



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

KETU NORTH DISTRICT



Canada 

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CBR:	Crude Birth Rate
CDR:	Crude Death Rate
CEB:	Children Ever Born
CIDA:	Canadian International Development Agency
CS:	Children Surviving
CEDAW:	Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination
CERSGIS:	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Survey
DANIDA:	Danish International Development Agency
DFID:	Department for International Development
DPCU:	District Planning and Coordinating Unit
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
EA:	Enumeration Area
EU:	European Union
fCUBE:	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GDP:	Gross Domestic product
GFR:	General Fertility Rate
GSS:	Ghana Statistical Service
GDHS:	Ghana Demographic and Health Survey
ICT:	Information Communication Technology
JSS:	Junior Secondary School
JHS:	Junior High School
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
SHS:	Senior High School
MDAs:	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MMDAs:	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals
NCSC:	National Census Steering Committee
NGOs:	Non-governmental Organisations
PDD:	Portable Digital Device
PHC:	Population and Housing Census
PES:	Post Enumeration Survey
PWDs:	Persons with disabilities
UN:	United Nations
UNFPA:	United Nations Population Fund
W.C:	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Ketu North District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 99,913 representing 4.7 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 46.5 percent and females represent 53.5 percent. Nearly Sixty-six percent (65.8%) of the population is rural. The district has a sex ratio of 87.2. The population of the district is youthful (43.0%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (6.5%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 82.3, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (87.3) than that of females (77.8).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 3.4. The General Fertility Rate is 99.1 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is among the highest in the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 24.4 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 9.1 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 70 and above representing 42 deaths per 1000 population while for the females, the highest death rate of 25 deaths per 1000 population is for ages 65-69. Majority of migrants (65.9 percent) living in the district were born in different localities in the region, while 25.1 percent were born elsewhere in other regions including Greater Accra, Eastern and Ashanti.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 98,571 with a total number of 26,437 households. The average household size in the district is 3.7 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 40.2 percent. Spouses form about 9.9 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 28.0 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

About five in ten (46.1%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 36.0 percent have never married, 10.0 percent are in consensual unions, 4.4 percent are widowed, 3.2 percent are divorced. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (58.7%) are married compared to a little above one-third of males (34.9%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 62.0 percent while widowed males account for only 14.1 percent. . Among the married, 38.8 percent have no education while about 7.9 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than eighty percent (85.6%) of the married

population are employed, 1.7 percent are unemployed and 12.6 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (66.5%) are economically not active with 2.2 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 81.4 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 4.5 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 0.5 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 69.5 percent are literate and 30.5 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (83.7 %) than that of females (57.8%). Eight out of ten people (71.5%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above (110,282) in the district, 27.9 percent has never attended school, 37.7 percent are currently attending and 34.4 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 70.2 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 29.8 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 97.2 percent are employed while 2.8 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (47.7%), 20.3% perform household duties and 7.6 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Seven out of ten unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 47.1 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 16.7 percent in service and sales, 19.8 percent in craft and related trade, and 6.5 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 77.3 percent are self-employed without employees, 8.0 percent are contributing family workers, 1.9 percent are casual workers and 0.5 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except self-employed without employees, the contributing family workers and apprentices. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 93.3 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 4.2 percent.

Information and Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 36.9 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 44.2 percent as compared to 30.9 percent of females. Nearly two percent (1.7%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 375 households representing 1.4 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 4.0 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability is slightly higher (4.2%) than males (3.6%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 49.7 percent followed by physical disability (30.8%). About 4.8 percent of the population with disability are in the rural localities. There are more females with sight, physical and emotional disabilities than males in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 53.6 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 61.7 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, seven out of ten households (75.8%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 37.2 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (98.1%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district.

Housing

The housing stock of Ketu North District is 23,701 representing 5.9 percent of the total number of houses in the Volta Region. The average number of persons per house is 4.2.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (45.4%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 39.4 percent are separate houses and 5.9 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (61.4%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 10.9 percent are owned by private individuals; 25.1 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 0.8 percent are owned by public or government. Exactly one percent (1.0%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is cement blocks/concrete accounting for 52.3 percent with those made of mud bricks/earth constituting 44.1 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (85.5%) and mud/earth (13.1%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (68.9 %) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (84.0%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 8.2 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are kerosene (63.7%), electricity (33.2%) and flashlight (1.4%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (63.0%). The proportion for rural (78.4%) is higher than that of urban (36.3%). The four main sources of water in the district are rain water, public tap/standpipe, and bore-hole. About twenty-six percent (25.4%) of households drink rain water.

The most important toilet facility used in the district is pit latrine accounting for 39.2 percent followed public toilets with 24.2 percent. Households with no toilet facility account for 22.8 percent in the district. About twenty percent of households (20.2%) in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house while 38.0 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 34.8 percent. About 17.0 percent of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 7.4 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (58.7%) and onto the street (32.6%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This chapter presents an overview of the Ketu North District. It discusses the physical features, political administration, social and cultural structure and economy of the district. Concepts and definitions as well as the organization of the report are also covered under this chapter.

The Ketu North District is one of the 32 new districts created in Ghana in the year 2008. It was carved out of the then Ketu District by a Legislative Instrument (LI 1841 of 2008) and was inaugurated on the 29th February, 2008. It has its administrative capital at Dzodze, which lies about 80 kilometres south of Ho, the regional capital.

1.2 Physical features

1.2.1 Location and size

Ketu North District is located between Latitude 6° 03'N and 6° 20'N and Longitude 0° 49'E and 1° 05'E. It shares boundaries with the Akatsi North District to the north, the Keta Municipality to the south-west, Republic of Togo to the east. To the south, it is bounded by the Ketu South Municipality and to the west by the Akatsi South District (see Figure 1.1). The District covers a total surface area of 423.8 square kilometres representing 2.1 percent of the total land area of the Volta Region.

1.2.2 Climate and vegetation

The District experiences dry Equatorial climate with a monthly temperature of 24⁰C to 30⁰C. It has a double maxima rainfall pattern with the peak periods in June and October. The mean annual rainfall ranges between 890mm and 1,270mm.

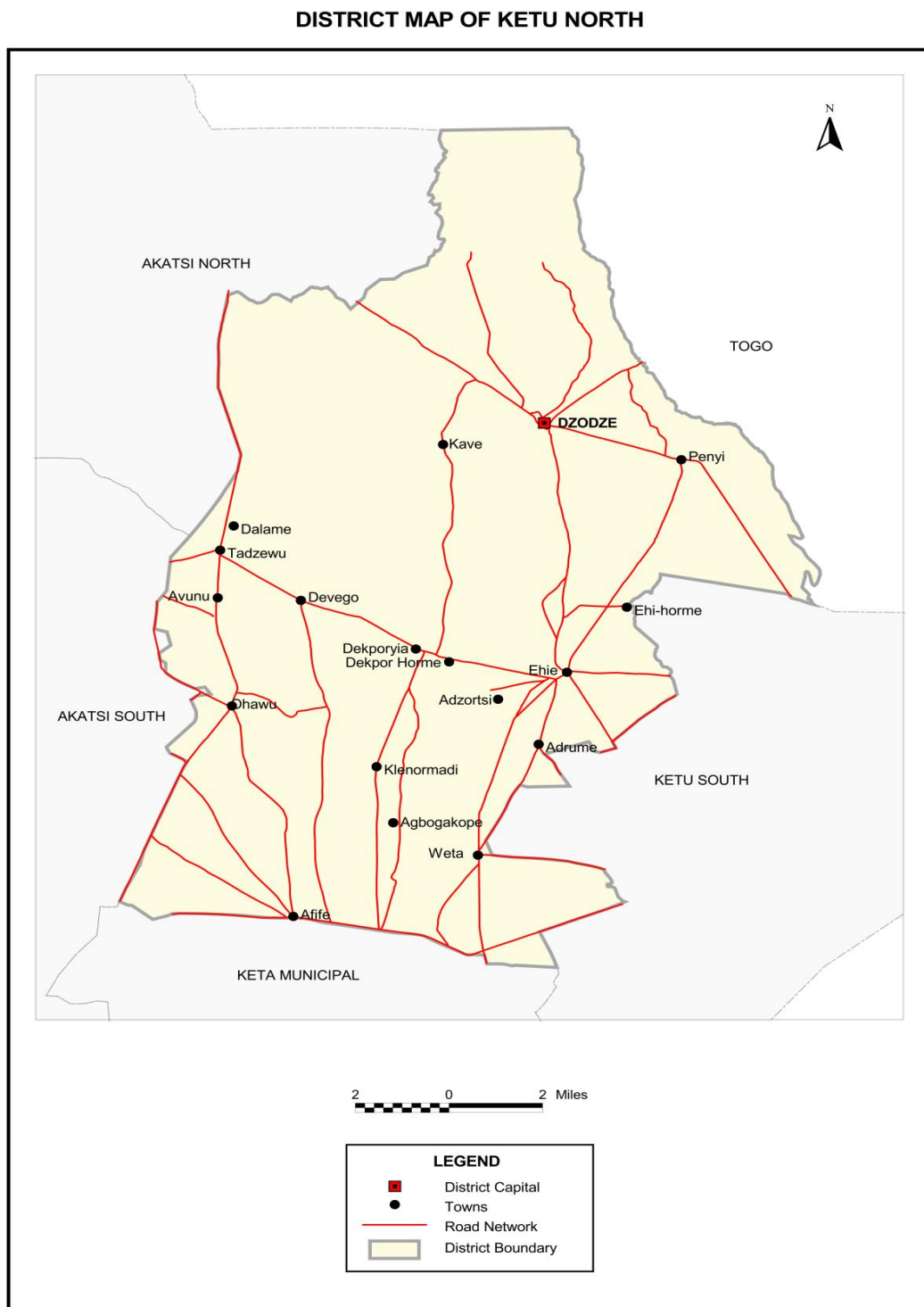
The vegetation of the District is Savannah woodland made up of short grassland with small clump of bushes and trees as well as marshlands

1.2.3 Topography and drainage

The District is relatively low lying with an average altitude of 66 metres above sea level with a generally flat landscape. The plain nature of the terrain makes movement within the District relatively easier.

The drainage system is dominated by several seasonal streams that flow in wide valleys in the southern part between Ohawu and Ehie; and ends in the swamplands of Afife. The major rivers include Kplikpa and Tsiyi. There are six large fresh water reservoirs (dams) located in the following communities: Ohawu, Kporkuve, Dzodze, Tadzewu, Dekpor-Adzotsi and Larve and there are dugouts in some small communities in the District

Figure 1.1: Map of Ketu North District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.4 Geology and soil

The District is underlain by two main geological formations: the Dahomenyan formation to the north which is made up of soils such as Tropical Grey and Black Earths and the Tertiary formation comprising Savannah Ochrosols for its soil type. This together with drainage, vegetation and climatic conditions experienced in the District support the growing of some food crops and the rearing of livestock.

1.3 Political administration

The District forms one constituency and is divided into four decentralized administrative and political zones comprising three Area Councils and one Urban Council. The Ketu North District has thirty-eight (38) electoral areas which are further divided into various unit committees. The Ketu North District Assembly is the highest political authority in the District with the mandate of the overall development of the district. At the top of the decentralized system is the District Chief Executive who reports to the President through the Regional Minister. Policies and programmes are implemented through eleven departments and agencies of the district assembly.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

1.4.1 Ethnicity and religion

The major ethnic groups found in the District according to the 2010 PHC are Ewes, Akans, Ga- Adangbe and Guan with the dominant tribe being Ewe (98.2%).

In terms of religion, Christians form the majority of the population (55.6%) while traditionalists constitute 33.5 percent. Persons who profess no religion and other religions constitute 10.0 percent of the total population while Muslims constitute less than one percent (0.9%) of the population.

1.4.2 Chieftaincy

There are four traditional areas (namely, Dzodze, Penyi, Weta and Afife) in the District with their respective paramount chiefs. The paramount chiefs have sub-chiefs who owe allegiance to them and help in the day to day administration of their various areas jurisdiction.

1.4.3 Festivals

There are exciting traditional festivals celebrated by a good number of communities in the District. Table 1.1 shows the major festivals, communities in which they are celebrated as well as the reasons for the celebration.

Table 1.1: Major Festivals in the Ketu North District

Name of festival	People /community	Aim/significance
Anyigbla za	Afife Traditional Area	To offer sacrifice to the Anyigbla god for protection and good farming season.
Daza	Dzodze Traditional Area	To revive the growing of palm nut in the area
Denyaza	Weta Traditional Area	To raise funds for the development of the area.
Nugoryiza	Penyi Traditional Area	To raise funds for the development of the area.

Source: DPCU, Ketu North District Assembly

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy of the Ketu North District. Farming is largely carried out on small-scale basis. The average acreage cultivated ranges from four to six acres for all crops.

The District's irrigation potential remains largely untapped. Apart from the Afife Irrigation Project, there are numerous dams and dugouts which could be developed for use. The crop sector accounts for about 60 percent of agricultural activities in the District. The soil types favour the production of a variety of crops such as maize, cassava, sweet potato, cowpea and rice.

As a result of the cross-border interchange with farmers from the Republic of Togo, there are several varieties of cassava in the District. The Ohawu Agricultural College and its experimental farms which are located in the District have helped to make available improved cassava planting materials to the farmers.

The Kplikpa River dammed to irrigate rice farms at Avalavi also serves as site for inland fishing at Dekpor. Currently, there are ten fishponds with a total area of 13.03 acres which produces fish on commercial basis. Fish farming is integrated with vegetable production (pepper and okro). There are other water bodies at Tadzewu, Devego, Dzodze, Ohawu and Kporkuve, which are used for fishing purposes.

Livestock and poultry production forms an integral part of animal production in the District. They serve as a means of storing wealth in times of bumper harvest of crops and provide cash reserves for emergencies and guarantees of food security in times of crop failures. The main animals reared in the District include cattle, sheep and goats, pigs, poultry and quite recently, grass cutters.

1.5.2 Industry, commerce and service sector

The industrial sector in the District is less developed. There are currently no large industrial holdings in the District. The sector is currently characterized by small scale businesses. Kente weaving is a popular industrial activity especially for the youth. Kente from the District is widely marketed at Kpetoe, Agbozume and as far as Kumasi. The kente weaving industry is a potential tourist attraction in the District but needs to be developed.

The commercial sector is dominated by activities in the retail and to a limited extent, wholesale activities in agricultural and industrial goods. Some of these commercial activities include the sale of raw agricultural produce, food vending, household consumables, chemical and the operation of electrical shops.

On the other hand, the services sector is dominated by small scale operators in activities such as telecommunication services, hair dressing and barbering, electronic and vehicle repairs. The District can boast of two renowned hospitals, which are the St. Anthony's Catholic Hospital and the International Health and Development Network Mission Hospital (IHDN) located at Dzodze and Weta respectively.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

Publicity and Education Committee (NCPEC). At the regional and district levels, the committees were the Regional Census Implementation Committee and the District Census Implementation Committee, respectively.

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

Selection of census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

For effective data collection, there is the need to design appropriate documents to solicit the required information from respondents. GSS consulted widely with main data users in the process of the questionnaire development. Data users including MDAs, research institutions,

civil society organisations and development partners were given the opportunity to indicate the type of questions they wanted to be included in the census questionnaire.

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.4 Post enumeration survey

In line with United Nations recommendations, GSS conducted a Post Enumeration Survey (PES) in April, 2011 to check content and coverage error. The PES was also to serve as an

important tool in providing feedback regarding operational matters such as concepts and procedures in order to help improve future census operations. The PES field work was carried out for 21 days in April 2011 and was closely monitored and supervised to ensure quality output. The main findings of the PES were that:

- 97.0 percent of all household residents who were in the country on Census Night (26th September, 2010) were enumerated.
- 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.
- Regional differentials are observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent.
- Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2 percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups are relatively lower compared to the coverage rates of the other age groups.
- There was a high rate of agreement between the 2010 PHC data and the PES data for sex (98.8%), marital status (94.6%), relationship to head of household (90.5%) and age (83.0%).

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

Religion refers to the individual's religious affiliation as reported by the respondent, irrespective of the religion of the household head or the head's spouse or the name of the

person. No attempt was made to find out if respondents actually practiced the faith they professed.

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of education

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

Activity status

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

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

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

Occupation

This referred to the type of work the person was engaged in at the establishment where he/she worked. This was asked only of persons 5 years and older who worked 7 days before the

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

Industry

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

Employment status

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

Employment sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

The report consists of nine chapters. Chapter one provides basic information about the district. It gives a brief background of the district, describing its physical features, political and administrative structures, social and cultural structures, 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.

The focus of chapter three 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 in.

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 analysed in detail. The final chapter, Chapter nine presents the summary of findings and conclusions. It also discusses the policy implications of the findings for the district.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

Demographic characteristics are essential aspects of a population. Age and sex influence many demographic trends. An understanding of the age and sex structures of a population give an in-depth knowledge into changing population composition and highlights social and economic challenges. All levels of policy formulation need information on age and sex composition of the population to facilitate planning to meet their development aspirations. An important use of census data on age and sex for example, is the planning of adequate schools for school going-age population.

This chapter describes the population size, age and sex composition of the Ketu North District.

2.2 Population size and distribution

Table 2.1 shows the population of the Ketu North District. The total population of the District is 99,913 which accounts for 4.7 percent of the total population of the Volta Region. The District has a population density of about 234 persons per square kilometre, which is higher than the regional average density of 103 persons per square kilometre.

2.2.1 Population distribution by locality

The results also indicate that majority of the people in the District live in rural areas (65.8%) as compared to 34.2 percent in urban areas.

2.2.2 Age and sex structure

Table 2.1 also shows that the District has a sex ratio of 87.2 males to 100 females. The Table also shows this trend for all the age cohorts except for the 0-19 year cohort where there are more males (24,647) than females (23,158). The ratio is lowest for the 65 years and older age group which exhibit a sex ratio of only 51.6 males to 100 females.

2.3 Age-dependency ratios

The age-dependency ratio is the ratio of the dependent population (those under age 15 and those 65 years and older) to the working-age population (15 to 64 years). The age-dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of the economic burden the productive population must carry. Countries with very high birth rates usually have the high age-dependency ratios because of the large proportion of children in the population. The higher the age-dependency ratio, the more people a potential worker is assumed to be supporting and the vice-versa. Table 2.1 indicates that the dependency ratio for the District is 82.3 dependants for every 100 working people. This is slightly higher in comparison with the regional average of 81.3. A large proportion of the dependent population are children aged 0-14 years as they form 82.3 percent of the dependants compared to those aged 65 years and older who constitute 17.7 percent.

The sex aggregated dependency ratio shows a higher dependency ratio for males (87.73) than females (77.81). The data in Table 2.1 show that there is a higher dependency burden on the working population in rural areas (88.13) than their urban counterparts (72.05).

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

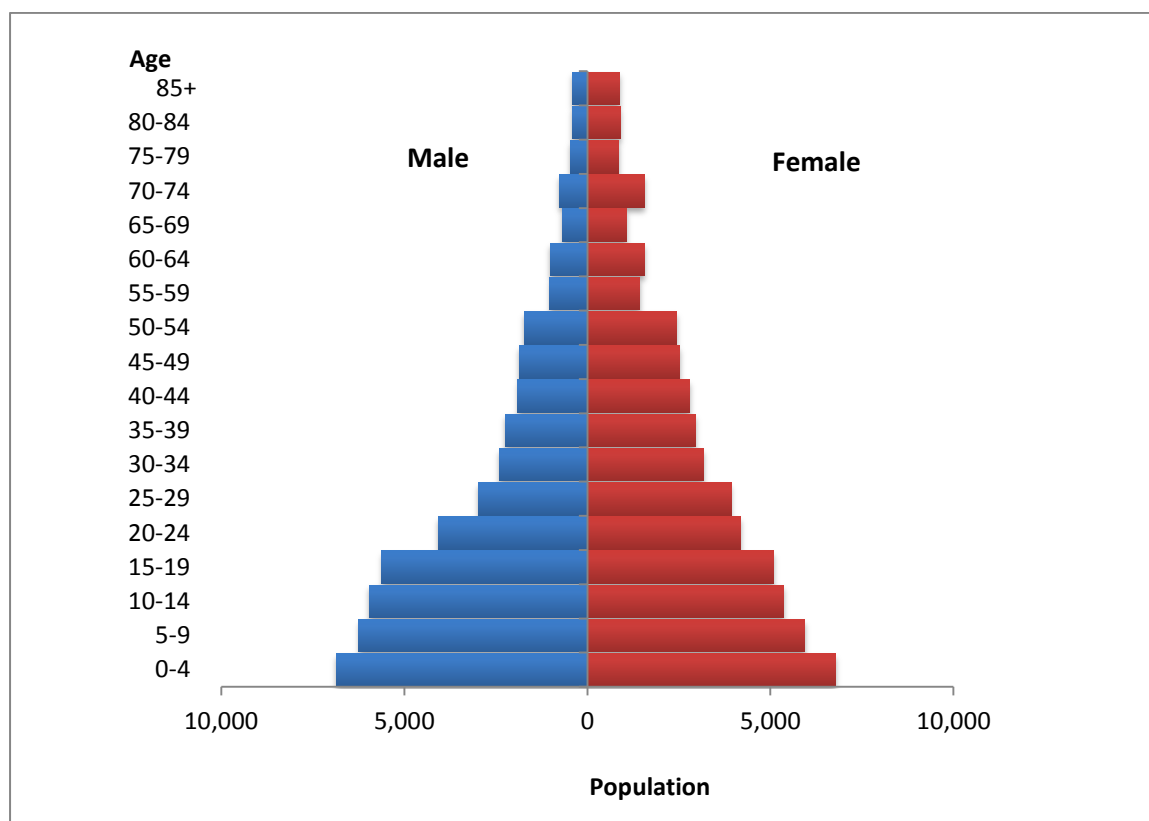
Age Group	Both Sexes	Sex		Sex ratio	Type of locality	
		Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	99,913	46,551	53,362	87.2	34,196	65,717
0 - 4	13,633	6,856	6,777	101	4,248	9,385
5-10	12,181	6,237	5,944	105	3,789	8,392
11-14	11,309	5,945	5,364	111	3,597	7,712
15 - 19	10,682	5,609	5,073	111	3,716	6,966
20 - 24	8,249	4,077	4,172	97.7	3,102	5,147
25 - 29	6,892	2,967	3,925	75.6	2,659	4,233
30 - 34	5,547	2,388	3,159	75.6	2,134	3,413
35 - 39	5,199	2,235	2,964	75.4	1,917	3,282
40 - 44	4,684	1,897	2,787	68.1	1,592	3,092
45 - 49	4,383	1,859	2,524	73.7	1,500	2,883
50 - 54	4,164	1,729	2,435	71	1,463	2,701
55 - 59	2,446	1,022	1,424	71.8	870	1,576
60 - 64	2,562	1,014	1,548	65.5	923	1,639
65 - 69	1,740	670	1,070	62.6	623	1,117
70 - 74	2,318	761	1,557	48.9	780	1,538
75 - 79	1,330	466	864	53.9	467	863
80 - 84	1,310	415	895	46.4	424	886
85 - 89	600	186	414	44.9	186	414
90 - 94	486	135	351	38.5	147	339
95 - 99	198	83	115	72.2	59	139
All Ages	99,913	46,551	53,362	87.2	34,196	65,717
0-14	37,123	19,038	18,085	105	11,634	25,489
15-64	54,808	24,797	30,011	82.6	19,876	34,932
65+	7,982	2,716	5,266	51.6	2,686	5,296
Age-dependency ratio	82.3	87.73	77.81		72.05	88.13

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Age-sex structure

An important tool for analyzing age and sex composition of a population is the age-sex pyramid. Figure 2.1 shows the population pyramid of the Ketu North District. The shape of the pyramid closely mirrors that of the national pyramid, and typical of developing countries. It has a broad base gradually tapering off at the older ages. This is an indication of a youthful population. With increasing age, the age –sex structure looks slightly slender for the males than for the females. For ages 0-4 and 15-19 years, there are more males than females.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid by age and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.5 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.5.1 Fertility

Fertility for the purposes of this report means the total number of live births that females 15 years and older ever had during their lifetime. Measures of fertility are important in determining the size and structure of the population and therefore, critical for the management of the population for social and economic development.

The commonly used measures of fertility are the Total Fertility Rate (the number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she were to experience the currently observed age-specific fertility rates) and its component, Age-specific Fertility Rate (the number of children a woman within a specific age group would have) for the purpose of knowing differences in fertility behaviour in each age group). The Crude Birth Rate indicates the number of live births per 1,000 populations in a given year.

Table 2.2 presents data on Total Fertility Rate, General Fertility Rate and Crude Birth Rate for Districts in the Volta Region. The Table shows that the Ketu North District has a total of 24,604 women in the reproductive age group (15-49 years) who have delivered 2,439 children within the 12 months preceding the census night.

The District also recorded a Total Fertility Rate of 3.41 and Crude Birth Rate of 24.4 which are both slightly higher than the regional averages of 3.38 and 24.6 respectively. Table 2.2 also shows a General Fertility Rate of 99.1 for the District which is slightly lower than the regional rate of 99.2.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,118,252	517,313	51,292	3.4	99.2	24.2
South Tongu	87,950	21,325	2,209	3.6	103.6	25.1
Keta Municipal	147,618	36,102	3,204	3.11	88.7	21.7
Ketu South	160,756	41,944	3,887	3.1	92.7	24.2
Ketu North	99,913	24,604	2,439	3.4	99.1	24.4
Akatsi South	98,684	24,782	2,389	3.4	96.4	24.2
Central Tongu	59,411	14,512	1,377	3.3	94.9	23.2
Agotime Ziope	28,013	6,843	747	3.8	109.2	26.7
Ho Municipal	177,281	49,729	3,702	2.6	74.4	20.9
South Dayi	46,661	11,048	1,052	3.3	95.2	22.5
Kpando Municipal	53,736	13,506	1,177	3	87.1	21.9
Hohoe Municipal	167,016	42,220	4,052	3.3	96	24.3
Biakoye	65,901	15,067	1,484	3.4	98.5	22.5
Jasikan	59,181	13,924	1,455	3.5	104.5	24.6
Kadjebi	59,303	13,652	1,430	3.6	104.7	24.1
Krachi East	116,804	26,146	3,319	4.3	126.9	28.4
Krachi West	49,417	11,225	1,245	3.7	110.9	25.2
Nkwanta South	117,878	27,226	3,304	4	121.4	28
Nkwanta North	64,553	14,758	2,043	4.6	138.4	31.6
North Tongu	89,777	22,874	1,931	2.9	84.4	21.5
Akatsi North	29,777	7,143	826	4.1	115.6	27.7
Adaklu	36,391	9,351	666	2.4	71.2	18.3
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: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

Table 2.3 indicates the fertility of women aged 12 years and older and compares the children born alive to the children surviving at the time of the census night. The results of 2010 PHC reveal that there are 38,391 women in this age category. It also recorded a total of 119,805 live births comprising 59,741 males and 60,064 females.

It came to light that there are a total of 6,814 women in the District aged 60 years and older who have delivered a total of 42,112 live births while 3,114 girls in the age group 12-14 years have delivered 20 children.

Table 2.3 shows that only 97,868 children comprising 48,238 males and 49,630 females out of the 119,805 children ever born survived. In terms of comparison by sex, there is higher survival rate for females (82.6%) than males (80.7%).

The relatively high levels of child survival in the District may be ascribed to improvements in health facilities and health care deliveries such as the eradication of polio and other killer diseases among children in the Region.

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

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	38,391	119,805	59,741	60,064	97,868	48,238	49,630
12-14	3,114	20	14	6	17	11	6
15 - 19	5,073	663	325	338	601	299	302
20 - 24	4,172	3,333	1,658	1,675	3,011	1,480	1,531
25 - 29	3,925	6,918	3,488	3,430	6,311	3,127	3,184
30 - 34	3,159	9,138	4,666	4,472	8,254	4,164	4,090
35 - 39	2,964	11,153	5,632	5,521	9,859	4,907	4,952
40 - 44	2,787	12,641	6,300	6,341	10,990	5,395	5,595
45 - 49	2,524	12,661	6,389	6,272	10,790	5,431	5,359
50 - 54	2,435	13,340	6,611	6,729	10,992	5,386	5,606
55 - 59	1,424	7,826	3,898	3,928	6,402	3,131	3,271
60+	6,814	42,112	20,760	21,352	30,641	14,907	15,734

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.5.3 Mortality

Mortality provides an indication of the health status of the population and provides a measure for assessing the living condition of the people. According to the 2010 PHC (National Analytical Report, 2010), mortality relates to deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the census night.

Death in households and crude death rate

Table 2.4 presents data on total deaths in households and the crude death rates for all districts in the region. Ketu North District recorded a total of 908 household deaths within the twelve months preceding the census. The crude death rate for the district is 9.1 deaths per 1,000 population. This crude death rate for the district is relatively higher than the regional average of 8.8.

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All District	2,118,252	18,596	8.8
South Tongu	87,950	1,025	11.7
Keta Municipal	147,618	1,819	12.3
Ketu South	160,756	1,160	7.2
Ketu North	99,913	908	9.1
Akatsi South	98,684	906	9.2
Central Tongu	59,411	590	9.9
Agotime Ziope	28,013	165	5.9
Ho Municipal	177,281	1,468	8.3
South Dayi	46,661	495	10.6
Kpando Municipal	53,736	478	8.9
Hohoe Municipal	167,016	1,458	8.7
Biakoye	65,901	414	6.3

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
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
Agotime Ziope	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: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

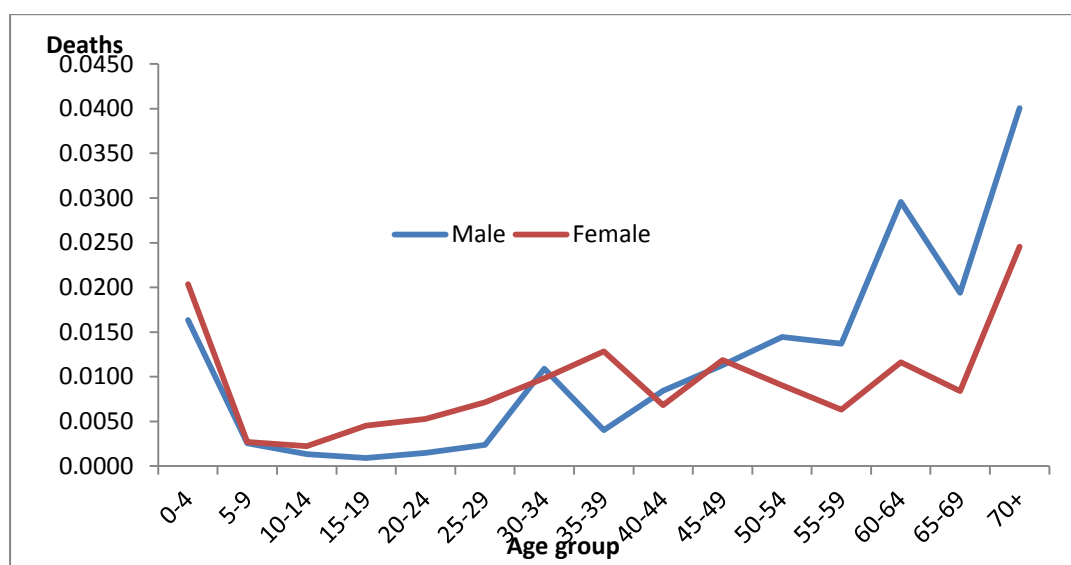
Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Age specific death rates

Figure 2.2 shows age specific death rates for the district by sex. The age specific death rate follows an observed U-shape. The death rate begins with a steady decline from age group 0–4, reaches a minimum at age group 15-19 years and thereafter, begins a steady rise. Beyond age group 50 -55, the curves in figure 2.2 become sharper indicating a sharp increase in the death rate. However, there is a dip for age group 65-69.

Figure 2.2 further reveals that mortality is relative high for females within ages 0 to 44. Beyond age 40-45, the death rates for males begin to rise relative to that of their female cohorts. The highest disparity between males and females death rates is observed for persons aged 60 -64.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rate by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.5.1 Migration

Migration refers to change in usual place of residence from one administrative district to another for a period not less than six months. The importance of measuring migration lies in its impact on population size, structure and distribution in a district.

Table 2.4 shows data on the birthplace of persons born outside the Ketu North District but are residents of the district at the time of the census and the duration of their residence. It reveals that a total of 13,380 persons representing 13.4 percent of the population in the district are migrants. The Table further shows that 65.9 percent (8,815) of the migrants in the District were born in different localities in the Volta Region.

Migrants who indicated that they were born in other regions in Ghana form 25.1 percent and the majority of them were born in the Greater Accra, Eastern and Ashanti regions. It is noted that a significant proportion (9.0%) of the migrants in the District were born outside Ghana. This is not surprising since the Ketu North is situated along Ghana's border with the Republic of Togo.

In terms of duration of stay, Table 2.4 shows that 29.8 percent of the migrants have stayed between 1 to 4 years, followed by those who have spent less than a year in the district (20.5%) and over 20 years (20.6%). It is observed from the Table that almost half of the migrants (49.8%) in the District have spent at least five years. Among persons born outside Ghana, it was found that 46.6 percent have stayed for five years or more in the District.

Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Migrants		Duration of residence (%)				
	Total	Percent	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	13,380	100.0	20.5	29.8	15.2	13.9	20.6
Different locality in this region	8,815	100.0	19.4	28.5	15.9	13.9	22.3
Western	238	100.0	31.1	30.7	10.5	14.3	13.4
Central	238	100.0	24.4	39.5	12.6	12.2	11.3
Greater Accra	979	100.0	27.0	34.1	11.7	13.2	14.0
Volta	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eastern	948	100.0	21.1	25.0	14.2	13.0	26.7
Ashanti	616	100.0	20.8	31.8	16.6	10.9	20.0
Brong Ahafo	132	100.0	27.3	19.7	13.6	15.9	23.5
Northern	128	100.0	27.3	46.9	7.8	4.7	13.3
Upper East	55	100.0	49.1	10.9	10.9	16.4	12.7
Upper West	21	100.0	42.9	28.6	9.5	9.5	9.5
Outside Ghana	1,210	100.0	16.5	36.9	15.4	17.6	13.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census defines a household as a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound and share the same catering arrangement. Members of a household are not necessarily related by blood or marriage. The structure of a household is a reflection of the social structure, in that living arrangements are largely influenced by such socio-cultural factors as marriage, and the types of family and kinship systems existing in a particular society.

Knowledge of household structure, composition, and headship provides important statistical measure for social and economic planning. A study of households also provides the basis for a reasonable projection of the future size of population, and planning of housing needs.

This chapter analyzes data on household structure, marital status, religious affiliation, nationality as well as literacy and education in the Ketu North District

3.2 Household size, composition and headship

3.2.1 Household population and size

Table 3.1 presents information on the number of households in the district and the average household size. The Table indicates that there are 26,437 households in the district with a household population of 98,571. The average household size for the district is 3.7 which is relatively lower than the regional average of 4.2. There are more persons in urban households (1.4) than there are in rural households (1.0).

Table 3.1: Household population and size by locality

Categories	Region	District		
		Total	Urban	Rural
Total household population	2,086,567	98,571	33,580	64,991
Number of households	495,600	26,437	9,666	16,771
Average households per house	1.2	1.1	1.4	1
Average household size	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.9

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

The composition and relationship of members of households to the household heads are presented in Table 3.1. Out of a total population of 98,571 persons who live in households, the majority (40.2%) of them are children (sons and daughters) to the heads of households, household heads (26.8%) and their spouses (9.9%).

Table 3.2 also show that significant percentages (10.6%) of the household population are grandchildren to the heads of households. The total number of households in the District is 26,437 comprising 14,496 male headed households and 11,941 female headed households. In percentage terms, the male headed households constitute 54.8 percent relative to 45.2 percent for female headed households.

Table 3.2 further indicates that a varied number of extended family members and non-relatives to the head of household stay in households in the District. It is remarkable to note that extended family members form 22.1 percent. Thus, more than one out of every five persons in a household is an extended family member of the head.

The Table further indicates that there are more sons (51.1%) than daughters (48.9%) and more wives (17.4%) than husbands (1.3%) who are not heads of their households in the District. This is not surprising since the District is traditionally a patrilineal society. Even the percentage of female heads of households is remarkably high and could be due to male out-migration, divorce, separation, widowhood, non-marriage, etc.

Table 3.2: Household composition and sex

Relationship to head	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	98,571	100.0	45,891	100.0	52,680	100.0
Head	26,437	26.8	14,496	31.6	11,941	22.7
Spouse (wife/husband)	9,749	9.9	577	1.3	9,172	17.4
Child (son/daughter)	39,583	40.2	20,240	44.1	19,343	36.7
Parent/Parent in-law	1,094	1.1	163	0.4	931	1.8
Son/Daughter in-law	690	0.7	130	0.3	560	1.1
Grandchild	10,399	10.6	5,227	11.4	5,172	9.8
Brother/Sister	2,701	2.7	1,374	3.0	1,327	2.5
Step child	914	0.9	467	1.0	447	0.9
Adopted/Foster child	306	0.3	155	0.3	151	0.3
Other relative	5,813	5.9	2,563	5.6	3,250	6.2
Non-relative	885	0.9	499	1.1	386	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household structure

Table 3.3 provides information on household structure by sex. The Table shows a preponderance of the nuclear family household system. The nuclear family (head, spouse(s) and their children) constitutes almost one-third (28.0%) of the household population in the District followed by the single parent extended (18.5%) and extended family (that is head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives) (16.4%). The least proportion of the household structure is the extended and non-relative (0.6%) followed by head and spouse only (2.1%).

Table 3.3: Household structure by sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	98,571	100.0	45,891	100.0	52,680	100.0
Head only	5,613	5.7	3,056	6.7	2,557	4.9
Head and a spouse only	2,052	2.1	1,030	2.2	1,022	1.9
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	27,604	28.0	14,286	31.1	13,318	25.3
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	16,117	16.4	8,066	17.6	8,051	15.3
Extended + non relatives	563	0.6	276	0.6	287	0.5
Head spouse(s) and other composition	2,889	2.9	1,405	3.1	1,484	2.8
Single parent Nuclear	14,287	14.5	5,971	13.0	8,316	15.8
Single parent Extended	18,247	18.5	7,005	15.3	11,242	21.3
Single parent Extended + non relative	825	0.8	347	0.8	478	0.9
Head and other composition but no spouse	10,374	10.5	4,449	9.7	5,925	11.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

However, Table 3.3 shows that 31.1 percent of the members of nuclear families (head, spouse(s), and children) are males compared with 25.3 percent of females. It is worthy to note that there is a higher percentage of females (21.3%) in the single-parent extended household in the District than males (15.3%). Thus, the relatively high percentage of females in single parent nuclear and single parent extended families could help explain the high percentage of female household heads in the District.

3.3 Marital status

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

Age, Sex and Marital Status

Table 3.4 shows persons aged 12 years and older by sex, age group and marital status. The data show that 46.1 percent of persons 12 years and older in the district are married, while another 36.0 percent have never married. Divorce rate in the district is relatively low as only 3.2 percent of persons in the district are divorced. Table 3.4 further shows that 2.3 percent of persons aged 12-14 are married with another 0.3 percent living in informal/consensual union or living together as if married with their partners. More than half of all persons within ages 25-64 are married. Table 3.4 also indicates that the proportion of males who have never married (47.5%) is relative higher than the proportion of males that are married (42.5%). On the contrary, the proportion of females that is married is relatively higher (49.0%) than the proportion that has never married (26.7%). The Table again shows that while 3.6 percent of males aged 65 years and older have never married, only 0.9 percent of their female counterparts have never married.

Table 3.4: Persons 12 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	69,370	100.0	36.0	3.6	46.1	2.4	3.2	8.7
12-14	6,580	100.0	97.4	0.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	10,682	100.0	90.3	1.5	7.6	0.4	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	8,249	100.0	61.2	5.2	30.9	1.3	0.9	0.5
25 - 29	6,892	100.0	30.5	6.9	57.3	2.5	2.0	0.8
30 - 34	5,547	100.0	13.1	6.0	73.1	2.9	2.9	2.0
35 - 39	5,199	100.0	7.0	5.5	78.1	3.0	4.2	2.2
40 - 44	4,684	100.0	3.3	4.9	78.5	3.7	5.1	4.5
45 - 49	4,383	100.0	2.6	4.1	75.7	4.0	6.4	7.1
50 - 54	4,164	100.0	3.0	3.4	70.2	4.6	7.0	11.8
55 - 59	2,446	100.0	2.5	3.3	64.2	4.6	7.6	17.7
60 - 64	2,562	100.0	2.2	2.1	59.1	4.7	6.9	25.1
65+	7,982	100.0	1.9	1.5	42.5	3.4	5.1	45.7
Male								
Total	30,979	100.0	47.5	3.2	42.5	1.8	2.7	2.3
12-14	3,466	100.0	97.5	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5,609	100.0	96.5	0.4	2.9	0.1	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	4,077	100.0	80.6	2.8	15.4	0.4	0.5	0.1
25 - 29	2,967	100.0	47.4	6.4	43.0	1.6	1.4	0.2
30 - 34	2,388	100.0	21.9	6.4	67.8	1.2	2.0	0.9
35 - 39	2,235	100.0	11.5	6.0	75.6	2.3	3.8	0.7
40 - 44	1,897	100.0	5.5	5.5	79.8	3.3	4.1	1.8
45 - 49	1,859	100.0	4.3	4.2	79.8	3.4	5.7	2.5
50 - 54	1,729	100.0	5.4	3.8	76.3	4.4	6.5	3.6
55 - 59	1,022	100.0	4.3	3.8	77.4	3.1	7.2	4.1
60 - 64	1,014	100.0	4.0	2.4	73.1	4.1	8.1	8.3
65+	2,716	100.0	3.6	2.2	68.2	4.8	7.0	14.1
Female								
Total	38,391	100.0	26.7	3.9	49.0	2.9	3.5	14.0
12-14	3,114	100.0	97.4	0.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5,073	100.0	83.5	2.7	12.8	0.7	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	4,172	100.0	42.2	7.5	46.0	2.1	1.3	0.8
25 - 29	3,925	100.0	17.8	7.3	68.1	3.3	2.3	1.2
30 - 34	3,159	100.0	6.5	5.8	77.1	4.1	3.6	2.8
35 - 39	2,964	100.0	3.6	5.1	79.9	3.5	4.5	3.4
40 - 44	2,787	100.0	1.8	4.5	77.7	4.0	5.8	6.3
45 - 49	2,524	100.0	1.4	4.0	72.7	4.4	7.0	10.5
50 - 54	2,435	100.0	1.2	3.2	66.0	4.7	7.4	17.6
55 - 59	1,424	100.0	1.2	2.9	54.8	5.7	7.9	27.5
60 - 64	1,548	100.0	1.0	1.9	49.9	5.1	6.1	36.0
65+	5,266	100.0	0.9	1.1	29.3	2.6	4.1	62.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Marital Status and Level of Education

Table 3.5 shows persons aged 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education in the Ketu North District. The Table shows that the highest education attained for all the marriage categories is basic education. For instance, majority of the never married (74.4%) have attained basic education while more than half (51.0%) of the married have basic education as their highest level of education attained. On the other hand, 79.0 percent of the widowed have no education.

More than half of females and males (82.1% and 79.0% respectively) who are widowed have no education. Among the married males, 1.7 percent has attained tertiary education as against 0.2 percent of their female cohorts who have attained tertiary education.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic1	Secundary2	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma3	Tertiary4
Both Sexes								
Total	69,370	100.0	31.2	56.7	8.1	1.0	2.6	0.5
Never married	24,965	100.0	7.9	74.4	13.9	0.7	2.8	0.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,506	100.0	27.5	60.8	7.1	1.6	2.7	0.3
Married	31,972	100.0	38.8	51.0	5.4	1.2	2.7	0.8
Separated	1,675	100.0	44.7	47.3	4.3	1.1	2.1	0.4
Divorced	2,189	100.0	47.0	45.8	3.4	1.4	1.9	0.5
Widowed	6,063	100.0	79.0	18.3	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.1
Male								
Total	30,979	100.0	16.6	65.6	11.5	1.4	3.9	1.0
Never married	14,725	100.0	7.8	73.1	14.7	0.7	3.2	0.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	992	100.0	13.1	67.2	11.3	3.2	4.4	0.7
Married	13,158	100.0	23.1	59.6	8.9	1.9	4.8	1.7
Separated	557	100.0	29.8	55.5	7.5	2.5	4.1	0.5
Divorced	844	100.0	30.3	59.7	5.1	1.3	2.4	1.2
Widowed	703	100.0	55.0	35.4	4.0	0.9	4.0	0.7
Female								
Total	38,391	100.0	43.0	49.5	5.3	0.6	1.4	0.2
Never married	10,240	100.0	7.9	76.4	12.6	0.6	2.2	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,514	100.0	36.9	56.6	4.4	0.5	1.5	0.0
Married	18,814	100.0	49.8	45.0	3.0	0.7	1.2	0.2
Separated	1,118	100.0	52.1	43.3	2.7	0.4	1.2	0.3
Divorced	1,345	100.0	57.4	37.0	2.4	1.5	1.6	0.1
Widowed	5,360	100.0	82.1	16.1	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Marital Status and Economic Activity

Table 3.6 provides information on economic activity status by marital status in the District. The results reveal that a higher proportion (66.5%) of the never married is economically not active with 31.2 percent being employed. Among the married, 85.6 percent are employed while only 1.7 percent are unemployed. Table 3.6 further reveals that more married females (14.4%) are economically not active as compared to their male counterparts (10.1%). Among the never married males, 61.5 percent are economically not active with another 2.4 percent

being unemployed. On the other hand, 73.7 percent of never married females are economically not active with 2.0 percent being unemployed.

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

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	69,370	100.0	43,595	62.8	1,319	1.90	24,456	35.30
Never married	24,965	100.0	7,796	31.2	555	2.20	16,614	66.50
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,506	100.0	1,932	77.1	74	3.00	500	20.00
Married	31,972	100.0	27,379	85.6	557	1.70	4,036	12.60
Separated	1,675	100.0	1,321	78.9	30	1.80	324	19.30
Divorced	2,189	100.0	1,722	78.7	44	2.00	423	19.30
Widowed	6,063	100.0	3,445	56.8	59	1.00	2,559	42.20
Male								
Total	30,979	100.0	19,362	62.5	554	1.80	11,063	35.70
Never married	14,725	100.0	5,313	36.1	349	2.40	9,063	61.50
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	992	100.0	872	87.9	14	1.40	106	10.70
Married	13,158	100.0	11,662	88.6	166	1.30	1,330	10.10
Separated	557	100.0	443	79.5	8	1.40	106	19.00
Divorced	844	100.0	660	78.2	11	1.30	173	20.50
Widowed	703	100.0	412	58.6	6	0.90	285	40.50
Female								
Total	38,391	100.0	24,233	63.1	765	2.00	13,393	34.90
Never married	10,240	100.0	2,483	24.2	206	2.00	7,551	73.70
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,514	100.0	1,060	70.0	60	4.00	394	26.00
Married	18,814	100.0	15,717	83.5	391	2.10	2,706	14.40
Separated	1,118	100.0	878	78.5	22	2.00	218	19.50
Divorced	1,345	100.0	1,062	79.0	33	2.50	250	18.60
Widowed	5,360	100.0	3,033	56.6	53	1.00	2,274	42.40

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

3.4 Nationality

Table 3.7 shows the nationality of the population by sex in the Ketu North District. The population of the District is dominated by Ghanaians (99.5%) as compared with an insignificant proportion of non-Ghanaians (0.5%). Ghanaians by birth form majority (81.4%) followed by Ghanaians with dual nationality (13.6%) and Ghanaians by naturalization (4.5%). Of the non-Ghanaian population, ECOWAS nationals form an overwhelming majority (92.0%).

There are more females with dual nationality (13.9%) than males (13.2%) in the same category. Similarly, there are more female Ghanaians by naturalisation (4.6%) than males with the same nationality (4.4%).

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	99,913	100.0	46,551	100.0	53,362	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	81,326	81.4	38,000	81.6	43,326	81.2
Dual Nationality	13,553	13.6	6,153	13.2	7,400	13.9
Ghanaian by Naturalisation	4,477	4.5	2,045	4.4	2,432	4.6
ECOWAS	513	0.5	318	0.7	195	0.4
African, other than ECOWAS	13	0.0	8	0.0	5	0.0
Others	31	0.0	27	0.1	4	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious affiliation

Table 3.8 indicates the population of the district by religion and sex. The predominant religion of the people in the Ketu North District is Christianity. The population who profess to be Christians form the majority (55.6%) followed by traditionalists (33.5%) and Muslims who constitute less than one percent (0.9%) of the district's population. Table 3.8 further reveals that 8.9 percent of the population are not affiliated to any religion.

Table 3.8 again shows that the Pentecost/Charismatic has the highest number of followers (21.9%), followed by the Catholics with 12.3 percent. There are more females who are Pentecostal/charismatic and Traditionalist (22.4% and 34.3% respectively) as compared to their male counterparts (21.4% and 32.6% respectively).

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religious affiliation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	99,913	100.0	46,551	100.0	53,362	100.0
No religion	8,858	8.9	4,449	9.6	4,409	8.3
Catholic	12,245	12.3	5,881	12.6	6,364	11.9
Protestants	11,657	11.7	5,479	11.8	6,178	11.6
Pentecost/Charismatic	21,919	21.9	9,973	21.4	11,946	22.4
Other Christians	9,710	9.7	4,589	9.9	5,121	9.6
Islam	936	0.9	517	1.1	419	0.8
Traditionalist	33,505	33.5	15,183	32.6	18,322	34.3
Other	1,083	1.1	480	1.0	603	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and education

Literacy is defined here as the ability to read and write with understanding. In Ghana, most people obtain this skill by enrolling in formal educational settings, although some obtain it through informal evening or night classes. Table 3.9 presents the distribution of population 11 years and older by sex and literacy levels for the Ketu North District. The total population aged 11 years and older in the District is 71,266 comprising of 44.9 percent males and 55.1 percent females. Generally, 30.5 percent of the population are not literate in any language compared with 69.5 percent who are literate in at least one language. The analysis further indicates that the proportion of the non-literate persons in the various age groups increase with advancing age.. Only 4.8 percent of persons aged 11-14 years are non-literate in the

District. The highest proportion of the non-literate population is among those aged 65 years and older.

In terms of sex, the majority of non-literate population are females. Table 3.9 reveals that female non-literates are more than three times their male counterparts. In other words, three out of every four non-literate persons in the District are females.

Among the literate population for both sexes, literacy in English and Ghanaian language is dominant (71.5%) for all age groups. With the exception of 25-29 and 55-59 age groups, less than one percent of the population in each of the other age categories are literate in all three languages, namely English, French and Ghanaian language. Literacy in Ghanaian language only is highest among the 40-44 years age group and 65 years and older age cohort with 24.8 percent and 23.8 percent respectively. Literacy in French Language is abysmally low across all age groups and sex.

Table 3.9 again shows that a higher percentage of the females (42.1%) than the males (16.3%) are non-literate in any language. It is also observed that among the literate population, more males than females are literate in both English and Ghanaian language (74.6% and 67.8% respectively), English and French (0.4% and 0.2% respectively), and all the three languages (0.9% against 0.5%) while more females than their male counterparts are literate in English only (9.4% against 6.7% respectively) and Ghanaian language only (22.1% and 17.5% respectively).

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

Sex group	None (not literate)	Literate (All)	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	21,749	49,517	100.0	7.9	19.6	71.5	0.3	0.7
12-14	387	8,089	100.0	12.5	23.7	63.2	0.2	0.3
15-19	760	9,922	100.0	9.0	15.7	74.6	0.2	0.6
20-24	1,148	7,101	100.0	7.7	14.0	77.0	0.3	0.9
25-29	1,363	5,529	100.0	7.8	18.8	71.9	0.4	1.0
30-34	1,549	3,998	100.0	6.4	20.6	71.7	0.5	0.9
35-39	1,812	3,387	100.0	6.2	22.6	70.2	0.3	0.7
40-44	2,078	2,606	100.0	5.8	24.8	68.3	0.5	0.7
45-49	1,942	2,441	100.0	4.9	23.7	70.8	-	0.6
50-54	1,992	2,172	100.0	4.9	20.9	72.8	0.6	0.8
55-59	1,143	1,303	100.0	4.6	20.3	73.5	0.2	1.5
60-64	1,485	1,077	100.0	4.3	19.5	75.1	0.3	0.8
65+	6,090	1,892	100.0	5.0	23.8	70.2	0.1	0.8
Male								
Total	5,207	26,768	100.0	6.7	17.5	74.6	0.4	0.9
12-14	210	4,252	100.0	12.2	24.2	63.1	0.2	0.4
15-19	313	5,296	100.0	8.1	16.0	75.1	0.2	0.6
20-24	357	3,720	100.0	5.9	11.1	81.5	0.3	1.2
25-29	367	2,600	100.0	6.3	14.7	77.0	0.7	1.3
30-34	344	2,044	100.0	5.8	16.2	76.0	0.7	1.3
35-39	347	1,888	100.0	4.9	19.1	74.8	0.4	0.8
40-44	436	1,461	100.0	4.2	20.7	73.4	0.6	1.0
45-49	405	1,454	100.0	4.3	18.8	75.9	-	0.9
50-54	444	1,285	100.0	3.4	17.4	77.2	0.9	1.1
55-59	265	757	100.0	3.6	15.5	78.9	0.3	1.8
60-64	313	701	100.0	2.7	16.7	79.5	0.4	0.7
65+	1,406	1,310	100.0	3.6	20.9	74.3	0.2	1.1

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

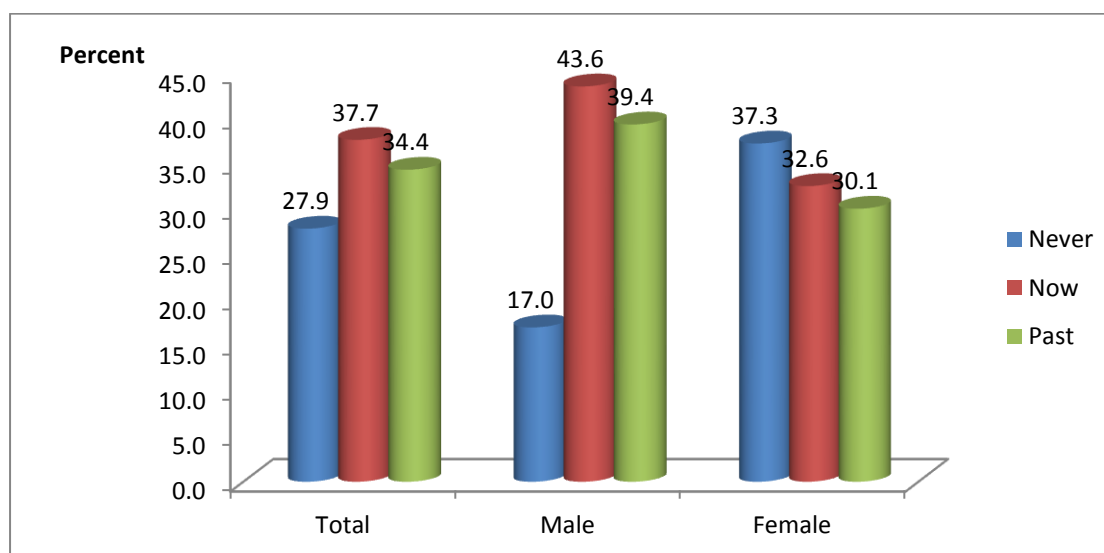
Sex group	None (not literate)	Literate (All)	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Female								
Total	16,542	22,749	100.0	9.4	22.1	67.8	0.2	0.5
12-14	177	3,837	100.0	12.8	23.2	63.4	0.3	0.3
15-19	447	4,626	100.0	10.1	15.3	73.9	0.1	0.6
20-24	791	3,381	100.0	9.8	17.2	72.1	0.3	0.6
25-29	996	2,929	100.0	9.2	22.5	67.4	0.2	0.8
30-34	1,205	1,954	100.0	7.0	25.3	67.1	0.2	0.5
35-39	1,465	1,499	100.0	7.8	27.1	64.4	0.2	0.5
40-44	1,642	1,145	100.0	7.7	29.9	61.7	0.3	0.4
45-49	1,537	987	100.0	5.8	30.8	63.2	-	0.2
50-54	1,548	887	100.0	7.1	25.9	66.5	0.1	0.3
55-59	878	546	100.0	6.0	26.9	66.1	-	0.9
60-64	1,172	376	100.0	7.2	24.7	67.0	-	1.1
65+	4,684	582	100.0	8.1	30.4	61.2	-	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

School attendance

Education plays a vital role in the development of a nation through human capital formation. School enrolment and attendance ensures that the citizenry attain the needed level of education for economic development. Figure 3.1 presents school attendance in the district by sex. The figure shows that 27.9 percent of persons aged 3 years and older in the district have never attended school. More females (37.3%) than males (17.0%) have never attended school. Currently, 37.7 percent of persons 3 years and older in the district are attending school.

Figure 3.1: School attendance by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10 shows the level of education for persons three years and older in the Ketu North District. Over nine in every ten persons of the population currently attending school are at the basic school level which comprises nursery, kindergarten, primary and JHS. Table 3.10 further shows that 92.9 percent of females in the District are currently in basic school

compared with 89.9 percent of males. Less than one percent (0.2%) of the population for both males and females are in the technical/commercial school.

About four out of every five persons who have attended school in the past attained basic education. It is observed that a relatively low proportion (3.2%) of the population has attained tertiary education. With respect to secondary and tertiary level, analysis of the data in Table 3.10 shows that the trend is the same for the sexes. This could critically undermine quality human resource supply in the District. Of the population who have attended school in the past, technical/commercial has the least proportion (1.9%) and it is comparatively low for females (1.5%) than their male counterparts (2.3%).

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	34,608	100.0	18,534	100.0	16,074	100.0	31,565	100.0	16,718	100.0	14,847	100.0
Nursery	2,612	7.5	1,333	7.2	1,279	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	5,226	15.1	2,683	14.5	2,543	15.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	17,617	50.9	9,219	49.7	8,398	52.2	9,582	30.4	3,906	23.4	5,676	38.2
JSS/JHS	6,149	17.8	3,436	18.5	2,713	16.9	9,481	30.0	4,556	27.3	4,925	33.2
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,099	22.5	4,610	27.6	2,489	16.8
SSS/SHS	2,438	7.0	1,455	7.9	983	6.1	2,295	7.3	1,464	8.8	831	5.6
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	857	2.7	641	3.8	216	1.5
Vocational/ Technical/Commercial	57	0.2	30	0.2	27	0.2	608	1.9	389	2.3	219	1.5
Post middle/secondary certificate	256	0.7	198	1.1	58	0.4	644	2.0	411	2.5	233	1.6
Tertiary	253	0.7	180	1.0	73	0.5	999	3.2	741	4.4	258	1.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The nature, type and size of the labour force are critical factors in the production of goods and services. Labour force participation is a key element of economic growth and well-being of a population.

As a result of the very important position of labour in the production process, knowledge of the current size and characteristics of the labour force and its variation over time is vital for policy interventions for maximum development and utilization of these human resources. This chapter discusses data on the economic activity status of the population, occupation and industry, employment status and sector of the employed population in the District.

4.2 Economic activity status

Table 4.1 presents the population distribution of persons aged 15 years and older by sex and economic activity status. Out of the total population of persons aged 15 years and older, 70.2 percent are economically active while 29.8 percent are economically not active. Table 4.1 shows that the economically active population in the District is higher than the regional average of 69.9 percent (GSS, 2013). Table 4.1 further shows that the proportion of persons who are economically active is higher among males (70.4%) than their female counterparts (69.9%).

In terms of employment status, Table 4.1 again shows that majority (97.2%) of the economically active population are employed in the District. Further analysis shows that slightly higher proportions of females than males are without employment (3.1% for females and 2.8% for males).

More females (42.6%) than males (32.1%) who are unemployed during the Census have worked before. Of the population who are economically not active, persons in full time education (47.7%) and those considered as too old or too young to do any work (16.7%) form the majority.

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	62,790	100.0	27,513	100.0	35,277	100.0
Economically active	44,054	70.2	19,382	70.4	24,672	69.9
Employed	42,741	97.0	18,830	97.2	23,911	96.9
<i>Worked</i>	41,199	96.4	18,245	96.9	22,954	96.0
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	1,458	3.4	545	2.9	913	3.8
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	84	0.2	40	0.2	44	0.2
Unemployed	1,313	3.0	552	2.8	761	3.1
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	501	38.2	177	32.1	324	42.6
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	812	61.8	375	67.9	437	57.4
Economically not active	18,736	29.8	8,131	29.6	10,605	30.1
Did home duties (household chore)	3,800	20.3	944	11.6	2,856	26.9
Full time education	8,939	47.7	5,131	63.1	3,808	35.9
Pensioner/Retired	438	2.3	304	3.7	134	1.3
Disabled/Sick	1,433	7.6	543	6.7	890	8.4
Too old/young	3,127	16.7	772	9.5	2,355	22.2
Other	999	5.3	437	5.4	562	5.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 presents the distribution of persons aged 15 years and older by age, sex and economic activity status. For both sexes, seven out of every ten persons aged 15 years and older are economically active, while the economically not active population constitutes 29.8 percent. The Table further shows that the proportion of persons who are economically active is slightly higher for males (70.4%) than females (69.9%) in all age groups.

The data also depict that the proportion of the employed population increases with age from 15-29 years, reaches a maximum at age 45-49, and thereafter, begins to decline. The Table further indicates that the proportion of unemployed population in the Ketu North District peaks at 5.1 percent for the 20-24 years age group. For both males and females, the proportion of females in the 15-19 age group who are economically not active is relatively higher (75.9%) than that of their male counterparts (71.1%) in the same age group.

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

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	62,790	100.0	42,741	68.1	1,313	2.1	18,736	29.8
15-19	10,682	100.0	2,651	24.8	192	1.8	7,839	73.4
20-24	8,249	100.0	4,412	53.5	419	5.1	3,418	41.4
25-29	6,892	100.0	5,428	78.8	253	3.7	1,211	17.6
30-34	5,547	100.0	4,816	86.8	142	2.6	589	10.6
35-39	5,199	100.0	4,736	91.1	76	1.5	387	7.4
40-44	4,684	100.0	4,326	92.4	51	1.1	307	6.6
45-49	4,383	100.0	4,056	92.5	30	0.7	297	6.8
50-54	4,164	100.0	3,829	92.0	35	0.8	300	7.2
55-59	2,446	100.0	2,186	89.4	17	0.7	243	9.9
60-64	2,562	100.0	2,036	79.5	32	1.2	494	19.3
65+	7,982	100.0	4,265	53.4	66	0.8	3,651	45.7
Male								
Total	27,513	100.0	18,830	68.4	552	2.0	8,131	29.6
15-19	5,609	100.0	1,546	27.6	74	1.3	3,989	71.1
20-24	4,077	100.0	2,113	51.8	180	4.4	1,784	43.8
25-29	2,967	100.0	2,376	80.1	111	3.7	480	16.2
30-34	2,388	100.0	2,146	89.9	63	2.6	179	7.5
35-39	2,235	100.0	2,089	93.5	35	1.6	111	5.0
40-44	1,897	100.0	1,792	94.5	15	0.8	90	4.7
45-49	1,859	100.0	1,757	94.5	12	0.6	90	4.8
50-54	1,729	100.0	1,603	92.7	19	1.1	107	6.2
55-59	1,022	100.0	943	92.3	4	0.4	75	7.3
60-64	1,014	100.0	819	80.8	19	1.9	176	17.4
65+	2,716	100.0	1,646	60.6	20	0.7	1,050	38.7
Female								
Total	35,277	100.0	23,911	67.8	761	2.2	10,605	30.1
15-19	5,073	100.0	1,105	21.8	118	2.3	3,850	75.9
20-24	4,172	100.0	2,299	55.1	239	5.7	1,634	39.2
25-29	3,925	100.0	3,052	77.8	142	3.6	731	18.6
30-34	3,159	100.0	2,670	84.5	79	2.5	410	13.0
35-39	2,964	100.0	2,647	89.3	41	1.4	276	9.3
40-44	2,787	100.0	2,534	90.9	36	1.3	217	7.8
45-49	2,524	100.0	2,299	91.1	18	0.7	207	8.2
50-54	2,435	100.0	2,226	91.4	16	0.7	193	7.9
55-59	1,424	100.0	1,243	87.3	13	0.9	168	11.8
60-64	1,548	100.0	1,217	78.6	13	0.8	318	20.5
65+	5,266	100.0	2,619	49.7	46	0.9	2,601	49.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work a person is engaged in during the seven days preceding the Census Night. The emphasis is on the work the person does during the reference period but not what he or she is trained to do.

Table 4.3 provides data on employed persons aged 15 years and older by occupation and sex. It shows that workers in skilled agriculture, forestry, and fishing constitute the largest (47.1%) occupational group, followed by those in craft and related trades (19.8%), and services and sales workers (16.7%). On the other hand, only a small percentage of employed persons in the District are in the technician and associate professional and managerial categories (see Table 4.3). In all, 47.2 percent of all persons engaged as professionals and managers are females.

The proportion of males in the professional occupations category is higher (5.4%) than that of their female counterparts (2.2%). On the other hand, the percentage of females engaged in services and sales is higher (26.3%) than that of males (4.4%). The number of males engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing is higher (52.4%) than their female counterparts (43.0%). Similarly, higher proportion of males (20.5%) than their female counterparts (19.3%) undertakes craft and related trades in the District.

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	42,741	100.0	18,830	100.0	23,911	100.0
Managers	787	1.8	224	1.2	563	2.4
Professionals	1,545	3.6	1,008	5.4	537	2.2
Technicians and associate professionals	457	1.1	355	1.9	102	0.4
Clerical support workers	245	0.6	188	1.0	57	0.2
Service and sales workers	7,122	16.7	822	4.4	6,300	26.3
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	20,148	47.1	9,868	52.4	10,280	43.0
Craft and related trades workers	8,465	19.8	3,853	20.5	4,612	19.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,979	4.6	1,936	10.3	43	0.2
Elementary occupations	1,989	4.7	575	3.1	1,414	5.9
Other occupations	4	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

The types of industry of all employed persons by sex are shown in Table 4.4. Almost four out of every ten employed persons (48.1%) in the District are engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing industry, followed by manufacturing (17.0%) while wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles employs 13.9 percent of the working population.

A similar trend is observed for the male and female dichotomy. However, the proportion of males in agriculture, forestry and fishing (53.7%) is higher than that of females (43.8%), while the proportion of females employed in the wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles is 21.5 percent as compared with 4.2 percent of their male counterparts. Also, a higher proportion of females (19.2%) than males (14.3%) are employed in manufacturing.

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	42,741	100.0	18,830	100.0	23,911	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	20,574	48.1	10,105	53.7	10,469	43.8
Mining and quarrying	14	0.0	9	0.0	5	0.0
Manufacturing	7,280	17.0	2,699	14.3	4,581	19.2
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	11	0.0	11	0.1	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	80	0.2	40	0.2	40	0.2
Construction	1,187	2.8	1,164	6.2	23	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5,948	13.9	800	4.2	5,148	21.5
Transportation and storage	1,769	4.1	1,740	9.2	29	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,924	4.5	132	0.7	1,792	7.5
Information and communication	16	0.0	13	0.1	3	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	61	0.1	47	0.2	14	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	77	0.2	65	0.3	12	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	52	0.1	47	0.2	5	0.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	376	0.9	293	1.6	83	0.3
Education	1,279	3.0	840	4.5	439	1.8
Human health and social work activities	341	0.8	195	1.0	146	0.6
Arts entertainment and recreation	168	0.4	158	0.8	10	0.0
Other service activities	1,419	3.3	421	2.2	998	4.2
Activities of households as employers	165	0.4	51	0.3	114	0.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment status

The employment status examines position of persons in the establishment where they work. Table 4.5 shows that, 77.3 percent of the employed population is self-employed without employees. The proportion of the people recorded as employee is 8.7 percent while 8.0 percent are contributing family workers. The proportion of male self-employed without employees is 71.5 percent compared with 81.9 percent for females.

Table 4.5 shows that males who are self-employed with employees constitute 2.4 percent of the employed as against 1.7 percent for their female counterparts.

The population who work as employees is significantly low for all sexes (8.7%) and it is relatively low for females (4.1%) as compared with 14.1 percent for their male counterparts (see Table 5.5). This is a situation that puts women at a disadvantage economically and undermines their capacity to meet their household needs.

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

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	42,741	100.0	18,830	100.0	23,911	100.0
Employee	3,719	8.7	2,729	14.5	990	4.1
Self-employed without employee(s)	33,035	77.3	13,461	71.5	19,574	81.9
Self-employed with employee(s)	849	2.0	445	2.4	404	1.7
Casual worker	803	1.9	440	2.3	363	1.5
Contributing family worker	3,413	8.0	1,345	7.1	2,068	8.6
Apprentice	654	1.5	290	1.5	364	1.5
Domestic employee (House help)	202	0.5	90	0.5	112	0.5
Other	66	0.2	30	0.2	36	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment sector

Table 4.6 shows that out of a total of 42,741 employed persons, 44.1 percent are males and 55.9 percent are females. Table 4.6 further reveals that majority of the employed persons are engaged in the private informal sector (93.3%), followed by public (government) sector workers (4.2%) and the private formal sector by 2.0 percent.

It is worth noting that more females (96.3%) than males (89.4%) are engaged in the private informal sector. However, more males (6.4%) are engaged in the public (government) compared with females (2.4%).

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	42,741	100.0	18,830	100.0	23,911	100.0
Public (Government)	1,776	4.2	1,203	6.4	573	2.4
Private Formal	876	2.0	632	3.4	244	1.0
Private Informal	39,856	93.3	16,828	89.4	23,028	96.3
Semi-Public/Parastatal	18	0.0	6	0.0	12	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	154	0.4	102	0.5	52	0.2
Other International Organisations	61	0.1	59	0.3	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information communications technology (ICT) is recognized as an important component of socio-economic development in contemporary times. ICT has been identified as a significant factor to bring about transformation by creating an enabling environment. As a result of the introduction of ICT, it is possible to quickly find and distribute information. It is in line with this that the government has been implementing policies and programmes to expand access to ICT infrastructure.

This chapter analyses ownership of mobile phones and usage of internet by persons aged 12 years and older as well as household ownership of fixed telephone lines and desktop or laptop computers in the Ketu North District.

5.2 Ownership of mobile phones

Analysis of ownership of mobile phones covers persons aged 12 years and older in the District. Table 5.1 shows that 36.9 percent of the population aged 12 years and older in the District own mobile phones. This is lower than the regional average of 37.3 percent. The sex composition of the ownership of mobile phones shows that a higher proportion of males (44.2%) than females (30.9%) in the Ketu North District own mobile phones.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population owing mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	69,370	100.0	25,564	36.9	1,149	1.7
Male	30,979	100.0	13,690	44.2	849	2.7
Female	38,391	100.0	11,874	30.9	300	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Use of internet

As indicated in Table 5.1 internet usage among persons 12 years and older in the Ketu North District is only 1.7 percent as compared with the regional internet usage of 3.5 percent. The results also show that a higher percentage of males (2.7%) have access to and use the internet as compared with only 0.8 percent of their female counterparts.

5.4 Household ownership of fixed telephone lines

Data on household ownership of fixed telephone lines in the Ketu North District is shown in Table 5.2. The data indicate that less than one percent (0.5%) of the 26,437 households in the District has fixed telephone lines. The Table further shows that a higher proportion of male headed households (0.5%) have fixed telephone lines as compared with female headed households (0.4%) in the District.

Table 5.2: Household heads by sex, ownership of desktop/laptop computers and fixed telephone lines

Sex	Number of households		Households having computers		Households having fixed telephone lines	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	26,437	100.0	375	1.4	126	0.5
Male	14,496	54.8	275	1.9	78	0.5
Female	11,941	45.2	100	0.8	48	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household ownership of desktop or laptop computer

As shown in Table 5.2, the percentage of households which own desktop or laptop computer in the Ketu North District stands at 1.4 percent. In terms of sex composition, 1.9 percent of males and 0.8% percent of females in the District own desktop or laptop computer.

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Over the past few decades there has been an international consensus on the recognition of the rights of persons with disabilities with emphasis on the promotion of their dignity, and inclusive development. Evidence is needed to make informed decisions on policies and programmes on people with disability. Knowing the characteristics and understanding the number of people with disabilities and their circumstances can enhance policies that address barriers that prevent persons with disabilities (PWDs) from participating more effectively in national development.

Persons with disability are defined as those who are unable to or restricted in the performance of specific tasks or 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 or sight impairment, hearing impairment, mental retardation, emotional or behavioural disorders and other physical challenges. The 2010 Population and Housing Census is the first census in the country to include questions on disabilities.

This chapter presents data on prevalence of disability, and the social-demographic characteristics of people with disabilities in the Ketu North District.

6.2 Population with disability

According to the National Report on Disability (GSS, 2012) about two out of every five of the population with disabilities (38.3%) have more than one type of disability condition nationally. Similarly, almost the same proportions of males (38.2%) and females (38.5%) have more than one type of disability.

The proportion of persons with disability by type of disability is shown in Table 6.1. The Table shows that 3,956 persons constituting 4.0 percent of the total population in the Ketu North District are experiencing one form of disability or the other. This figure is lower than the regional average of 4.3 percent. Table 6.1 further shows that 4.2 percent of females in the district are with disability as against 3.6 percent of males. In terms of the types of disabilities by sex, relatively higher percentage of females reported multiple disabilities than males. A number of people reported multiple disabilities.

Table 6.1: Disability status of population by type of locality and sex

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Localities						
Total	99,913	100.0	46,551	100.0	53,362	100.0
Without disability	95,957	96.0	44,856	96.4	51,101	95.8
With disability	3,956	4.0	1,695	3.6	2,261	4.2
Sight	1,968	49.7	791	46.7	1,177	52.1
Hearing	564	14.3	228	13.5	336	14.9
Speech	440	11.1	208	12.3	232	10.3
Physical	1,220	30.8	485	28.6	735	32.5
Intellect	455	11.5	227	13.4	228	10.1
Emotion	494	12.5	229	13.5	265	11.7
Other	229	5.8	108	6.4	121	5.4
Urban						
Total	34,196	100.0	15,616	100.0	18,580	100.0
Without disability	33,364	97.6	15,248	97.6	18,116	97.5
With disability	832	2.4	368	2.4	464	2.5
Sight	307	36.9	122	33.2	185	39.9
Hearing	122	14.7	50	13.6	72	15.5
Speech	118	14.2	60	16.3	58	12.5
Physical	262	31.5	116	31.5	146	31.5
Intellect	123	14.8	65	17.7	58	12.5
Emotion	180	21.6	97	26.4	83	17.9
Other	53	6.4	24	6.5	29	6.3
Rural						
Total	65,717	100.0	30,935	100.0	34,782	100.0
Without disability	62,593	95.2	29,608	95.7	32,985	94.8
With disability	3,124	4.8	1,327	4.3	1,797	5.2
Sight	1,661	53.2	669	50.4	992	55.2
Hearing	442	14.1	178	13.4	264	14.7
Speech	322	10.3	148	11.2	174	9.7
Physical	958	30.7	369	27.8	589	32.8
Intellect	332	10.6	162	12.2	170	9.5
Emotion	314	10.1	132	9.9	182	10.1
Other	176	5.6	84	6.3	92	5.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Types of disability

Table 6.1 describes the proportional distribution of the number of times a specific disability is reported by an individual PWD in the District.

The data show that sight impairment is the commonest (49.7%) form of disability in the District followed by physical (30.8%) and hearing disability (14.3%). For both sexes, sight and physical disabilities are common form of disabilities. However, high proportions of females (52.1) have sight disability as compared with males (46.7%).

6.4 Distribution of Disability by type of locality

As indicated in Table 6.1, more than 90.0 percent of the population in urban and rural areas are without disability. Sight disability is more common in rural localities (53.2%) than urban

areas (36.9%).The proportion of persons with disability (4.8%) in the rural areas is higher than those living in the urban areas (2.4%).

In terms of the types of disabilities by locality of residence, it is noted that although there are more PWDs in rural than urban areas, a relatively higher percentage of PWDs in urban areas reported multiple disabilities than their rural counterparts.

Sight disability is high among females in both rural and urban areas as compared to their male counterparts. However, Table 6.1 further that intellectual disability is more predominant in both rural and urban localities among males than females in the District.

6.5 Disability and economic activity status

The distribution of the economic activity status and sex of disabled persons aged 15 years and older is presented in Table 6.2. The proportion of persons with disability who are employed (53.8%) is higher than the proportion of persons with disability who are unemployed (1.3%). A total of 44.9 percent of persons with disability in the district are economically not active.

Analysis of the data in Table 6.2 shows that a higher proportion of persons without disability in the district (68.9%) than those with disability (53.8%) are employed. Whereas 1.3 percent of those with disability are unemployed, 2.1 percent of those without disability are unemployed. Similarly, the proportion of persons with disability who are economically not active is 44.9 percent compared to 29.0 percent for the population without disability.

There is a higher proportion of disabled females who are economically not active (46.5%) than their male counterparts (42.7%). Further analysis shows that slightly higher percentage of disabled males (56.6%) than females (51.9%) is employed.

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Localities								
Total	62,790	100.0	42,741	68.1	1,313	2.1	18,736	29.8
No disability	59,316	100.0	40,872	68.9	1,268	2.1	17,176	29.0
With a disability	3,474	100.0	1,869	53.8	45	1.3	1,560	44.9
Sight	1,800	100.0	1,074	59.7	23	1.3	703	39.1
Hearing	462	100.0	248	53.7	8	1.7	206	44.6
Speech	354	100.0	186	52.5	5	1.4	163	46.0
Physical	1,113	100.0	447	40.2	19	1.7	647	58.1
Intellectual	388	100.0	134	34.5	5	1.3	249	64.2
Emotional	432	100.0	194	44.9	5	1.2	233	53.9
Other	184	100.0	94	51.1	2	1.1	88	47.8

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male								
Total	27,513	100.0	18,830	68.4	552	2.0	8,131	29.6
No disability	26,083	100.0	18,021	69.1	541	2.1	7,521	28.8
With a disability	1,430	100.0	809	56.6	11	0.8	610	42.7
Sight	702	100.0	441	62.8	4	0.6	257	36.6
Hearing	174	100.0	104	59.8	3	1.7	67	38.5
Speech	164	100.0	98	59.8	2	1.2	64	39.0
Physical	426	100.0	182	42.7	3	0.7	241	56.6
Intellectual	193	100.0	74	38.3	3	1.6	116	60.1
Emotional	197	100.0	95	48.2	4	2.0	98	49.7
Other	81	100.0	40	49.4	1	1.2	40	49.4
Female								
Total	35,277	100.0	23,911	67.8	761	2.2	10,605	30.1
No disability	33,233	100.0	22,851	68.8	727	2.2	9,655	29.1
With a disability	2,044	100.0	1,060	51.9	34	1.7	950	46.5
Sight	1,098	100.0	633	57.7	19	1.7	446	40.6
Hearing	288	100.0	144	50.0	5	1.7	139	48.3
Speech	190	100.0	88	46.3	3	1.6	99	52.1
Physical	687	100.0	265	38.6	16	2.3	406	59.1
Intellectual	195	100.0	60	30.8	2	1.0	133	68.2
Emotional	235	100.0	99	42.1	1	0.4	135	57.4
Other	103	100.0	54	52.4	1	1.0	48	46.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability and level of education

Table 6.3 shows the level of education of persons three years and older with disability. It emerged from the analysis that persons with disability generally have low levels of education.

For instance, 53.6 percent of persons with disability in the District have never been to school as compared with 26.8 percent of those without disability who have never been to school. A total of 38.3 percent of persons with disability in the District have basic education (primary, JSS/JHS or middle school) compared to 55.1 percent of those without disability. Less than 10.0 percent (5.9%) of persons with disability have secondary/SHS or tertiary education as against 9.3 percent of persons without disability. There is no significant variation between males and females with disability in terms of education.

Table 6.3 shows that a higher proportion of females with disability (66.6%) than their male counterparts (36.0%) have never attended school and only 28.4 percent of the females attained basic education as compared to 51.7 percent for their male counterparts. At least two reasons could be offered to explain the relatively low educational levels of persons with disabilities. The major reason is the inadequate number of special schools for persons with disabilities. Unlike conventional schools, the locations of special schools may be far from where they reside and could pose some constraints. Those who enrol in conventional schools are disadvantaged because facilities in such schools hardly facilitate teaching and learning for persons with disabilities. It is also likely that some parents do not find the need to send their children with disability to school, because of the nature and form of disability.

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

Sex/Disability type	Total		Never		Pre-Prim		Basic		Sec/ SHS and higher	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	91,794	100.0	25,621	27.9	7,838	8.5	49,928	54.4	8,407	9.2
No disability	87,920	100.0	23,544	26.8	7,754	8.8	48,444	55.1	8,178	9.3
With a disability	3,874	100.0	2,077	53.6	84	2.2	1,484	38.3	229	5.9
Sight	1,937	100.0	1,033	53.3	31	1.6	756	39.0	117	6
Hearing	554	100.0	328	59.2	18	3.2	178	32.1	30	5.4
Speech	431	100.0	257	59.6	11	2.6	139	32.3	24	5.6
Physical	1,197	100.0	736	61.5	17	1.4	371	31.0	73	6.1
Intellectual	442	100.0	253	57.2	13	2.9	153	34.6	23	5.2
Emotional	484	100.0	275	56.8	14	2.9	168	34.7	27	5.6
Other	219	100.0	96	43.8	9	4.1	99	45.2	15	6.8
Male										
Total	42,477	100.0	7,225	17.0	4,016	9.5	25,727	60.6	5,509	13
No disability	40,833	100.0	6,633	16.2	3,973	9.7	24,877	60.9	5,350	13.1
With a disability	1,644	100.0	592	36.0	43	2.6	850	51.7	159	9.7
Sight	775	100.0	265	34.2	18	2.3	409	52.8	83	10.7
Hearing	223	100.0	82	36.8	8	3.6	114	51.1	19	8.5
Speech	205	100.0	90	43.9	4	2.0	94	45.9	17	8.3
Physical	469	100.0	192	40.9	7	1.5	215	45.8	55	11.7
Intellectual	217	100.0	99	45.6	4	1.8	97	44.7	17	7.8
Emotional	221	100.0	94	42.5	5	2.3	101	45.7	21	9.5
Other	103	100.0	37	35.9	6	5.8	51	49.5	9	8.7
Female										
Total	49,317	100.0	18,396	37.3	3,822	7.7	24,201	49.1	2,898	5.9
No disability	47,087	100.0	16,911	35.9	3,781	8.0	23,567	50.0	2,828	6
With a disability	2,230	100.0	1,485	66.6	41	1.8	634	28.4	70	3.1
Sight	1,162	100.0	768	66.1	13	1.1	347	29.9	34	2.9
Hearing	331	100.0	246	74.3	10	3.0	64	19.3	11	3.3
Speech	226	100.0	167	73.9	7	3.1	45	19.9	7	3.1
Physical	728	100.0	544	74.7	10	1.4	156	21.4	18	2.5
Intellectual	225	100.0	154	68.4	9	4.0	56	24.9	6	2.7
Emotional	263	100.0	181	68.8	9	3.4	67	25.5	6	2.3
Other	116	100.0	59	50.9	3	2.6	48	41.4	6	5.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

7.1 Introduction

Agriculture plays a vital role in the socio-economic development of the Ketu North District and the entire Volta Region. The economy of the District is mainly rural and dominated by the agriculture sector. In the Ketu North District, agriculture employs 20,148 of the labour force (see Table 4.3). The key agricultural sub-sectors include crops, livestock, fisheries, agro forestry and non-traditional commodities.

This chapter presents analysis of data on agricultural households and agricultural activities in the District, with a main focus on households engaged in agriculture and types of farming activities.

7.2 Households in agriculture

In the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC), specific questions were asked on households in farming activities, namely, crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming. For the Census, an agricultural household is defined as where, at least, one person in the household is engaged in any type of farming activity, namely crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming. The definition then identifies households in which various agricultural activities are undertaken. The data collected are disaggregated by types of activities namely, crops and tree growing, livestock types, number involved and their keepers.

The households undertaking agriculture in the District are engaged in all the four types of agricultural activities (Table 7.1), namely growing of crops and trees, animal rearing and fish farming. Out of a total of 26,437 households in the District, 16,304 households representing 61.7 percent are engaged in agriculture as compared with the regional average of 58.8 percent. A higher percentage of households living in rural areas (75.8%) are engaged in agricultural activities than their urban counterparts (37.2%). This is consistent with the regional and national pattern.

Table 7.1: Agricultural activity of household members by locality

Agricultural activities	Total		Locality of Residence	
	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total Households	26,437	100.0	100.0	100.0
Households engaged in				
Agriculture	16,304	61.7	37.2	75.8
Crop Farming	15,987	98.1	96.7	98.4
Tree Planting	45	0.3	0.1	0.3
Livestock Rearing	3,482	21.4	12.3	23.9
Fish Farming	6	0.0	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of livestock and other animals

Table 7.1 also shows the distribution of agricultural households in the district and types of agricultural activities undertaken. The data show that some households undertake more than one agricultural activity. One out of every five agricultural households engages in more than one agricultural activity.

The least agricultural activity in the District is fish farming with less than 1.0 percent. The Table further indicates that less than 1.0 percent of households in the District are engaged in tree planting and fish farming. Activities related to crop farming is higher in the rural than in the urban areas (98.4% and 96.7% respectively).

Table 7.2 captures information on the distribution of livestock and keepers in the District and it shows that there is a total of 82,115 animals being reared by some 5,464 keepers. The data show that there is no large scale commercial livestock rearing. On the average, each keeper takes care of 15.5 animals in the District.

Poultry comprising chicken, guinea fowl, dove, duck, turkey and ostrich account for more than half of all livestock (60.7%) in the District. Subsistence goat and sheep are also prominent in the livestock rearing in the District with 16,163 and 4,300 respectively. Due to the vast grasslands, the flat terrain and the absence of tsetseflies in the District, cattle rearing have also shown a great potential as it records an average of 71 cattle per keeper. The presence of the Ohawu Agricultural College could also have been a further boost for cattle rearing as the Institution offers extension and veterinary services to the farmers. In terms of keepers, a total of 44.7 percent of the animal farmers are engaged in poultry (chicken) keeping.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Livestock/Keepers	Number of Animals		Number of keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	84,565	100.0	5,464	100.0	15.5
Beehives	16	0.0	2	0.0	8.0
Cattle	3,770	4.5	53	1.0	71.1
Chicken	49,806	58.9	2,444	44.7	20.4
Dove	128	0.2	9	0.2	14.2
Duck	1,117	1.3	133	2.4	8.4
Goat	16,163	19.1	1,901	34.8	8.5
Grass-cutter	763	0.9	15	0.3	50.9
Guinea fowl	1,179	1.4	79	1.4	14.9
Ostrich	53	0.1	7	0.1	7.6
Pig	3,484	4.1	98	1.8	35.6
Sheep	4,300	5.1	686	12.6	6.3
Silk worm	131	0.2	12	0.2	10.9
Turkey	132	0.2	4	0.1	33.0
Other (specify)	68	0.1	14	0.3	4.9
Fish farming	3,450	4.1	6	0.1	575.0
Marine fishing	5	0.0	1	0.0	5.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

Collecting and analysing housing data helps in understanding key aspects of housing and housing conditions. It assists planners in making evidence-based decisions on housing policies and interventions.

This chapter provides an overview of housing and housing conditions in the Ketu North District. Data presented include housing stock, types of houses, construction materials, room occupancy, access to utilities and household facilities, and main sources of water for drinking and other uses. The rest are bathing and toilet facilities, and methods of waste disposal

8.2 Housing stock

The distribution of housing stock and households in the District is presented in Table 8.1. It indicates that the total stock of houses in the district is 23,701 of which majority (16,877) is located in the rural areas as compared with 6,824 in the urban areas. In relative terms, houses in the rural areas account for 71.2 percent of all houses in the district with the urban localities having 28.8 percent. With respect to households, a total of 65.4 percent of the 26,437 households in the district live in the rural areas as compared with 36.6 percent in the urban localities.

The data, again, show that there is no marked variation in the average households per house for the district (1.1) and the Region (1.2). The Table further shows that there is a higher proportion of persons per house in the urban localities (4.9) than in the rural communities (3.9). It is interesting to note that the number of persons per house in the urban areas is higher than the District average (4.2). The average household size in rural localities (3.9) is higher than in the urban areas (3.5).

Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households

Categories	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,118,252	99,913	34,196	65,717
Total household population	24,076,327	2,086,567	98,571	33,580	64,991
Number of houses	3,392,745	399,953	23,701	6,824	16,877
Number of households	5,467,054	495,600	26,437	9,666	16,771
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.4	1
Population per house*	7.1	5.2	4.2	4.9	3.9
Average household size	4.4	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Types of dwelling and ownership

8.3.1 Types of dwelling

Table 8.2 shows that 45.4 percent of households in the district live in compound houses (rooms) while 39.4 percent live in separate house Semi-detached houses in the District account for 5.9 percent of all structures in the district.

Further analysis reveals that high proportion of female headed households (46.8%) live in compound houses as compared with 44.2 percent for male headed households; a comparatively higher percentage of households live in compound house (rooms) in the urban areas (59.0 %) than in the rural areas (37.5 %). Similarly, higher proportion of households lives in separate houses in the rural areas (47.2 %) as compared with 25.9 percent in the urban areas. However, it is worthy to note that less than 1.0 percent of households in the District live in improvised homes.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Urban
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	495,600	26,437	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	212,170	10,418	39.4	40.7	37.8	25.9	47.2
Semi-detached house	391,548	33,286	1,561	5.9	5.8	6.1	7.4	5.1
Flat/Apartment	256,355	7,668	247	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.6
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	219,276	11,993	45.4	44.2	46.8	59.0	37.5
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	15,705	1,839	7.0	7.0	6.9	5.5	7.8
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,781	198	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.2	1.0
Tent	10,343	989	30	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	1,198	32	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,157	88	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Uncompleted building	66,624	858	13	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	9,846	512	18	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Ownership of dwelling

Table 8.3 shows the ownership status of occupied dwelling units by sex of household head. The results indicate that majority of households in the District (61.4%) live in dwelling units owned by a household member, followed by dwellings owned by a relative who is not a member of the household (25.1%) and those owned by other private individuals (10.9%). The proportion of households living in government bungalows, private employer's bungalow and other private agency owned houses is less than 1.0 percent respectively. Table 8.2 further shows that 63.8 percent of male headed households live in houses owned by a member of the household as compared to their female headed counterparts (58.4%).

An overwhelming majority of households in the rural areas (92.8 %) reside in dwelling units owned by a member of the household and relative not member of household as compared with 75.6 percent in the urban communities.

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	495,600	26,437	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	304,481	16,225	61.4	63.8	58.4	47.1	69.6
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,075	256	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.7	0.5
Relative not a household member	851,630	91,956	6,638	25.1	21.0	30.1	28.5	23.2
Other private individual	1,439,021	81,191	2,888	10.9	12.2	9.4	20.7	5.3
Private employer	83,610	3,475	111	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3
Other private agency	21,123	1,419	36	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0
Public/Government ownership	118,804	8,003	204	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.8
Other	24,000	2,000	79	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction materials

8.4.1 Main construction material for outer wall

Table 8.4 shows the main material used for outer walls of buildings in the District. The two main construction materials for outer walls are cement blocks or concrete and mud, brick or earth. The proportion of dwelling units whose outer walls are constructed with cement blocks/concrete is 52.3 percent while the proportion of outer walls made of mud brick/earth is 44.1 percent. In rural areas, however, 55.8 percent of outer walls of dwellings are made of mud brick/earth as compared to 22.0 percent in the urban areas. This pattern reflects the use of available materials and technology in the rural environment. Also, 73.3 percent of outer walls of houses occupied by urban households are made of cement blocks or concrete as compared to 41.2 percent in the rural areas. The higher usage of cement blocks or concrete in the urban areas could be as a result of an improvement in the economic conditions of the urban working class. The District's proximity to the Diamond Cement Factory at Aflao could probably be responsible for the use of cement in the construction of outer walls in the urban areas. Only 1.3 percent of outer walls of houses used by households are made of burnt bricks. Other materials such as wood, stone and bamboo are hardly used in the construction of outer walls in the District.

It should be noted that houses built with mud, brick or earth are of inferior quality and therefore, less durable. By this observation, it could be stated that the majority of houses in rural areas are less durable.

Table 8.4: Main construction material for outer wall

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	550,006	30,398	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	264,357	13,416	44.1	22.0	55.8
Wood	200,594	4,900	120	0.4	0.3	0.4
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	3,131	113	0.4	0.8	0.2
Stone	11,330	1,172	34	0.1	0.1	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	3,183	387	1.3	3.0	0.3
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	250,762	15,896	52.3	73.3	41.2
Landcrete	104,270	7,772	69	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bamboo	8,206	819	26	0.1	0.0	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	11,454	115	0.4	0.1	0.5
Other	39,206	2,456	222	0.7	0.1	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main construction material for floor

Table 8.5 shows the main construction materials used for the floor of houses in the District. The floors of majority of houses are largely made of cement or concrete and earth or mud. Almost four out of every five households use houses with floor made of cement or concrete while a little over one in every ten (13.1%) of households live in houses constructed with earth or mud floor. Although cement floors are most common type in both urban and rural areas, the proportion of households living in such houses is higher in the urban localities (93.0%) than in rural areas (81.3%). Nearly 18.0 percent of dwelling units occupied by households in the rural areas have their floors made with earth or mud as compared with only five percent in the urban areas.

Table 8.5: Main construction materials for the floor

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	495,600	26,437	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	87,880	3,458	13.1	5.0	17.7
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	397,467	22,616	85.5	93.0	81.3
Stone	32,817	1,842	94	0.4	0.6	0.2
Burnt brick	6,537	424	18	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	464	9	0.0	0.1	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,237	38	0.1	0.3	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	3,754	147	0.6	0.7	0.5
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,283	26	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	15,567	1,249	31	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main construction material for roofing

Table 8.6 shows the main construction material for roofing in the District; 68.9 percent of the households live in dwelling units roofed with metal sheet, and this is lower than the regional average of 70.7 percent (GSS, 2013). Table 8.6 further reveals that a total of 24.6 percent of households live in dwelling units roofed with thatch, palm leaf or raffia.

The proportion of households that use thatch, palm leaf or raffia as roofing material is 35.8 percent and 3.6 percent in the rural and urban areas respectively. This is in sharp contrast to the use of metal sheet as a material for roof in both rural and urban areas (57.0% and 91.4% respectively). Dwelling units roofed with bamboo, mud, mud bricks, earth, wood and roofing tiles are not common in the District.

Table 8.6: Main construction material for roofing

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	550,006	30,398	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,576	118	0.4	0.3	0.4
Wood	45,547	3,000	137	0.5	0.4	0.5
Metal sheet	4,152,259	388,664	20,952	68.9	91.4	57.0
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	41,055	1,280	4.2	2.9	4.9
Cement/Concrete	141,072	4,810	214	0.7	0.7	0.7
Roofing tile	31,456	1,603	89	0.3	0.1	0.4
Bamboo	71,049	1,254	20	0.1	0.1	0.1
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	102,769	7,483	24.6	3.6	35.8
Other	35,935	3,275	105	0.3	0.4	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room occupancy

Results from the census show a dominance of small households in terms of size. For instance, 1-4 member households constitute 67.1 percent of the total households in the District. Another 21.2 percent of the households in the District are single-member households.

A little over half of all households (51.2%) in the District occupy one sleeping room, followed by two and three sleeping rooms with 30.9 percent and 10.2 percent respectively. Households occupying seven sleeping rooms and more in the District account for less than one percent of the total household population (see Table 8.7).

Table 8.7 also shows that the number of sleeping rooms occupied by households increase with the household size. Single room occupancy is high among one-member household (84.0%), two-member (61.9%) and three member households (55.1%). The Table further reveals some level of overcrowding as majority of the 5-9 member households occupy two sleeping rooms.

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

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	26,437	100.0	51.2	30.9	10.2	4.3	1.6	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3
1	5,613	100.0	84.0	12.5	1.8	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
2	4,153	100.0	61.9	31.0	4.4	1.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
3	4,179	100.0	55.1	33.0	8.7	2.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
4	3,791	100.0	46.1	37.0	10.5	4.2	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
5	3,176	100.0	36.1	41.1	14.6	5.3	1.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
6	2,207	100.0	27.1	42.5	18.6	7.4	2.6	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.1
7	1,338	100.0	17.0	42.6	21.8	11.3	4.0	2.0	0.4	0.6	0.1
8	829	100.0	14.8	35.9	23.9	13.4	6.2	3.4	1.0	0.6	0.8
9	478	100.0	12.8	32.6	24.9	13.6	9.0	4.0	1.7	0.8	0.6
10+	673	100.0	8.2	18.9	24.8	16.8	10.7	9.7	2.8	4.0	4.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to utilities and household facilities

8.6.1 Main source of lighting

The main sources of lighting for households in the Ketu North District are kerosene lamp and electricity accounting for 96.9 percent of the main sources of light used by households. There are urban-rural variations in terms of the sources of light for domestic use.. Over three quarters of the households in the rural areas (74.6%) use kerosene lamp as their main source of lighting as compared with 44.7 percent for urban households. The Table further indicates that 52.9 percent of households in the urban areas use electricity (mains) as their main source of lighting as compared with 21.8 percent in the rural areas. This implies that only one-third of the population in the district use electricity compared to one out of every two persons for the Region.

Table 8.8: Main source of lighting

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	495,600	26,437	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	245,583	8,772	33.2	52.9	21.8
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	3,923	239	0.9	0.7	1.0
Kerosene lamp	971,807	200,064	16,835	63.7	44.7	74.6
Gas lamp	9,378	799	32	0.1	0.1	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	783	18	0.1	0.0	0.1
Candle	41,214	2,239	61	0.2	0.3	0.2
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	39,881	365	1.4	0.7	1.8
Firewood	13,241	1,474	83	0.3	0.3	0.3
Crop residue	4,623	425	27	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	11,739	429	5	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of cooking fuel

As shown in Table 8.9, the three main sources of cooking fuel for households in the District include wood, charcoal and gas. The use of other sources of energy such as kerosene, crop residue and electricity is negligible and constitute less than 1.0 percent as sources of cooking fuel for households in the District.

In rural areas, because wood is locally available, it is the main source of cooking fuel for 78.4 percent of households as compared to 36.3 percent of households in the urban areas who use wood as their main source of cooking fuel. In contrast, charcoal which is often produced for urban dwellers is used by 50.1 percent of households in the urban areas, and 16.3 percent of households in the rural areas.

The type of cooking space used by households in the district is presented in Table 8.9. The most common type of cooking space for households in the district is usually a structure with roof but without walls in the house. Almost one in every three households (32.5 %) cook in a structure with roof but without walls while more than one-quarter of the households (28.1%) use open spaces in the compound as their kitchen.

In the urban areas, the proportion of households that use a structure with roof but without walls is lower (20.4%) than in the rural (39.4%) localities. Similarly, the households that cook in the open space are higher in urban areas (35.3%) than in the rural areas (24.0%).

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	26,437	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	12,888	431	1.6	2.0	1.4
Wood	2,197,083	283,048	16,664	63.0	36.3	78.4
Gas	996,518	46,084	1,510	5.7	10.4	3.0
Electricity	29,794	972	40	0.2	0.2	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	2,512	115	0.4	0.7	0.3
Charcoal	1,844,290	146,677	7,577	28.7	50.1	16.3
Crop residue	45,292	2,419	82	0.3	0.2	0.4
Saw dust	8,000	389	8	0.0	0.1	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	104	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	507	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	26,437	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	21,127	728	2.8	2.7	2.8
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	173,544	4,899	18.5	19.0	18.3
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	17,362	595	2.3	1.0	3.0
Enclosure without roof	117,614	9,352	641	2.4	1.5	3.0
Structure with roof but without walls (Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	349,832	97,942	8,586	32.5	20.4	39.4
Verandah	74,525	17,049	868	3.3	4.7	2.5
Open space in compound	1,173,946	51,288	2,630	9.9	15.3	6.8
Other	1,115,464	106,104	7,442	28.1	35.3	24.0
Other	21,007	1,832	48	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Main source of water for drinking and other domestic use

The sources of water for drinking and other domestic purposes for households in the Ketu North District are presented in Table 8.10. The four main sources of water supply are rain water, public tap/standpipe, pipe-borne outside dwelling and bore-hole pump/tube well. Rainwater is one of the most widely used sources of water for both drinking (25.4%) and domestic purposes (27.0%) respectively.

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

Sources of water	District					
	Total country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	26,437	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	36,536	319	1.2	2.5	0.4
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	93,019	3,729	14.1	18.8	11.4
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	95,209	4,746	18.0	30.0	11.0
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	81,286	3,326	12.6	2.7	18.3
Protected well	321,091	22,577	2,306	8.7	4.2	11.3
Rain water	39,438	15,627	6,713	25.4	35.1	19.8
Protected spring	19,345	1,626	17	0.1	0.0	0.1
Bottled water	20,261	761	48	0.2	0.3	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	16,196	776	2.9	5.2	1.7
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	2,120	164	0.6	0.8	0.5
Unprotected well	112,567	24,012	1,548	5.9	0.2	9.1
Unprotected spring	12,222	2,677	26	0.1	0.0	0.2
River/Stream	502,804	81,663	1,188	4.5	0.1	7.0
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	21,897	1,514	5.7	0.0	9.0
Other	3,972	394	17	0.1	0.0	0.1
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	26,437	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	36,186	382	1.4	3.0	0.6
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	74,062	3,415	12.9	18.5	9.7
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	83,508	4,244	16.1	26.2	10.2
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	73,484	3,096	11.7	2.8	16.8
Protected well	465,775	38,510	2,230	8.4	4.6	10.7
Rain water	39,916	14,834	7,127	27.0	43.1	17.7
Protected spring	18,854	1,986	36	0.1	0.2	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	2,325	181	0.7	0.8	0.6
Unprotected well	152,055	38,472	1,567	5.9	0.4	9.1
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,942	39	0.1	0.0	0.2
River/Stream	588,590	100,918	1,976	7.5	0.3	11.6
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	27,098	2,104	8.0	0.0	12.5
Other	10,302	1,275	40	0.2	0.0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.10 further shows that a high percentage (35.1%) of households in the urban areas depends on rainwater for drinking as against 19.8 percent of households in the rural localities. Also, public tap/standpipe is used by 30.0 percent of households in urban communities as against 11.0 percent of households in rural localities. However, bore-hole/pump/tube well is one of the common sources of water that households use for drinking (18.3%) and for other

domestic purposes (16.8%) in the rural areas.. There is variation between rural and urban areas in terms of access to pipe-borne water for drinking; it is observed that rural areas lag behind urban areas. Thus, while 51.3 percent of urban residents depend on pipe-borne water and public standpipe for drinking, only 22.8 percent of households in the rural areas use pipe-borne water. Similarly, a higher proportion of urban households (47.7%) than their rural counterparts (20.5%) depend on pipe-borne water for other domestic uses.

8.8 Bathing and toilet facilities

Table 8.11 captures data on household sanitation in terms of toilet and bathing facilities by type of locality of residence. The results show that pit latrines are the most dominant toilet facility used by most households in the District; 39.2 percent of the households in the District use pit latrines and 24.2 percent use public toilets. A further 22.8 percent of the households in the District have no access to any type of toilet facility and therefore, have to resort to open defecation. Open defecation is more pronounced in the rural (27.7%) than in the urban areas (14.1%). The results of the 2010 PHC also show that 43.1 percent of urban households depend on public toilets as compared with 13.4 percent in the rural areas, .The usage of pan or bucket latrines by households in the District recorded an insignificant percentage (0.1%) in both rural and urban households.

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	26,437	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	137,522	6,017	22.8	14.1	27.7
W.C.	839,611	29,799	498	1.9	3.4	1.0
Pit latrine	1,040,883	112,196	10,351	39.2	20.2	50.1
KVIP	572,824	63,237	3,050	11.5	18.7	7.4
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,393	24	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc)	1,893,291	148,740	6,408	24.2	43.1	13.4
Other	23,385	1,713	89	0.3	0.3	0.4
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	26,437	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	168,731	8,681	32.8	24.6	37.6
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	111,402	5,332	20.2	23.8	18.1
Private open cubicle	381,979	49,908	4,345	16.4	10.6	19.8
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	98,801	5,465	20.7	32.5	13.9
Public bath house	140,501	3,408	212	0.8	1.6	0.3
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,847	570	2.2	1.5	2.5
Open space around house	372,556	39,498	1,728	6.5	5.2	7.3
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,281	42	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	16,276	2,724	62	0.2	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.11 also shows that almost one-third (32.8%) of the households in the District have their own bathroom for exclusive use, 20.7 percent and 20.2 percent of the households use private open cubicles and shared separate bathroom in the same house respectively. Nearly 38.0 percent of rural households in the District have exclusive use of their own bathrooms as compared to 24.6 percent of urban households. A comparatively higher percentage of urban (32.5%) than rural households (13.9%) share open cubicles for bathing.

8.9 Method of waste disposal

Table 8.12 indicates the method of solid and liquid waste disposal in the Ketu North District. The common means of disposing solid waste is by public dump (open space and container), burning of refuse and dumping of waste indiscriminately. In all, 86.1 percent of households use these methods as their methods of waste disposal in the district.

Table 8.12 shows that only 5.9 percent of households dispose their solid waste by burying them and 7.4 percent of the households have their waste collected. In urban areas, one of the common means of waste disposal is by public dump (container) which is used by 35.7 percent of households as compared with the 1.8 percent of households in the rural areas. However, 39.0 percent of households in the rural areas dispose off their solid waste at public dump (open space) compared with 26.3 percent in the urban areas.

On liquid waste disposal, 58.7 percent of the households in the District dispose their waste by throwing unto compound while 32.6 percent dispose of their liquid waste by throwing unto the street/outside. In the rural areas, the proportion of households that dispose of liquid waste by throwing unto compound (63.5%) is higher than those in urban areas (50.4%). Similarly, about 46.6 percent of households in the urban areas dispose of liquid wastes by throwing unto the street/outside and gutters as compared with 32.7 percent in the rural areas.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	26,437	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	30,430	1,950	7.4	3.9	9.4
Burned by household	584,820	78,604	5,315	20.1	17.7	21.5
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	82,361	3,762	14.2	35.7	1.8
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	204,656	9,199	34.8	26.3	39.7
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	67,801	4,484	17.0	12.9	19.3
Buried by household	182,615	26,014	1,557	5.9	3.1	7.5
Other	53,805	5,734	170	0.6	0.3	0.8
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	26,437	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	4,906	115	0.4	0.3	0.5
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,540	165	0.6	1.1	0.3
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,493	327	1.2	1.3	1.2
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	154,009	8,628	32.6	34.5	31.5
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	46,100	1,373	5.2	12.1	1.2
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	258,942	15,518	58.7	50.4	63.5
Other	38,294	7,610	311	1.2	0.2	1.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Summary of findings

Population census is the primary source of information about the population and its characteristics. The 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) collected data on the demographic, social and economic characteristics, and housing conditions of the entire population (including Ketu North District). Geographically, the census covered all localities, towns, settlements, and residential areas within the District.

The 2010 PHC is the first census conducted since the Ketu North District was created. The Ketu North District Analytical Report represents a collection of data on the twelve thematic areas of the PHC. The report is designed to offer relevant and detailed information on the population of the District covering all the thematic areas in the 2010 PHC. The Census which was conducted with reference to midnight of September 26, 2010 covered the entire population who answered questions posed to them by the enumerators is the primary source of population and housing related information in the District.

This report on the Ketu North District provides detailed analysis of the 2010 census data at the district level. The aim is to provide useful data and analysis for planners and policy makers in crafting and implementing evidence-based strategies for development.

9.1.1 Population size, structure and density

According to the 2010 PHC, the population of the Ketu North District is 99,913 comprising 46,551 males and 53,362 females. The District has a sex ratio of 87.2 males to 100 females.

The proportion of the population in the District living in the urban areas is 34.2 percent and 65.8 percent in rural localities. This means that the District is more rural in nature. The District generally depicts a typical youthful population with a median age of 20 years and mean age of 26.6 years. The proportion of the population under 15 years is 37.2 percent which is relatively lower in comparison with the regional average of 38.4 percent. The total dependency ratio for the District is 82.3 which is slightly higher than the regional average of 83.1.

The District covers a total surface area of about 423.8 square kilometres representing 2.1 percent of the total land area of the Volta Region. The District has a population density of 235.7 persons per square kilometre which is higher than the regional average of 103.

9.1.2 Ethnicity

The major ethnic groups found in the District according to the 2010 PHC are Ewes, Akans, Ga- Adangbes and Guans with the dominant tribe being Ewe (98.2%) with the remaining tribes constituting less than two percent.

9.1.3 Nationality

Information gathered from the 2010 PHC indicates that the residents of the District are mainly Ghanaians (99.5%) as compared with a few non-Ghanaians (0.5%). Ghanaians by birth in the District formed majority followed by Ghanaians with dual nationality and Ghanaians by naturalisation. Of the non-Ghanaian population, ECOWAS nationals form an overwhelming majority (92.0%). Interestingly, the non-African immigrants outnumber the Africans other than ECOWAS nationals. The percentage of males (63.4%) exceeds females among immigrants in the District.

9.1.4 Migration, fertility and mortality

Fertility

There are 24604 women in the reproductive age group (15-49 years) who have delivered 2,439 children within the 12 months preceding the census night. The District also recorded a Total Fertility Rate of 3.41 and Crude Birth Rate of 24.4 which are both slightly higher than the regional averages of 3.38 and 24.6 respectively. General Fertility Rate of 99.1 for the District is slightly lower than the regional rate of 99.2.

Mortality

A total of 38,391 women aged 12 years and above have delivered 119,805 live births comprising of 59,741 males (49.9%) and 60,064 females (50.1%) with 81.7 percent of them surviving.

Migration

Data from the 2010 PHC show that there are 13,380 migrants (representing 13.4 percent of the District's population) living in the District. The results of the census also show that 65.9 percent of the migrants in the District were born in other districts within the Volta Region. A significant proportion (9.0%) of the migrants in the District was born outside Ghana. It is noted that 20.6 percent of them have stayed in the District for more than 20 years.

9.1.5 Household size, structure and composition

According to the 2010 PHC, there are 26,437 households in the Ketu North District. In terms of headship, the results show that 54.8 percent of the households are headed by males as compared with the female heads (45.2%). The results also show that the proportion of sons is higher than that of daughters. In spite of the District being a rural district, there is a high preponderance of the nuclear family households. The nuclear family (head, spouse and their children) constitutes almost one-third of the household population in the District followed by the single parent extended and extended family (that is head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives). This dominance of the nuclear family system could be a result of social change being experienced in the country.

The data also show that a significant percentage of the household population are grandchildren to the heads of household. It is remarkable to note that extended family members form 22.1 percent of total household population.

There is a dominance of small households in the Ketu North District. Households with 1-4 members make up a total of 67.1 percent of all households in the District. The least dominant household size in the District is the 9-member households with 1.8 percent followed by households with more than 10 members which constitute 2.5 percent of the total household population.

9.1.6 Marital status

Results on marital status indicate that 36.0 percent of the population 12 years and older have never married; currently married (46.1%), consensual union (3.6%), separated (2.4%), divorced (3.2%) and widowed (8.7%).

The data also show that the proportion of the population married increases with age and peaks at the age groups 40-44. As expected, the proportions of persons who are widowed increases with age and females form a relatively higher proportion of that category. This means many females outlive their husbands (higher life expectancy for females in the District).

9.1.7 Religion

The predominant religion of the people in the District is Christianity. The number of persons who profess to be Christians constitutes 55.6 percent, followed by traditionalists (33.5%) and Muslims constitute less than one percent (0.9%) of the total population. The data reveal that 8.9 percent of the population are not affiliated to any religion

9.1.8 Literacy and education

The 2010 Census data captured information on literacy of the population aged 11 years and older and education for the population aged three years and older for the Ketu North District. The data show that, 30.5 percent of the population are not literate in any language and 69.5 percent are literate in at least one language. . Literacy in Ghanaian language only is highest among the 40-44 age group and 65 years and older age cohort with 24.8 percent and 23.8 percent respectively. Literacy in French language is abysmally low across all age groups and sex.

In terms of education, 91.3 percent of the population currently attending school are at the basic level comprising nursery, kindergarten, primary and JHS. The data further show that higher proportion of females (51.8%) in the District are currently in the basic school than males (48.2%). The data again show that the rest of the population currently enrolled in school are in SSS/SHS (7.0%), secondary/vocational/technical/commercial (0.2%), post middle/secondary certificate (0.7%) and tertiary (0.7%).

It is significant to note that only 0.7 percent of the population in the District have attained tertiary education.

9.1.9 Economic activity

Information on the activity status of the population indicates that 70.2 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active. The proportion of persons who are economically active is higher among males than among their female counterparts.

In terms of employment status, the results show that majority of the economically active population are employed in the District. Further analysis shows that slightly higher percentage of females than males is without employment. More females than males who are unemployed during the census have worked before. Of the population who are economically not active, persons in full time education and those considered as too old or too young to work form the majority.

9.1.10 Occupation

Analysis of the 2010 PHC data show that workers in skilled agriculture, forestry, and fishing constitute the largest occupational group (47.1%) followed by those in craft and related trades (19.8%), and those in services and sales (16.7%). The proportion of males in the professional occupations is higher (5.4%) than that of the females (2.2%). On the other hand, the percentage of females engaged in services and sales is higher (26.3%) than that of males (4.4%). The number of females engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing is lower (43.0%) than their male counterparts (52.4%).

9.1.11 Industry

Agriculture, forestry and fishing is the largest sector, employing 48.1 percent, followed by manufacturing (17.0%) while wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles employ 13.9 percent .

The proportion of males in agriculture, forestry and fishing (53.7%) is higher than that of females (43.8%), while the wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles employ a higher proportion of females (21.5%) compared to their male counterparts (4.2%).

9.1.12 Information and communications technology

The 2010 PHC results show that 36.9 percent of the population aged 12 years and older in the District own mobile phones. The data further show that more males (44.2%) own mobile phones than females (30.9%) in the Ketu North District. Internet usage among persons aged 12 years and older in the Ketu North District is relatively low with only 1.7 percent of the population using it. Data on household ownership of fixed telephone lines indicates that less than one percent of the 26,437 households have fixed telephone lines in the District. The percentage of household owning desktop or laptop computer in the Ketu North District is 1.4 percent.

9.1.13 Disability

The data show that 3,956 persons constituting 4.0 percent of the population in the Ketu North District are living with one form of disability or the other. The data further show that sight impairment is the commonest form of disability in the District followed by physical and hearing disability.

A higher proportion of the rural dwellers suffer disability than their urban counterparts. About 53.8 percent of persons with disabilities are employed while 1.3 percent are unemployed. Similarly, the proportion of disabled persons who are economically not active is 44.9 percent.

There is a higher proportion of females with disability who are economically not active (46.5%) than their male counterparts (42.7%).

9.1.14 Agricultural activities

Households undertaking agriculture in the District are engaged in more than one type of agricultural activity which includes growing of crops, trees, animal farming and fish farming.

A higher percentage of households living in rural areas (75.8%) are engaged in agricultural activities than those in the urban areas (37.2%). This is consistent with the regional and national structures. Information on livestock and their keepers in the District shows a total of

84,565 animals being reared by 5,454 farmers. On the average, each keeper takes care of 15.5 animals in the District.

9.1.15 Housing conditions

Housing stock

The total stock of houses in the Ketu North District is 23,701. Of this total, 71.2 percent are located in the rural areas and 28.8 percent in urban areas. It is interesting to note that the population per house in the urban areas (4.9) is higher than that of the rural areas (3.9).

The data show that the average household size in the rural localities (3.9) is higher than that in the urban areas (3.5). The average household size in the rural areas is higher than the District average of 3.7.

Dwelling units

The result show that 45.4 percent of the households live in compound houses while 39.4 percent of them live in separate houses. The data further indicate that a higher proportion of households live in compound house (rooms) in the urban areas (59.0 %) as compared with 37.5 percent in the rural areas .

Construction materials

The two main construction materials for outer walls in the District are cement blocks or concrete and mud, brick or earth. The data show that the proportion of outer walls constructed with cement blocks or concrete is 52.3 percent while that of mud, brick or earth is 44.1 percent. Only 1.3 percent of outer walls in the District are made of burnt bricks. Other materials such as wood, stone and bamboo are hardly used in the construction of outer walls in the District.

In the rural areas, 55.8 percent of outer walls are made of mud, brick or earth as compared to 22.0 percent in the urban areas. Also, 73.3 percent of outer walls of houses used by households in urban areas are made of cement blocks or concrete as compared with 41.2 percent in the rural areas.

Information from the 2010 PHC shows that 68.9 percent of dwelling units in the District are roofed with metal sheet, which is lower than the regional average of 70.7 percent. The data further reveals that a total of 24.6 percent of dwelling units are roofed with thatch, palm leaf or raffia in the District.

Nearly 36.0 percent of the houses occupied by households in rural areas are roofed with thatch, palm leaf or raffia as compared with 3.6 percent of those in the urban areas . This is in sharp contrast to the use of metal sheet as material for roofing in both rural (57.0%) and urban (91.4%) areas.

Materials for constructing floors in the District are largely cement or concrete and earth or mud. Four out of every five households (85.5%) use cement or concrete while about one in every ten households (13.1%) use earth/mud for floor construction. Although cement floors are most common in both urban and rural areas, the proportion is higher in urban (93.0%) than in rural areas (81.3%). Nearly 18.0 percent of floors in the rural areas are made of earth or mud compared with only 5.0 percent in the urban areas.

Ownership of dwellings

Majority of the households (61.4%) live in dwelling units owned by a household member, followed by dwelling units owned by a relative who is not a member of the household with 25.1 percent and those owned by other private individuals (10.9%). Households living in government owned bungalows, private employer's bungalow and private agency owned houses is less than one percent.

Room occupancy

Slightly more than half (51.2%) of all the households in the District occupy one sleeping room, followed by two and three sleeping rooms with 30.9 percent and 10.2 percent respectively. Households occupying seven sleeping rooms and more in the District account for less than one percent of the total household population. The data further show some level of overcrowding as majority of the 5-9 member households occupy two sleeping rooms.

Household facilities and amenities

The main sources of lighting for households in the Ketu North District are kerosene lamp and electricity (mains) accounting for 96.9 percent. There are urban-rural variations in the sources of domestic lighting. Over three quarters of the households in the rural areas have kerosene lamp as their main source of lighting compared with 44.7 percent in urban areas. The data further indicate that 52.9 percent of households in the urban areas use electricity (mains) as their main source of lighting as compared with 21.8 percent in the rural areas. Also, 1.8 percent of households in the rural areas use flashlight/torch as the main source of lighting which is higher than the District average of (1.4%). Less than 1.0 percent of households use gas lamp, solar energy, crop residue as their main source of lighting.

In terms of the sources of cooking fuel in the District, the data show that there are three main sources of cooking fuel for households. The highest proportion of households use wood as their main source of cooking fuel (63.0%), followed by charcoal (28.7%), and gas (5.7%). The use of other sources such as kerosene, crop residue and electricity (private generator) as the source of cooking fuel is negligible as less than 1.0 percent as of households in the District use it.

In the rural areas, because wood is locally available, it is the main source of cooking fuel for 78.4 percent of households as compared to 36.3 percent in the urban areas. In contrast, charcoal which is often produced for urban dwellers is used by 50.1 percent of households in the urban areas, and 16.3 percent in the rural areas.

Structures with roof but without walls are the most common type of cooking space for the households in the District. About one in every three households (32.5 %) use cooking spaces that have structures with roof but without walls while more than one-quarter (28.1%) of households use open spaces in their compounds as cooking space. In the urban areas, the proportion of households that use structure with roof but without walls is lower (20.4%) than in the rural areas (39.4%). Similarly, the households that cook in the open space within the compound is higher in the urban areas (35.3%) than in the rural areas (24.0%).

In terms of sources for drinking water supply to households, it is noted that there are four main sources. These include rainwater, public tap/standpipe, pipe-borne outside dwelling and bore-hole pump/tube well. Rainwater is the most common source of water used by households for both drinking (25.4%) and for other domestic purposes (27.0%) in the District.

Also, public tap/standpipe, pipe-borne outside dwelling units are commonly used for both drinking and domestic in urban and rural areas.

In terms of toilet and bathing facilities, pit latrine and public toilet facilities are the toilet facility used by majority of households in the District. Pit latrines are used by 39.2 percent of the households in the District and 24.2 percent use public toilet facilities. A further 22.8 percent of the households in the District have no access to any type of toilet facility and therefore, resort to open defecation which is more prominent among households in the rural areas (27.7%) than among the urban households (14.1%). The results also show that 43.1 percent of the urban households depend on public toilets as compared to 13.4 percent for their rural counterparts.

The census also show that almost one-third of the households in the District have their own bathroom for exclusive use. The data further show that 37.6 percent of the rural households in the District have the exclusive use of their own bathroom as compared to their urban counterparts with only 24.6 percent. A higher proportion of the urban households (32.5%) than the rural households (13.9%) use shared open cubicles for bathing.

The most common method of solid wastes disposal in the Ketu North District is by public dump/open space (34.8%), another 20.1 percent of households burn their refuse while about 17.0 percent also dump their waste indiscriminately. In the urban areas, the most common means of waste disposal is by public dump (container) used by 35.7 percent of households as compared to 1.8 percent in the rural areas.

On liquid waste disposal, 58.7 percent of households in the District disposed off their liquid waste by throwing unto their compounds while 32.6 percent dispose of their liquid waste by throwing unto the street/outside.

9.2 Conclusion

The population dynamics of the District may be determined largely by the fertility and mortality processes. The majority of the population in the District resides in the rural areas. There are disparities among the localities and socio-economic sub-groups regarding the various aspects of life. Levels of education and literacy rate are lower among rural dwellers and women.

Households in the District are predominantly male-headed. Differences, however, exist among the various localities and seem to be due to variations in their levels of urbanization. Household sizes are smaller in the District, with rural households having relatively larger household sizes than their urban counterparts. Children and spouses constitute large proportion of both rural and urban households, indicating that the nuclear family living arrangements is gaining prominence in the District.

The prevalence of disability is low in the Ketu North District relative to the regional average. Six major types of disabilities are reported in the District namely sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellectual and emotional. A significant proportion of persons with disabilities reported multiple disabilities.

The employment characteristics of the population indicate that the employed population is mostly self-employed without employees. Such employment hardly generates employment for others.

Agricultural production is the predominant economic activity in the District. Over half of all the households in the District are engaged in crop farming and livestock rearing. The proportion of agricultural activities in rural areas is quite high.

Most of the households in the District sleep in one or two sleeping rooms. On the average, the majority of all dwelling units in the District are owned by private individual household members but this is true among the rural households than among their urban counterparts. Access to amenities and facilities such as water and electricity within the dwelling units is limited.

Access to and usage of modern ICT facilities such as mobile phone, internet, fixed telephone lines and computers in the District is very limited.

9.3 Policy implications

The formulation and implementation of development policies are often driven by data. The District specific demographic and socio-economic information from the 2010 Population and Housing Census could inform the goals and objectives of policies targets to be achieved, and strategies adopted for achieving such targets.

The following recommendations are made based on the findings in this report:

9.2.1 Population size, growth and structure

Analysis of the District population size and structure indicates a relatively young population, which has the potential for further growth. The results have implications for the planning of social services, particularly education and health. It is therefore recommended that the integration of population variables into District development planning should be given more prominence.

Urbanization

Even though the District is more rural, there is enough evidence to show the potential of urbanization. Urbanization has both development opportunities and serious challenges for socio-economic growth. The opportunities offered by urbanization include sustained decrease in fertility and mortality rates, cities serving as engines of growth, cost-effectiveness in the provision of infrastructure and social services such as health and education, and more efficient environmental management. The challenges on the other hand include development of slums and squatter settlements, growth of urban poverty, deterioration of urban environment, inadequate provision of social infrastructure and services, and urban governance. These observations suggest the need for the adoption and implementation of a comprehensive District Urban Policy.

Fertility

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in the District is higher than both the regional and the national averages. This means that there is a higher fertility among the women in the District which have implications for population growth and the provision of services. To manage this phenomenon, there is the need to continue with, and intensify education and family planning programmes in the District.

Mortality

The results of this report show that mortality rate is quite high in the District. The strengthening of initiatives aimed at improving family planning, girl child education and maternal health services in the District could go a long way to reduce mortality.

Education

The report shows that illiteracy and lack of formal education are still high in the District especially among adults. These compromise the quality of labour force in the District. The policy of Free and Compulsory Universal Basic Education (fCUBE) should be vigorously enforced and opportunities offered by educational initiatives such as the Ghana School Feeding Programme, Capitation Grant and provision of free school uniforms and exercise books to children of school-going age should be expanded in order to enrol and retain more of them in school.

Even though the Ketu North District recorded a higher proportion of girls than boys in basic school, gender specific educational initiatives need to be put in place to ensure that both boys and girls enrol and remain in school. The District Assembly should consider the establishment of educational fund to assist brilliant but needy students, especially girls, to pursue senior high and tertiary education.

Non-formal or adult educational policies should be vigorously pursued to cover more of the non-educated adults in basic literacy and numeracy skills. It is hoped that this programme could whip-up the interest of adults in education and their children especially the girl-child.

9.4 Occupation and industry

Workers in skilled agriculture and related occupations are in the majority in the District and agriculture, forestry and fishing is the largest sector employing more than 50.0 per cent of the economically active population. On the basis of these results, the following are suggested:

- Efforts to modernize agriculture using appropriate technologies to increase productivity in the sector need to be intensified.
- Farmers need to be supported to acquire implements and small to medium scale irrigation equipment that will facilitate farming activities throughout the year in order to improve their incomes and household welfare.
- The linkage between agricultural related activities and local industries need to be strengthened to create employment and ensure efficiency in both sectors.
- The link between the Ohawu Agricultural College and local farmers should be strengthened to ensure that extension services are provided to farmers on regular basis.

Community facilities and amenities

The quality of life of the people in the communities in the District depends largely on access to good drinking water, electricity, and adequate sanitary facilities among others. The report shows however, that access to these facilities tends to be poor and non-existent in most homes. It is therefore recommended that:

- District Assembly in collaboration with non-governmental organizations operating in the water sector target underserved communities to provide them with more bore-holes. This will ensure access to portable water for those communities and reduce the incidence of water-related diseases.
- Households should be encouraged to construct their own toilet facilities within their dwellings. Health and hygiene education should be intensified with the involvement of the communities. This awareness can hopefully influence the attitude of the households towards a more sustainable environmental hygiene.
- Environmental Actors in the District Assembly should be supported to enforce by-laws regarding building construction, solid and liquid waste disposal. The District Assembly should ensure that all building plans submitted for permit incorporate toilet facilities before granting such requests in order to reduce households without access to toilet facilities.
- An important concern is the use of wood as the main source of fuel for cooking with its adverse impact on the vegetation in the District. The policy makers at the national level need to devise strategies for households to cut down on the use of wood for cooking and rather encourage use LPG as replacement.

REFERENCES

GSS (2013), 2010 PHC National Analytical Report, 2012

GSS (2013), 2010 PHC Volta Regional Analytical Report, 2013

Ketu North District Assembly (2010), Ketu North District Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2010-2013.

APPENDICES

Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	98,571	100.0	33,580	100.0	64,991	100.0
Nuclear family						
Head only	5,613	5.7	2,358	7.0	3,255	5.0
Household with head and a spouse only	2,052	2.1	788	2.3	1,264	1.9
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	14,287	14.5	4,831	14.4	9,456	14.5
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	27,604	28.0	8,615	25.7	18,989	29.2
Extended family						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	16,117	16.4	5,122	15.3	10,995	16.9
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	563	0.6	223	0.7	340	0.5
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	2,889	2.9	991	3.0	1,898	2.9
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	18,247	18.5	6,380	19.0	11,867	18.3
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	825	0.8	414	1.2	411	0.6
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	10,374	10.5	3,858	11.5	6,516	10.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

Serial No.	Community Name	Total	Sex		Households	Houses
			Male	Female		
1	Dzodze	22,862	10,468	12,394	6,444	4,339
2	Penyi	6,078	2,797	3,281	1,720	1,214
3	Ehie	5,256	2,351	2,905	1,502	1,271
4	Tadzewu	3,465	1,560	1,905	912	762
5	Afife	2,590	1,217	1,373	685	606
6	Weta	2,494	1,145	1,349	682	534
7	Adrume	1,620	773	847	380	324
8	Ohawu	1,538	752	786	365	333
9	Dalame	1,368	651	717	353	343
10	Kave	1,283	616	667	240	234
11	Devego	1,222	555	667	374	398
12	Atravenu	1,187	521	666	333	265
13	Dekpor Horne	1,167	520	647	305	267
14	Agbogakope	1,048	508	540	218	225
15	Adzortsi	1,046	483	563	240	229
16	Dekporyia	1,030	450	580	268	252
17	Ehi-Horme	1,021	482	539	241	208
18	Sotaga	937	426	511	275	193
19	Klenormadi	906	450	456	215	206
20	Avunu	884	414	470	266	329

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities

Serial 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	Dzodze	22,862	2,792	2,391	2,364	2,532	2,244	1,922	1,517	1,306	1,083	1,016	905	571	547	395	511	766
2	Penyi	6,078	727	721	660	667	512	428	339	333	252	272	301	159	202	112	134	259
3	Ehie	5,256	729	677	573	517	346	309	278	278	257	212	257	140	174	116	135	258
4	Tadzewu	3,465	467	436	390	410	289	203	186	179	169	158	132	91	103	67	90	95
5	Afife	2,590	315	295	298	305	215	205	134	109	105	123	144	79	54	40	59	110
6	Weta	2,494	303	325	307	243	170	166	123	138	121	118	114	71	61	36	57	141
7	Adrume	1,620	232	207	183	189	131	79	91	73	82	86	77	30	34	21	39	66
8	Ohawu	1,538	209	182	137	126	189	136	83	83	69	58	79	36	42	35	20	54
9	Dalame	1,368	187	173	155	162	131	92	68	70	54	57	60	22	27	20	39	51
10	Kave	1,283	271	144	106	102	117	104	77	54	59	52	64	28	27	27	25	26
11	Devego	1,222	161	143	131	132	77	79	79	75	54	49	30	35	34	31	48	64
12	Atravenu	1,187	156	139	112	120	102	80	78	64	61	65	56	32	28	13	30	51
13	Dekpor Horne	1,167	143	156	110	104	86	88	67	67	58	67	58	17	33	26	25	62
14	Agbogakope	1,048	145	153	134	124	91	47	53	47	65	45	46	24	26	8	14	26
15	Adzortsi	1,046	190	139	133	115	58	64	46	65	43	47	37	22	15	18	23	31
16	Dekporyia	1,030	143	119	143	105	86	62	54	50	59	32	43	27	29	9	26	43
17	Ehi-Horme	1,021	153	123	142	119	73	35	34	61	36	43	49	44	24	16	25	44
18	Sotaga	937	123	108	114	72	93	64	62	62	50	46	35	24	11	17	19	37
19	Klenormadi	906	109	107	93	111	87	64	52	60	57	38	33	12	19	14	13	37
20	Avunu	884	103	114	123	100	70	56	41	40	46	45	24	25	26	16	26	29

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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