52.5%). Also, charcoal is mostly used in the urban areas (33.6%) compared to the rural areas (15.3%). The proportion of households which use gas as their main source of cooking fuel in the urban areas (9.5%) is more than that of rural areas (4.7%).

In terms of cooking space, Table 8.9 indicates that the most popular form is the separate room devoted exclusively for cooking and this is the choice of 36.1 percent of households. The second most common form of cooking space is the use of structure with roof but no wall (26.7 percent). Another 14.1 percent of households use open space in compound for cooking while 3.5 percent of the households do not have cooking space.

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

Main source of cooking fuel for household	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Urban		Rural	
			N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	5,467,054	495,600	22,529	100.0	4,396	100.0	18,133	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	12,888	444	2.0	126	2.9	318	1.8
Wood	2,197,083	283,048	16,257	72.2	2,307	52.5	13,950	76.9
Gas	996,518	46,084	1,264	5.6	418	9.5	846	4.7
Electricity	29,794	972	56	0.2	10	0.2	46	0.3
Kerosene	29,868	2,512	91	0.4	37	0.8	54	0.3
Charcoal	1,844,290	146,677	4,261	18.9	1,478	33.6	2,783	15.3
Crop residue	45,292	2,419	110	0.5	14	0.3	96	0.5
Saw dust	8,000	389	10	0.0	6	0.1	4	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	104	2	0.0	-	-	2	0.0
Other	7,759	507	34	0.2	-	-	34	0.2
Cooking space used by household								
Total	5,467,054	495,600	22,529	100.0	4,396	100.0	18,133	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	21,127	784	3.5	154	3.5	630	3.5
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	173,544	8,137	36.1	1,288	29.3	6,849	37.8
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	17,362	796	3.5	184	4.2	612	3.4
Enclosure without roof	117,614	9,352	640	2.8	134	3.0	506	2.8
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	97,942	6,004	26.7	1,004	22.8	5,000	27.6
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	17,049	513	2.3	98	2.2	415	2.3
Verandah	1,173,946	51,288	2,403	10.7	774	17.6	1,629	9.0
Open space in compound	1,115,464	106,104	3,184	14.1	740	16.8	2,444	13.5
Other	21,007	1,832	68	0.3	20	0.5	48	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Table 8.10 presents information on the main source of water in dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic use by households. The source of drinking water for majority of households (35.7%) in the District is water from river/stream. A total of 420 households representing 1.9 percent of all households depend on sachet water as their main source of water for drinking. Again, 20.5 percent of households in the District depend on water from pipe-borne outside dwelling as against 3.9 percent who use pipe-borne inside dwelling for drinking.

A little less than half the proportion of all households in the urban areas (44.8%) use water from river/stream from drinking while 33.5 percent of households in the rural areas also drink from river/streams. The proportion of households who use pipe-borne outside dwelling in the urban areas (31.8%) is more than that of rural areas (17.7%).

The use of water from river/streams (41.5%) for other domestic activities is again the highest among households in the District. Majority of households in urban areas (48.9%) use water from river/stream for other domestic activities than households in rural areas (39.7%). Less than four percent (3.7%) of households in the District use pipe-borne water inside dwelling unit for other domestic activities. On the other hand, unprotected well (0.7%) and water from other sources are the least used for other domestic purposes in the District. However, the proportion of households using public tap/standpipe is higher in the rural areas (19.2%) than the urban areas (4.0%).

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	22,529	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	36,536	870	3.9	4.8	3.6
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	93,019	4,614	20.5	31.8	17.7
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	95,209	3,966	17.6	6.6	20.3
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	81,286	3,020	13.4	5.6	15.3
Protected well	321,091	22,577	156	0.7	0.8	0.7
Rain water	39,438	15,627	231	1.0	2.2	0.7
Protected spring	19,345	1,626	320	1.4	0.3	1.7
Bottled water	20,261	761	26	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	16,196	420	1.9	2.6	1.7
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	2,120	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	24,012	202	0.9	0.2	1.1
Unprotected spring	12,222	2,677	369	1.6	0.2	2.0
River/Stream	502,804	81,663	8,052	35.7	44.8	33.5
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	21,897	267	1.2	0.1	1.5
Other	3,972	394	16	0.1	0.0	0.1
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	22,529	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	36,186	825	3.7	4.3	3.5
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	74,062	4,318	19.2	31.9	16.1
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	83,508	3,650	16.2	4.0	19.2
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	73,484	2,502	11.1	4.4	12.7
Protected well	465,775	38,510	231	1.0	1.1	1.0
Rain water	39,916	14,834	347	1.5	4.3	0.9
Protected spring	18,854	1,986	362	1.6	0.5	1.9
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	2,325	16	0.1	0.0	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	38,472	167	0.7	0.0	0.9
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,942	359	1.6	0.0	2.0
River/Stream	588,590	100,918	9,343	41.5	48.9	39.7
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	27,098	338	1.5	0.3	1.8
Other	10,302	1,275	71	0.3	0.4	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Toilet and Bathing Facilities

The type of bathing and toilet facilities used by households in the District is shown in Table 8.11. The Table reveals that 0.1 percent of households in the rural areas still use bucket/pan as toilet facility whereas in the urban areas, 18.6 percent of households still use pit latrine. In all, 29.5 percent of households in the District still use pit latrine while 13.1 percent of households do not have any toilet facility and so use the bush to relieve themselves. Even though the proportion of households in the rural areas (12.4%) without any toilet facility is unacceptable, it is recorded that 16.2 percent of households in the urban areas also use the bush (No facility). It is established that the proportion of urban households that use public toilet facility (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan) is 38.9 percent as against 7006 households representing 38.6 percent of rural households who also use public toilet facility.

Table 8.11 confirms that the most important toilet facility used in the District is the public toilet facility. This is similar to the observation at both the regional and national level. A major concern raised by the information in the Table is the relatively large number of households using unimproved toilet facilities. The proportion of households in the District using unimproved toilet facilities is over half (52.5%). This proportion is made up of 13.1 percent with no facilities, 38.7 percent public toilet facilities, 0.1 percent pan and 0.5 percent others.

The data again reveals that 0.1 percent of households in the District bath in river bodies while 6.8 percent also bath in open space around their houses. The proportion of households in urban areas who own bathroom for exclusive use is 17.9 percent while 30.5 of households in urban areas shares open cubicle for bathing. About 4.7 percent of households in the District use bathrooms in another house and 21.9 percent also share separate bathroom in the same house.

Table 8.11: Bathing facility and toilet facilities used by household

Type of toilet and bathing facilities	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	22,529	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	137,522	2,954	13.1	16.2	12.4
W.C.	839,611	29,799	553	2.5	3.1	2.3
Pit latrine	1,040,883	112,196	6,641	29.5	18.6	32.1
KVIP	572,824	63,237	3,537	15.7	22.7	14.0
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,393	17	0.1	-	0.1
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit Pan/etc.)	1,893,291	148,740	8,714	38.7	38.9	38.6
Other	23,385	1,713	113	0.5	0.5	0.5
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	22,529	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	168,731	6,593	29.3	17.9	32.0
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	111,402	4,944	21.9	32.4	19.4
Private open cubicle	381,979	49,908	3,130	13.9	11.4	14.5
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	98,801	5,039	22.4	30.5	20.4
Public bath house	140,501	3,408	68	0.3	0.5	0.2
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,847	1,062	4.7	3.6	5.0
Open space around house	372,556	39,498	1,523	6.8	3.5	7.5
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,281	28	0.1	-	0.1
Other	16,276	2,724	142	0.6	-	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

The most common method of disposing liquid and solid waste by households in the District is represented in Table 8.12. The District has majority of its households in the rural areas (80.5%). The Table indicates that the dominant method of solid disposal in the District is through the use of public dump (open space) (63.9%). The practice of burning refuse is another common method used by households to dispose solid waste. Thus, 16.6 percent of the households in the District burn their solid waste. Less than two percent (1.6%) of households in the District use the public container as a method of solid waste disposal.

About 67.9 percent of households in the urban areas use public dump site (open space) whereas 62.9 percent of rural households also use open space public dump sites. The practise of disposing solid waste through burning is common among the rural households (17.4%) than the urban households (13.4%). Table 8.12 again shows that 8.1 percent of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. Again, the practice is very common among rural households (9.2%) than urban households (3.2%).

Liquid waste disposal is another challenge in the District. From the Table, 47.7 percent of households in the District throw their liquid waste onto their compound as the most common method of liquid waste disposal. In the localities however, 47.9 percent of households in rural areas use this method as against 46.7 percent of urban households. The least method of liquid waste disposal used by rural households is through drainage system into a gutter (0.7%) whereas among the urban households, the least used method is through the sewerage system (0.8%). Again, the proportion of rural households (34.6%) who throw liquid waste onto the street/outside is more than that of urban households (26.8%).

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

Waste disposal method	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Method of rubbish disposal by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	22,529	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	30,430	689	3.1	4.2	2.8
Burned by household	584,820	78,604	3,745	16.6	13.4	17.4
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	82,361	353	1.6	4.4	0.9
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	204,656	14,399	63.9	67.9	62.9
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	67,801	1,814	8.1	3.2	9.2
Buried by household	182,615	26,014	1,321	5.9	5.4	6.0
Other	53,805	5,734	208	0.9	1.5	0.8
Method of liquid waste disposal by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	22,529	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	4,906	164	0.7	0.8	0.7
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,540	463	2.1	3.6	1.7
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,493	405	1.8	2.1	1.7
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	154,009	7,446	33.1	26.8	34.6
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	46,100	2,362	10.5	14.2	9.6
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	258,942	10,740	47.7	46.7	47.9
Other	38,294	7,610	949	4.2	5.8	3.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Summary of Findings

The population of the Afadzato South District is 95,030 with females (51.3%) representing the majority. More than two-thirds of the District population live in rural areas (81.3%). The population density of the District is 171.8 people per square kilometre. Majority of the population are persons less than 15 years and older (38.5%). The elderly population (65 years and older) form 7.4 percent of the District population.

9.1.1 Fertility, mortality and migration

The total fertility rate (TFR) is 3.9 and it is higher than the regional average of 3.4. The crude rate (25.0 per 1,000) is higher than the regional average (24.2 per 1,000). The crude death rate in the District is 9.8 deaths per 1,000 population. Migrants constitute 30.6 percent of the District population. Majority of the migrants (74.6%) were born elsewhere in the Region.

9.1.2 Housing stock and characteristics

The District has a total of 22,529 households with a total housing stock of 18,363 houses. About (80.5percent of the households are found in rural areas with the remaining 19.5percent located in urban areas. The average household size of the District is 4.2 and population per house is 5.2 persons. More than two-thirds of housing stock (84.2%) is in the rural areas.

9.1.3 Marital status and religious affiliation

About 35 percent of the population 12 years and older have never married. The proportion of males (43.8%) who have never married is higher than the proportion for females (26.7%). The data also indicates that at every age, particularly in the older ages and in both urban and rural areas, a higher proportion of females than males are widowed .Only 1.8 percent of the District population do not belong to any religion while 98.2 percent have religious affiliations. Christians (92.9%) constitute the largest religious group.

9.1.4 Literacy and education

Majority of the population (11 years and older) are literate (87.0%). A higher proportion of males (90.7%) than females (83.5%) are literate. A higher proportion of the population 3 years and older who are currently attending school are in primary (46.4%) and JHS (20.9%).

9.1.5 Activity status

Sixty-four percent of the population 15 years and older are economically active while 36.0 percent are economically not active. Out of those who are economically active, 96.2 percent are employed compared to 3.8 percent who are unemployed. About 77.7 percent of those employed are self-employed without employees whilst 91.5 percent of the employed persons work in the private informal sector.

9.1.6 Information Communication Technology

About 36.9 percent of the population 12 years and older have mobile phones while 2.1 percent use internet facilities. Only 1.7 percent of households own desktop/laptop computers. Less than two percent (1.6%) of households in the District have fixed telephone lines.

9.1.7 Disability

About 2.7 percent of the District population are people living with at least one or more type of disability. Physical disability (35.8%) constitutes the highest proportion of all disability cases in the District. Sight, hearing and intellectual disabilities are also important in the District.

9.1.8 Households in agriculture

About 72.8 percent of households in the District engage in agriculture as their main occupation. In terms of livestock/poultry, chicken (63.0%) and goat (20.0%) are the most common animals kept in the District.

9.1.9 Housing

The total housing stock available in the District is 18,363 houses. About sixty-eight percent of the houses use mud/brick/earth as the main construction material for the outer walls. The main source of energy for lighting by households is electricity main (59.8%). Wood products (91.1%) constitute the main source of fuel for cooking by households in the District.

9.1.10 Water and sanitation

It is observed that 35.7 percent of households use river/stream as their main source of water for drinking. Also, 38.5 percent of households use public toilet facilities and almost thirty percent (29.5%) of household use pit latrines. About 13.1% of households use open places such as field, bush and streams as their toilet facilities. In terms of waste disposal, 67.9 percent of households dispose their solid waste on public dump sites (open space) while 47.7 percent of them dispose liquid waste by throwing it onto their compound.

9.2 Recommendations

The District population pyramid depicts that there are relatively more young people in the population. Rapid growth of the adolescent and youth population exerts increased pressure to expand education, health services and employment opportunities. The 1994 Revised Population Policy of Ghana seeks to reduce fertility through a number of social interventions. The findings that most ladies who attain tertiary level of education do not marry early suggest that late entry into marital unions could be targeted for achieving lower fertility goals. As women spend more time schooling, the chances of entering to early marriages reduce, which then reduces their fertility potentials as well as changing high fertility intentions. To that extent, there is a need to provide more access to formal education by removing economic and spatial barriers for females.

In order to advance the development of the District females need to be empowered enough to take up leadership roles. Strategies should be developed to ensure an improvement in the status of women through the removal of various traditional, legal, administrative and cultural barriers to enhance their effective participation in nation building. Programmes that improve and protect the legal rights of women should be encouraged while all forms of discrimination

against women should be eliminated as provided for in International Convention to which Ghana is signatory.

Ghana is surrounded by Francophone countries and one would have expected that a significant proportion of the population in Ghana will be literate in French. In order to increase literacy rate in French language, more French biased Colleges of Education should be established. The national Language policy on exchange programmes for French teachers in Ghana and other neighbouring Francophone countries should be improved. Also more educational infrastructure and other educational materials need to be provided to cater for the large number of people who are currently in primary school.

The proportion of the population 15 years and older who are economically active suggests that more jobs need to be created by both government and private sector. The finding that majority of the population 15 years and older who are employed, are in self-employed business without employees is an indication when these are supported they could expand their businesses and also offer employment to others. It is recommended that a revolving credit facility is made available to those who are self-employed without employees.

It is again noted that majority of those employed are in the private informal sector where they could easily evade tax payment. It is recommended that the District compile a business register of all economic activities undertaken in the District to enable the Assembly collect tax from all private informal business owners. Again, adopting and implementing a comprehensive manpower and employment planning policy which takes cognizance of the needs of both the public and private sectors is recommended. Much attention and priority should be given to vocational and technical education tailored to job creation and the needs of the labour market.

Telecommunication companies are encouraged to extend their telecommunication services to all deprived communities in the District. Also, household ownership of desktop/laptop computers is too low. Government is encouraged to sustain the one laptop per child policy and also ensure fair distribution to all schools in the District.

The proportion of the District population who live with disability is quite challenging. It is recommended that the Persons with Disability Act, 2006 (Act 715) is fully enforced to protect the rights of people with disability. In order to reduce child and maternal mortality, government should facilitate the construction of a district hospital to reduce the waiting time and other complications that may lead to mortality. The District Assembly is also encouraged to provide adequate CHPS zones and maternity wards in all health facilities in the District.

A vast majority of the population are engaged in agricultural activities. Agricultural productivity is likely to increase with increased support by government in areas such as extension of new technologies, improved seeds and subsidised fertiliser prices. Government is encouraged to support and sustain research into all aspects of housing, including the use of local building materials, building designs and appropriate technology to improve on housing delivery. The District Assembly should expand the construction of modern toilet facilities especially in remote areas of the District to reduce open defecation by people.

9.3 Conclusion

The report is based on the 2010 PHC data for Afadzato South District. The report however could serve as a basis for further research for Civil Society Organization, religious groupings, the academia, women and children advocate groups, planners, development partners and

other interested group of persons. The report can serve as a useful source of data for further projections, planning and budgeting with the view of improving the living conditions of the people in the District.

REFERENCES

- Haupt, A., Kane, T. T. and Haub, C. (2011) *A Quick Guide to Population Dynamics for Journalists, Policymakers, Teachers, Students and other People Interested in Demographics, Sixth Edition*. New York: Population Reference Bureau.
- Ghana Statistical Service (2012). *2010 Population and Housing Census: Summary Report of Final Results*. Accra: GSS.
- Ghana Statistical Service, (2013) *2010 Population and Housing Census: National Analytical Report*. Accra: GSS.
- Ghana Statistical Service (2013) (2010) *Population and Housing Census: Regional Analytical Report - Volta Region*. Accra: GSS.
- National Council on Persons with Disability (2010) *Guidelines for the Disbursement and Management of the District Assembly Common Fund Allocation to Persons with Disability*. Accra: CPD/GFD, 2010.
- National Population Council (NPC) (1994) *National Population Policy at a Glance, Revised Edition*. Accra: NPC.
- National Population Council (2011) *Ghana Population Stabilization Report*. Accra: NPC.
- Republic of Ghana (2006) *Persons With Disability Act, 2006 (Act 715)*, Accra: Ghana Publishing Company.

APPENDICES

Table A1: Households composition by type of locality

	Total		District					
			Total		Urban		Rural	
	country	Region	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,467,136	495,603	22,529	100.0	4,396	100.0	18,133	100.0
Household with head and a spouse only	208,340	16,549	754	3.3	156	3.5	598	3.3
Household with head and multiple spouse only	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	1,337,416	109,865	4,946	22.0	888	20.2	4,058	22.4
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	762,847	65,114	2,945	13.1	462	10.5	2,483	13.7
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	47,570	3,846	223	1.0	40	0.9	183	1.0
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	165,052	15,864	873	3.9	144	3.3	729	4.0
Head only	960,700	89,163	4,158	18.5	886	20.2	3,272	18.0
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	707,214	68,003	3,048	13.5	664	15.1	2,384	13.1
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	603,295	62,343	2,841	12.6	592	13.5	2,249	12.4
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	41,189	3,211	173	0.8	46	1.0	127	0.7
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	633,513	61,645	2,568	11.4	518	11.8	2,050	11.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Sex/Disability Type	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secondary	Vocational/Technical/Commercial	Post middle/secondary certificate	Post secondary diploma	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc)
Both Sexes														
Total	87,175	10,920	2,419	5,395	24,083	17,655	14,528	5,678	1,248	2,029	1,454	1,348	362	56
No disability	84,727	10,181	2,402	5,335	23,603	17,421	13,862	5,616	1,212	1,960	1,409	1,316	356	54
With a disability	2,448	739	17	60	480	234	666	62	36	69	45	32	6	2
Sight	579	178	4	8	102	46	178	16	6	12	16	11	-	2
Hearing	350	123	6	8	84	39	68	10	6	2	2	2	-	-
Speech	369	148	5	9	75	31	67	14	8	10	2	-	-	-
Physical	891	286	8	18	168	61	250	18	24	31	15	8	4	-
Intellectual	628	232	6	21	142	70	102	20	6	14	8	5	2	-
Emotional	433	125	6	6	97	48	107	18	4	6	6	8	2	-
Other	229	68	2	4	36	24	75	2	-	4	8	4	2	-
Male														
Total	42,300	4,151	1,177	2,702	11,664	8,442	6,853	3,061	919	1,262	818	888	307	56
No disability	41,100	3,899	1,173	2,668	11,461	8,302	6,457	3,024	895	1,223	781	862	301	54
With a disability	1,200	252	4	34	203	140	396	37	24	39	37	26	6	2
Sight	307	69	-	6	35	26	127	6	4	10	14	8	-	2
Hearing	178	48	2	8	37	23	42	6	6	2	2	2	-	-
Speech	199	81	-	4	38	17	35	8	8	6	2	-	-	-
Physical	388	67	-	6	65	33	144	13	18	17	13	8	4	-
Intellectual	330	92	-	16	66	46	70	14	4	8	8	4	2	-
Emotional	221	41	-	4	40	36	68	12	2	2	6	8	2	-
Other	105	22	2	2	18	16	37	-	-	-	4	2	2	-
Total	44,875	6,769	1,242	2,693	12,419	9,213	7,675	2,617	329	767	636	460	55	-
No disability	43,627	6,282	1,229	2,667	12,142	9,119	7,405	2,592	317	737	628	454	55	-
With a disability	1,248	487	13	26	277	94	270	25	12	30	8	6	-	-
Sight	272	109	4	2	67	20	51	10	2	2	2	3	-	-
Hearing	172	75	4	-	47	16	26	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speech	170	67	5	5	37	14	32	6	-	4	-	-	-	-
Physical	503	219	8	12	103	28	106	5	6	14	2	-	-	-
Intellectual	298	140	6	5	76	24	32	6	2	6	-	1	-	-
Emotional	212	84	6	2	57	12	39	6	2	4	-	-	-	-
Other	124	46	-	2	18	8	38	2	-	4	4	2	-	-

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

No	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Have Etoe	5,561	2,596	2,965	1,470	956
2	Ve Koloenu	4,731	2,282	2,449	1,126	776
3	Ve Golokuati	4,437	2,121	2,316	1,042	718
4	Logba Alakpeti	3,626	1,730	1,896	922	636
5	Agate	3,352	1,542	1,810	762	756
6	Liati Agbonyira	2,650	1,244	1,406	712	534
7	Tafi Atome	2,506	1,232	1,274	592	428
8	Leklebi Duga	2,412	1,136	1,276	698	428
9	Logba Totta	2,374	1,212	1,162	468	402
10	Ve Deme	2,364	1,117	1,247	562	492
11	Tafi Abuipe	2,000	1,134	866	428	400
12	Ve Agbome	1,868	892	976	430	352
13	Leklebi Agbesia	1,804	862	942	458	468
14	Woadze	1,780	798	982	486	384
15	Ve Gbodome	1,768	804	964	382	346
16	Ve-Koloenu	1,710	784	926	438	302
17	Goviefe Todzi	1,649	793	856	373	263
18	Have Ando No.1	1,632	808	824	310	336
19	Dekpor	1,524	804	720	334	378
20	Tafi Agome	1,522	744	778	352	278

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: Population by age group in 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	Age Group															
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Have Etoe	5,561	692	677	758	632	388	330	288	246	264	258	240	166	158	100	144	220
2	Ve Koloenu	4,731	651	621	533	486	315	326	288	233	202	212	235	175	110	104	82	158
3	Ve Golokuati	4,437	664	559	554	449	294	286	262	235	216	206	176	142	138	76	88	92
4	Logba Alakpeti	3,626	508	410	410	364	292	236	208	220	172	162	150	120	108	86	74	106
5	Agate	3,352	457	345	360	340	223	168	135	154	191	173	180	145	108	94	100	179
6	Liati Agbonyira	2,650	378	352	282	244	140	170	138	136	156	160	132	80	70	42	76	94
7	Tafi Atome	2,506	426	304	248	224	210	188	148	152	108	112	110	84	60	40	44	48
8	Leklebi Duga	2,412	306	246	268	262	170	138	132	90	122	144	140	78	72	58	86	100
9	Logba Totta	2,374	330	266	280	236	156	138	104	102	122	130	124	82	68	64	70	102
10	Ve Deme	2,364	316	289	314	269	156	130	98	78	130	114	90	80	60	56	62	122
11	Tafi Abuipe	2,000	316	254	234	256	188	180	110	104	76	72	78	34	40	18	14	26
12	Ve Agbome	1,868	258	256	202	210	96	94	78	96	86	96	100	64	58	48	74	52
13	Leklebi Agbesia	1,804	252	256	250	176	156	76	92	130	92	74	60	36	50	34	32	38
14	Woadze	1,780	248	204	194	192	128	90	90	82	90	82	92	60	58	28	58	84
15	Ve Gbodome	1,768	224	250	216	156	134	88	88	70	90	108	80	60	68	26	46	64
16	Ve-Koloenu	1,710	162	212	208	232	104	128	80	90	94	118	72	58	48	24	26	54
17	Goviefe Todzi	1,649	267	156	183	170	129	101	75	66	76	92	73	82	42	42	35	60
18	Have Ando No.1	1,632	238	220	198	190	186	136	118	70	48	84	52	30	6	10	18	28
19	Dekpor	1,524	274	230	180	136	110	124	64	80	78	82	62	26	32	16	16	14
20	Tafi Agome	1,522	190	216	218	140	92	86	86	72	80	60	76	52	52	30	32	40

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Project Secretariat

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

Writers

Vincent YaoAzorli
Emmanuel KodzoDeano

Consultant

Mr. Adeku Jasper

Editor/ Reviewers

Prof. Kwabena Asomanin Anaman
Godwin Odei Gyebi