



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

KETA MUNICIPALITY



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 Keta Municipality 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 ABBREVIATION

AIDS:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASFR:	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CEB:	Children Ever Born
CIDA:	Canadian International Development Agency
CS:	Children Surviving
CERSGIS:	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Survey
CHPS:	Community Health Based Planning Services
CWIQ:	Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire
DANIDA:	Danish International Development Agency
DFID:	Department for International Development
DPs:	Development Partners
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
EMIS:	Education Management Information System
EA:	Enumeration Area
EU:	European Union
fCUBE:	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
GETFund:	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GFR:	General Fertility Rate
GSS:	Ghana Statistical Service
GSDP:	Ghana Statistics Development Plan
GPS:	Global Positioning System
GPRTU:	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GES:	Ghana Education Service
GDHS:	Ghana Demographic and Health Survey
HIV:	Human Immune Virus
HND:	Higher National Diploma
ISCO:	International Standard Classification of Occupation
ISIC:	International Standard Classification of Industry
ICT:	Information Communication Technology
ISSER:	Institute of Statistical Social and Economic Research
JSS:	Junior Secondary School
JHS:	Junior High School

LISGIS:	Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services
L.I	Legislative Instrument
MMDAs:	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals
MOE:	Ministry of Education
MICS:	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MOFA:	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOTI:	Ministry of Trade and Industry
NCA:	National Communication Authority
NCPEC:	The National Census Publicity and Evaluation Committee
NCTAC:	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NDPC:	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs:	Non-Governmental Organisations
NHIS:	National Health Insurance Scheme
NIPORT:	National Institute of Population Research and Training
PAS:	Population Analysis Spreadsheet
PDA:	Portable Digital Assistant
PES:	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC:	Population and Housing Census
PPP:	Public- Private Partnerships
PWDs:	Persons with disabilities
SHS:	Senior High School
SHS:	Senior High School
SMAM:	Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
UN:	United Nations
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA:	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF:	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
W.C:	Water Closet
WHO:	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Keta Municipality, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 147,168 representing seven percent (7.0%) of the region's total population. Males constitute 46.4 percent and females represent 53.6 percent of the total population of the Municipality. More than half (53.3%) of the population in Keta Municipality live in urban areas. The sex ratio of the Municipality is 86.7, which implies that there are 87 males per 100 females. The Municipality has a youthful population with 34.6 percent of the population below 15 years. This depicts a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small proportion of elderly persons (12.1%) aged 60 years and older. The total age dependency ratio for the Municipality is 77.5.

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the Municipality is 3.1 which is lower than the regional rate of 3.4. The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is 88.7 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 21.7 per 1000 population. The crude death rate is 12.3 per 1000. Majority of migrants 54.4 percent living in the Municipality were born elsewhere in the Volta region while 45.6 percent were born elsewhere in another region.

Household size, composition and structure

The Municipality has a household population of 144,747 with a total number of 37,705 households. The average household size in the Municipality is 3.8 persons. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household population accounting for 33.3 percent. Spouses form about 8.1 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 18.3 percent of the household population in the Municipality.

Marital status

About forty-five percent (45.4%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 35.4 percent have never married while 10.1 percent are widowed. Nine out of every ten persons (93.3%) aged between 12-14 years have 'never married', six percent of the same age group are 'married' and 0.7 percent are in 'informal/consensual union/living together'.

Nationality

Majority of the population in the Municipality are Ghanaians (99.6%) while 0.4 percent are non-Ghanaians (i.e. nationals of ECOWAS, Africa other than ECOWAS and Other).

Literacy and Education

Out of the 27,047 persons 11 years and older in the Municipality, 75.1 percent are literate and 24.9 percent are not-literate. The proportion of literate males (87.0 %) is higher than that of literate females (65.4%). Out of a total of 53,084 persons aged 3 years and older in the Municipality 38.8 percent are currently in school, an equal proportion has attended school in the past and 22.4 percent have never attended school.

Economic Activity Status

About 64 percent (63.9%) of the population aged 15 years and older is economically active while 36.1 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 93.5 percent are employed whilst 6.5 percent are unemployed. Females (37.0%) are more likely to be economically not active than males (35.0%). For those who are economically not active, a large percentage is students (45.4%), 18.4% perform household duties and 8.2 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Fifty-five percent (55.0%) of the unemployed population are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 34.8 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 21.8 percent in service and sales, 25.4 percent in craft and related trade, and 2.3 percent are engaged as managers.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 70.9 percent are 'self-employed without employees', 6.9 percent are 'contributing family workers', 3.4 percent are 'casual workers and 0.5 percent are domestic employees (house helps). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the Municipality, employing 91.1 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 5.6 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 41.9 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 46.2 percent as compared to 38.4 percent of females. Only 3.8 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the Municipality. A small proportion of households (2.9%) in the Municipality have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About seven percent (7.2%) of the population in the Municipality are persons with disability. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 43.1 percent followed by emotional disability (26.7%). The proportion of the female population with disability is higher (8.0%) than males (6.3%).

Agriculture

Households in agriculture account for 34.4 percent of the total households in the Municipality. In the rural localities, 43.2 percent households are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 27.0 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households (67.7%) in the Municipality are engaged in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant livestock reared in the Municipality.

Housing

The housing stock of Keta Municipality is 30,309. The average number of households per house is 1.2 and average household size is 3.8.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

The common types of dwelling units occupied by households in the Municipality are compound houses (47.3%), followed by separate houses (39.2%). Six in every ten (60.3 %) of the dwelling units in the Municipality are owned by members of the household; 27.6 percent is owned by a relative who is not a household member.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality is cement/concrete accounting for 72.4 percent with 'palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia constituting 12.9 percent. Cement/concrete (71.0%) and mud/earth (27.0%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the Municipality. Metal sheets (39.9%) are the main roofing material for dwelling units in the Municipality followed by slate/asbestos (34.0%) and thatch/palm leaf/raffia (21.4%).

Room occupancy

Two rooms constitute the highest proportion (31.7%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in dwelling units in the Municipality. About 17.0 percent (16.9%) of households with 10 or more members occupy three rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The two main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the Municipality are kerosene lamp (53.1%) and electricity from the national grid (41.8%). The main sources of fuel for cooking for most households in the Municipality are wood (42.2%), charcoal (40.9%) and gas (12.0%). The main sources of water in the Municipality are pipe-borne (71.9%), protected well (7.7%), unprotected well (5.3%) and satchet water (4.1%). The most common toilet facility used in the Municipality is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 29.1 percent followed by KVIP (14.1 %). About forty-three percent (43.4%) of the population in the Municipality has no toilet facility.

Waste disposal

The most widely use method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for (48.0%). About eight percent (8.4%) of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 2.8 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the street/ outside (46.3%) and onto the compound (45.7%) are the two most common methods used by households in the Municipality.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

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

The overall level of development and demographic structure of the country conceals differences between and within regions, districts and locality of residence (urban and rural). As such, there are bound to be differences in the population and development needs and priorities between and within regions, districts and locality of residence (urban or rural).

The Government of Ghana has operated a decentralized system of administration in the country since 1988 with the District Assembly, as the basic unit for planning. District Assemblies are expected to initiate and coordinate the processes of planning, programming, budgeting and implementation of programmes and projects for their districts. The District Assemblies and the various organs are expected to carry out medium and long term planning, including integration of population policies and issues, as they pertain to the needs of particular districts and communities.

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

Issues discussed in this chapter include the physical features, political administration, social structure, economy and demographics of the Keta Municipality. Keta Municipal Assembly is one of the 25 administrative districts of the Volta Region of Ghana. Its capital is Keta. It was carved out of the former Anlo District. It was established by Legislative Instrument (L.I. 1868) of 2007. Keta was an important trading post between the 14th and late 20th century via a port and fort Prinzenstein built by the Dutch in 1784.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location and Size

The Municipality lies within Longitudes 0.30°E and 1.05°E and Latitudes 5.45°N and 6.005°N. It is located to the east of the Volta estuary, about 160km from Accra. It shares common borders with Akatsi South District to the north, Ketu North and South District to the east, South Tongu District to the west and the Gulf of Guinea to the south. The total surface area of the Municipality is 753.1km². The largest of the water bodies is the Keta Lagoon which is the largest lagoon in Ghana.

Figure 1.1 Map of Keta Municipal



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

The water bodies facilitate water transportation which is cheaper than road transport, and has potential for large scale commercial fishing.

1.2.2 Relief and Drainage

The Municipality is a low-lying coastal plain with the highest point of 53 metres above sea level and the lowest between 1 to 3.5 metres below sea level thereby making it vulnerable to tidal waves and sea erosion. As a result, some communities along the coast suffered sea erosion until the sea defence wall was built to protect the rest of the land. Three main geographic belts may be identified namely, the narrow coastal strip, the lagoon basin of the middle belt and the plains of the north.

The coastal Strip

The coastal strip is marked by sand bars with a few sea cliffs bordering the coast.

The Lagoon Basin

The general elevation of the lagoon basin is also below sea level. It is made up of lagoons and islands such as Atiavi, Alakple, Seva, Anyako and Dudu. The basin is generally marshy due to the underlying sandy-clay geological formation. The main drainage basins are the lagoons. The major lagoons include Keta, Angaw Agbatsivi, Logui, Nuyi and Klomi. Into this basin drains some streams and tributaries of the Volta River. These streams such as Angor, Avida, (near Hatorgodo), Awafila (near Awafiakpota), Nukpehui (in the north-western part of the Municipality), Tordzie and Kplikpa. Many of these streams are found in the Municipality while creeks are dwindling in size due to low rainfall, excessive evaporation and siltation. As a result, the volume of water in the lagoon has drastically declined and tends to fluctuate seasonally, leading to the emergence of several islands in the Keta, Angor and Agbatsivi lagoons. The biggest among the emerging Islands are Seva and Dudu, which are partially inhabited.

The Northern Plains

The Northern plain is generally gently undulating with a relatively higher elevation of about 50 metres above sea level.

1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

The legislative and deliberative organ of the Keta Municipal Assembly is made up of 74 Assembly Members, the Municipal Chief Executive and two Members of Parliament. Fifty are elected members and 21 are government appointees. The Members of Parliament and the Municipal Chief Executive are non-voting members of the General Assembly. There are two constituencies in the Municipality which are Anlo and Keta Constituency. There are 14 zonal councils and 50 electoral areas.

1.4 Cultural and Social Structure

1.4.1 Traditional Administration

Keta Municipality is part of Anlo Traditional Council which has 36 states and headed by a paramount chief, the Awoamefia of Anlo who serves as a symbol of authority among all people in the Municipality. There are other chiefs with their own areas of influence who assist the Awoamefia in the promotion of peace and stability in the Municipality.

1.4.2 Religious Composition

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the most predominant religion in the Municipality is the Christian religion, which constitutes about 72.8 percent of the population followed by traditional religion 25.4 percent; Islam constitutes one percent and other religion less than one percent.

1.4.3 Ethnic Composition

Ewes are historically the traditional ethnic group in the Municipality and constitute 98.7 percent while the other tribes constitute the remaining 1.3 percent (GSS, 2010). This indicates that the population of the Municipality is highly homogeneous ethnicity.

1.4.4 Festivals

The main festival is the Hogbetsotso, which symbolizes the great exodus of Ewes from their ancestral home, Notsie, in the republic of Togo to their present abode around the 15th Century. The Hogbetsotso Festival, which is celebrated at Anloga, the traditional home of the Anlos, is crowned with a grand durbar of chiefs and people amidst pomp and pageantry on the first Saturday in November. During this festival, religious cults are displayed through some magical performances. Such cults include the Korku and Yewe cults.

1.5 Economy

Keta municipality is mainly an agricultural district, with the majority of the population engaged in crop farming, livestock keeping, fishing and other related trading activities. A wide range of industrial activities also take place in the Municipality. All the industries, which are small scale, are owned and managed mainly by sole proprietors. The industrial activities in the municipality have been grouped under seven categories, which could facilitate the identification of future prospects and promotional strategies. The categories are:

- i. Agro-based: fish processing, cassava processing, sugar cane juice distilling, and coconut-oil extraction
- ii. Mining: salt mining and sand winning;
- iii. Wood-based: carpentry, standing brooms;
- iv. Textile: kente weaving, tailoring/dressmaking;
- v. Straw weaving: straw mat weaving (Ketsiba), pouch weaving (Kevi);
- vi. Service: hairdressing, vehicle repair/fitting mechanics, radio/TV mechanics, masonry;
- vii. Ceramics: pottery;

1.5.1 Tourism Potential

The Municipality has a lot of tourist attractions such as the clam water bodies around the Volta estuary, the extensive Keta lagoon, the numerous creeks, the beautiful sandy beaches, lagoons and items of historical significance. The other attractions include Fort Prinzenstein, Atorkor slave market, sandy golden beaches, Cape St. Paul light house, Anlo military headquarters, Tsiamé, shrines, mangrove swamps, Ramsar site, etc.

Water bodies and associated life forms

The sea along the coast of Keta Municipal is quite boisterous but has great potential for tourism development. The high waves are ideal for surf riding and wind surfing. The windy atmosphere also promotes the setting up of recreational facilities along the beach for tourists. The shelf is also extremely rich in predatory fishes such as barracuda, sharks, blue marlin, salt fish, horse mackerel, anchovies, sardines and sardinella. There is also a variety of shell fish including crabs, squid or cuttle fish, lobsters and shrimps. Other sea creatures such as turtles, dolphins and in some cases sea cows can be found in the waters.

Lagoons

The lagoons also provide calm water bodies for cruising and other water sports. The lagoons offer opportunities for angling since they are rich in tilapia, mudfish and others such as crabs, shrimps and scallop.

Mangrove swamps

Along the main Angaw, Avu and part of Keta lagoon are very extensive stretches of mangrove swamps. Opportunities exist for visitors to cruise through the mangrove forest or to study its ecology.

Ramsar site

The Anlo- Keta wetlands have been designated Ramsar site, because it provides sanctuaries for several birds including migratory and resident ones, especially water fowls. It is said that the Anlo- Keta Ramsar site is at the crossroad of several thousands of migratory birds that fly the Mediterranean and the South-Atlantic flyway. Some of the birds which nest, rest, feed and breed there include the various types of terns, gulls and pelicans.

Sandy golden beaches

The Keta Municipality is blessed with several kilometers of very clean and unique golden beaches in the country which can offer places of relaxation for tourists. The beaches drenched in brilliant sunshine have sands ranging from fine to coarse grained types.

Fort Prinzenstein

This Danish Fort built in 1784 at Keta is one of the most spectacular relics of colonialism in the Municipality. It played a key role in the now infamous triangular slave trade involving West Africa, England and North America.

Atorkor Slave market

In addition, Atorkor was the second slave market during the slave trade era. The trade was masterminded by one Ndorkutsu. A monument was raised in the area where this wicked activity took place.

Anlo military headquarters, Tsiamé

This is yet another important tourist spot where the Anlos during their historical wars gathered to plan war strategies against their enemies. It is located at Tsiamé, north of Keta and at that very spot today, stands a grove, which tourists can visit.

Cape St. Paul light house, Woe

This is an ancient light house located at Woe near Keta. , This light house is still functioning and it directs ships at night away from what is believed to be a big submerged mountain just off the coast of Woe.

1.5.2 Social Services

Education

Keta Municipality has various educational institutions. There are 320 schools in the Municipality which is made up of 126 Pre-schools (84 public and 42 private), 103 Primary schools (90 public and 13 private), 77 Junior High schools (73 public and 4 private), 12 Senior High/Technical schools (10 public and 2 private) and 4 Technical/Vocational (1 public and 3 private).

Health

The Municipality has been divided into six health zones namely Keta, Anloga, Tegbi, Anyako, Anyanui and Shime for effective management. Health service provision is mainly by the government through Ghana Health Service and supported by the Christian Health Association of Ghana, which operates hospital at Abor Weme, and a health centre at Hatorgodo. There are 28 health facilities in the Municipality consisting of:

1. Hospital – 2 (Keta Government hospital and Sacred Heart hospital, Abor)
2. Health Centres – 13 including one mission
2. CHPS zones/RCH centres – 4
3. Maternity homes – 5
4. Private clinics – 4

Transport, Telecommunication and Banking Services

Transport infrastructures in the Municipality are mainly road and water. In the case of water transport the services are privately owned. There are good roads in the Municipality which is about 74.8km, and traverses the coast from Havedzi through Keta, Anloga, and Dabala to join the main Accra-Aflao road. The Municipality is well served with communication networks and some financial services providers such as commercial banks, rural banks etc.

Electricity and Water

The District office of the Electricity Company of Ghana is located at Keta with bulk supply station at Anloga. Almost all the major towns in the Municipality have access to electricity. Pipe borne water forms the major source of domestic water supply to the people. The others are boreholes, rivers, hand-dug wells, dams and dugouts.

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 were 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, Portable Digital Assistant (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 were also collected on method of disposal of solid and liquid waste.

1.7 Organization of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

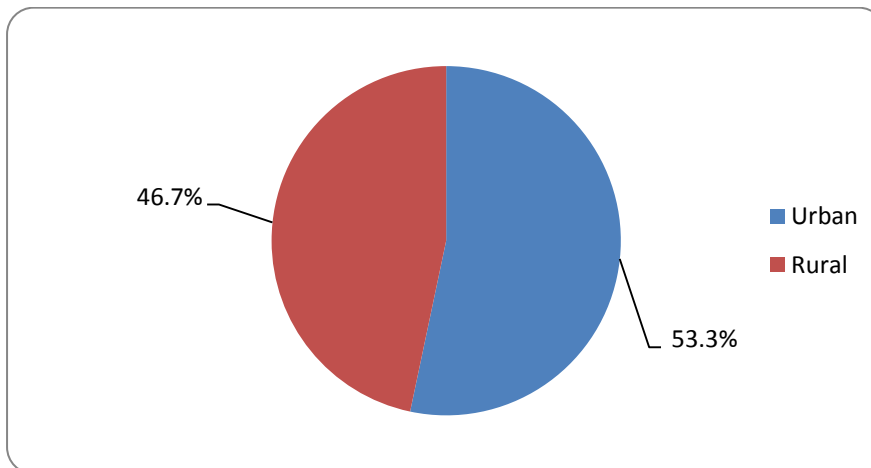
2.1 Introduction

The population size, composition and structure in terms of its numbers, age and sex distribution reflects on indicators such as growth rate, doubling time, labour force and dependency ratio in the municipality. Changes in any population are brought about through dynamics of fertility, mortality and migration. This chapter therefore provides information on the population size, the sex and age structure and the dependency ratio as well as the migratory pattern within the municipality. The population distribution by rural-urban residents is also discussed in addition to fertility and mortality (child survival).

2.2 Population Size and Distribution (Urban/Rural)

The population size of the Municipality is 147,618 and it is made up of 68,556 males (46.4%) and 79,062 females (53.6%). The urban status of a community is based on population size only. Localities with population 5000 or more are classified as urban, whilst localities with population less than 5,000 are classified as rural. On the basis of this definition Keta Municipality is to a high degree the most urbanized district in the Volta region, with more than half (53.3%) of the population living in urban areas which is significantly higher compared with the regional figure of 33.7 percent of the population living in urban areas. The remaining 46.7 percent forms the rural population of the Municipality.

Figure 2.1: Population distribution by locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-Sex Structure, Sex Ratio and Population Pyramid

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

2.3.1 Age-Sex Structure

Table 2.1 provides information on the population by age, sex and locality of the Municipality. There are large proportions of children (12.4%) below five years in the municipality. The population below 15 years (0-14) is 34.6 percent. Population between the ages of 15-19 comprises 11.0 percent of the total population in the Municipality. The total population 15-64 years (conventionally referred to as the labour force) is 56.3 percent of the total population implying a large base of population available to be harnessed for productive work.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
		Percent	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	147,618	100.0	68,556	79,062	86.7	78,699	68,919
0 - 4	18,344	12.4	9,142	9,202	99.3	9,508	8,836
5-9	16,905	11.5	8,649	8,256	104.8	8,661	8,244
10-14	15,811	10.7	8,281	7,530	110.0	8,216	7,595
15 - 19	16,256	11.0	8,525	7,731	110.3	8,971	7,285
20 - 24	12,558	8.5	6,195	6,363	97.4	7,329	5,229
25 - 29	9,544	6.5	4,261	5,283	80.7	5,409	4,135
30 - 34	8,206	5.5	3,632	4,574	79.4	4,548	3,658
35 - 39	7,435	5.0	3,269	4,166	78.5	4,041	3,394
40 - 44	7,154	4.8	3,004	4,150	72.4	3,781	3,373
45 - 49	6,667	4.5	2,832	3,835	73.8	3,517	3,150
50 - 54	6,424	4.4	2,757	3,667	75.2	3,292	3,132
55 - 59	4,535	3.1	1,864	2,671	69.8	2,472	2,063
60 - 64	4,357	3.0	1,740	2,617	66.5	2,194	2,163
65 - 69	3,103	2.1	1,213	1,890	64.2	1,605	1,498
70 - 74	3,639	2.5	1,175	2,464	47.7	1,801	1,838
75 - 79	2,652	1.7	910	1,742	52.2	1,406	1,246
80 - 84	1,956	1.3	540	1,416	38.1	918	1,038
85+	2,072	1.5	567	1,505	37.7	1,030	1,042
All Ages	147,618		68,556	79,062	86.7	78,699	68,919
0-14	51,060		26,072	24,988	104.3	26,385	24,675
15-64	83,136		38,079	45,057	84.5	45,554	37,582
65+	13,422		4,405	9,017	48.9	6,760	6,662
Age-dependency ratio	77.5		80.0	75.4		72.7	83.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

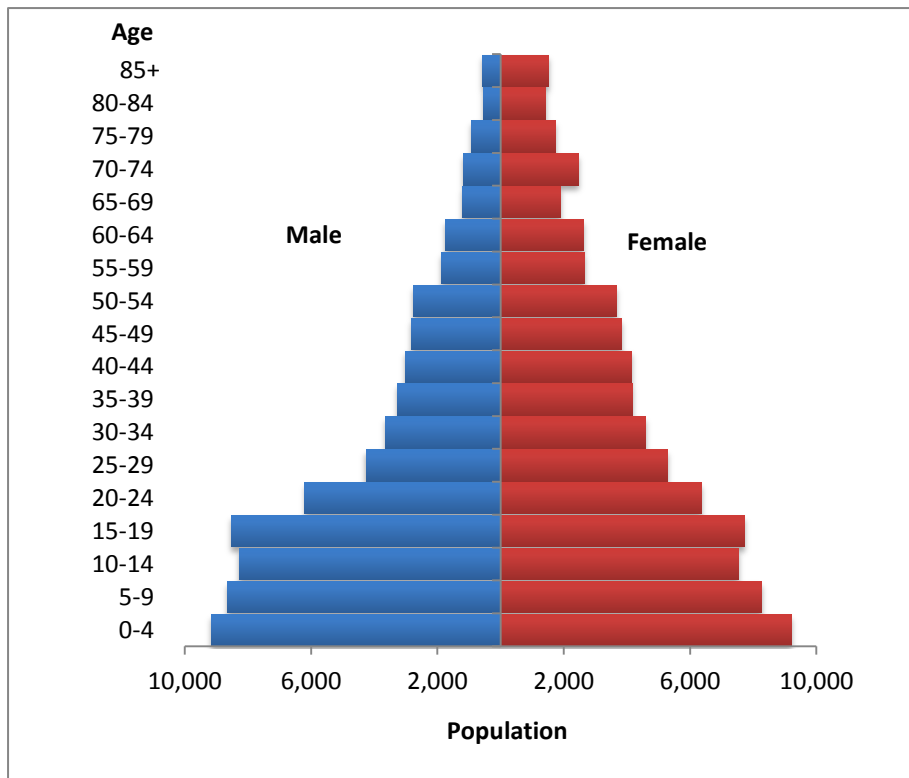
There are differences in the age structure of the urban and rural population in the Municipality. The proportion of children at the very young ages (0-9 years) in the urban areas is higher than that of the rural areas. It is also observed that older people 60 years and older of both sexes are more likely to be found in the urban areas than rural areas. In relation to the sex structure, there are more males (51.1%) than females (48.9%) who are under 15 years in the Municipality just as was observed for the region (males, 40.6%, females, 36.3%).

2.3.2 Population Pyramid

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age-sex composition of a population. The length of the various bars which represents size of the population in the age groups by sex is influenced by the levels of fertility, mortality, migration. The broadness of the base is determined by the level of fertility, while the shape is determined by mortality and

to some extent migration. Figure 2.1 is a pyramid representing the structure of the total population by age and sex of the Municipality in 2010. It is in the form of a pyramid, with broad base of the younger population and a narrow apex of the older population. With increasing age, the age-sex structure looks slightly thinner for the males than for the females, indicating that at older ages, the proportion of males is lower than that of females. The high proportion of the populations aged 0-4 and 5-9 years indicates that the population in the Municipality has the potential to grow for a considerable number of years. This has implications for the economic development of the Municipality.

Figure 2.2: Population pyramid by age and sex, 2010



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.3 Age- dependency Ratios

The age-dependency ratio is the ratio of persons in the dependent-ages (those under age 15 and ages 65 and older) to those in the “economically productive” ages (15-64 years) in a population. The age-dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of the economic burden the productive portion of a population must carry. Countries with very high birth rates usually have the highest age-dependency ratios because of the large proportion of children in the population. The higher the ratio, the more people a potential worker is assumed to be supporting and the vice-versa.

As shown in Table 2.1, the age dependency ratio for the Municipality is about 78. This means that there were 78 persons in the dependent ages for every 100 persons in the working ages (15-64). There are variation in the age dependency ratio by sex, indicating that, for males in the Keta Municipality, there were 80 persons in the dependent age groups for every 100 persons in the working age population (15-64) whereas for females, there were 75 persons in the dependent age group for every 100 persons in the working ages.

2.3.4 Sex Ratios

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

As shown in Table 2.1, the sex ratio for the municipality is 86.7 males per 100 females. This implies that, there are about 87 males per every 100 females in the municipality. The sex ratios increased by age from 86.7 males per 100 females in age group 0-4 to 110.3 males per 100 females in age group 15-19. It then declined to as low as 37.7 males per 100 females in age group 85 years and older. This is an indication that as the population grows in age the male population diminishes probably due to mortality and to some extent migration compared to the females.

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are principal determinants of population change at a particular point in time. Data on these three components are critical for planning the overall socio-economic development of the.

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the actual birth performance, that is frequency or childbearing among a population and fecundity denotes the physiological capacity of a woman, man or couple to reproduce (International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, 1982). Fertility is measured with respect to women of child bearing aged (15-49).

The total fertility rate (TFR) is the number of children that would be born alive to a woman (or group of women ages between 15-49 years) during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year.

Table 2.2 shows the total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate for all districts in the Volta region. The number of women aged 15-49 years (child bearing age) in the Municipality was 44,176. The fertility rate for the municipality is 3.1 children per woman age 15-49, which is slightly lower than the regional rate of 3.4 children per woman. This means that a woman living in the Municipality would have 3.1 children by the end of her reproductive period if the current age-specific fertility rates continue to prevail.

The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of births in a given year divided by the mid-year population of women in the age groups 15-49. The GFR of the municipality is 88.7 births per 1,000 women ages 15-49 which is also higher than the regional rate of 99.2 births per 1,000 women between the ages of 15-49.

The crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 population in a given year. The crude birth rate is computed for the whole population. The CBR of the Municipality is 27.2 live births per 1,000 population and it is higher than the regional rate of 24 live births per 1,000 population.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,118,252	517,313	51,292	3.4	99.2	24.2
South Tongu	87,950	21,325	2,209	3.6	103.6	25.1
Keta Municipal	147,618	36,102	3,204	3.1	88.7	21.7
Ketu South	160,756	41,944	3,887	3.1	92.7	24.2
Ketu North	99,913	24,604	2,439	3.4	99.1	24.4
Akatsi South	98,684	24,782	2,389	3.4	96.4	24.2
Central Tongu	59,411	14,512	1,377	3.3	94.9	23.2
Agotime Ziope	28,013	6,843	747	3.8	109.2	26.7
Ho Municipal	177,281	49,729	3,702	2.6	74.4	20.9
South Dayi	46,661	11,048	1,052	3.3	95.2	22.5
Kpando Municipal	53,736	13,506	1,177	3	87.1	21.9
Hohoe Municipal	167,016	42,220	4,052	3.3	96	24.3
Biakoye	65,901	15,067	1,484	3.4	98.5	22.5
Jasikan	59,181	13,924	1,455	3.5	104.5	24.6
Kadjebi	59,303	13,652	1,430	3.6	104.7	24.1
Krachi East	116,804	26,146	3,319	4.3	126.9	28.4
Krachi West	49,417	11,225	1,245	3.7	110.9	25.2
Nkwanta South	117,878	27,226	3,304	4	121.4	28
Nkwanta North	64,553	14,758	2,043	4.6	138.4	31.6
North Tongu	89,777	22,874	1,931	2.9	84.4	21.5
Akatsi North	29,777	7,143	862	4.1	115.6	27.7
Adaklu	36,391	9,351	666	2.5	71.2	18.3
Ho West	94,600	21,926	2,294	3.6	104.6	24.2
Afadzato South	95,030	21,842	2,373	3.9	108.6	25
North Dayi	39,913	9,115	865	3.3	94.9	21.7
Krachi Nchumuru	72,688	16,449	1,822	3.8	110.8	25.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Table 2.3 provides information on female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child in the Municipality. The table shows that the total number of children ever born to the female population 12 years and older in the municipality is 171,695 out of which 141,787 or 82.6 percent of the children survived. The numbers of male and female children ever born are 85,330 and 86,365 respectively and children who survived are 69,440 (81.4%) males and 72,347 (83.8%) females respectively. The table further shows that as age increases the number of children ever born to females above 12 years also increases.

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	58,481	171,695	85,330	86,365	141,787	69,440	72,347
12 - 14	4,407	18	6	12	16	5	11
15 - 19	7,731	963	460	503	841	386	455
20 - 24	6,363	4,486	2,213	2,273	3,979	1,892	2,087
25 - 29	5,283	8,353	4,179	4,174	7,574	3,708	3,866
30 - 34	4,574	11,921	5,927	5,994	10,674	5,246	5,428
35 - 39	4,166	13,773	7,022	6,751	12,383	6,252	6,131
40 - 44	4,150	16,863	8,497	8,366	14,942	7,455	7,487
45 - 49	3,835	16,915	8,416	8,499	14,777	7,234	7,543
50 - 54	3,667	17,448	8,824	8,624	14,869	7,459	7,410
55 - 59	2,671	13,364	6,524	6,840	11,202	5,444	5,758
60+	11,634	67,591	33,262	34,329	50,530	24,359	26,171

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.4 presents information on total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district. Crude Death Rate is the number of deaths per 1,000 mid-year population of a specific year. (Ghana Statistical Service, 2013). The Table shows that out of the total population of 147,618, the municipality recorded 1,819 deaths in all households. The crude death rate for the Municipality is 12.3 per 1,000 population. This also implies that there are approximately 12 deaths per 1,000 population.

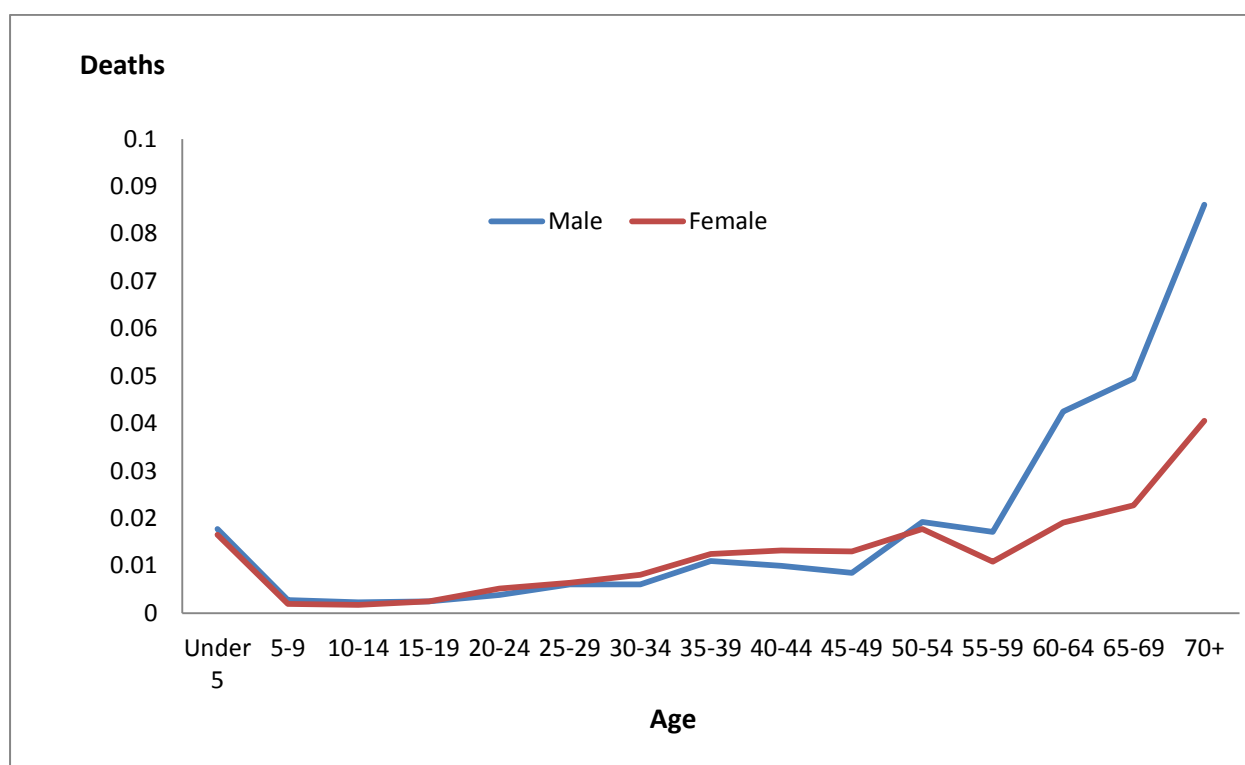
Table 2.4: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by District

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 2.3 shows the reported age specific death rates by sex. The reported under five (0-4 years) male deaths were slightly higher than the female deaths. In age groups 5-9 and 10-14 the proportion of deaths declined for both sexes with male deaths still higher than female deaths. From age groups 15-19 to 50-54 the proportion of female deaths were higher than male deaths. The rise in female age specific deaths during this period may be attributed to maternal deaths. From age 60 years and older, deaths among both sexes rose higher with males recording more deaths than females

Figure 2.3: Reported age specific death rates by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Migration refers to change in usual place of residence. A migrant is therefore defined as a person whose usual place of residence is different from his/her place of birth or previous residence. The importance of measuring migration lies in its impact on population size, structure and distribution in the municipality. Migration out of the municipality decreases the size of the population in the municipality, while migration into the municipality increases the population size. In addition, the variations in the migration process in terms of age, sex, education and other socio-demographic characteristics can have significant impact on the overall social and economic development of the Municipality.

Table 2.5 shows the birthplace and duration of residence of migrants in the municipality. The table shows that majority of the migrants, (14,646 or 54.4%) living in the Municipality were born elsewhere in the region, 8,027 (29.8%) were born elsewhere in another region and 4,226 (15.7%) of migrants residents in the Municipality were born outside Ghana. The table further shows that a higher proportion of migrants (those born elsewhere in other regions) to the Municipality are from Greater Accra region (3,505 or 13.0%) and Eastern (1,481 or 5.6%).

In terms of duration of residence, the data shows that, majority of the migrants (35.3%) have been in the Municipality for 10 years or more. Furthermore, amongst those who were born elsewhere in another region, migrants from the Northern, Central and Ashanti region have had the longest stay (20+ years) in the Municipality than migrants from any other region.

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

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	26,899	18.4	29.5	16.7	16.0	19.3
Born elsewhere in the region	14,646	19.1	30.0	15.8	14.9	20.3
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	862	21.3	26.5	15.5	19.3	17.4
Central	808	23.6	22.6	17.9	14.1	21.7
Greater Accra	3,505	23.6	31.1	15.3	13.3	16.7
Volta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern	1,481	18.2	30.0	16.9	16.7	18.2
Ashanti	713	20.5	31.8	15.7	11.8	20.2
Brong Ahafo	306	17.3	35.6	19.6	17.3	10.1
Northern	250	17.6	27.2	17.6	14.0	23.6
Upper East	60	20.0	28.3	28.3	8.3	15.0
Upper west	42	26.2	23.8	23.8	14.3	11.9
Outside Ghana	4,226	10.1	27.7	21.0	22.4	18.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on analysis of data on household size, structure, and composition in the Municipality from the 2010 Population and Housing Census. Households are reflections 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.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

3.2.1 Household Size

Household size provides important information to policy makers and planners with regard to allocating resources for social services such as shelter, health and education. As shown in Table 3.1, there are 37,705 households in the municipality made up of 20,472 urban and 17,233 rural households. The average household size in the Municipality is 3.8 persons per household which is lower than the regional average household size of 4.2. The rural average household size is higher (3.9 persons per household) than the urban (3.8) average household size.

Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality

Categories	Region	District		
		Total	Urban	Rural
Total household population	2,086,567	144,747	76,870	67,877
Number of households	495,600	37,705	20,472	17,233
Average households per house	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.1
Average household size	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household Composition

A “household” is defined as consisting of a person or a group of persons who live together in the same house and have a common catering arrangement as one unit and in addition look up to one person as the household head.

Table 3.2 shows that the total household population is 144,747. About 26 percent of household population are heads of households, 8 percent are spouses (wife/husband) and 33 percent are children. Grandchildren (14.2%) and other relatives (9.9%) constituted a significant proportion of household composition in the Municipality. This pattern of household composition supports the view that the traditional household structure remains pervasive in the municipality. The proportions of non-relatives, step-children, and adopted/foster children are significantly low (1.1%, 0.9% and 0.3% respectively).

The proportion of males who are heads of households (28.8%) is higher than the proportion of female household heads (23.7%) in the municipality. It is observed that children constitute the largest proportion of household members. About 36 percent of children in the households are males and 31 percent are females.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	144,747	100.0	67,306	100.0	77,441	100.0
Head	37,705	26.1	19,354	28.8	18,351	23.7
Spouse (wife/husband)	11,714	8.1	1,193	1.8	10,521	13.6
Child (son/daughter)	48,148	33.3	24,441	36.3	23,707	30.6
Parent/Parent in-law	1,909	1.3	301	0.5	1,608	2.1
Son/Daughter in-law	1,191	0.8	345	0.5	846	1.1
Grandchild	20,606	14.2	10,440	15.5	10,166	13.1
Brother/Sister	5,795	4.0	2,941	4.4	2,854	3.7
Step child	1,313	0.9	664	1.0	649	0.8
Adopted/Foster child	415	0.3	188	0.3	227	0.3
Other relative	14,333	9.9	6,563	9.8	7,770	10.0
Non-relative	1,618	1.1	876	1.3	742	1.0

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household Structure

Household structure is defined as classification of ties of affiliation of persons who constitute households. Table 3.3 shows the distribution of household structure by sex in the Keta Municipality. Nuclear families comprise 18.3 percent of the household population. Single parent nuclear families constitute about one-in-ten (11.5%). Single parent extended and single parent extended + non-relative make up the highest proportion (26.7%). In other words, single parent family structures constitute 38.2 percent of household population. Two-parent extended and extended + non-relatives comprise 17.8 percent. In all therefore, 44.5 percent of the household population in the municipality are extended family structures. The proportion of females (28.2%) in single parent extended households is higher than the proportion of males (22.3%).

Table 3.3: Household structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	144,747	100.0	67,306	100.0	77,441	100.0
Head only	7,643	5.3	4,471	6.6	3,172	4.1
Head and a spouse only	2,392	1.7	1,191	1.8	1,201	1.6
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	26,517	18.3	13,817	20.5	12,700	16.4
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	24,429	16.9	12,140	18.0	12,289	15.9
Extended + non relatives	1,346	0.9	656	1.0	690	0.9
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	5,192	3.6	2,548	3.8	2,644	3.4
Single parent Nuclear	16,569	11.5	7,024	10.4	9,545	12.3
Single parent Extended	36,804	25.4	14,990	22.3	21,814	28.2
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,925	1.3	821	1.2	1,104	1.4
Head and other composition but no spouse	21,930	15.2	9,648	14.3	12,282	15.9

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

The 2010 Census classified “marital status” into never married, living together/consensual union, married, separated, divorced and widowed. Marriages are recognized by society as a union between a man and a woman for the purpose of procreation, mutual support and companionship. The definition of marriage includes persons in any of the following types of marriages: civil, traditional and common law/consensual.

3.3.1 Marital Status, by Sex and Age-group

In many societies in Ghana, males are more likely to delay marriage than females. Nonetheless, more widespread education has extended the age at marriage for females. Table 3.4 shows persons 12 years and older by sex, age group and marital status. A higher proportion of persons 12 years and older in the municipality are married (45.4%), while 35.4 percent have never married. In age group 12-14, a high proportion (93.3%) have never married, while 6 percent are married with less than one percent in informal/consensual union/living together. The proportions of persons who are married in age group 35-39 are higher (77.8%) than those married in all other age categories. Almost 51 percent of persons in age group 65+ are widowed. In terms of age and sex distribution, more than 80 percent of males between the ages of 12-24 had never married while for females over 80 percent between the ages 12-19 had never married. The percentages of females who are married between the ages 15-39 was a little higher than males within the same age group.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	105,884	100.0	35.4	2.2	45.4	2.9	3.9	10.1
12-14	9,326	100.0	93.3	0.7	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	16,256	100.0	87.7	1.9	9.8	0.3	0.1	0.2
20 - 24	12,558	100.0	64.2	3.7	29.2	1.3	1.0	0.6
25 - 29	9,544	100.0	33.3	4.3	57.3	2.3	2.1	0.6
30 - 34	8,206	100.0	15.1	3.2	73.1	3.3	3.8	1.6
35 - 39	7,435	100.0	8.0	2.8	77.8	4.0	5.2	2.2
40 - 44	7,154	100.0	5.6	2.0	76.1	4.9	6.8	4.6
45 - 49	6,667	100.0	4.5	2.3	73.2	5.7	7.8	6.6
50 - 54	6,424	100.0	3.6	1.6	68.3	5.9	8.8	11.8
55 - 59	4,535	100.0	3.0	1.2	63.8	6.3	9.1	16.6
60 - 64	4,357	100.0	3.0	0.9	55.0	5.7	8.7	26.7
65+	13,422	100.0	2.3	0.6	37.0	3.6	5.7	50.9

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

Sex/Age -group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Male								
Total	47,403	100.0	46.1	2.0	42.5	2.5	3.9	3.0
12 - 14	4,919	100.0	93.5	0.7	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	8,525	100.0	92.9	0.9	5.8	0.2	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	6,195	100.0	80.6	2.6	15.4	0.5	0.6	0.2
25 - 29	4,261	100.0	48.4	4.6	43.2	1.7	1.7	0.3
30 - 34	3,632	100.0	23.7	3.3	66.7	2.2	3.3	0.8
35 - 39	3,269	100.0	12.4	2.8	75.8	3.3	4.3	1.4
40 - 44	3,004	100.0	9.3	2.1	74.5	4.5	7.7	2.0
45 - 49	2,832	100.0	7.3	3.0	74.1	5.4	7.7	2.6
50 - 54	2,757	100.0	5.8	1.8	73.6	5.9	8.7	4.2
55 - 59	1,864	100.0	4.7	1.2	73.2	5.8	10.0	5.0
60 - 64	1,740	100.0	5.3	1.1	69.3	5.8	10.1	8.4
65+	4,405	100.0	3.8	1.0	61.9	5.4	9.2	18.8
Female								
Total	58,481	100.0	26.8	2.3	47.7	3.3	4.0	15.9
12 - 14	4,407	100.0	93.0	0.7	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	7,731	100.0	81.9	3.0	14.1	0.4	0.2	0.3
20 - 24	6,363	100.0	48.3	4.8	42.7	1.9	1.3	0.9
25 - 29	5,283	100.0	21.1	4.1	68.7	2.8	2.4	0.9
30 - 34	4,574	100.0	8.3	3.1	78.2	4.1	4.1	2.3
35 - 39	4,166	100.0	4.5	2.8	79.4	4.5	6.0	2.9
40 - 44	4,150	100.0	2.9	2.0	77.2	5.2	6.2	6.5
45 - 49	3,835	100.0	2.5	1.8	72.6	5.8	7.8	9.5
50 - 54	3,667	100.0	1.9	1.4	64.3	5.9	8.8	17.6
55 - 59	2,671	100.0	1.8	1.2	57.2	6.7	8.4	24.6
60 - 64	2,617	100.0	1.5	0.8	45.5	5.6	7.7	38.9
65+	9,017	100.0	1.5	0.5	24.8	2.7	3.9	66.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.5 shows the marital status by level of education. In the table it can be seen that the percentage of all categories of marital status with basic education is higher in both males and females. About 71 percent of the never married had basic education in the municipality. The proportion of never married males (65.4%) with basic education is higher than their female (53.5%) counterparts. Of the males who are never married, 17.2 had secondary education and 0.9 percent went to school up to tertiary level whilst for females, 16.6 percent and 0.5 percent

had secondary and tertiary level education respectively. For all categories of marital status, the proportion of females who attained tertiary level of education is less than one percent.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All Levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post middle/ Secondary Certificate/ Diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	105,884	100.0	25.4	58.8	9.4	2.2	3.3	0.9
Never married	37,524	100.0	5.8	71.1	17.2	2.2	3	0.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,299	100.0	20.7	64.8	9.1	2.1	2.7	0.6
Married	48,038	100.0	29.3	57.1	6	2.5	3.9	1.2
Separated	3,111	100.0	34.4	54.9	4.5	2.3	3.5	0.5
Divorced	4,166	100.0	36.6	54.4	4.1	2.3	2.3	0.4
Widowed	10,746	100.0	70.5	25.4	1.3	0.8	1.7	0.3
Male								
Total	47,403	100.0	13.2	65.4	12.4	2.9	4.5	1.6
Never married	21,832	100.0	5.8	70.3	17.5	2.3	3.1	0.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	957	100.0	11.9	66.9	12.4	2.9	4.7	1.1
Married	20,138	100.0	17.5	61.9	8.5	3.6	6.1	2.4
Separated	1,208	100.0	21.4	63.4	6.2	2.9	5.1	1
Divorced	1,838	100.0	23.9	63.7	6.1	2.9	2.5	0.8
Widowed	1,430	100.0	46.5	43.3	3.6	1.4	4	1.2
Female								
Total	58,481	100.0	35.3	53.5	7	1.6	2.3	0.3
Never married	15,692	100.0	5.9	72.1	16.6	2.1	2.8	0.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,342	100.0	26.9	63.3	6.8	1.5	1.3	0.2
Married	27,900	100.0	37.8	53.7	4.2	1.6	2.3	0.3
Separated	1,903	100.0	42.7	49.4	3.4	1.8	2.4	0.2
Divorced	2,328	100.0	46.5	47	2.4	1.8	2.1	0.1
Widowed	9,316	100.0	74.1	22.7	1	0.7	1.4	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1 Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS

2 Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary

3 Post Middle/Sec. Cert./Diploma: Teacher training/ College of education, Agric, Nursing, University Diploma, HND, etc.

4 Tertiary: Bachelors Degree and Post Graduate or higher

Table 3.6 shows marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and economic activity status. In the municipality, high proportion of the never married (69.3%) are economically not active, 26.7 percent are employed and 4 percent are unemployed. The proportion of persons who are married and employed constitutes 77.3 percent which is the highest among all categories of marital statuses who are employed. A high proportion of persons who are widowed (54.7%) are economically not active, whilst 43.6 percent are employed and 1.7 percent are unemployed. Never married males who are employed (30.3%) are more than the never married females (21.7%). Of the married males, 81.2 percent are employed, 2.4 percent are unemployed and 16.3 percent are economically not active. In the female category, the proportion of persons who are married and employed represent 74.4 percent, 4.8 percent are unemployed and 20.7 percent are economically not active.

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

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	105,884	100.0	58,466	55.2	4,025	3.8	43,393	41.0
Never married	37,524	100.0	10,012	26.7	1,498	4.0	26,014	69.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,299	100.0	1,478	64.3	187	8.1	634	27.6
Married	48,038	100.0	37,123	77.3	1,837	3.8	9,078	18.9
Separated	3,111	100.0	2,129	68.4	172	5.5	810	26.0
Divorced	4,166	100.0	3,044	73.1	145	3.5	977	23.5
Widowed	10,746	100.0	4,680	43.6	186	1.7	5,880	54.7
Male								
Total	47,403	100.0	26,559	56.0	1,519	3.2	19,325	40.8
Never married	21,832	100.0	6,611	30.3	874	4.0	14,347	65.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	957	100.0	684	71.5	47	4.9	226	23.6
Married	20,138	100.0	16,358	81.2	489	2.4	3,291	16.3
Separated	1,208	100.0	860	71.2	43	3.6	305	25.2
Divorced	1,838	100.0	1,372	74.6	48	2.6	418	22.7
Widowed	1,430	100.0	674	47.1	18	1.3	738	51.6
Female								
Total	58,481	100.0	31,907	54.6	2,506	4.3	24,068	41.2
Never married	15,692	100.0	3,401	21.7	624	4.0	11,667	74.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,342	2.3	794	2.5	140	5.6	408	1.7
Married	27,900	100.0	20,765	74.4	1,348	4.8	5,787	20.7
Separated	1,903	100.0	1,269	66.7	129	6.8	505	26.5
Divorced	2,328	100.0	1,672	71.8	97	4.2	559	24.0
Widowed	9,316	100.0	4,006	43.0	168	1.8	5,142	55.2
Widowed	9,316	100.0	4,006	43.0	168	1.8	5,142	55.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Table 3.7 shows the population by nationality and sex in the Keta municipality. The table indicates that the majority of people resident in the municipality are mainly Ghanaians as compared to non-Ghanaians. Ghanaian by birth constitute 80.2 percent of the total population in the municipality, followed by 14.6 percent with dual nationality and 4.8 percent are Ghanaian by naturalization while 0.4 percent constitute non-Ghanaians.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	147,618	100.0	68,556	100.0	79,062	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	118,336	80.2	54,856	80.0	63,480	80.3
Dual Nationality	21,592	14.6	10,083	14.7	11,509	14.6
Ghanaian by naturalisation	7,134	4.8	3,319	4.8	3,815	4.8
ECOWAS	496	0.3	260	0.4	236	0.3
Africa other than ECOWAS	56	0.0	35	0.1	21	0.0
Other	4	0.0	3	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows population by religion and sex in Keta Municipality. Christianity is the dominant religion in the Municipality followed by Traditionalist and Islam. The table further shows that Christians (Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal and Other Christians) constitutes 59.9 percent which forms the majority followed by traditionalist (25.4%) which is higher than the regional figure of 14.1 percent while 1.0 percent practice Islam. Those who do not profess any form of religion represent 12.9 percent of the total population in the municipality. Females constitute the highest proportion of people who practiced traditional religion (26.3%).

Table 3.8: Population by religion and Sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	147,618	100.0	68,556	100.0	79,062	100.0
No Religion	18,986	12.9	10,372	15.1	8,614	10.9
Catholic	22,481	15.2	10,511	15.3	11,970	15.1
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	31,108	21.1	14,111	20.6	16,997	21.5
Pentecostal/Charismatic	28,971	19.6	12,844	18.7	16,127	20.4
Other Christians	5,913	4.0	2,700	3.9	3,213	4.1
Islam	1,510	1.0	771	1.1	739	0.9
Traditionalist	37,460	25.4	16,688	24.3	20,772	26.3
Other (Specify)	1,189	0.8	559	0.8	630	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Education is essential for the development of the requisite human resources needed for accelerated socio-economic development of the society. It is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for societal well-being. There is a relationship between education, human resource development and economic growth (United Nations Development Programme, 2011).

In the 2010 census, literacy was defined as the ability to read and write a simple statement with understanding. It is an indicator of the extent to which societal knowledge can be transmitted from generation to generation in written form. Thus, literacy is important for the development of the individual and society. The 2010 Population and Housing Census collected information from persons aged 11 years and older on literacy in three languages; Ghanaian languages, English (the official language), and French.

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

Table 3.9 shows the distribution of literacy status for persons 11 years and older by sex and age. In the Municipality, 27,047 or 24.9 percent of the population age 11 years and above are not literate while 81,638 (75.1%) are literates. Six percent are literate in English only, and 19.5 percent are literate in a Ghanaian language only, while 72.8 percent are literate in both English and Ghanaian language. The table further shows that less than one percent of the population is literate in English and French, as well as all the three languages (English, French and a Ghanaian language). The number of females who are not literate is two times more than that of the males and a higher proportion of males (76.4%) than females (69.0%) are literate in both English and Ghanaian language.

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

	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	27,047	81,638	100.0	6.4	19.5	72.8	0.2	1.1
11-14	342	11,785	100.0	10.4	22.5	66.4	0.1	0.7
15-19	692	15,564	100.0	7.5	13.6	77.6	0.3	1.1
20-24	1,309	11,249	100.0	6.8	13.8	77.9	0.3	1.2
25-29	1,542	8,002	100.0	5.7	19.4	73.2	0.3	1.3
30-34	1,941	6,265	100.0	5.7	23.3	69.5	0.3	1.2
35-39	2,040	5,395	100.0	5.4	25	68.5	0.1	1
40-44	2,274	4,880	100.0	4.9	24.1	70	0.2	0.9
45-49	2,017	4,650	100.0	4.4	23.7	70.6	0.3	1.1
50-54	2,233	4,191	100.0	3.4	21.2	74.1	0.2	1.1
55-59	1,532	3,003	100.0	3.9	20.8	74.5	0	0.9
60-64	1,980	2,377	100.0	3.9	20.4	74.3	0.3	1.1
65+	9,145	4,277	100.0	3.6	23.1	72.1	0.1	1.1
Male								
Total	6,339	42,522	100.0	5.4	16.8	76.4	0.2	1.2
11-14	177	6,200	100.0	9.6	22.2	67.3	0.1	0.8
15-19	250	8,275	100.0	6.7	13.1	78.9	0.3	1
20-24	429	5,766	100.0	5.5	11.5	81.6	0.3	1.2
25-29	479	3,782	100.0	4.6	15.4	78.2	0.3	1.6
30-34	498	3,134	100.0	4.3	19.5	74.3	0.3	1.6
35-39	520	2,749	100.0	4.9	19.6	74.1	0.1	1.1
40-44	509	2,495	100.0	3.1	20.5	75	0.2	1.1
45-49	448	2,384	100.0	3.7	19.4	75.1	0.3	1.6
50-54	520	2,237	100.0	2.6	16.9	79	0.1	1.3
55-59	329	1,535	100.0	3.3	15.1	80.5	0.1	1.1
60-64	362	1,378	100.0	2.7	16.9	78.7	0.2	1.5
65+	1,818	2,587	100.0	2.6	18.9	77.2	0.1	1.1
Female								
Total	20,708	39,116	100.0	7.4	22.5	69	0.2	0.9
11-12	165	5,585	100.0	11.2	22.8	65.3	0.1	0.5
15-19	442	7,289	100.0	8.3	14.2	76	0.3	1.2
20-24	880	5,483	100.0	8.2	16.3	74	0.3	1.2
25-29	1,063	4,220	100.0	6.7	23	68.8	0.3	1.1
30-34	1,443	3,131	100.0	7.2	27.1	64.8	0.3	0.7
35-39	1,520	2,646	100.0	5.9	30.5	62.5	0.1	0.9
40-44	1,765	2,385	100.0	6.7	27.8	64.7	0.1	0.7
45-49	1,569	2,266	100.0	5.1	28.3	65.8	0.3	0.6
50-54	1,713	1,954	100.0	4.2	26	68.5	0.4	0.9
55-59	1,203	1,468	100.0	4.5	26.7	68.2	-	0.6
60-64	1,618	999	100.0	5.6	25.2	68.3	0.3	0.6
65+	7,327	1,690	100.0	5	29.5	64.2	0.1	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

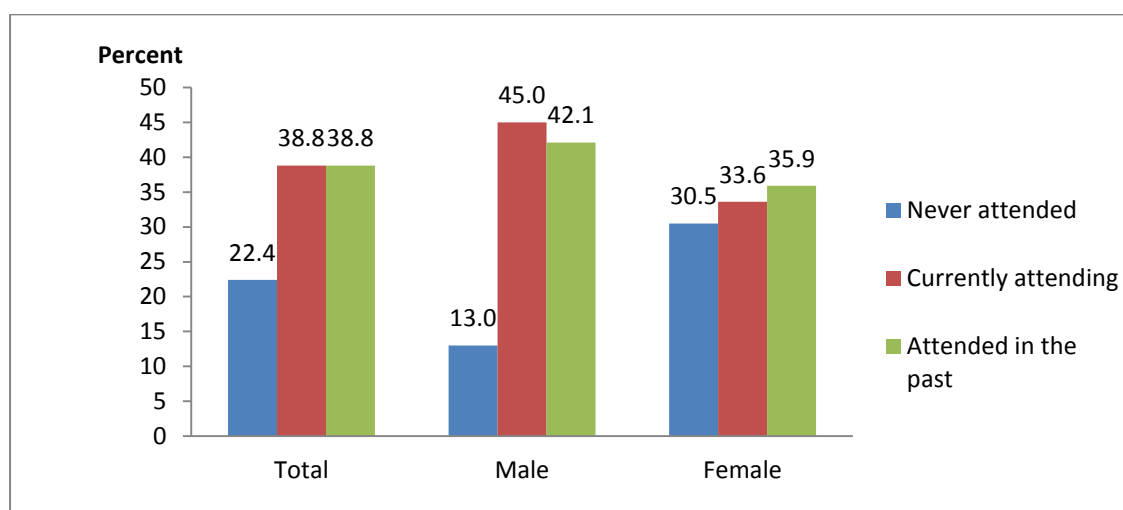
3.6.2 Level of Education, School Attendance and Sex

Current school attendance represents the human resource potential of the country. For this reason, data on the population currently attending educational institutions is important for human resource planning to sustain improvements to socio-economic conditions in the country. Again, information on past school attendance provides an indication of formal schooling in society. In a society where few people have attended formal school in the past,

there will be few people with the requisite knowledge and skills needed for social and economic development.

Figure 3.1 is a graphical representation of school attendance by sex of persons 3 years and older in Keta Municipality. Of the total number of persons 3 years and older (53,084) in the municipality, 22.4 percent had never been to school, 38.8 percent are currently in school while an equal proportion (38.8%) attended school in the past. The female (30.5%) population who has never attended school is higher than the male (13.0%) proportion who never attended school. For the population which is attending school now, the male proportion (45.0%) is more than the female (33.6%). About 42 percent of the male population has attended school in the past whilst for females it was 36 percent

Figure 3.1: School attendance by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10 presents information on persons 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. Of the 53,084 people currently attending school, 28,390 are males and 24,694 are females. About 88.7 percent are enrolled in basic school (Nursery, kindergarten, primary, JSS/JHS/middle), 9.0 percent in secondary/senior high school, 0.9 percent in vocational/technical/commercial school, and 0.8 percent in tertiary institutions. The table also shows that at all levels of education, there are more males than females enrolled in the various educational levels.

For the municipality as a whole, the majority of people who have attended school previously (52.1%) have attained at least the basic level that is, JSS/JHS.

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	53,084	100.0	28,390	100.0	24,694	100.0	52,997	100.0	26,553	100.0	26,444	100.0
Nursery	3,497	6.6	1,742	6.1	1,755	7.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	8,179	15.4	4,173	14.7	4,006	16.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	25,192	47.5	13,328	46.9	11,864	48.0	14,595	27.5	5,691	21.4	8,904	33.7
JSS/JHS	10,209	19.2	5,667	20.0	4,542	18.4	13,033	24.6	5,883	22.2	7,150	27.0
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,712	27.8	8,339	31.4	6,373	24.1
SSS/SHS	4,781	9.0	2,759	9.7	2,022	8.2	3,605	6.8	2,122	8.0	1,483	5.6
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,591	3.0	1,015	3.8	576	2.2
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	495	0.9	293	1.0	202	0.8	1,830	3.5	1,080	4.1	750	2.8
Post middle/secondary certificate	293	0.6	140	0.5	153	0.6	1,461	2.8	836	3.1	625	2.4
Tertiary	438	0.8	288	1.0	150	0.6	2,170	4.1	1,587	6.0	583	2.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter analyzes data on the economic activity status of the population, age and sex structure of the employed population, employment status and sector, and age and sex composition of the unemployed population. The economic and social development of the Municipality is dependent upon the quality and quantity of its productive resources, of which labour is vitally important. The other productive resources, namely physical capital and land, are dependent upon labour.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 shows the economic activity status of the population 15 years and older in the Municipality. The total number of persons 15 years and older in the municipality is 96,558. About 64 percent of the population are economically active (employed and unemployed). The proportion which is economically not active represents 36.1 percent. Majority of the economically inactive persons are in full time education (45.4%), followed by persons who are too old/young to work (18.9%). Persons who did home duties (household chores) constitute 18.4 percent of the economically not active population.

There are variations in economic activity status of persons 15 years and older by sex. Sixty five percent of males are economically active whilst 63 percent of females are economically active. Of the male economically active population, 94.5 percent are employed and 5.5 percent are unemployed.

The proportion of male and female economically not active population for the Municipality is 35 percent and 37 percent respectively. Sixty percent of males and 34.5 percent of females who are economically not active are in full time education, 25.1 percent are too old/young to work and 24.5 percent of females did home duties (household chores) while only 10.3 percent of males did home duties.

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	96,558	100.0	42,484	100.0	54,074	100.0
Economically active	61,682	63.9	27,613	65.0	34,069	63.0
<i>Employed</i>	57,674	93.5	26,096	94.5	31,578	92.7
<i>Worked</i>	54,382	94.3	24,865	95.3	29,517	93.5
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	3,136	5.4	1,178	4.5	1,958	6.2
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	156	0.3	53	0.2	103	0.3
<i>Unemployed</i>	4,008	6.5	1,517	5.5	2,491	7.3
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	1,802	45.0	598	39.4	1,204	48.3
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	2,206	55.0	919	60.6	1,287	51.7
Economically not active	34,876	36.1	14,871	35.0	20,005	37.0
Did home duties (household chore)	6,430	18.4	1,533	10.3	4,897	24.5
Full time education	15,828	45.4	8,929	60.0	6,899	34.5
Pensioner/Retired	1,329	3.8	958	6.4	371	1.9
Disabled/Sick	2,862	8.2	1,116	7.5	1,746	8.7
Too old/young	6,578	18.9	1,552	10.4	5,026	25.1
Other	1,849	5.3	783	5.3	1,066	5.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work the person was engaged in at the establishment where he or she worked. The question was asked 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 who were unemployed and who had worked before.

Table 4.2 shows employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex. Almost 35 percent of the employed population 15 years and older in the municipality are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. This is followed by craft and related trades workers (25.4%) and services and sales workers accounting for 21.8 percent as is shown in table 4.2. Clerical support workers and technicians and associate professionals recorded the lowest with (1%) and (1.2%) respectively. The proportion of males and females was higher in the following categories: managers, service and sales workers, craft and related workers, and elementary occupations.

Table 4.2: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57,674	100.0	26,096	100.0	31,578	100.0
Managers	1,317	2.3	331	1.3	986	3.1
Professionals	2,642	4.6	1,558	6.0	1,084	3.4
Technicians and associate professionals	675	1.2	444	1.7	231	0.7
Clerical support workers	570	1.0	408	1.6	162	0.5
Service and sales workers	12,572	21.8	1,596	6.1	10,976	34.8
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	20,070	34.8	14,445	55.4	5,625	17.8
Craft and related trades workers	14,628	25.4	4,815	18.5	9,813	31.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,781	3.1	1,715	6.6	66	0.2
Elementary occupations	3,406	5.9	772	3.0	2,634	8.3
Other occupations	13	0.0	12	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Industry refers to the type of product produced or service rendered at the respondent's work place. Information was collected only on the main product produced or service rendered in the establishment during the reference period. Table 4.3 shows the employed population by industry and sex. Agricultural, forestry and fishing employs almost 36 percent of the employed population. The proportions for males and females are 55.8 percent and 19.1 percent respectively. This is followed by manufacturing (21.5%) and wholesale retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles accounting for (18.5 %). There was no record for real estate activities for the Municipality whiles the mining and quarry, electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply industries recorded the lowest proportions. Agriculture, manufacturing, wholesale and retail account for 75.7 percent of the industrial base of the Municipality. The same three industries are engaged in by males (73.0%) and females (78.0%). However, the proportions for males and females differ, whereas 55.8 percent of males are in the agriculture, forestry and fishing the proportion for females is only 19.1 percent.

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57,674	100.0	26096.0	100.0	31,578	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	20,576	35.7	14552.0	55.8	6,024	19.1
Mining and quarrying	28	0.0	21.0	0.1	7	0.0
Manufacturing	12,403	21.5	2965.0	11.4	9,438	29.9
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	29	0.1	23.0	0.1	6	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	419	0.7	145.0	0.6	274	0.9
Construction	1,579	2.7	1548.0	5.9	31	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10,677	18.5	1507.0	5.8	9,170	29.0
Transportation and storage	1,661	2.9	1611.0	6.2	50	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	3,510	6.1	271.0	1.0	3,239	10.3
Information and communication	123	0.2	90.0	0.3	33	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	107	0.2	82.0	0.3	25	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	211	0.4	134.0	0.5	77	0.2
Administrative and support service activities	159	0.3	92.0	0.4	67	0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	541	0.9	407.0	1.6	134	0.4
Education	2,296	4.0	1360.0	5.2	936	3.0
Human health and social work activities	676	1.2	314.0	1.2	362	1.1
Arts entertainment and recreation	326	0.6	294.0	1.1	32	0.1
Other service activities	2,058	3.6	584.0	2.2	1,474	4.7
Activities of households as employers	293	0.5	94.0	0.4	199	0.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	0.0	2.0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Employment status refers to the status of 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”.

The employment status and sex of the population 15 years and older is presented in Table 4.4, The Municipality has a total population of 57,674 persons 15 years and older who are employed. Among those employed, 26,096 or 45.2 percent are males and 31,578 or 54.8 percent are females.

About 71 percent of the population 15 years and older are self-employed without employee(s). The percentages for males and females are 64 percent and 76.6 percent respectively. Employees

make up 12.4 percent; the corresponding percentages are 18.1 percent for males and 7.6 percent for females. Contributing family workers (6.9%) and domestic employees (house help) represent less than one percent (0.5%).

Table 4.4: Population 15 years and older by employment status and sex

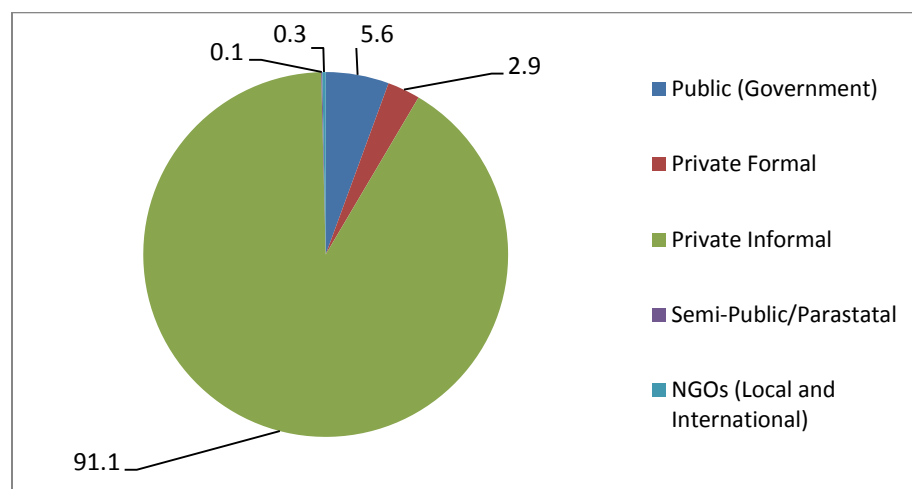
Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57,674	100.0	26,096	100.0	31,578	100.0
Employee	7,128	12.4	4,720	18.1	2,408	7.6
Self-employed without employee(s)	40,876	70.9	16,690	64.0	24,186	76.6
Self-employed with employee(s)	2,205	3.8	1,272	4.9	933	3.0
Casual worker	1,933	3.4	1,214	4.7	719	2.3
Contributing family worker	3,965	6.9	1,640	6.3	2,325	7.4
Apprentice	1,201	2.1	386	1.5	815	2.6
Domestic employee (House help)	293	0.5	124	0.5	169	0.5
Other	73	0.1	50	0.2	23	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Employment sector refers to the status of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works. Figure 4.1 shows the employment sector of the population 15 years and older in the Municipality. Ninety one percent of the employed persons in the municipality are engaged in the private informal sector, 5.6 percent are in the public sector (government) and 2.9 percent are in private formal sector.

Figure 4.1: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is crucially important for sustainable development in every country. Information Communication technology (ICT) has become an important tool in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. It is also recognized as an important component of socioeconomic development. The recognition is reflected in actions such as the development and deployment of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy, implementing e-governance in all government institutions and the construction of a National Data Centre as well as Regional Innovation Centres. This section presents information on access of individuals and households to ICT in the Keta Municipality.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Mobile phones were once the tool of the rich and busy executives who could afford. Mobile phones are now the ICT that is reshaping and revolutionizing the communications globally. Its impact on the economic activities of nations, businesses, and small entrepreneurs is phenomenal. The use of mobile phones has been an important mode of communication for social and business activities for the majority of Ghanaians as far back as 2003.

Table 5.1 provides information on mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage by sex for the population 12 years and older. The data shows that for the municipality as a whole, there are 105,884 persons who are 12 years and older. A total of 44,334 persons representing 41.9 percent of persons 12 years and older own mobile phones. Out of 47,403 males, 46.2 percent own mobile phones, whilst of the female population 12 years and older (58,481), 38.4 percent own mobile phones. Thus, the proportion of males who owned mobile phones is higher than females.

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

Sex	Number	Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	105,884	44,334	41.9	4,039	3.8
Male	47,403	21,881	46.2	2,830	6.0
Female	58,481	22,453	38.4	1,209	2.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Use of Internet

Internet has become a vital communication facility for businesses and organizations. Table 5.1 shows the Percentage of Population 12 years and older using internet facility. Of the male population 12 years and older, the proportion using internet facility in the municipality is 6 percent and of the female population 12 years and older, only 2.1 percent use internet facility.

5.4 Household ownership of Desktop or Laptop computer

Ownership of desktop and laptop computers is essential for easy access to the internet, electronic mail (e-mail) and other services. Table 5.2 indicates households having desktop/laptop computers by sex of head. Of the total number of households 37,705 in the Municipality, only 1,109 households (2.9%) own desktop or laptop computers. With regard to sex, ownership of desktop/laptop computers is higher for male headed households (4.0%) than for female headed households (1.8%) in the Municipality.

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

Sex	Number of households	Households having desktop/laptop computers	
		Number	Percent
Total	37,705	1,109	2.9
Male	19,354	773	4.0
Female	18,351	336	1.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

This chapter delves into the knowledge on prevalence and selected characteristics of persons with disability in the municipality. The development of a nation depends on the important contributions of not only a segment of the population but on the collective contributions of every individual, including Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). To this extent, government and civil society organizations in recent years have made progress in addressing disability issues, resulting in some positive gains in improving the lives of PWDs in the country. For instance the government has enacted the Disability Act, 2006 , Act 715 to address issues of high poverty among PWDs due to low levels of education and lack of employable skills; inaccessibility to public transport; and unfriendly environmental facilities such as the widespread absence of ramps for PWDs and uncovered drains and gutters.

6.2 Population with Disability

The 2010 Population and Housing Census recorded a total of 10,632 persons representing 7.2 percent of the total population are with disability in the Municipality (Table 6.1). The proportion of males without disability was slightly higher than that for females.

Table 6.1: Disability status of population by locality and sex

Disability status	Sex			
	Both sexes		Male	Female
	Number	Percent		
All Localities				
Total	147,618	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without disability	136,986	92.8	93.7	92.0
With disability	10,632	7.2	6.3	8.0
Sight	4,587	43.1	39.3	45.8
Hearing	1,460	13.7	13.4	14.0
Speech	983	9.2	11.7	7.6
Physical	2,457	23.1	22.7	23.4
Intellectual	1,660	15.6	15.4	15.8
Emotional	2,837	26.7	27.9	25.9
Other	805	7.6	7.7	7.5

Table 6.2: Disability status of population by locality and sex

Disability status	Sex			
	Both sexes		Male	Female
	Number	Percent		
Urban				
Total	78,699	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without disability	73,361	93.2	94.1	92.4
With disability	5,338	6.8	5.9	7.6
Sight	2,334	43.7	40.1	46.2
Hearing	731	13.7	13.6	13.7
Speech	522	9.8	12.8	7.8
Physical	1,173	22.0	21.8	22.1
Intellectual	965	18.1	18.3	17.9
Emotional	1,337	25.0	25.9	24.5
Other	374	7.0	7.9	6.4
Rural				
Total	68,919	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without disability	63,625	92.3	93.3	91.5
With disability	5,294	7.7	6.7	8.5
Sight	2,253	42.6	38.6	45.3
Hearing	729	13.8	13.2	14.2
Speech	461	8.7	10.7	7.3
Physical	1,284	24.3	23.6	24.7
Intellectual	695	13.1	12.4	13.6
Emotional	1,500	28.3	29.9	27.2
More than one form of disability	431	8.1	7.6	8.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Type of Disability

Table 6.1 shows PWDs by type of disability in the Municipality. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest (43.1%) followed Emotional disability (26.7%) and Physical Disability (23.1). The proportion of females with sight disability (45.8%) is higher than males (39.3%) while the proportion of males with emotional disability (27.9%) is slightly higher than females (25.9%).

6.4 Distribution by type of locality

The type of locality of residence of persons with disability mainly has an impact on their ability to access social services and other facilities within the municipality. Information in Table 6.1 shows the distribution of persons with disability by locality in the municipality. It can be seen that the proportion of PWDs in the rural areas (6.8%) is slightly higher than the urban areas (7.7%). With the exception of sight, speech and intellectual disabilities, all the other forms of disability is higher in the rural areas than the urban areas.

6.5 Disability and Economic activity

Table 6.2 presents the economic activity status of persons with disability by sex. Of the total of 9,436 persons 15 years and older with disabilities in the Municipality, almost 49 percent are employed, 2.9 percent are unemployed and 48.2 percent are economically not active. Among the types of disability that are employed, persons with sight disability recorded the highest (51.7%) while physical disability recorded the least (39.1%). Persons with emotional disability who are unemployed recorded the highest proportion (4.4%) in relation to other disability types. More than a third of all disability types are economically not active in the Keta Municipality.

Table 6.3: 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
Both sex								
Total	96,558	100.0	57,674	59.70	4,008	4.20	34,876	36.10
No disability	87,122	100.0	53,061	60.90	3,733	4.30	30,328	34.80
With a disability	9,436	100.0	4,613	48.90	275	2.90	4,548	48.20
Sight	4,205	100.0	2,173	51.70	108	2.60	1,924	45.80
Hearing	1,259	100.0	522	41.50	37	2.90	700	55.60
Speech	725	100.0	305	42.10	20	2.80	400	55.20
Physical	2,244	100.0	708	31.60	33	1.50	1,503	67.00
Intellectual	1,466	100.0	586	40.00	38	2.60	842	57.40
Emotional	2,462	100.0	1,241	50.40	108	4.40	1,113	45.20
Other	698	100.0	273	39.10	25	3.60	400	57.30
Male								
Total	42,484	100.0	26,096	61.40	1,517	3.60	14,871	35.00
No disability	38,800	100.0	24,139	62.20	1,424	3.70	13,237	34.10
With a disability	3,684	100.0	1,957	53.10	93	2.50	1,634	44.40
Sight	1,496	100.0	894	59.80	25	1.70	577	38.60
Hearing	466	100.0	239	51.30	13	2.80	214	45.90
Speech	348	100.0	160	46.00	11	3.20	177	50.90
Physical	873	100.0	304	34.80	14	1.60	555	63.60
Intellectual	566	100.0	204	36.00	17	3.00	345	61.00
Emotional	1,024	100.0	541	52.80	39	3.80	444	43.40
Other	278	100.0	122	43.90	11	4.00	145	52.20
Female								
Total	54,074	100.0	31,578	58.40	2,491	4.60	20,005	37.00
No disability	48,322	100.0	28,922	59.90	2,309	4.80	17,091	35.40
With a disability	5,752	100.0	2,656	46.20	182	3.20	2,914	50.70
Sight	2,709	100.0	1,279	47.20	83	3.10	1,347	49.70
Hearing	793	100.0	283	35.70	24	3.00	486	61.30
Speech	377	100.0	145	38.50	9	2.40	223	59.20
Physical	1,371	100.0	404	29.50	19	1.40	948	69.10
Intellectual	900	100.0	382	42.40	21	2.30	497	55.20
Emotional	1,438	100.0	700	48.70	69	4.80	669	46.50
Other	420	100.0	151	36.00	14	3.30	255	60.70

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability, Education and Literacy

In general, education enhances the employment opportunities of all persons in Ghana, including persons with disability. Consequently the government and various social welfare agencies have been implementing policies to improve access of persons with disability to education at all levels.

Table 6.3 shows population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education. About 43 percent of persons with disability in the municipality have never attended school, while 45 percent attained basic education and 10.1 percent had attended Secondary/SHS and higher level.

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both sexes										
Total	136,735	30,654	11,676	77,741	16,664	100.0	22.4	8.5	56.9	12.2
No disability	126,326	26,206	11,451	73,053	15,616	100.0	20.7	9.1	57.8	12.4
With a disability	10,409	4,448	225	4,688	1,048	100.0	42.7	2.2	45	10.1
Sight	4,522	1,979	93	1,984	466	100.0	43.8	2.1	43.9	10.3
Hearing	1,421	795	33	530	63	100.0	55.9	2.3	37.3	4.4
Speech	909	428	40	380	61	100.0	47.1	4.4	41.8	6.7
Physical	2,390	1,271	35	881	203	100.0	53.2	1.5	36.9	8.5
Intellectual	1,606	908	31	562	105	100.0	56.5	1.9	35	6.5
Emotional	2,773	974	71	1,422	306	100.0	35.1	2.6	51.3	11
Other	786	354	34	350	48	100.0	45	4.3	44.5	6.1
Male										
Total	63,134	8,191	5,915	38,908	10,120	100.0	13	9.4	61.6	16
No disability	58,935	7,155	5,800	36,514	9,466	100.0	12.1	9.8	62	16.1
With a disability	4,199	1,036	115	2,394	654	100.0	24.7	2.7	57	15.6
Sight	1,668	392	46	958	272	100.0	23.5	2.8	57.4	16.3
Hearing	562	202	17	299	44	100.0	35.9	3	53.2	7.8
Speech	463	155	26	234	48	100.0	33.5	5.6	50.5	10.4
Physical	949	317	16	471	145	100.0	33.4	1.7	49.6	15.3
Intellectual	640	251	16	296	77	100.0	39.2	2.5	46.3	12
Emotional	1,169	233	32	723	181	100.0	19.9	2.7	61.8	15.5
Other	326	94	19	178	35	100.0	28.8	5.8	54.6	10.7
Female										
Total	73,601	22,463	5,761	38,833	6,544	100.0	30.5	7.8	52.8	8.9
No disability	67,391	19,051	5,651	36,539	6,150	100.0	28.3	8.4	54.2	9.1
With a disability	6,210	3,412	110	2,294	394	100.0	54.9	1.8	36.9	6.3
Sight	2,854	1,587	47	1,026	194	100.0	55.6	1.6	35.9	6.8
Hearing	859	593	16	231	19	100.0	69	1.9	26.9	2.2
Speech	446	273	14	146	13	100.0	61.2	3.1	32.7	2.9
Physical	1,441	954	19	410	58	100.0	66.2	1.3	28.5	4
Intellectual	966	657	15	266	28	100.0	68	1.6	27.5	2.9
Emotional	1,604	741	39	699	125	100.0	46.2	2.4	43.6	7.8
Other	460	260	15	172	13	100.0	56.5	3.3	37.4	2.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The proportion of females with disability who have never attended school is 55 percent compared to that of males (25%). Again the proportion of males with disability, who attained basic (57.0%), Secondary/SHS and higher (15.6%) levels are more than their female counterparts who attained basic (36.9%) and Secondary/SHS and higher (6.3%) levels. The percentages of female persons (54.9%) with disability who have never attended school are higher than that of males (24.7%).

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

7.1 Introduction

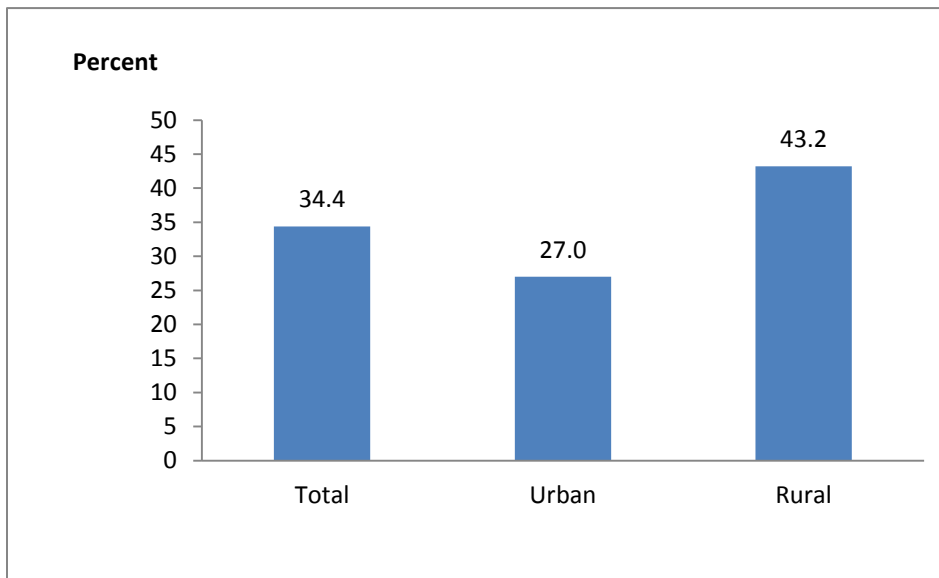
This chapter presents analysis of data on the agricultural activities in the municipality, with its main focus on households in agriculture and types of farming engaged in. Agriculture plays a vital role in the socio-economic development of the region and municipality at large. The agricultural sector comprises crops, livestock, fisheries, agro forestry and non-traditional commodities. Ghana's agricultural sector has and continues to be the largest sector of the Ghanaian economy since independence.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

A household is classified as an agricultural household if at least one of its members engages in agricultural production even if not earning from agricultural activity alone. The municipality has substantial agricultural resources, land suitable for general agriculture.

Figure 7.1 represents households in agriculture by locality. Out of a total of 37,705 households in the Keta municipality, 12,961 households representing 34.4 percent are engaged in agriculture activities. In the urban areas 27 percent of the 20,472 urban households are engaged in agriculture while 7,438 households (43.2%) out of 17,233 households in the rural areas are engaged in agriculture.

Figure 7.1: Households engaged in agriculture by locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Type of Farming Activities

The 2010 PHC collected information on the following types of agricultural activities in which agricultural households were engaged in at the time of the census: crop farming, tree planting, fish farming or animal rearing.

The type of agricultural activity engaged in by the agricultural households in the Municipality is presented in Table 7.1. Most households in the Municipality (67.7%) are engaged in crop farming of which the proportion of urban (70.8%) is higher compared with 65.4 percent in the rural areas. The second agricultural activity which is most engaged in by households in the municipality is livestock rearing (51.1%). The percentage of agricultural households engaged in livestock rearing is higher in the rural (49.4%) than urban (52.3) areas while tree planting and fish farming recorded less than 1 percent.

Table 7.1: Agricultural activities of households by locality

Agricultural activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	37,705	100.0	20,472	100.0	17,233	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	12,961	34.4	5,523	27.0	7,438	43.2
<i>Crop Farming</i>	8,776	67.7	3,913	70.8	4,863	65.4
<i>Tree Planting</i>	71	0.5	39	0.7	32	0.4
<i>Livestock Rearing</i>	6,621	51.1	2,730	49.4	3,891	52.3
<i>Fish Farming</i>	45	0.3	25	0.5	20	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4 Types of livestock and other animals reared

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of livestock and the keepers. A total of 117,407 livestock of different species are reared in the municipality as indicated in table 7.2. The four main ruminants that were kept are goats (15,200), cattle (4,311), sheep (2,406), and pigs (2,398). Among these traditional livestock, the average number of animals ranges from 7.5 goats per keeper to 36.5 cattle per keeper. In the bird category, there were 60,788 chicken, 2,031 ducks, 2,135 doves and 1,686 guinea fowls. The average number per holder ranges from 9.8 ducks to 22.7 doves.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Livestock/ Animal	Number of animals	Number of keepers	Average per Keeper
Total	117,407	10,481	11.2
Beehives	60	15	4
Cattle	4,311	118	36.5
Chicken	60,788	4,999	12.2
Dove	2,135	94	22.7
Duck	20,603	2,098	9.8
Goat	15,200	2,031	7.5
Grass-cutter	131	15	8.7
Guinea fowl	1,686	151	11.2
Ostrich	272	27	10.1
Pig	2,398	234	10.2
Rabbit	465	35	13.3
Sheep	2,406	309	7.8
Silk worm	51	4	12.8
Snail	0	0	0
Turkey	934	132	7.1
Other (specify)	834	168	5
Fish farming	1,418	16	88.6
Inland fishing	1,536	18	85.3
Marine fishing	2,179	17	128.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

It has long been established that man’s most basic needs are food, clothing and shelter. Housing is both a social good, providing core security for households, neighborhoods, societies and communities and an economic good stimulation growth and development

The information from housing censuses will serve as a basis for planning housing and human settlement programmes and policies, evaluation and monitoring of housing conditions and needs of the population. This chapter provides information on types of housing and housing facilities in the Keta Municipality of the Volta Region. In this chapter, data on stock of houses, facilities and amenities of houses in the 2010 Population and Housing Census were analyzed.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 presents the stock of houses and households by type of locality. The total number of houses in the Municipality is 30,309 with 15,164 located in the urban and 15,145 in the rural areas. The total household population in the Municipality is 144,747 with majority in urban areas. The population per house for the urban areas (5.1) is relatively higher than the rural areas (4.5).

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

Categories	Total				
	country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,118,252	147,618	78,699	68,919
Total household population	24,076,327	2,086,567	144,747	76,870	67,877
Number of houses	3,392,745	399,953	30,309	15,164	15,145
Number of households	5,467,054	495,600	37,705	20,472	17,233
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.1
Population per house*	7.1	5.2	4.8	5.1	4.5
Average household size	4.4	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

8.3.1 Ownership status of dwelling

Table 8.2 indicates the ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality. Sixty percent of housing units in the Municipality are owned by a member of the household followed by ownership by a relative who is not a household member (27.6%) and owned by other private individual (9.2%). The proportion of ownership of dwelling by a member of the household in rural (67.6%) is higher than it is in urban areas (54.2%).

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	495,600	37,705	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	304,481	22,747	60.3	60.3	60.4	54.2	67.6
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,075	166	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6
Relative not a household member	851,630	91,956	10,413	27.6	25.4	30.0	29.7	25.2
Other private individual	1,439,021	81,191	3,471	9.2	10.9	7.4	12.5	5.2
Private employer	83,610	3,475	248	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.3
Other private agency	21,123	1,419	51	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Public/Government ownership	118,804	8,003	421	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.6	0.5
Other	24,000	2,000	188	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.3 Type of Dwelling Units (Occupied)

As shown in Table 8.3, a total of 37,705 dwelling units (occupied) were identified in the Municipality during the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The commonest type of dwelling units occupied by households in the Municipality is compound houses. On the average, compound house accounts for 48 percent of all dwelling units in the Municipality, followed by separate house (39.2%). Semi-detached houses form the third commonest type of occupied dwellings, constituting 6.8 percent. Dwellings in the form of tents, kiosks, containers and shops constitute small proportions of occupied dwellings.

Table 8.3: Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	495,600	37,705	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	212,170	14,771	39.2	40.3	38.0	34.4	44.8
Semi-detached house	391,548	33,286	2,552	6.8	7.0	6.6	6.6	7.0
Flat/Apartment	256,355	7,668	771	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.7	1.3
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	219,276	17,833	47.3	45.6	49.0	52.2	41.5
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	15,705	1,103	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.0	4.0
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,781	242	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6
Tent	10,343	989	100	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	1,198	52	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,157	91	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	858	170	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3
Other	9,846	512	20	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

8.4.1 Material of Outer Walls

Table 8.4 represents the main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality. The main construction materials for outer walls were cement block/concrete, palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia and mud/mud bricks or earth. More than 70 percent of the housing units in the Municipality are constructed with cement blocks/concrete. The urban and rural proportions for the use of cement blocks/concrete are 79.2 percent and 64.6 percent respectively. A slightly higher proportion of houses in the urban areas used palm leaf/thatch (grass)/ raffia for construction of their outer walls. A higher proportion of houses in the rural areas (19.3%) are constructed with mud brick/earth compared to only 2 percent in the urban areas.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	Municipality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	550,006	41,090	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	264,357	4,139	10.1	2.0	19.3
Wood	200,594	4,900	359	0.9	0.9	0.8
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	3,131	344	0.8	1.1	0.6
Stone	11,330	1,172	284	0.7	0.5	0.9
Burnt bricks	38,237	3,183	115	0.3	0.1	0.4
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	250,762	29,739	72.4	79.2	64.6
Landcrete	104,270	7,772	104	0.3	0.1	0.4
Bamboo	8,206	819	119	0.3	0.3	0.3
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	11,454	5,316	12.9	14.4	11.3
Other	39,206	2,456	571	1.4	1.3	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Floor Material

Materials for floors of dwelling units are mainly cement/concrete and earth/mud bricks. The type of materials used for the floor of a house affects the appearance, quality and health status of a house. Some floors are easily contaminated and are difficult to clean or disinfect. As can be seen from Table 8.5, on the average, a slightly higher proportion of the urban households (73.3%) than rural households (68.3%) used cement for their floor. Both households in the rural and urban areas used earth/mud with the rural areas (30.1%) recording higher percentage use than the urban areas (24.3%). All the other materials used for floor of dwelling units in the Municipality recorded values less than one percent.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	Municipality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	495,600	37,705	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	87,880	10,170	27.0	24.3	30.1
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	397,467	26,766	71.0	73.3	68.3
Stone	32,817	1,842	59	0.2	0.1	0.2
Burnt brick	6,537	424	34	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	464	26	0.1	0.1	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,237	79	0.2	0.3	0.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	3,754	326	0.9	1.0	0.8
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,283	79	0.2	0.3	0.1
Other	15,567	1,249	166	0.4	0.6	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Roofing Materials

The table 8.6 shows the main construction material for roofing of dwelling units by the type of locality. The table shows that 39.9 percent of the dwelling units in the Municipality are roofed with metal sheets. In the urban areas the percentage is higher (46.5%) it is in the rural areas (32.3%). Slate/asbestos recorded 34 percent and thatch/palm leaf or raffia is 21.4 percent. The use of slate or asbestos for roofing is relatively high in the Municipality, probably because of its resistance to sea corrosion.

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	Municipality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	550,006	41,090	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,576	139	0.3	0.1	0.6
Wood	45,547	3,000	146	0.4	0.3	0.4
Metal sheet	4,152,259	388,664	16,376	39.9	46.5	32.3
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	41,055	13,965	34.0	33.4	34.6
Cement/Concrete	141,072	4,810	563	1.4	1.8	0.9
Roofing tile	31,456	1,603	294	0.7	1.0	0.4
Bamboo	71,049	1,254	74	0.2	0.2	0.2
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	102,769	8,786	21.4	14.6	29.0
Other	35,935	3,275	747	1.8	2.0	1.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The relationship between the number of rooms and the number of persons give the space available per person. Table 8.7 shows household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit. On the whole the two rooms constitute the highest percentage (31.7%) of all the types of rooms occupied in housing units in the Municipality. The proportion of households with more than one person (2-7) in the household slept in households in two rooms. A household with more than 10 persons is 1,277 of which 2.4 percent sleep in single rooms.

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

Household size	Total	Percent	Number of sleeping rooms								
			One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	37,705	100.0	23.5	31.7	17.1	10.8	6.0	4.3	2.3	1.7	2.6
1	7,643	100.0	42.6	35.2	9.5	4.7	2.8	1.7	1.1	0.9	1.5
2	6,058	100.0	28.9	36.6	15.3	8.2	4.0	2.8	1.5	1.1	1.6
3	5,895	100.0	24.3	34.5	18.7	9.9	4.6	3.3	1.8	1.2	1.7
4	5,406	100.0	20.2	33.9	18.4	11.0	5.7	4.2	2.5	2.0	2.2
5	4,269	100.0	15.3	30.9	21.4	14.0	7.3	5.5	2.1	1.4	2.2
6	3,075	100.0	11.4	27.6	21.5	17.0	8.5	5.4	2.9	2.3	3.4
7	2,043	100.0	8.5	24.1	23.8	15.7	10.8	6.6	4.3	2.3	3.9
8	1,278	100.0	6.6	20.9	22.3	19.1	10.1	9.2	3.6	3.1	5.1
9	761	100.0	3.3	17.5	18.4	20.0	12.2	10.8	4.9	5.8	7.2
10+	1,277	100.0	2.4	9.3	16.9	16.0	15.5	14.2	7.1	5.9	12.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household facilities

8.6.1 Main source of lighting of dwelling unit

Table 8.8 presents the main source of lighting of dwelling units by locality in the Municipality. The main source of lighting for most housing units is kerosene lamp (53.1%) with urban to rural proportions of (46.6%) and (61.0%) respectively, followed by electricity (41.8%) and flashlights/touch (2.9%). The use of crop residue, gas lamps, solar energy, candle and other lighting systems recorded less than one percent.

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

Main source of lighting	Total country	Region	Municipality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	495,600	37,705	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	245,583	15,779	41.8	49.5	32.8
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	3,923	381	1.0	1.0	1.0
Kerosene lamp	971,807	200,064	20,036	53.1	46.6	61.0
Gas lamp	9,378	799	44	0.1	0.1	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	783	57	0.2	0.1	0.2
Candle	41,214	2,239	126	0.3	0.4	0.2
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	39,881	1,079	2.9	2.0	3.9
Firewood	13,241	1,474	134	0.4	0.3	0.5
Crop residue	4,623	425	40	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	11,739	429	29	0.1	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households

The distribution of cooking spaces and main source of cooking fuel used by households is presented in Table 8.9. The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the Municipality is wood (42.2%), the proportion for rural areas (54.2%) was higher than that of the urban areas (32.1%). Charcoal is used by almost 41 percent of households whiles 12 percent of

households use gas; the proportion of households that use gas in the urban areas (18.2 %) is almost four times the proportion that use gas in the rural areas (4.6%).

Table 8.9 also shows that 34 percent of households have separate room for exclusive use of household as cooking space, 26.2 percent use open space in compound and almost 14 percent of households use structure with roof but without walls as cooking space. In rural and urban areas 33.4 percent and 34.4 percent of households respectively use separate room exclusively as cooking space.

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

Source of cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total country	Region	Municipality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	37,705	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	12,888	927	2.5	2.1	2.9
Wood	2,197,083	283,048	15,910	42.2	32.1	54.2
Gas	996,518	46,084	4,520	12.0	18.2	4.6
Electricity	29,794	972	56	0.1	0.2	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	2,512	443	1.2	1.4	0.9
Charcoal	1,844,290	146,677	15,410	40.9	45.2	35.8
Crop residue	45,292	2,419	259	0.7	0.6	0.8
Saw dust	8,000	389	38	0.1	0.2	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	104	19	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	7,759	507	123	0.3	0.0	0.7
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	37,705	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	21,127	1,778	4.7	3.9	5.7
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	173,544	12,805	34.0	34.4	33.4
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	17,362	1,384	3.7	3.1	4.3
Enclosure without roof	117,614	9,352	1,093	2.9	3.3	2.4
Structure with roof but without walls (Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	349,832	97,942	5,148	13.7	11.5	16.2
Verandah	74,525	17,049	2,401	6.4	7.2	5.4
Open space in compound	1,173,946	51,288	3,064	8.1	9.4	6.7
Other	1,115,464	106,104	9,876	26.2	27.0	25.3
Other	21,007	1,832	156	0.4	0.4	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Main Source of Water for drinking and for other Domestic Use

The availability of improved drinking water is an important aspect of the health of household members in the Municipality. Information on the main source of water for drinking and for other domestic purposes is presented in Table 8.10. Households in the Municipality derive their drinking water from diverse sources but the four main sources are pipe-borne outside dwelling (40.5%), public tap/standpipe (22.4%), Pipe-borne inside dwelling (9.0%) , protected well (7.7%).

In the urban areas the main source of drinking water is pipe-borne water inside their dwellings (50.4%) which is higher than the proportion in the rural areas (28.8%). Other sources of drinking water for households in urban areas are pipe-borne inside dwelling (13.0%), protected well (11.7%) and public tap/standpipe (11.6%) whilst in the rural areas, the main source of drinking water for households is public tap/standpipe (35.6%). Other sources of drinking water for households in the rural areas include pipe-borne inside dwelling (4.2%) and rain water (4.8%). Almost 8 percent of households in rural areas obtain drinking water from river or stream and 5.6 percent obtain drinking water from tanker supply or vendors.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	Municipality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	37,705	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	36,536	3,393	9.0	13.0	4.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	93,019	15,282	40.5	50.4	28.8
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	95,209	8,461	22.4	11.6	35.3
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	81,286	593	1.6	2.2	0.8
Protected well	321,091	22,577	2,890	7.7	11.7	2.9
Rain water	39,438	15,627	869	2.3	0.2	4.8
Protected spring	19,345	1,626	71	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	761	82	0.2	0.1	0.3
Satchet water	490,283	16,196	1,554	4.1	4.3	3.9
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	2,120	966	2.6	0.0	5.6
Unprotected well	112,567	24,012	2,014	5.3	5.8	4.8
Unprotected spring	12,222	2,677	38	0.1	0.1	0.1
River/Stream	502,804	81,663	1,357	3.6	0.0	7.9
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	21,897	103	0.3	0.0	0.6
Other	3,972	394	32	0.1	0.1	0.1
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	37,705	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	36,186	2,990	7.9	11.2	4.1
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	74,062	6,639	17.6	18.3	16.8
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	83,508	6,184	16.4	5.2	29.8
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	73,484	1,354	3.6	5.1	1.7
Protected well	465,775	38,510	8,846	23.5	34.9	9.9
Rain water	39,916	14,834	575	1.5	0.2	3.1
Protected spring	18,854	1,986	116	0.3	0.3	0.3
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	2,325	888	2.4	0.1	5.0
Unprotected well	152,055	38,472	7,875	20.9	24.0	17.2
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,942	111	0.3	0.3	0.2
River/Stream	588,590	100,918	1,788	4.7	0.1	10.3
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	27,098	290	0.8	0.3	1.3
Other	10,302	1,275	49	0.1	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Twenty four percent of households use protected wells for other domestic purposes, while the percentages are 34.4 percent and 9.9 percent for urban and rural areas respectively. Almost 21 percent of households use water from unprotected well for other domestic activities, and 4.7 percent use water from river or stream.

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition of the dwelling and is an indirect measure of the quality of life of every household in the Municipality. Table 8.11 shows type of toilet and bathing facility used by household. Forty three percent of households in the Municipality has no toilet facilities. The percentages are 37.6 percent and 50.2 percent for urban and rural areas respectively. More than a quarter of households (29.1%) relied on public toilets (WC, KVIP) in the Municipality. Almost 2 percent of households in the Municipality use bucket or pan latrine.

Forty four percent of households had own bathroom for exclusive use, 16.1 percent use shared separate bathroom in the same house and 15.7 percent use shared open cubicle. Open space around the house is used by 8.8 percent of households for bathing in the Municipality. In the rural areas 9.4 percent of households use open space around the house for bathing and in the urban areas the proportion of households is 8.3 percent.

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	37,705	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	137,522	16,351	43.4	37.6	50.2
W.C.	839,611	29,799	2,369	6.3	9.5	2.5
Pit latrine	1,040,883	112,196	1,855	4.9	5.5	4.2
KVIP	572,824	63,237	5,313	14.1	18.6	8.8
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,393	735	1.9	2.8	1.0
Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc)	1,893,291	148,740	10,964	29.1	25.7	33.1
Other	23,385	1,713	118	0.3	0.3	0.3
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	37,705	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	168,731	16,315	43.3	41.2	45.7
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	111,402	6,084	16.1	18.4	13.4
Private open cubicle	381,979	49,908	5,213	13.8	14.9	12.6
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	98,801	5,909	15.7	15.7	15.6
Public bath house	140,501	3,408	235	0.6	0.4	0.8
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,847	449	1.2	0.5	2.0
Open space around house	372,556	39,498	3,318	8.8	8.3	9.4
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,281	85	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	16,276	2,724	97	0.3	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Waste disposal continues to be a rising challenge as population grows and along with the industrial development of the Municipality. Also, one of the most difficult challenges of both urban and rural areas in the Municipality and Ghana as a whole is adoption of modern and hygienic solid and liquid waste disposal systems. Acceptable methods of waste management help to prevent the spread of some types of infectious diseases and improve the quality of life.

Table 8.12 shows the different methods of solid waste disposals in the Municipality. Forty eight percent of households disposed of their solid waste by dumping them in public dump or open space and 18.7 percent disposed of by burning while 13.5 percent buried their solid waste. Households who disposed of their solid waste indiscriminately constitute 8.4 percent. In rural and urban areas, 56.6 percent and 40.7 percent respectively disposed of solid waste in open space in public dumps. Indiscriminate solid waste disposal method is also practiced by households in the urban (7.1%) and rural (10.0%) 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	37,705	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	30,430	1,073	2.8	3.0	2.7
Burned by household	584,820	78,604	7,035	18.7	19.8	17.3
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	82,361	2,859	7.6	10.7	3.8
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	204,656	18,097	48.0	40.7	56.6
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	67,801	3,172	8.4	7.1	10.0
Buried by household	182,615	26,014	5,101	13.5	18.2	8.0
Other	53,805	5,734	368	1.0	0.4	1.6
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	37,705	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	4,906	183	0.5	0.6	0.3
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,540	171	0.5	0.6	0.3
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,493	1,545	4.1	5.4	2.5
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	154,009	18,485	49.0	46.3	52.2
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	46,100	427	1.1	1.0	1.3
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	258,942	16,192	42.9	45.7	39.7
Other	38,294	7,610	702	1.9	0.4	3.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Also presented in Table 8.12 are methods of liquid waste disposal by households in the Municipality. Forty nine percent of households disposed of liquid waste by throwing them onto the street/outside and 42.9 percent throw liquid was on the compound. In the urban and rural areas, the same pattern is observed with 46.3 percent and 52.2 percent respectively of households disposing of liquid waste onto the street or outside, whilst 45.7 percent and 39.7 percent of urban and rural households respectively throw liquid was onto their compounds. Less than one percent of households disposed their liquid wastes through the sewerage system (0.5%) or through a drainage system into a pit (0.6%).

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The formulation and implementation of development policies are often driven by data. The main objective for conducting the 2010 PHC was to provide the country with up-to-date socio-economic data for planning and for evaluating the various government policy intervention programmes at national, regional and district levels.

9.2 Summary of findings

Demographic Characteristics

The Municipality has a population of 147,618 comprising 68,556 males and 59,062 females. More than half of the population in the Municipality live in urban areas (53.3%). Sex of the Municipality is 86.7 males per 100 females. The age dependency ratio in the Municipality is 78 persons in the dependent ages for every 100 persons in the working age population (15-64 years).

In relation to the sex structure, there are more males (51.1%) than females (48.9%) who are under 15 years in the Municipality. There are large proportions of children (12.4%) below five years in the Municipality. The population below 15 years (0-14) is 34.6 percent. Population between the ages of 15-19 comprises 11.0 percent of the total population in the Municipality.

Fertility and Mortality, Migration

The fertility rate for the Municipality is 3.1 children per woman age 15-49, which is slightly lower than the regional rate of 3.4 children per woman. The numbers of male and female children ever born are 85,330 and 86,365 respectively and children who survived are 69,440 (81.4%) males and 72,347 (83.8%) females respectively.

The crude death rate for the Municipality is 12.3 per 1,000 population. This also implies that there are approximately 12 deaths per 1,000 population. The reported under five (age 0-4) male deaths were slightly higher than the female deaths. From age groups 15-19 to 50-54 the proportion of female deaths were higher than male deaths which may be attributed to maternal deaths.

Among those who were born elsewhere in another region, migrants from the Northern, Central and Ashanti region have had the longest stay (20+ years) in the Municipality than migrants from any other region.

Social Characteristics

There are 37,705 households in the Municipality made up of 20,472 urban and 17,233 households. The average household size in the Municipality is 3.8 persons per household. About 26 percent of household population are heads of households, 8 percent are spouses

(wife/husband) and 33 percent are children. A higher proportion of persons 12 years and older in the Municipality are married (45.4%). Ninety three percent of persons 12 years and older in the Municipality had never married, while 6 percent are married with less than one percent in informal/consensual union/living together.

About 71 percent of the never married had basic education in the Municipality. The proportion of never married males (65.4%) with basic education is higher than their female (53.5%) counterparts. For all categories of marital status, the proportion of females who attained tertiary level of education is less than one percent.

For the Municipality, 27,047 or 24.9 percent of the population age 11 years and older are not literate while 81,638 (75.1%) are literates. That means for those who are not literate, they cannot read and write with understanding.

Of the total number of persons 3 years and older (53,084) in the Municipality, 22.4 percent had never been to school, 38.8 percent are currently in school while an equal proportion (38.8%) attended school in the past. The female (30.5%) population who has never attended school is higher than the male (13.0%) proportion who never attended school.

Economic Characteristics

Agriculture, forestry and Fishing is the largest industrial sector employing more than 36 percent of the economically active population. About 56 percent of males and 19.1 percent of females are engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing.

About 71 percent of the population 15 years and older are 'self-employed without employee(s)'. The percentages for males and females are 64 percent and 76.6 percent respectively. Ninety one percent of the employed persons in the Municipality are engaged in the private informal sector.

Information Communication Technology

A total of 44,334 persons representing 41.9 percent of persons 12 years and older own mobile phones. The proportion of males who owned mobile phones are higher than females. Of the male population 12 years and older, the proportion using internet facility in the Municipality is 6 percent and of the female population 12 years and older, only 2.1 percent use internet facility.

Disability

A total of 10,632 persons representing 7.2 percent of the total population are with disability in the Municipality. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest (43.1%) followed Emotional disability (26.7%) and Physical Disability (23.1).

Agricultural Activities

Out of a total of 37,705 households in the Keta Municipality, 12,961 households representing 34.4 percent are engaged in agriculture activities. The four main ruminants that were kept are goats (15,200), cattle (4,311), sheep (2,406), and pigs (2,398).

Housing Conditions

The total number of houses in the Municipality is 30,309 with 15,164 located in the urban and 15,145 in the rural areas. Sixty percent of housing units in the Municipality are owned by a member of the household followed by ownership by a relative who is not a household member (27.6%). The main construction materials for outer walls were cement block/concrete, palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia and mud/mud bricks or earth.

The main source of lighting for most housing units in the Municipality is kerosene lamp (53.1%) followed by electricity (41.8%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the Municipality is wood (42.2%), Charcoal is used by almost 41 percent of households while 12 percent of households use gas.

Households in the Municipality derive their drinking water from diverse sources but the four main sources are pipe-borne outside dwelling (40.5%), public tap/standpipe (22.4%), Pipe-borne inside dwelling (9.0%) , protected well (7.7%).

About Forty three percent (43.3%) of households in the Municipality have no toilet facilities. More than a quarter of households (29.1%) relied on public toilets (WC, KVIP) in the Municipality. Forty eight percent of households disposed of their solid waste by dumping them in public dump or open space and 18.7 percent disposed of by burning.

9.3 Conclusion

The population dynamics of the Municipality may be determined largely by fertility and mortality processes. Persons of Ghanaian parentage constitute a large percentage of the population in the Keta Municipality. There are Ghanaians with dual citizenship in the Municipality, though the proportion is small. Households in the Municipality are predominantly male-headed. The extended family living arrangements dominates in the Municipality.

The employment characteristics of the population indicate employment in low skills among the employed population that are mostly self-employed without employees. Such employment hardly generates employment for others.

While 41.9 percent of persons aged 12 years and older in the Municipality reported that they own mobile phones only six percent of them use the internet. The rate of ownership of desktop/laptop by households is very low.

With regards to the type of agricultural activity, crop farming represents the main type of agriculture activity adopted by the populace in both the urban and rural areas followed by livestock rearing. While fish farming recorded the least type of agricultural activity engaged in by the people.

9.4 Policy Recommendation

There is therefore the need to create jobs for the economically active group since they form a majority of the population in the Municipality. There should be efforts to implement social intervention programs that will target the dependent population (population less than 15 and 65 years and older) since they are economically not active to help improve their standard of living.

Even though Total Fertility Rate is relatively low in the Municipality (3.1 children per woman aged 15-49 years), most women do not have control over their reproductive health especially when it comes to regulating fertility and using contraceptives, there is a need to integrate family life education into school curriculum and out-of-school programs.

It is recommended that much attention should be paid by government to sexual and reproductive health as well as family planning programmes because an improvement in this area has a direct impact on maternal and child health, as well as on birth rates.

It is therefore critical that initiatives aimed at improving maternal and child health should be taken up in the municipal assembly. Also promoting healthy living and enhancing of both financial and physical access to health services should be intensified.

According to Article 25 (1) of the 1992 Constitution), all persons shall have the right to equal educational opportunities and facilities. Illiteracy is high in the Municipality (25% of persons 11 years and older are not literate). Education has a potential for providing employment opportunities for the teeming youth as well as reduction in family sizes. It is therefore recommended that the government intensify programs on school feeding, capitation grant and provision of free uniforms and exercise books to increase the enrollment.

In the area of agriculture, policies need to be implemented to modernize agriculture using appropriate technologies to increase productivity in the sector. Farmers in agriculture need to be supported to acquire implements and small-to medium scale irrigation equipment that will facilitate farming activities throughout the year. The linkage between agriculture and related activities and local industries need to be strengthened to create employment and ensure efficiency in both sectors.

The quality of life of the people in the Municipality depends largely on the type of houses they live in, access to potable water, education, health, electricity, and adequate sanitary facilities among others. The report shows, however, that access to these facilities tends to be poor and non-existent in some homes and communities. It is therefore recommended that:

- The Municipal assembly in collaboration with non-governmental organizations operating in the water sector need to target deprived communities and provide them with portable water. This will enhance and improve on the access to portable water for those communities.
- Municipal assembly should enforce by-laws regarding the issue of permit such that all housing unit would have the required facilities (Toilet, Sewerage etc) before permits are issued for putting up such structures.
- Again, the municipal assembly should be supported to enforce by-laws regarding the disposal of solid and liquid wastes.
- An important concern is the use of wood as the main source of fuel for cooking with its attendant impact on deforestation in the Municipality. The planning officers need to devise strategies for households to cut down on use of wood for cooking and encourage the use of gas as replacement.

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APPENDICES

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

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			Households	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Anloga	22,722	10,652	12,070	5,781	4,598
2	Tegbi	12,164	5,614	6,550	3,109	2,409
3	Woe	10,639	5,080	5,559	2,597	2,179
4	Dzelukope	8,881	3,884	4,997	2,420	1,594
5	Keta	8,726	3,933	4,793	2,368	1,562
6	Anlo Afiadenyigba	6,740	3,252	3,488	1,815	1,212
7	Abor	5,193	2,390	2,803	1,428	961
8	Anyako	4,867	2,231	2,636	1,361	988
9	Dzita Agbledomi	4,864	2,275	2,589	1,072	911
10	Tsiame	3,567	1,650	1,917	900	754
11	Atiavi	3,370	1,547	1,823	957	893
12	Adzido-Vordza	3,369	1,532	1,837	775	884
13	Whuti	2,821	1,378	1,443	693	557
14	Dzita	2,757	1,225	1,532	659	488
15	Dzelokope	2,455	1,171	1,284	602	431
16	Anyanui	2,316	1,075	1,241	565	437
17	Hatorgodo	2,133	1,031	1,102	595	456
18	Kedzi	2,099	938	1,161	539	626
19	Atorkor	1,816	808	1,008	388	300
20	Sasieme	1,763	829	934	417	343

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	All Ages	Age Group															
			0-4	5-9	12-14	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	Anloga	22,722	2,672	2,381	2,377	2,575	2,097	1,527	1,301	1,214	1,103	1,056	1,013	706	681	513	500	1,006
2	Tegbi	12,164	1,524	1,413	1,224	1,398	1,146	818	690	628	543	427	454	417	310	272	326	574
3	Woe	10,639	1,357	1,295	1,246	1,212	953	731	610	506	486	481	404	264	297	167	232	398
4	Dzelukope	8,881	1,047	861	860	1,056	878	636	519	441	411	447	414	318	255	189	199	350
5	Keta	8,726	970	953	919	1,032	796	630	466	424	451	407	370	326	233	172	208	369
6	Anlo																	
6	Afiadenyigba	6,740	849	789	688	672	575	447	388	346	357	310	290	193	204	153	160	319
7	Abor	5,193	672	546	517	610	523	377	357	276	254	243	177	141	115	88	113	184
8	Anyako	4,867	521	527	526	543	405	303	287	246	259	226	211	159	163	132	146	213
9	Dzita																	
9	Agbledomi	4,864	672	620	565	544	344	289	247	239	215	205	221	120	135	112	138	198
10	Tsiame	3,567	412	396	377	375	280	197	192	174	187	174	154	111	129	104	105	200
11	Atiavi	3,370	443	361	333	346	260	154	169	159	188	163	164	116	103	84	118	209
11	Adzido-																	
12	Vordza	3,369	400	420	365	347	266	229	202	186	185	152	156	119	85	56	68	133
13	Whuti	2,821	359	363	292	309	229	190	184	156	115	129	108	69	67	49	67	135
14	Dzita	2,757	337	332	324	310	220	160	110	134	126	126	138	77	95	67	66	135
15	Dzelokope	2,455	297	303	270	273	227	169	165	153	116	95	119	65	54	33	38	78
16	Anyanui	2,316	282	293	281	250	191	161	105	108	110	81	127	73	59	46	56	93
17	Hatorgodo	2,133	283	243	237	223	155	126	127	101	119	122	102	60	64	34	64	73
18	Kedzi	2,099	241	238	216	243	146	122	117	89	111	95	97	70	64	38	74	138
19	Atorkor	1,816	226	232	215	193	137	157	102	67	93	65	75	56	60	35	26	77
20	Sasieme	1,763	223	212	191	198	129	110	89	65	75	94	89	50	56	37	56	89

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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