



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

KETU SOUTH MUNICIPALITY



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
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DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

The District Analytical Report for the Ketu South 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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Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASFR:	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBR:	Crude Birth Rate
CDR:	Crude Death Rate
CERSGIS:	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information System
CEPS:	Customs Excise and Preventive Service
CHPS:	Community Based Health Planning and Services
CIDA:	Canadian International Development Agency
CSIR:	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
DANIDA:	Danish International Development Agency
DC:	Degree Celsius
DFID:	Department for International Development
DMTDP:	District Medium Term Development Plan
DPs:	Development Partners
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
EU:	European Union
GFR:	General Fertility Rate
GNPC:	Ghana National Petroleum Corporation
GSGDA:	Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda
GSS:	Ghana Statistical Service
GYEEDA:	Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency
HND:	Higher National Diploma
ICT:	Information Communication Technology
ISSER:	Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research
JHS:	Junior High School
JSS:	Junior Secondary School
Km ² :	Kilometer Square
KVIP:	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
L.I:	Legislative Instrument
MDAs:	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MSE:	Micro and Small Scale Enterprise
MTDP:	Medium Term Development Plan

N:	North
NCTAC:	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NCSC:	National Census Steering Committee
NDPC:	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs:	Non-Governmental Organizations
OPD:	Out Patient Department.
PDA:	Portable Digital Assistant
PES:	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC:	Population Housing Census
PPP:	Public Private Partnership
PWDs:	Persons with Disability
SHS:	Senior High School
SRI:	Soil Research Institute
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
TFR:	Total Fertility Rate
UN:	United Nations
UNFPA:	United Nations Population Fund
W:	West
WC:	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Municipal 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 Ketu South Municipal. It gives a brief background of the Municipality, 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 Municipal, 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 Municipal. The key findings of the analysis are as follows (references are to the relevant sections of the report):

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Ketu South Municipal, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 160,756 representing 7.6 percent of the total population of the Volta Region. It comprises 52.9 percent females and 47.1 percent males. A little over a half (53.4%) of the Municipals population is rural. The Municipal has a sex ratio of 88.9. The population of the Municipal is youthful with the population under age 15 constituting 37.8 percent. The total age dependency ratio for the Municipal is 77.8, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (83.0) than that of females (73.4).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the Municipal is 3.1. The General Fertility Rate is 92.7 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 24.2 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the Municipal is 7.2 per 1000. Out of a total of 32,401 migrants in the Municipal, 18,613 are persons born elsewhere in the Region. The remaining 6,579 migrants are persons born outside the region particularly regions which share borders with the Volta Region. The top three major migrants in the Municipal are people from Greater Accra Region (2,256), Eastern Region (1,375) and Ashanti Region (1,289) with 7,209 migrants coming from outside Ghana.

Household size, composition and structure

The Municipal has a household population of 157,223 with 39,119 households. The average household size in the Municipal is 4.0 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household composition accounting for 40.2 percent. Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children) form about 28.7 percent of total number of household structure in the Municipal.

Marital status

About four in ten (49.6%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 35.1 percent have never married, 2.6 percent are in consensual unions and 7.1 percent are widowed. The proportion of married females (51.4%) is comparatively higher than that of the males (47.5%). At age 65 and older, widowed females account for as high as 61.7 percent while widowed males account for 45.0 percent. Among the married, 35.0 percent have no education while 8.9 percent of the never married have no formal education. Eighty-two percent of the

married population are employed, 2.6 percent are unemployed and 15.4 percent are economically not active.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the Municipal is 83.0 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 3.4 percent and the non-Ghanaian population is 3.2 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and older, 72.0 percent are literate. Seven out of ten people (70.7%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and older (22,602) in the Municipal, 25.6 percent has never attended school, 37.3 percent are currently attending and 37.1 percent have attended in the past.

Economic activity status

Seventy-one percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 22.9 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 95.5 percent are employed while 4.5 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (49.6%) and 18.9 percent perform household duties. About six out of ten (59.8 %) of those who are unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 31.0 percent are engaged as craft and related trades workers, 28.2 percent as service and sales workers and 17.3 percent as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older, 72.9 percent are self-employed without employees and 12.6 percent are employees. More females (80.0%) are self-employed without employees than males (64.3%). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the Municipal, employing 91.3 percent of the population followed by the private formal sector (4.3%).

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and older, 45.8 percent have mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 51.7 percent as compared to 40.9 percent of females. Almost 4 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the Municipality. Only 946 households representing 2.4 percent of the total households in the Municipality have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 3.6 percent of the Municipal's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability is slightly higher (3.7%) than males (3.5%). Sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion disability are the most common types in the Municipality. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 48.0 percent followed by physical disability (31.9%). About 3.3 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. Of the population disabled, 39.1 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

About 21.4 percent of households in Ketu South Municipal are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, three out of ten households (32.9%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 7.7 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the Municipal (88.7%) are involved in crop farming. Goat is the dominant animal reared in the Municipality.

Housing

The housing stock of Ketu South Municipal is 25,180 representing 6.3 percent of the total number of houses in the Volta Region. The average number of persons per house is 5.2.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Sixty one percent of all dwelling units in the Municipal are compound houses; 27.3 percent are separate houses and 6.0 percent are semi-detached houses. About 58.6 percent of the dwelling units in the Municipality are owned by household member; 20.9 percent are owned by other private individual and 17.9 percent by private employer.

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 (74.7%) and mud brick/earth constituting 14.7 percent. Cement/Concrete (82.7%) and mud/earth (11.9%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the Municipality. A metal sheet is the main roofing material (48.8 %) for dwelling units in the Municipal.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (59.8%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the Municipal. Only 8.7 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The two main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the Municipality are kerosene lamp (50.9%) and electricity (mains) (45.5%). Charcoal (48.1%) is main source of cooking fuel for most households in the Municipality. The use of wood (60.1%) is common in most rural households. The main sources of drinking water for households in the Municipality are unprotected well (34.0%), sachet water (16.8%) and protected well (18.2 %).

No toilet facilities (bush/beach/field) account for the highest (36.2%) type of toilet facilities used by most households in the Municipality, followed by public toilets (27.0%). A third of households (32.2%) in the Municipality own bathroom for exclusive use while 25.0 percent shared open cubicle.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 37.9 percent. Almost 21.0 percent households in the Municipality dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for only 6.9 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (57.0 %) and onto the street/outside (38.6%) are the two common methods used by households in the Municipality.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Ketu South Municipality is one of the 18 administrative districts in the Volta Region and is located at the south-eastern corner of Ghana with Denu as its capital. The Municipality is strategically described as the eastern gateway to Ghana and it is the only district that shares boundary with the capital of another country, Lome in the Republic of Togo.

The Ketu South Municipality was formerly created by an Act of Parliament in 2007 through the Legislative Instrument (LI 1897 of 2007) which split the then Ketu District into the Ketu North and Ketu South Districts (Republic of Ghana, 2007). In 2012, the Ketu South District was elevated to a municipal status through LI 2055 of 2012 (Republic of Ghana, 2012).

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location and size

The Ketu South Municipality lies within latitudes $6^{\circ} 03'$ north and $6^{\circ} 10'$ north, and longitude $1^{\circ} 6'$ east and $1^{\circ} 11'$ east. It shares border with the Republic of Togo on the east, the Keta Municipality on the west, the north with Ketu North District and the Gulf of Guinea to the south.

The District has a total land size of approximately 779 square kilometres representing 3.8 percent of the regional land area.

1.2.2 Geology and soil

The Municipality is underlain by three main geological formations namely, the Keta Soil Association, Ada-Oyibi and Muni Soil Associations and the Toje-Alajo Soil Association. The Keta Soil Association is characterized by deep loose and yellowish sands which are found in the southern part of the Municipality. The Oyibi-Muni Soil Association on the other hand, is noted for its deep black clay occurring along lagoon, and could be found around the Denu-Agbozume stretches. The Toje-Alajo Soil Association is a deep red and yellowish loamy land. This soil has grey calcareous and acid clay and is the dominant soil type in the upland of the central and northern belt of the Municipality.

The prevailing soil type in the Municipality greatly restricts agricultural activities and the type of crops produced. The soil supports the production of mainly cassava, maize and vegetables. This explains why in the 2010 Population Housing and Census only 17.3 percent of persons 15 years and older are employed in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery occupation. This has a lot of implications for food security in the Municipality.

1.2.3 Climate and Vegetation

The Municipality falls within the dry coastal savanna climatic zone and experiences average monthly temperatures varying between 24°C and 30°C . The mean annual rainfall ranges from 850 mm along the coast to 1,000 mm inland. The rainfall regime is of double maxima occurring from April to July and September to October. The dry season, which is dominated by the dry harmattan winds, extends from December to February.

Generally, the rainfall pattern in the Municipality is influenced by the climatic zone and is considered low and erratic particularly, along the coastal strip of Agbozume and Aflao.

The vegetation of the Municipality is coastal Savannah woodland, which is made up of short grasses with small clumps of bushes and trees found mainly in the northern parts of the Municipality. To the south, there are coastal scrubs, grassland and mangrove forests in the marshlands.

The low rainfall coupled with the soil type found in the Municipality mainly account for the low agricultural productivity. This phenomenon makes the Municipality dependent on other districts for food supply.

1.3 Political and Administrative Structures

The Ketu South Municipal Assembly is the highest political and administrative authority. It derived its powers from the 1992 Constitution and the Local Government Act, (Act 462 of 1993) (Republic of Ghana, 1992; 1993). There are other legal instruments that are used to support the operation of the Assembly including the Local Government Service Act, (Act 656 of 2003), and Local Government (Departments of District Assemblies) (Commencement) Instrument, 2009, L.I 1961 (Republic of Ghana, 2003).

The Municipal Assembly is a policy making body made up of elected Assembly members and Government appointees, Municipal Chief Executive and Member of Parliament. The Municipality consists of one constituency and is divided into 39 electoral areas and five zonal councils.

For effective administration, the Assembly is managed through a community system with an Executive Committee and five statutory sub-committees. The Municipal Chief Executive (MCE) is the political head of the Assembly and chairs the Executive Committee. The Municipal Coordinating Director (MCD) is the secretary to the Assembly and is supported by the Planning, Budget and Finance Units and Heads of other sector departments such as Health, Agriculture, Education, Town and Country Planning to constitute the Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit (MPCU)

1.4 Social Administration and Structure

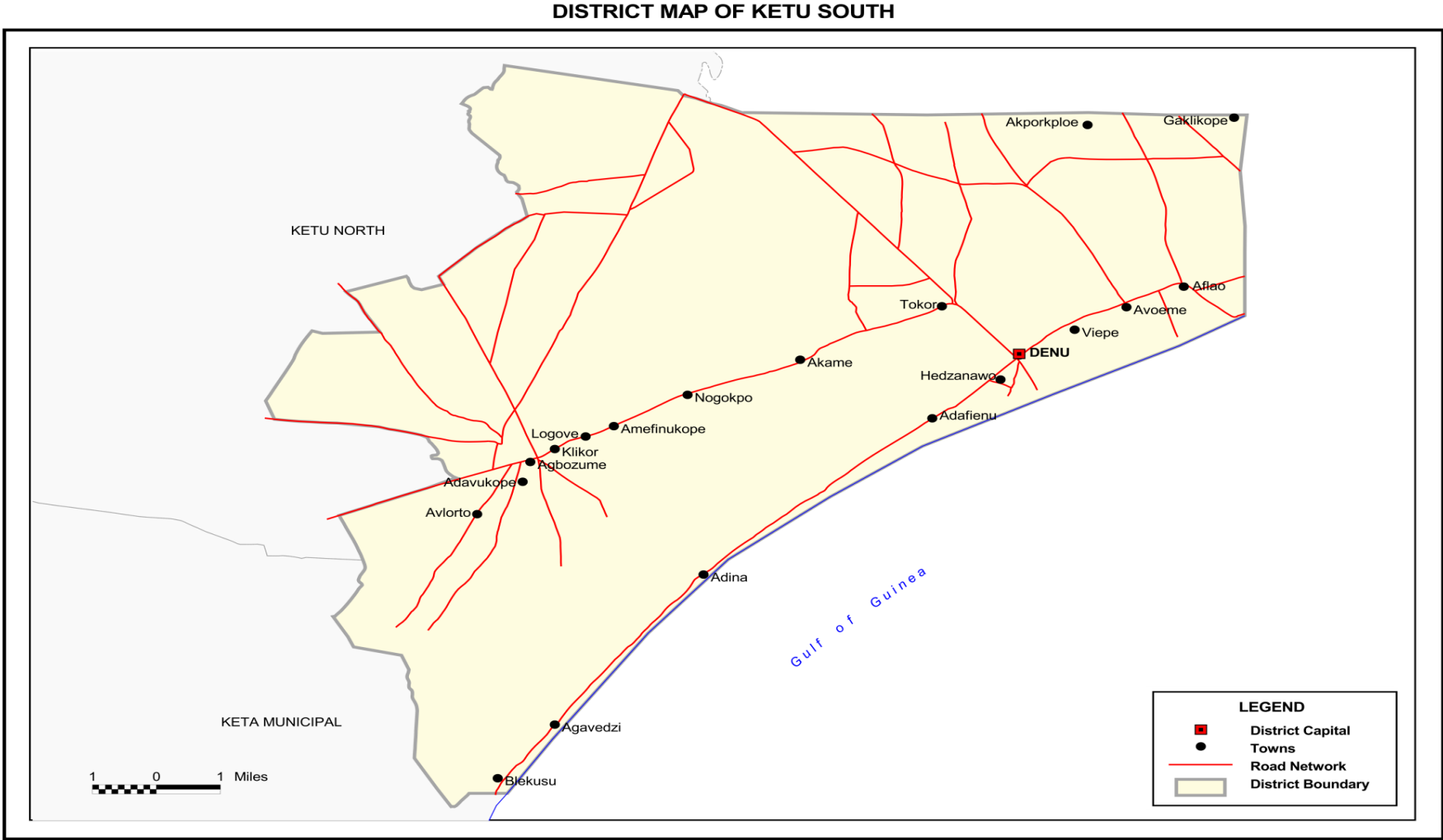
1.4.1 Traditional/Chieftaincy Institutions

The people of Ketu South Municipality are part of the sub-group of Ewe people inhabiting part of Togo, Benin and Volta Region. They are a patrilineal society governed by hierarchical, centralized authority. The people in the Municipality are organized under chiefs at lineage¹ and settlement levels. The extended families have heads who are often the oldest male. Ownership of property is passed on by patrilineal inheritances.

Each family belongs to a clan in which they believe to have descended along the male line. Lineages are defined as a branch of the clan in which the male and female members can trace relationships back to a common male ancestor. Each lineage has its own symbols, ancestral shrine, common property and a lineage head. The head is usually the oldest surviving member of the lineage. He has the final say in almost all decisions and disputes and regulates all dealings with lineage interests including land administration.

¹ A lineage comprises extended families that trace their genealogy to the same ancestors.

Figure 1.1: Map of Ketu South Municipality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

The Municipality is traditionally divided into three traditional areas namely, Somey, Klikor and Aflao. In the hierarchy of chieftaincy institution, the paramount chief assumes the highest rank and serves as the overlord with enormous powers. Underneath the paramount chief, there are divisional and sub-chiefs who perform similar roles in their areas of jurisdiction. The position of a chief is recognized by the Constitution of Ghana and they are regarded as the custodian of traditional beliefs and customs of their traditional areas (Republic of Ghana, 1992).

1.4.2 Festivals

The traditional areas are united by some very important festivals. Most festivals in the Municipality are associated with the worship of deities. The owners of shrines observe annual festival for ritual ceremonies which attract people from all over the country and across some West African countries. Some of the traditional festivals are Godigbeza celebrated by the people of Aflao traditional area in November to December, Bliza/Kli-Adzima and Zendo Glimetsoza by people of Klikor traditional area also celebrated in July and August.

1.4.3 Religion

Traditionally, the people of Ketu South Municipality believe in one supreme God “Mawuga Kitikata” or just “Mawu”. This god is believed to be all powerful and everywhere. There are number of shrines or devotional ceremonies and the people practice religion through lower level divinities. These include: Yewe, Afa, Eda, Nana, Mamiwota, etc. The first two being the most popular, each having a membership initiation process to worship. Religion thus, plays very important role in the life of the people in the Municipality. There are a number of shrines located in most parts of the Municipality especially in the rural areas where over 53.4 percent of the population lives. Some of the well-known shrines are Zakadza, and Adzimaat Nogokpo and Klikor.

However, with the arrival of Christian missionaries in the 19th Century, many people were converted to Christianity. According to the results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census, Christianity accounts for 59.0 percent of the total population while traditional religion and Islam account for 37.0 percent and 3.5 percent respectively.

1.4.4 Language and Ethnicity

From the 2010 Population and Housing Census, it is evident that the Municipality is dominated by one major ethnic group, Ewe (97.0%). There are other minor ones including the Akan, the Dangme and a negligible proportion of the other ethnic groups.

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Agriculture

The Ketu South Municipality unlike other districts in the Volta Region is less of an agrarian economy as relatively low proportion of the population derives their livelihoods from agricultural activities. The Municipality depends heavily on the sale of food crops and extraction of the sea resources.

About 98 percent of the total farmlands are under subsistence food crops production mainly maize, cassava and vegetables. The rest of the farmland is devoted to the cultivation of non-traditional cash crops mainly, mango and chili pepper.

1.5.2 Industry

Industrial activities within the Municipality are at a relatively low level. The only heavy industry found in the Municipality is the Diamond Cement Factory in Aflao. In addition, some of the people are into small scale manufacturing, construction and mining. The salt mining activity is a major economic activity for the people in Adina, Tascorner and its environs. Another important traditional industry which employs quite a number people is the “Kente” weaving. One remarkable observation about these industrial activities is that they are carried out with traditional technology thus, affecting the end product and market for members.

1.5.3 Trade and Commerce

The Ketu South Municipality has three major market centres that attract sellers and buyers from all parts of Ghana and the Republic of Togo. These markets are located in Denu, Agbozume and Aflao. There are seven commercial banks operating in the Municipality namely, the Ghana Commercial Bank Limited, United Bank of Africa (UBA), Ecobank and Barclays Bank of Ghana Limited located at Aflao, and the Agricultural Development Bank (ADB) at Denu. There is also a branch of the Avenor Rural Bank limited at Denu and Unity Rural Bank at Aflao.

1.5.4 Tourism Potentials

There are great potentials for the tourism development in the Municipality. Significant among them are the sea shore for beach development, a large track of lagoon land with potential for eco-tourism, a vibrant kente industry, rich traditional festivals and a vibrant hospitality industry.

1.5.5 Demographic Characteristics

The 2010 Population and Housing Census recorded a total population of 160,756 with females dominating by 52.9 percent. The population in the Municipality is largely influenced by the influx of immigrants mainly from the nearby countries: Togo, Benin, Nigeria and Niger. The Municipality has 46.6 percent of its population residing in urban areas and it is the second most urbanized district in the Volta Region after the Keta Municipality.

1.5.6 Education and Health Facilities

The public and private sectors continue to provide educational facilities in the Municipality. There are 67 kindergarten, 66 primary schools, 59 junior high school (JHS), five senior high schools (SHS) and one technical /vocational school.

The Municipality has five health designated sub-municipal facilities: Aflao, Wego, Klikor, Some Fugo and Some Wego. There are 19 public and private health facilities concentrated in the urban areas catering for the health needs of the population.

1.5.7 Water supply

The major sources of water in the Municipality are wells, pipe-borne, bore hole, rain water, streams and rivers. The rural communities depend on rain water, wells and streams. Those in the urban areas depend on water supplied by the Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL) and the rural areas are served by the Volta Region Community Water and Sanitation Programme (VRCWSP).

1.5.8 Telecommunication

The Ketu South Municipality lags behind in information communication technology (ICT). The results of the 2010 PHC revealed that 45.8 percent and 8.5 percent of persons aged 12 years and older owned mobile phones and had access to internet respectively. However, almost all the telecommunication networks in Ghana are present in the Municipality.

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, Kasafo and Techiman were not properly demarcated and some

were characterized by large EAs, some enumerators were unable to complete their assigned tasks within the stipulated time.

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

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

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

Population size, composition and age-sex structure are important characteristics that have many social and economic implications. Changes in any population are brought about through dynamics of fertility, mortality and migration. Population size and composition can influence the human resource potentials, requirement and level of provision of social services such as schools, hospitals/clinics and housing. This chapter seeks to analyze the population composition by age and sex and how it influences mortality, nuptiality, fertility, migration and other demographic processes that underlie population growth.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 shows the population by age, sex and type of locality. The total population of Ketu South Municipality is 160,756 with females representing 52.9 percent and males 47.1. The population of the Municipality in 2010 constitutes 7.6 percent² of the total population of the Volta region. The data show that majority of the people in the municipality live in rural areas accounting for 53.4 percent which is lower than the regional average of 66.3 percent³. The urban population for the Municipality is 46.6 percent which is higher than the regional average of 33.7 percent. It is the second most urbanized Municipality in the Volta Region after the Keta Municipality (53.3%)⁴.

The sex distribution of the population by type of locality indicates that for the urban population, females form 53.4 percent and males 46.6 percent. Similarly, for the rural population, the females constitute 52.5 percent compared to 47.5 percent for males. The Ketu South municipality is the second most urbanized Municipality in the Volta region.

2.2.2 Sex ratio

The sex ratio of the population is presented in Table 2.1. The sex ratio is the measure of males to females in a given population, usually expressed as the number of males to every 100 females. The sex ratio in the Ketu South municipality is 88.9 males per 100 females indicating that in 2010 the females outnumbered males in the Municipality. The Table further shows that at early age from 0 - 4 to 15 -19, males outnumbered the females but, from the age group 20-24 and older, there are more females than males.

² GSS, 2010 PHC, Regional Analytical Report, VR, 2013, page 25

³Ibid, 2013, page 27

⁴ Ibid, 2013, page 27

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

Age Group	Total		Male		Female		Sex ratio	Urban		Rural	
	Both Sexes	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	160,756	100.0	75,648	100.0	85,108	100.0	88.9	74,834	100.0	85,922	100.0
0 - 4	23,847	14.8	11,944	15.8	11,903	14.0	100.3	12,187	16.3	11,660	13.6
5-9	19,701	12.3	10,096	13.3	9,605	11.3	105.1	8,635	11.5	11,066	12.9
10-14	17,164	10.7	8,738	11.6	8,426	9.9	103.7	7,695	10.3	9,469	11.0
15 - 19	16,261	10.1	8,331	11.0	7,930	9.3	105.1	7,340	9.8	8,921	10.4
20 - 24	14,187	8.8	6,437	8.5	7,750	9.1	83.1	6,868	9.2	7,319	8.5
25 - 29	13,014	8.1	5,682	7.5	7,332	8.6	77.5	6,722	9.0	6,292	7.3
30 - 34	10,867	6.8	4,846	6.4	6,021	7.1	80.5	5,616	7.5	5,251	6.1
35 - 39	8,876	5.5	3,959	5.2	4,917	5.8	80.5	4,379	5.9	4,497	5.2
40 - 44	7,890	4.9	3,550	4.7	4,340	5.1	81.8	3,740	5.0	4,150	4.8
45 - 49	6,547	4.1	2,893	3.8	3,654	4.3	79.2	2,913	3.9	3,634	4.2
50 - 54	5,655	3.5	2,494	3.3	3,161	3.7	78.9	2,410	3.2	3,245	3.8
55 - 59	3,610	2.2	1,636	2.2	1,974	2.3	82.9	1,523	2.0	2,087	2.4
60 - 64	3,518	2.2	1,506	2.0	2,012	2.4	74.9	1,372	1.8	2,146	2.5
65 - 69	2,452	1.5	1,001	1.3	1,451	1.7	69	879	1.2	1,573	1.8
70 - 74	2,663	1.7	985	1.3	1,678	2.0	58.7	962	1.3	1,701	2.0
75 - 79	1,709	1.1	634	0.8	1,075	1.3	59	636	0.8	1,073	1.2
80 - 84	1,332	0.8	426	0.6	906	1.1	47	484	0.6	848	1.0
85+	1,463	0.9	490	0.6	973	1.1	50.4	473	0.6	990	1.2
All Ages	160,756	100.0	75,648	100.0	85,108	100.0	88.9	74,834	100.0	85,922	100.0
0-14	60,712	37.8	30,778	40.7	29,934	35.2	102.8	28,517	38.1	32,195	37.5
15-64	90,425	56.2	41,334	54.6	49,091	57.7	84.2	42,883	57.3	47,542	55.3
65+	9,619	6.0	3,536	4.7	6,083	7.1	58.1	3,434	4.6	6,185	7.2
Age-dependency ratio	77.8		83		73.4			74.5		80.7	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.2.3 Age-dependency ratio

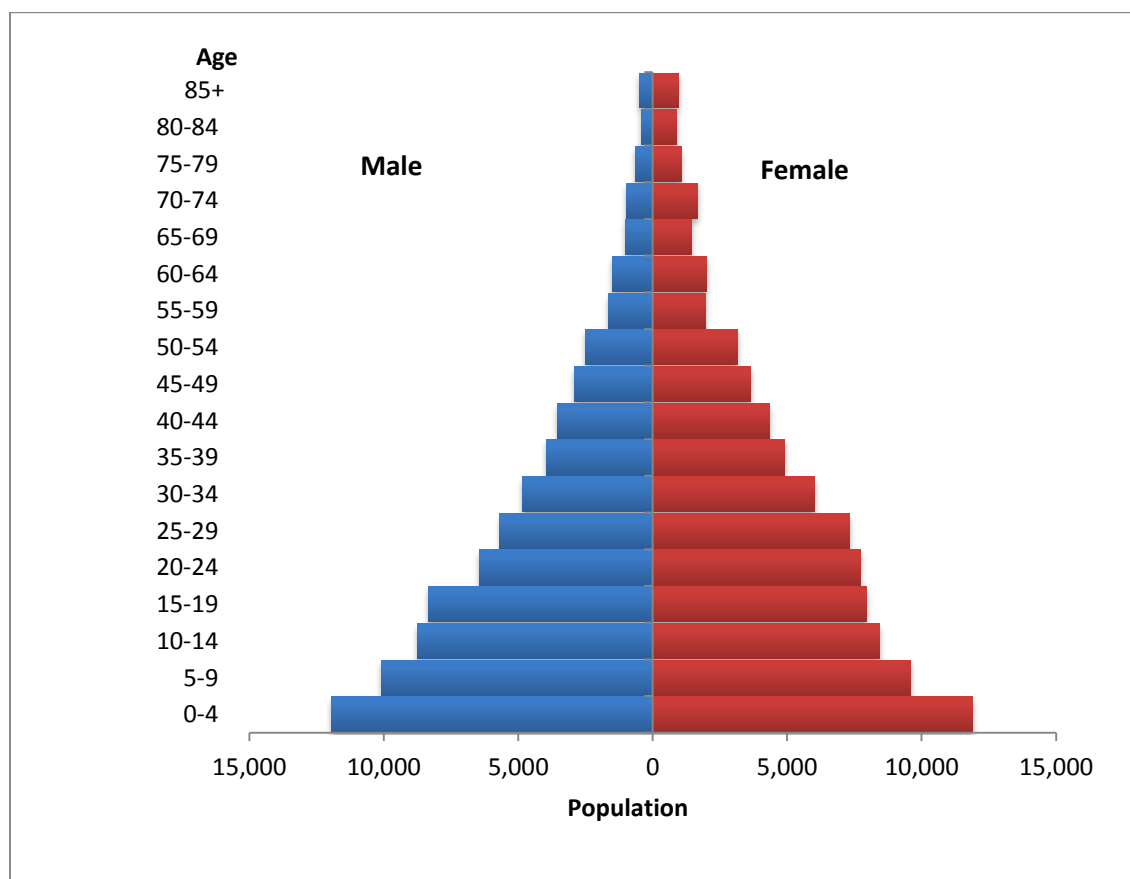
The dependency ratio is one of the key indicators of socio-economic development. It is the ratio of dependent population (those under 15 years and 65 years and older) to those in the economically active group (15 to 64 years) in the population. The age-dependency ratio is often used as an indicator to measure the economic burden the productive population must carry.

Table 2.1 presents the age-dependency ratio for the Ketu South Municipality in the Volta region. It shows that the age-dependency ratio for Ketu South municipality is 77.8 for both sexes but is lower than the regional average of 81. This means that in Ketu South municipality there are 78 people in the dependent ages for every 100 people in the working age group. Comparatively, the male dependency ratio (83.0) is higher than that of females (73.4). In terms of locality however, the age dependency ratio for rural areas (80.7) is relatively higher than the urban dependency ratio (74.5).

2.3 Age-sex structure

Figure 2.1 presents the age-sex structure of the population of the Ketu South Municipality. The age structure of the population consists of a broad base made up of a large number of children and a small number of aged persons at the top.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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. For the age groups between 0-4 years and 15-19 years, there are more males than 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.

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.4.1 Introduction

Fertility, mortality and migration are the three components of population change that determine the size, age-sex composition and distribution of the population at a particular point in time. Data on these three components are critical for planning the overall socio-economic development in the Municipality. This section provides analysis of the fertility, mortality and migration patterns in the Ketu South Municipality.

2.4.2 Fertility

For the purpose of this report, fertility refers to the number of live births that a woman have within the reproductive age (15-49 years). Measures of fertility are important in determining the size and structure of the population. Information on fertility in the Municipality is, therefore, critical for the management of the population for social and economic development. In the 2010 Population and Housing Census, 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.

The most commonly used measures of current fertility are the total fertility rate (TFR) and its components age-specific fertility rate (ASFR). The TFR is defined as the number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she were to experience the currently observed age-specific fertility rates. Table 2.2 represents the reported total fertility, general fertility rate and crude birth rate in the Municipality.

The total fertility rate is 3.1 children per a woman aged 15-49 years, which is slightly lower than the regional average of 3.4. This means that a woman living in the Ketu South Municipality would have, on average, 3.1 children by the end of her reproductive period if the current age-specific fertility rates continue to prevail.

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

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	95,426	24,128	2,492	3.6	103.3	26.1
Central Tongu	59,411	14,512	1,377	3.3	94.9	23.2
Adaklu	36,391	9,351	666	2.4	71.2	18.3
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	3.0	87.1	21.9
Hohoe Municipal	167,016	42,220	4,052	3.3	96.0	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	4.0	121.4	28.0
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	33,035	7,797	723	3.3	92.7	21.9
Agotime Ziope	28,013	6,843	747	3.8	109.2	26.7
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	25.0
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

2.4.3 General Fertility Rate

The general fertility rate (also called the fertility rate) is the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15 - 49 years in a given year. The general fertility rate is a somewhat more refined measure than the crude birth rate because it relates births to the age-sex group at risk of giving birth (usually defined as women aged 15 - 49). Table 2.2 further shows that general fertility rate for the Ketu South Municipality is 92.7 which is also lower than the regional rate of 99.2. This indicates that there were 92.7 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 49 years in 2010.

2.4.4 Children Ever Born (CEB)

The number of “children ever born” at various ages of a woman provides one measure of fertility. This measure is useful only if the age group of women considered is specified. When this measure is calculated for women aged 45-49 years, it is called the completed fertility

rate; it shows how many children a certain age cohort of women who have completed childbearing actually produced during their childbearing years.

In Table 2.3, the total number of children ever born by women in the Ketu South Municipality is 156,541 comprising 78,535 males (50.2%) and 78,006 females (49.8%). About 83 percent of the male children and 85 percent of the female children respectively survived. Age group 12-14 years recorded the least number of children ever born (18) and the number of children surviving (12 or 66.7%). The probability of children born to women in the higher age groups surviving is higher than children born to women in the lower age groups.

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

Age group	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving					
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
					Total	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	60,073	156,541	78,535	78,006	131,199	83.8	65,023	82.8	66,176	84.8
12-14	4,899	18	8	10	12	66.7	4	50.0	8	80.0
15 - 19	7,930	987	498	489	890	90.2	441	88.6	449	91.8
20 - 24	7,750	5,808	2,943	2,865	5,281	90.9	2,620	89.0	2,661	92.9
25 - 29	7,332	11,945	6,010	5,935	10,840	90.7	5,357	89.1	5,483	92.4
30 - 34	6,021	14,893	7,485	7,408	13,515	90.7	6,692	89.4	6,823	92.1
35 - 39	4,917	15,927	8,010	7,917	14,315	89.9	7,116	88.8	7,199	90.9
40 - 44	4,340	17,325	8,900	8,425	15,129	87.3	7,690	86.4	7,439	88.3
45 - 49	3,654	16,574	8,361	8,213	14,282	86.2	7,163	85.7	7,119	86.7
50 - 54	3,161	15,556	7,784	7,772	13,147	84.5	6,565	84.3	6,582	84.7
55 - 59	1,974	10,433	5,199	5,234	8,534	81.8	4,200	80.8	4,334	82.8
60+	8,095	47,075	23,337	23,738	35,254	74.9	17,175	73.6	18,079	76.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.5 Mortality

Data on mortality provide an indication of the health status of the population as well as a measure of the living conditions of the people. It also provides information on the potential growth of the population in future. Table 2.4 shows deaths in the households and the crude death rate (CDR) by district. Crude death rate is the number of deaths per 1,000 population in a given year. The crude death rate is computed for the whole population. The CDR of Ketu South municipality is 7.2 per 1,000 population, and it is lower than the regional rate of 8.8 per 1,000. However, deaths in households stood at 1,160 in the district out of 18,596 households deaths in the region.

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

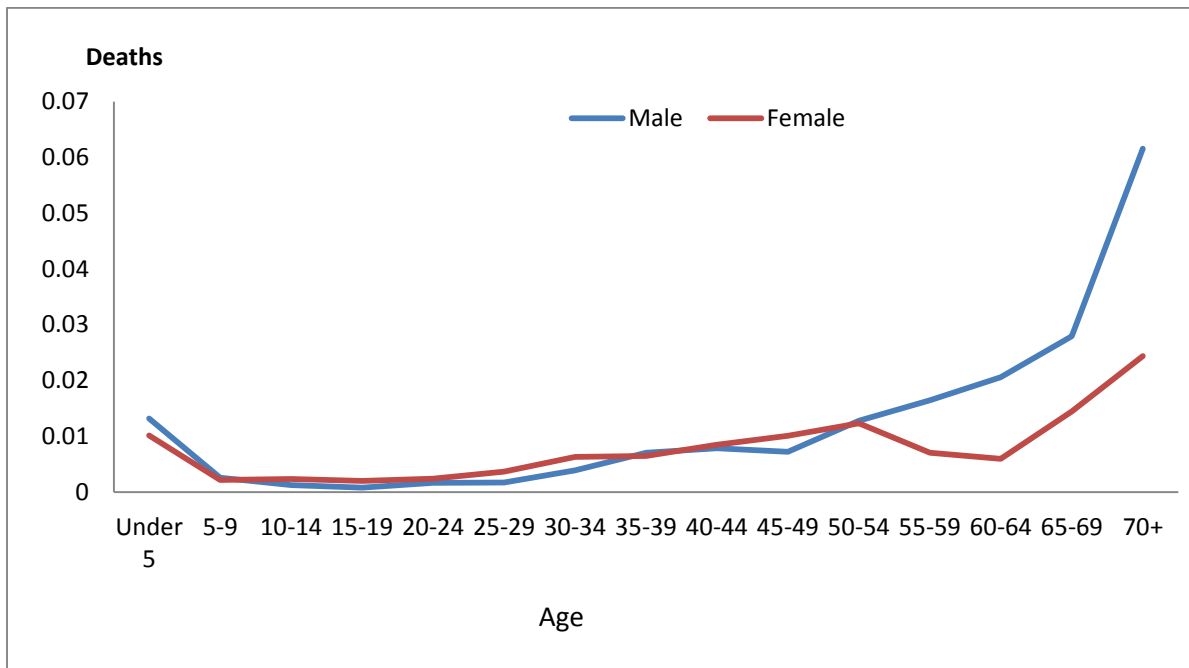
District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	2,118,252	18,596	8.8
South Tongu	87,950	1,025	11.7
Keta Municipal	147,618	1,819	12.3
Ketu South Municipal	160,756	1,160	7.2
Ketu North	99,913	908	9.1
Akatsi South	95,426	1,013	10.6
Central Tongu	59,411	590	9.9
Adaklu	36,391	165	4.5
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	33,035	450	13.6
Agotime Ziope	28,013	404	14.4
Ho West	94,600	1,181	12.5
Afadzato South	95,030	927	9.8
North Dayi	39,913	512	12.8
Krachi Nchumuru	72,688	456	6.3

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Figure 2.2 shows reported age specific death rates by sex in Ketu South municipality. In age group 0-4 male deaths were higher than female deaths and in age group 5-9, the age specific deaths reduce sharply to a point where the male and female deaths were almost equal. From age 15 to 34, the age specific deaths rate of females was higher than their male counterparts and this could be attributed to deaths during delivery (maternal deaths). From age 50 years and older, the death rate was higher for males than females.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex, 2010



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.6 Migration

Migration refers to change in usual place of residence from one to another for a period not less than six months. 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 a region. Migration out of the Municipality decreases its population size, 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 that, there are 32,401 migrants in the Municipality representing 20.2 percent of the total population. In other words, one out of every five residents of the Ketu South Municipality in 2010 is a migrant. A total of 22.2 percent of the migrants in the Municipality were born outside Ghana. This could be partly due to the fact that Ketu South Municipality is located along the Ghana-Togo border. Out of the total number of migrants, 57.4 percent were born elsewhere in the Volta region and 20.3 were born elsewhere in another region in Ghana.

For the total migrants, 24.1 percent have resided in the Municipality for less than one year while 31.6 percent have lived for 10 years and more prior to the 2010 census. In all, 68.5 percent of the migrants have lived in the Municipality between one and nine years. Of the migrants born elsewhere in another region, the highest proportion comes from the Greater Accra region (7.0%).

Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Percent	Duration of residence (%)				
			Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	32,401	100.0	24.1	28.5	15.9	15.9	15.7
Born elsewhere in the region	18,613	57.4	25.2	27.0	15.1	15.4	17.3
Born elsewhere in another region							
Western	427	1.3	24.1	29.3	15.9	15.7	15.0
Central	536	1.7	33.8	25.6	12.7	11.6	16.4
Greater Accra	2,256	7.0	28.1	29.2	13.5	13.7	15.5
Eastern	1,375	4.2	32.2	20.9	13.6	19.5	13.8
Ashanti	1,289	4.0	26.4	24.4	14.9	18.1	16.2
Brong Ahafo	292	0.9	25.0	29.1	14.7	15.8	15.4
Northern	289	0.9	24.2	27.3	19.0	14.9	14.5
Upper East	63	0.2	19.0	39.7	23.8	3.2	14.3
Upper west	52	0.2	34.6	38.5	9.6	7.7	9.6
Outside Ghana	7,209	22.2	17.0	34.2	19.5	17.2	12.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

Development is a process of social change, not merely a set of policies and programs instituted for some specific results. The basic mechanism driving social change is increasing awareness leading to better understanding of the dynamics of social characteristics. The basic objective of this chapter is to analyze household size, composition, structure and headships, educational attainment, marital status and religious affiliation using data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

3.2 Household size, Composition and Structure

3.2.1 Household Size

Households and families are the basic units in which most people live. Trends in the number, type, and composition of households are important to sociologists, planners, and policymakers. A household is defined as a person or a group of persons, who live together in the same house or compound and share the same house-keeping arrangements. In general, a household consists of a head, with or without spouse, 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.

Table 3.1 shows household size by locality of residence. The data shows that the average household per house in the Municipality is 1.6 which is higher than the regional average of 1.2. The average household size in the municipality is 4.0 persons which is relatively lower than the regional average household size of 4.2 persons.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality of residence

Categories	Region	District		
		Total	Urban	Rural
Total household population	2,086,567	157,223	72,707	84,516
Number of households	495,600	39,119	17,965	21,154
Average households per house	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.4
Average household size	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household Composition

Heads of households are assumed to be responsible for the welfare of all members of the household. The characteristics of the household head such as sex, age, education, occupation are, therefore, important for understanding household dynamics. Among other things, the headship of a household is culturally determined.

Table 3.2 presents the household population by composition and sex. It shows that the major components of the household are the household heads, spouses, children and other relatives. Among the constituents of the household in the Municipality, the heads account for 24.9 percent while adopted/foster children represent only 0.4 percent and the non-relatives are only 1.0 percent. The proportion of male household heads (30.9%) is higher than that of females (19.6%). The households in the Municipality are largely composed of children (40.2%).

Table 3.2: Household by composition and sex

Relationship to head	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	157,223	73,918	83,305	100.0	100.0	100.0
Head	39,119	22,835	16,284	24.9	30.9	19.6
Spouse (wife/husband)	16,225	1,407	14,818	10.3	1.9	17.8
Child (son/daughter)	63,137	31,960	31,177	40.2	43.2	37.4
Parent/Parent in-law	1,545	241	1,304	1.0	0.3	1.6
Son/Daughter in-law	1,056	210	846	0.7	0.3	1.0
Grandchild	14,546	7,183	7,363	9.3	9.7	8.8
Brother/Sister	5,762	2,952	2,810	3.7	4.0	3.4
Step child	1,389	686	703	0.9	0.9	0.8
Adopted/Foster child	634	285	349	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other relative	12,219	5,342	6,877	7.8	7.2	8.3
Non-relative	1,591	817	774	1.0	1.1	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household Structure

Families are important component of household structure and the type of families are determined by the social structure and the cultural dynamics that influence a particular society. Generally, it is common knowledge that historically, African society has deep rooted consciousness in extended family system.

Table 3.3 shows household population by structure and sex. Households with head only, i.e. single person households constitute 4.2 percent of the total household population in the Municipality. The proportion of male head only is higher (5.4%) than the female head only (3.3%). It can be observed that the proportion of nuclear family households, comprising both parents and their children constitute about 28.7 percent of total households population, while extended (head, spouse, children, relatives of the head) accounts for 17.2 percent of the household population.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	157,223	73,918	83,305	100.0	100.0	100.0
Head only	6,661	3,957	2,704	4.2	5.4	3.3
Head and a spouse only	3,474	1,737	1,737	2.2	2.4	2.1
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	45,189	23,175	22,014	28.7	31.4	26.4
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	26,957	13,042	13,915	17.2	17.6	16.7
Extended + non relatives	1,301	616	685	0.8	0.8	0.8
Head spouse(s) and other composition	4,992	2,411	2,581	3.2	3.3	3.1
Single parent Nuclear	20,790	8,839	11,951	13.2	12.0	14.4
Single parent Extended	30,185	12,101	18,084	19.2	16.4	21.7
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,645	680	965	1.1	0.9	1.2
Head and other composition but no spouse	16,029	7,360	8,669	10.2	10.0	10.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage in Ghana includes both formal and informal unions. Formal unions are those sanctioned by law under the ordinance, by tradition/customary law, and by religion. Informal unions are cohabiting unions recognized in Ghana but not sanctioned by law, tradition or religion.

Table 3.4 shows the distribution of marital status by age group and by category. The total population 12 years and older in the municipality is 110,005. In Ketu South municipality, 49.6 percent of the population 12 years and older are married, 35.1 percent have never married, 3.6 percent are divorced and 7.1 percent are widowed. A high proportion of the population aged 12-14 years have never married (91.3%) while 8.3 percent are married and less than one percent are in informal/Consensual union/Living together. More than 50 percent of persons in the younger ages 15-24 have never married while over 60 percent in the older ages 25-64 are married. Of the population age 65 years and older, 45 percent are widowed, 42.8 percent are married and 4.6 percent are divorced.

The Table also shows that a high proportion of those widowed (42.8%) are in the older age groups, 65 years and older. The rate of divorce is above 10 percent for persons aged 30-34 years to 50-54 years age cohorts. Comparatively, there are more divorced cases among the females (68.7%) than males (63.9%) aged 25-59 years. In terms of sex, 66.3 percent males aged 65 years and older are married and 16.2 percent are widowed. In the female category, 29.1 percent are married and 61.7 percent are widowed.

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

Age-group/sex	Total		Marital status					
	Number	Percent	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union /Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Total	110,005	100.0	35.1	2.6	49.6	2.6	3.0	7.1
12-14	9,961	100.0	91.3	0.4	8.3	-	-	-
15-19	16,261	100.0	86.6	1.3	11.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
20-24	14,187	100.0	59.0	3.9	34.6	1.1	1.0	0.3
25-29	13,014	100.0	30.5	4.6	60.1	2.3	1.9	0.6
30-34	10,867	100.0	13.4	4.4	74.8	2.9	3.2	1.4
35-39	8,876	100.0	6.8	3.3	79.8	3.6	4.1	2.4
40-44	7,890	100.0	3.7	2.9	79.7	4.3	5.1	4.4
45-49	6,547	100.0	3.0	2.5	76.8	5.0	6.3	6.5
50-54	5,655	100.0	1.9	1.9	70.7	5.9	7.2	12.3
55-59	3,610	100.0	1.9	1.4	67.3	4.7	7.3	17.5
60-64	3,518	100.0	2.3	1.3	60.8	5.5	6.8	23.4
65+	9,619	100.0	3.1	0.9	42.8	3.6	4.6	45.0
Male								
Total	49,932	100.0	43.4	2.4	47.5	1.9	2.6	2.1
12-14	5,062	100.0	91.0	0.3	8.7	-	-	-
15-19	8,331	100.0	91.3	0.6	7.7	0.2	0.1	0.1
20-24	6,437	100.0	77.0	2.6	19.4	0.5	0.5	0.1
25-29	5,682	100.0	44.9	4.7	47.2	1.5	1.5	0.3
30-34	4,846	100.0	19.4	4.5	71.3	1.6	2.7	0.6
35-39	3,959	100.0	9.8	3.2	80.3	2.7	3.2	0.8
40-44	3,550	100.0	5.3	3.2	82.3	3.2	4.3	1.8
45-49	2,893	100.0	4.1	2.6	82.3	3.5	5.6	1.8
50-54	2,494	100.0	2.6	2.3	80.4	4.3	6.6	3.8
55-59	1,636	100.0	2.6	1.7	79.7	3.7	7.1	5.3
60-64	1,506	100.0	4.1	1.7	75.4	5.4	7.0	6.5
65+	3,536	100.0	4.9	1.5	66.3	4.4	6.7	16.2
Female								
Total	33,360	100.0	28.2	2.8	51.4	3.2	3.3	11.2
12-14	3,110	100.0	91.7	0.6	7.8	-	-	-
15-19	4,763	100.0	81.6	2.0	15.3	0.5	0.3	0.3
20-24	3,851	100.0	44.1	5.0	47.2	1.6	1.5	0.5
25-29	3,307	100.0	19.3	4.5	70.1	2.9	2.2	0.9
30-34	2,853	100.0	8.6	4.3	77.6	3.9	3.6	2.1
35-39	2,432	100.0	4.3	3.5	79.3	4.4	4.9	3.7
40-44	2,271	100.0	2.4	2.6	77.6	5.2	5.8	6.5
45-49	1,848	100.0	2.1	2.3	72.4	6.1	6.8	10.2
50-54	1,736	100.0	1.5	1.6	63.1	7.2	7.7	18.9
55-59	1,146	100.0	1.3	1.1	57.0	5.6	7.4	27.6
60-64	1,406	100.0	1.0	1.0	49.9	5.5	6.6	36.0
65+	4,637	100.0	2.0	0.6	29.1	3.2	3.4	61.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.5 presents the distribution of the population by sex, marital status and education. The data shows that of the 38,603 persons 12 years and older in the municipality who have never married, 70 percent had basic education, 17.2 percent had secondary education and less than one percent had tertiary education. Thirty five percent of persons who are married in the district had no education and 52.5 percent had basic education with 7.3 having secondary education. The data shows that after basic education, only a small percentage of persons in all level of marital statuses move on to the Secondary level, with a smaller number obtaining Vocational/technical/commercial and higher education.

There are variations in terms of the two sexes. For all categories of marital status the proportion of females who never attended school are more than the males. The never married females (70.4%) who attained basic level education are more than the males (69.7%).

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

Marital status/Sex	Level of Education							
	All levels		No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc./Tech./Comm.	Post middle / sec. cert./ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
	Number	Percent						
Both Sexes								
Total	110,005	100.0	28.7	56.7	10.3	1.0	2.6	0.7
Never married	38,603	100.0	8.9	70.0	17.2	0.7	2.6	0.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,851	100.0	27.5	60.9	8.4	1.1	1.6	0.5
Married	54,611	100.0	35.0	52.5	7.3	1.3	2.9	0.9
Separated	2,855	100.0	42.2	47.6	5.4	1.5	3.0	0.4
Divorced	3,309	100.0	40.7	51.0	4.8	1.3	1.8	0.3
Widowed	7,776	100.0	72.3	24.1	1.5	0.6	1.4	0.1
Male								
Total	49,932	100.0	16.4	63.8	13.5	1.2	3.7	1.3
Never married	21,688	100.0	8.0	69.7	17.9	0.6	2.9	0.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,197	100.0	17.7	64.4	12.0	2.1	2.6	1.2
Married	23,737	100.0	21.6	59.6	10.6	1.7	4.6	1.8
Separated	930	100.0	26.9	58.4	7.4	1.6	4.9	0.8
Divorced	1,315	100.0	26.3	62.0	7.5	1.5	2.0	0.7
Widowed	1,065	100.0	47.5	43.4	4.2	1.4	2.9	0.6
Female								
Total	60,073	100.0	38.8	50.8	7.6	0.8	1.7	0.2
Never married	16,915	100.0	10.0	70.4	16.3	0.7	2.2	0.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,654	100.0	34.6	58.3	5.7	0.4	0.9	0.1
Married	30,874	100.0	45.3	47.1	4.8	0.9	1.6	0.2
Separated	1,925	100.0	49.6	42.3	4.4	1.4	2.0	0.2
Divorced	1,994	100.0	50.2	43.8	3.0	1.2	1.7	0.1
Widowed	6,711	100.0	76.3	21.0	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.0

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

3.3.2 Marital status and economic activity

Table 3.6 shows the distribution of marital status by type of economic activity. Out of the 110,005 persons in the Ketu South Municipality in 2010 aged 12 years and older and who are eligible to marry, 62.5 percent is employed. On the other hand, 34.6 percent and 2.9 percent are economically not active and unemployed respectively. With respect to gender, a relatively higher percentage of females (3.0%) than their male counterparts (2.8%) are unemployed. Four out of five married persons in the Ketu South Municipality are employed, 2.6 percent are unemployed and 15.4 percent are not economically active. The economically not active population includes students and retirees. Of the never married population in the Municipality, 31.9 percent are employed and 64.5 percent are economically not active.

Table 3.6: Marital status of person 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	110,005	100.0	68,718	62.5	3,221	2.9	38,066	34.6
Never married	38,603	100.0	12,328	31.9	1,380	3.6	24,895	64.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,851	100.0	2,303	80.8	138	4.8	410	14.4
Married	54,611	100.0	44,793	82.0	1,431	2.6	8,387	15.4
Separated	2,855	100.0	2,338	81.9	72	2.5	445	15.6
Divorced	3,309	100.0	2,678	80.9	104	3.1	527	15.9
Widowed	7,776	100.0	4,278	55.0	96	1.2	3,402	43.8
Male								
Total	49,932	100.0	31,172	62.4	1,423	2.8	17,337	34.7
Never married	21,688	100.0	7,677	35.4	807	3.7	13,204	60.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,197	100.0	1,047	87.5	34	2.8	116	9.7
Married	23,737	100.0	20,068	84.5	491	2.1	3,178	13.4
Separated	930	100.0	756	81.3	21	2.3	153	16.5
Divorced	1,315	100.0	1,044	79.4	48	3.7	223	17.0
Widowed	1,065	100.0	580	54.5	22	2.1	463	43.5
Female								
Total	60,073	100.0	37,546	62.5	1,798	3.0	20,729	34.5
Never married	16,915	100.0	4,651	27.5	573	3.4	11,691	69.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,654	100.0	1,256	75.9	104	6.3	294	17.8
Married	30,874	100.0	24,725	80.1	940	3.0	5,209	16.9
Separated	1,925	100.0	1,582	82.2	51	2.6	292	15.2
Divorced	1,994	100.0	1,634	81.9	56	2.8	304	15.2
Widowed	6,711	100.0	3,698	55.1	74	1.1	2,939	43.8

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

3.4 Nationality

Ghanaian nationals are grouped into Ghanaians by birth, Ghanaians with dual nationality and Ghanaians by naturalization. On the other hand, non-Ghanaians are grouped into ECOWAS nationals, Africans other than ECOWAS nationals, and non-Africans.

Table 3.7 presents population of Ketu South Municipality by nationality and sex. It shows that Ghanaians constitute 97.0 percent of the population in the Municipality. It can also be observed that majority of the people in the Municipality are Ghanaians by birth (83.0%) followed by persons classified as Ghanaians with dual nationality (10.6%) and naturalized Ghanaians (3.4%). The non-nationals among the population in the Municipality form 2.9 percent.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Number			Percent		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	160,756	75,648	85,108	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	133,451	62,655	70,796	83.0	82.8	83.18
Dual Nationality	17,125	8,058	9,067	10.6	10.6	10.65
Ghanaian by naturalization	5,436	2,550	2,886	3.4	3.37	3.39
ECOWAS Nationals	4,624	2,328	2,296	2.9	3.08	2.7
African, other than ECOWAS	69	28	41	0.0	0.04	0.05
Others	51	29	22	0.0	0.04	0.03

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

An overwhelming majority of the non-Ghanaian population in the Municipality (97.5%) are ECOWAS nationals. This could be explained by the fact that Aflao with its unique commercial location is the eastern gateway to the Republic of Ghana. It is worth noting that the sex composition by nationality is similar in almost all the categories except among the ECOWAS nationals and non-Africans residing in the Municipality where proportion of males is higher than females.

3.5 Religious affiliation

Table 3.8 shows religious affiliation of the population in the Ketu South Municipality. Across the Municipality, Christianity is the dominant religion. The data reveals that majority of the population are Christians (59.0%), followed by the traditionalists (27.9%) and Islam (3.5%). Among the Christians, those belonging to Pentecostal and Charismatic group (27.0%) are in the majority followed by Catholics (15.3%) and Protestants (12.7%). However, almost one (9.1%) out of every 10 persons in the Municipality has no religious affiliation. There are slightly more males (3.85%) practicing Islam than females (3.22%)

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Number			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	160,756	75,648	85,108	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Religion	14,577	7,526	7,051	9.1	10.0	8.3
Catholic	24,573	11,723	12,850	15.3	15.5	15.1
Protestant (Anglican, Lutheran etc.)	20,369	9,355	11,014	12.7	12.4	12.9
Pentecostal/Charismatic	43,441	20,061	23,380	27.0	26.5	27.5
Other Christian	6,492	3,077	3,415	4.0	4.1	4.0
Islam	5,649	2,909	2,740	3.5	3.9	3.2
Traditionalist	44,798	20,579	24,219	27.9	27.2	28.5
Other	857	418	439	0.5	0.6	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

The acquisition of knowledge and skills through education is essential for the development of the requisite human resources needed for accelerated socio-economic development. This section presents information on the current levels of educational attainment in the Municipality. This section analyses data on literacy, school attendance (current and past), and educational attainment by economic activity status, occupation, and employment status. Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write in any language with understanding. It is important for the development of the individual and society.

3.6.1 Literacy

Table 3.9 presents the distribution of literacy levels for persons 11 years and older by sex. For the Municipality as a whole, 28.1 percent of the population is not literate. On the other hand, 11.9 percent of the population is literate in English only, and 13.6 percent are literate in a Ghanaian language only, while 70.7 percent are literate in both English and a Ghanaian language. It is also observed that less than two percent of the population is literate in English and French. In terms of gender, the percentage of not literate females (38.1%) is more than twice that of their male counterparts (16.1%).

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

Age group/Sex	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	31,731	81,198	100.0	11.9	13.6	70.7	1.5	2.3
11-14	719	12,166	100.0	16.5	14.3	66.1	1.5	1.7
15-19	1,342	14,919	100.0	12.2	10.1	74.4	1.3	2.0
20-24	2,317	11,870	100.0	12.0	10.2	73.8	1.6	2.4
25-29	3,178	9,836	100.0	12.8	13.5	70.1	1.5	2.1
30-34	3,310	7,557	100.0	11.8	14.3	69.0	1.7	3.2
35-39	3,095	5,781	100.0	11.0	17.5	66.6	2.2	2.7
40-44	3,042	4,848	100.0	10.2	16.9	68.4	1.7	2.8
45-49	2,601	3,946	100.0	9.5	17.4	69.3	1.4	2.5
50-54	2,362	3,293	100.0	8.6	15.8	71.6	1.4	2.6
55-59	1,554	2,056	100.0	7.4	15.5	74.0	0.8	2.2
60-64	1,774	1,744	100.0	6.1	17.4	73.7	1.1	1.7
65+	6,437	3,182	100.0	6.6	16.9	73.1	1.1	2.3
Male								
Total	8,293	43,130	100.0	11.1	11.2	73.3	1.7	2.7
11-14	334	6,219	100.0	16.3	13.5	66.7	1.6	2.0
15-19	487	7,844	100.0	11.0	9.3	76.1	1.4	2.0
20-24	650	5,787	100.0	10.5	8.1	77.2	1.7	2.4
25-29	893	4,789	100.0	12.2	9.7	73.7	1.8	2.7
30-34	869	3,977	100.0	11.5	11.1	71.5	2.0	3.9
35-39	786	3,173	100.0	11.4	12.3	70.4	2.4	3.4
40-44	762	2,788	100.0	10.1	12.9	71.4	1.9	3.7
45-49	629	2,264	100.0	9.4	13.3	71.8	2.2	3.4
50-54	592	1,902	100.0	7.3	12.2	74.7	2.1	3.8
55-59	400	1,236	100.0	6.3	12.7	77.3	0.6	3.1
60-64	424	1,082	100.0	4.5	15.0	77.0	1.5	2.0
65+	1,467	2,069	100.0	6.3	13.4	76.3	1.1	2.9

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

Age group/Sex	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Female								
Total	23,438	38,068	100.0	12.8	16.4	67.8	1.3	1.8
11-14	385	5,947	100.0	16.7	15.1	65.4	1.3	1.5
15-19	855	7,075	100.0	13.5	10.9	72.4	1.2	2.0
20-24	1,667	6,083	100.0	13.4	12.2	70.6	1.5	2.4
25-29	2,285	5,047	100.0	13.4	17.1	66.6	1.3	1.6
30-34	2,441	3,580	100.0	12.2	17.8	66.3	1.3	2.4
35-39	2,309	2,608	100.0	10.5	23.9	61.9	2.0	1.7
40-44	2,280	2,060	100.0	10.4	22.4	64.3	1.4	1.6
45-49	1,972	1,682	100.0	9.6	22.8	66.0	0.3	1.3
50-54	1,770	1,391	100.0	10.4	20.6	67.4	0.5	1.0
55-59	1,154	820	100.0	9.1	19.6	69.1	1.1	1.0
60-64	1,350	662	100.0	8.6	21.5	68.3	0.5	1.2
65+	4,970	1,113	100.0	7.1	23.4	67.2	1.2	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

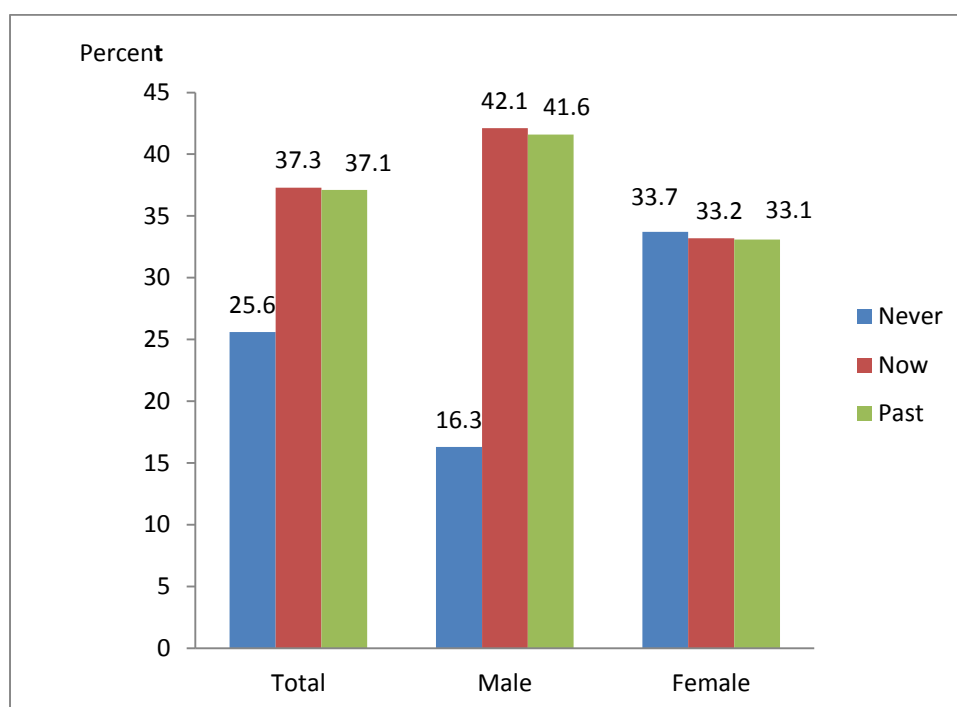
3.6.2 Education

The acquisition of knowledge and skills through education is essential for the development of the requisite human resources needed for accelerated socio-economic development. This section presents information on the current levels of educational attainment in the Ketu South Municipality.

School attendance

Figure 3.1 is a graphical representation of school attendance by sex of persons 3 years and older in Ketu South Municipality. Of the total number of persons 3 years and older (145,669) in the district, 25.6 percent had never been to school, 37.1 percent are currently in school while 37.1 percent attended school in the past. The proportion of females who have never attended school is higher (33.7%) than the male (16.3%) proportion who never attended school. For the population which is currently attending school, the male proportion (42.1%) is more than the female (33.2%). About 41.6 percent of the male population has attended school in the past while for females it was 33.1 percent.

Figure 3.1: School attendance by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Current school attendance

The population currently attending educational institutions is important for human resource planning. Table 3.10 presents information on population three years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. Of the 54,414 people currently attending school, 52.7 percent are males and 47.3 percent are females. About 81 percent of persons currently in school are enrolled at the basic level (kindergarten, primary, JSS/JHS/middle), 8.4 percent in secondary/senior high school, 0.2 percent in vocational/technical/commercial school, and 0.9 percent in tertiary institutions.

A high proportion (48.5%) of the male population 3 years and older are currently attending primary school, 19.2 percent are in JHS and nine percent are currently attending SHS. In the female category, 50.1 percent are currently in primary school, 17.6 percent in JHS and 7.7 percent of the females are currently in SHS.

Past school attendance

With regards to past school attendance, the data shows that, a relatively higher percentage of males (7.4%) than their female counterparts (3.6%) have attained post-secondary and higher education. The overwhelming majority of the population (both sexes) had attained basic education. The gap between males and females widens after basic education. For instance, at the second cycle (SHS/SSS) the proportion males and females that attended SHS in the past are 10.3 percent and 7.9 percent respectively.

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	54,414	100.0	28,677	100.0	25,737	100.0	54,029	100.0	28,325	100.0	25,704	100.0
Nursery	4,766	8.8	2,450	8.5	2,316	9.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	7,467	13.7	3,777	13.2	3,690	14.3	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	26,807	49.3	13,916	48.5	12,891	50.1	16,137	29.9	6,829	24.1	9,308	36.2
JSS/JHS	10,034	18.4	5,507	19.2	4,527	17.6	15,007	27.8	7,253	25.6	7,754	30.2
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	12,123	22.4	7,395	26.1	4,728	18.4
SSS/SHS	4,561	8.4	2,571	9.0	1,990	7.7	4,954	9.2	2,924	10.3	2,030	7.9
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	1,783	3.3	1,248	4.4	535	2.1
Vocational/technical/ commercial	112	0.2	51	0.2	61	0.2	1,001	1.9	572	2.0	429	1.7
Post middle/secondary certificate	175	0.3	83	0.3	92	0.4	1,094	2.0	657	2.3	437	1.7
Tertiary	492	0.9	322	1.1	170	0.7	1,930	3.6	1,447	5.1	483	1.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTIC

4.1 Introduction

The economic and social development of any country is contingent upon the quality and quantity of its productive resources, of which labour force is vitally important. As a result, knowledge of the current size and characteristics of the labour force and its variation over time is vital for possible policy interventions for maximum development and utilization of human resources. This chapter analyses data on the economic activity status of the population by age and sex structure.

4.2 Economic activity status

The total population aged 15 years and older is made up of both economically active and the economically not active. The total of the employed and the unemployed constitutes the economically active population 15 years and older. The economically not active persons include those who did not work and were not seeking for work. It also included full time students; persons retired from work, persons too old and too young to work, the disabled and homemakers.

The population of persons aged 15 years and older in Ketu South Municipality is 100,044 representing 62.2 percent of the total population. Table 4.1 presents the distribution of persons aged 15 years and older by sex and economic activity status. A total of 70.9 percent of persons aged 15 years and older are economically active, while the economically not active population constitutes 29.1 percent. It further shows that the proportion of males who are economically active is higher (71.4%) than that of females (70.5%). Of the economically active population 95.5 percent are employed and 4.5 percent are unemployed. It is observed that there is relatively little variation between males (4.4%) and females (4.6) in terms of rate of unemployment.

It also evident from the Table that among the economically not active population, those in full time education constitutes the highest proportion (49.6%), while pensioners or retired persons account for 2.8 percent as the lowest proportion. Almost 63 percent of economically not active males are into full time education. In the female category 39.2 percent of the economically not active population is into full time education. The percentage of females (25.9%) who performed household chores is extremely higher than that of their male (10.1%) counterparts.

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	100,044	100	44,870	100	55,174	100
Economically active	70,966	70.9	32,047	71.4	38,919	70.5
Employed	67,762	95.5	30,632	95.6	37,130	95.4
<i>Worked</i>	64,493	95.2	29,370	95.9	35,123	94.6
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	3,085	4.6	1,176	3.8	1,909	5.1
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	184	0.3	86	0.3	98	0.3
Unemployed	3,204	4.5	1,415	4.4	1,789	4.6
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	1,289	40.2	517	36.5	772	43.2
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	1,915	59.8	898	63.5	1,017	56.8
Economically not active	29,078	29.1	12,823	28.6	16,255	29.5
Did home duties (household chore)	5,495	18.9	1,291	10.1	4,204	25.9
Full time education	14,428	49.6	8,052	62.8	6,376	39.2
Pensioner/Retired	823	2.8	613	4.8	210	1.3
Disabled/Sick	1,624	5.6	672	5.2	952	5.9
Too old/young	4,614	15.9	1,297	10.1	3,317	20.4
Other	2,094	7.2	898	7	1,196	7.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 presents information on the activity status of the population 15 years and older by age and sex. In the municipality, 67.7 percent of the population 15 years and older are employed, 3.2 percent are unemployed and 29.1 percent are economically not active. The highest proportion of employed population (91.7%) is reported in age group 45-49. On the other hand, age 15-19 recorded the highest proportion (75.0%) of economically not active persons. In terms of gender the male proportions (75% and 39.7%) of economically not active population is higher in age groups 15-19 and 20-24 than that of the females (74.7% and 35.1%) in the same age category. About 94 percent of males in age group 45-49 are employed while the highest proportion of employed females (90.1) is also recorded in the same age group. Again, there is a high proportion of females (55.0%) than males (46.4%) who are economically not active in the age group 65 years and older.

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

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	100,044	100.0	67,762	67.7	3,204	3.2	29,078	29.1
15-19	16,261	100.0	3,672	22.6	396	2.4	12,193	75.0
20-24	14,187	100.0	7,940	56.0	973	6.9	5,274	37.2
25-29	13,014	100.0	10,318	79.3	704	5.4	1,992	15.3
30-34	10,867	100.0	9,438	86.9	403	3.7	1,026	9.4
35-39	8,876	100.0	8,044	90.6	176	2.0	656	7.4
40-44	7,890	100.0	7,207	91.3	134	1.7	549	7.0
45-49	6,547	100.0	6,002	91.7	95	1.5	450	6.9
50-54	5,655	100.0	4,970	87.9	91	1.6	594	10.5
55-59	3,610	100.0	3,081	85.3	44	1.2	485	13.4
60-64	3,518	100.0	2,537	72.1	111	3.2	870	24.7
65+	9,619	100.0	4,553	47.3	77	0.8	4,989	51.9

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

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male								
Total	44,870	100.0	30,632	68.3	1,415	3.2	12,823	28.6
15-19	8,331	100.0	1,921	23.1	142	1.7	6,268	75.2
20-24	6,437	100.0	3,467	53.9	414	6.4	2,556	39.7
25-29	5,682	100.0	4,570	80.4	310	5.5	802	14.1
30-34	4,846	100.0	4,319	89.1	210	4.3	317	6.5
35-39	3,959	100.0	3,702	93.5	79	2.0	178	4.5
40-44	3,550	100.0	3,301	93.0	58	1.6	191	5.4
45-49	2,893	100.0	2,710	93.7	46	1.6	137	4.7
50-54	2,494	100.0	2,262	90.7	40	1.6	192	7.7
55-59	1,636	100.0	1,441	88.1	22	1.3	173	10.6
60-64	1,506	100.0	1,079	71.6	59	3.9	368	24.4
65+	3,536	100.0	1,860	52.6	35	1.0	1,641	46.4
Female								
Total	55,174	100.0	37,130	67.3	1,789	3.2	16,255	29.5
15-19	7,930	100.0	1,751	22.1	254	3.2	5,925	74.7
20-24	7,750	100.0	4,473	57.7	559	7.2	2,718	35.1
25-29	7,332	100.0	5,748	78.4	394	5.4	1,190	16.2
30-34	6,021	100.0	5,119	85.0	193	3.2	709	11.8
35-39	4,917	100.0	4,342	88.3	97	2.0	478	9.7
40-44	4,340	100.0	3,906	90.0	76	1.8	358	8.2
45-49	3,654	100.0	3,292	90.1	49	1.3	313	8.6
50-54	3,161	100.0	2,708	85.7	51	1.6	402	12.7
55-59	1,974	100.0	1,640	83.1	22	1.1	312	15.8
60-64	2,012	100.0	1,458	72.5	52	2.6	502	25.0
65+	6,083	100.0	2,693	44.3	42	0.7	3,348	55.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation of Employed persons

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

Table 4.3 provides data on employed persons 15 years and older by occupation and sex. It shows that in the Ketu South Municipality, a higher proportion of the employed are engaged in craft and related trades (31.0%), followed by services and sales (28.2%) and those in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery (17.3%); On the other hand, only a small proportion of employed persons are in the technical and associate professionals (2.2%), managerial categories (2.0%), and clerical support services (1.6%).

It can be observed that craft and related trades is the dominant occupation for the males (34.3%) while services and sales are dominated by females (43.1%). However, there are more males (10.8%) than females (0.6%) operating and assembling plant and machine.

On the basis of sex, variation is observed among managers and elementary occupations with females recording a higher percentage than males. However, percentage of males working as

professionals, technicians, associate professionals and operators of plants and machine is higher (21.8%) than that of their female counterparts (6.7%).

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	67,762	100.0	30,632	100.0	37,130	100.0
Managers	1,367	2.0	421	1.4	946	2.5
Professionals	2,784	4.1	1,757	5.7	1,027	2.8
Technicians and associate professionals	1,493	2.2	1,180	3.9	313	0.8
Clerical support workers	1,079	1.6	889	2.9	190	0.5
Service and sales workers	19,136	28.2	3,129	10.2	16,007	43.1
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	11,737	17.3	7,652	25.0	4,085	11.0
Craft and related trades workers	21,005	31.0	10,498	34.3	10,507	28.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3,505	5.2	3,297	10.8	208	0.6
Elementary occupations	5,618	8.3	1,775	5.8	3,843	10.4
Other occupations	38	0.1	34	0.1	4	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry of Employed Persons

Table 4.4 shows the industrial activities of employed persons 15 years and older by sex. It indicates that manufacturing is the largest industrial sector, employing about 25.8 percent of the employed population 15 years and older. The other two major industries are wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (24.0%) and agriculture, forestry and fishing (17.7%).

For males and females, wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; agriculture, forestry and fishing; and manufacturing remain the major industries for employment. However, the proportion of males in agriculture, forestry, and fishing (25.4%) is higher than that of females (11.3%), while the opposite is the case for wholesale, retail trade as well as accommodation and food service activities (47.3% of females and 12.7% of males).

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	67,762	100.0	30,632	100.0	37,130	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	11,998	17.7	7,785	25.4	4,213	11.3
Mining and quarrying	123	0.2	23	0.1	100	0.3
Manufacturing	17,506	25.8	7,549	24.6	9,957	26.8
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	54	0.1	48	0.2	6	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	160	0.2	68	0.2	92	0.2
Construction	2,204	3.3	2,147	7.0	57	0.2
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	16,234	24.0	3,466	11.3	12,768	34.4
Transportation and storage	3,518	5.2	3,387	11.1	131	0.4
Accommodation and food service activities	5,218	7.7	424	1.4	4,794	12.9
Information and communication	121	0.2	93	0.3	28	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	513	0.8	453	1.5	60	0.2
Real estate activities	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	381	0.6	231	0.8	150	0.4
Administrative and support service activities	338	0.5	232	0.8	106	0.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	657	1.0	520	1.7	137	0.4
Education	2,007	3.0	1,261	4.1	746	2.0
Human health and social work activities	747	1.1	378	1.2	369	1.0
Arts entertainment and recreation	633	0.9	594	1.9	39	0.1
Other service activities	4,770	7.0	1,694	5.5	3,076	8.3
Activities of households as employers	573	0.8	275	0.9	298	0.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	6	0.0	3	0.0	3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status of Employed Persons

Employment status refers to the status of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. Table 4.5 presents population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. It can be observed from the Table that, of the total population aged 15 years and older, 72.9 percent of the employed population is self-employed without employees in the Municipality. The proportion of males who are self-employed without employees is 64.3 percent and 80.0 percent for females. Of interest is the fact that the proportion of self-employed with employees is very low, 3.5 percent. Together, the two self-employed categories account for 76.4 percent of the working population. It is also significant to note that a relatively higher percentage of females were in apprenticeship than males in the Municipality.

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

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	67,762	100.0	30,632	100.0	37,130	100.0
Employee	8,520	12.6	6,308	20.6	2,212	6.0
Self-employed without employee(s)	49,401	72.9	19,692	64.3	29,709	80.0
Self-employed with employee(s)	2,356	3.5	1,306	4.3	1,050	2.8
Casual worker	2,200	3.2	1,271	4.1	929	2.5
Contributing family worker	3,097	4.6	1,225	4.0	1,872	5.0
Apprentice	1,673	2.5	589	1.9	1,084	2.9
Domestic employee (House help)	445	0.7	202	0.7	243	0.7
Other	70	0.1	39	0.1	31	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. Table 4.6 shows the distribution of persons 15 years and older by sector of employment and sex. It indicates that the private sector (Private formal and Private informal) is the largest employer of persons in the Municipality (95.6%), followed by the public sector (4.0%). Less than one percent of employed persons are employed in the semi-public/parastatal sector, Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs) and other international organization. Except for private informal, a similar pattern is observed for the sexes, with more males than females employed across all the sectors.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	67,762	100.0	30,632	100.0	37,130	100.0
Public (government)	2,708	4.0	1,827	6.0	881	2.4
Private formal	2,918	4.3	2,095	6.8	823	2.2
Private informal	61,852	91.3	26,537	86.6	35,315	95.1
Semi-public/parastatal	62	0.1	43	0.1	19	0.1
NGOs (local and international)	213	0.3	121	0.4	92	0.2
Other international organisations	9	0.0	9	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communications Technology (ICT) is recognized as an important component of socio-economic development in contemporary times. In view of this, the government has been implementing policies and programs to expand access of the population to ICT infrastructure. This chapter presents information on access of individuals and households to ICT in the Ketu South Municipality.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile phone

The use of mobile phones has become an important mode of communication for social and business activities for majority of Ghanaians since 2003 (Ayensu, 2003). Table 5.1 provides information on mobile phone ownership among the population aged 12 years and older totaling 110,005. There are 50,341 persons aged 12 years and older representing 45.8 percent of the population in the Municipality who own mobile phones. It is evident from the Table that slightly more males own mobile phones (51.7%) than females (40.9%).

5.3 Use of Internet

The growth in information communication technology has increased the urge for ownership and use of computer in modern business transactions. It is essential to promote easy access to internet, electronic mail (e-mail), and other related services.

The data in Table 5.1 shows that only 3.9 percent of persons 12 years and older are using internet facilities in the Municipality. The low usage of the internet could be attributed to the non-availability of the infrastructure and institutions that supports ICT. A larger percentage of males (6.0%) than females (2.1%) use internet facility.

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

	Population 12 years and older	Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	110,005	50,341	45.8	4,303	3.9
Male	49,932	25,799	51.7	3,012	6.0
Female	60,073	24,542	40.9	1,291	2.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop/Laptop Computer

Table 5.2 presents data on Households having desktop/laptop computers by Sex of head of household. The data shows that in Ketu South Municipality, only 2.4 percent of the households own desktop/laptop computers. A small percentage (3.1%) of households headed by males and households headed by females (1.4%) own desktop/laptop computers.

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

Sex	Number of households	Households having desktop/laptop computers	
		Number	Percent
Total	39,119	946	2.4
Male	22,835	716	3.1
Female	16,284	230	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with disability are defined as those who are unable to or are 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. A person is considered disabled if despite the use of assistive device or supportive environment (such as eye glasses and hearing aids), the limitation/restriction cannot be improved. The disability question in the 2010 census demands for a multiple response and persons may report having one or more disability types.

For the purposes of this report, information on disability was collected on persons with visual and hearing impairment, mental retardation, emotional or behavioural disorders and other physical challenges.

6.2 Population with disability

In the 2010 census, the Ketu South Municipality recorded a total of 5,820 persons with disability representing 3.6 percent of the total population. Table 6.1 provides information on persons with disability in the Ketu South Municipality. With regards to distribution by locality, 2,428 persons with disability in the Municipality live in urban areas and 3,392 are in rural areas.

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	160,756	100.0	75,648	100.0	85,108	100.0
Without disability	154,936	96.4	73,011	96.5	81,925	96.3
With disability	5,820	3.6	2,637	3.5	3,183	3.7
Sight	2,793	48.0	1,207	45.8	1,586	49.8
Hearing	1,353	23.2	570	21.6	783	24.6
Speech	1,217	20.9	607	23.0	610	19.2
Physical	1,855	31.9	829	31.4	1,026	32.2
Intellect	1,585	27.2	717	27.2	868	27.3
Emotion	1,506	25.9	665	25.2	841	26.4
Other	713	12.3	330	12.5	383	12.0
Urban						
Total	74,834	100.0	34,853	100.0	39,981	100.0
Without disability	72,406	96.8	33,751	96.8	38,655	96.7
With disability	2,428	3.2	1,102	3.2	1,326	3.3
Sight	1,399	57.6	606	55.0	793	59.8
Hearing	869	35.8	368	33.4	501	37.8
Speech	830	34.2	396	35.9	434	32.7
Physical	968	39.9	428	38.8	540	40.7
Intellect	787	32.4	344	31.2	443	33.4
Emotion	939	38.7	406	36.8	533	40.2
Other	188	7.7	81	7.4	107	8.1

Table 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex (cont'd)

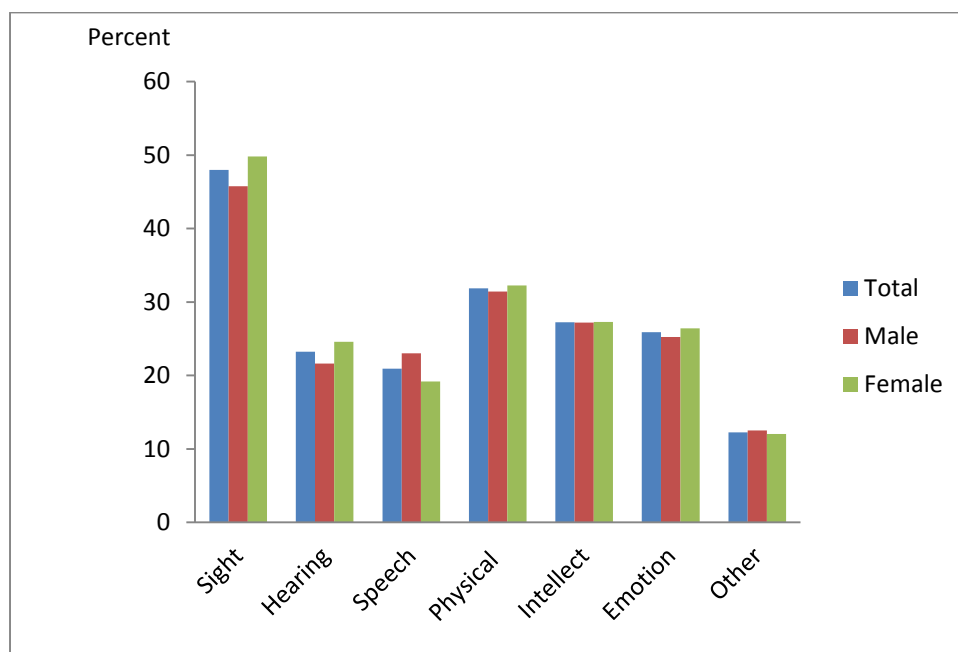
Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rural						
Total	85,922	100.0	40,795	100.0	45,127	100.0
Without disability	82,530	96.1	39,260	96.2	43,270	95.9
With disability	3,392	3.9	1,535	3.8	1,857	4.1
Sight	1,394	41.1	601	39.2	793	42.7
Hearing	484	14.3	202	13.2	282	15.2
Speech	387	11.4	211	13.7	176	9.5
Physical	887	26.1	401	26.1	486	26.2
Intellect	798	23.5	373	24.3	425	22.9
Emotion	567	16.7	259	16.9	308	16.6
Other	525	15.5	249	16.2	276	14.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Types of Disability

According to GSS (2012), it has been reported that nationally, about two out of five of the population with disabilities (38.3%) have more than one type of disability condition.

Figure 6.1 shows information on types of disability by sex in the Ketu South Municipality. The figure indicates that sight impairment accounts for the commonest form of disability in the Municipality followed by physical and intellectual disability. Comparison of types of disability by sex reveals that with exception of speech, and intellectual disability where males recorded higher percentages, females form majority of each disability type in the Municipality.

Figure 6.1: Distribution of types of disabilities by sex

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability by Type of Locality

Table 6.1 also shows persons with disability by type of locality of residence and sex. In the urban localities, sight disability (57.6%) represents the highest form of all types of disabilities, followed by physical disability (39.9%). Intellect disability represents the least (32.4%) form of disability reported in the urban areas. In the rural areas the most common forms of disabilities are sight (41.1%), physical (26.1%) and intellect (23.5%). The least reported disability in the rural areas is speech (11.4%).

6.5 Disability and activity status

There is a relationship between employment and the well-being of an individual. It is therefore, undoubtedly crucial that knowledge of the economic activity status of a person with disability will help in formulating social protection policy and other policy interventions to address their needs and promote their welfare.

Table 6.2 presents data on persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex. It is observed that 57.5 percent of persons aged 15 years and older with disability are employed compared to 68.2 percent for persons without disability. Among those employed with disability, those suffering from 'other' forms of disabilities (68.4%) is the highest followed by emotional disability (64.0%). Persons with Physical disability (48.9%) are less likely to be employed than persons with other types of disabilities. On the average a third of persons with all categories of disability are economically not active. Analysis by sex shows that males with disability are more likely to be employed than their female counterparts. On the other hand, more females (%) than males (37.0%) with disability are economically not active.

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	100,044	100.0	67,762	67.7	3,204	3.2	29,078	29.1
No disability	95,342	100.0	65,059	68.2	3,081	3.2	27,202	28.5
With a disability	4,702	100.0	2,703	57.5	123	2.6	1,876	39.9
Sight	2,336	100.0	1,401	60.0	71	3.0	864	37.0
Hearing	1,004	100.0	576	57.4	45	4.5	383	38.1
Speech	852	100.0	480	56.3	44	5.2	328	38.5
Physical	1,517	100.0	742	48.9	58	3.8	717	47.3
Intellectual	1,104	100.0	634	57.4	49	4.4	421	38.1
Emotional	1,190	100.0	762	64.0	46	3.9	382	32.1
Other	594	100.0	406	68.4	7	1.2	181	30.5
Male								
Total	44,870	100.0	30,632	68.3	1,415	3.2	12,823	28.6
No disability	42,823	100.0	29,386	68.6	1,371	3.2	12,066	28.2
With a disability	2,047	100.0	1,246	60.9	44	2.1	757	37.0
Sight	972	100.0	623	64.1	22	2.3	327	33.6
Hearing	397	100.0	257	64.7	13	3.3	127	32.0
Speech	411	100.0	245	59.6	11	2.7	155	37.7
Physical	652	100.0	340	52.1	16	2.5	296	45.4
Intellectual	480	100.0	276	57.5	13	2.7	191	39.8
Emotional	509	100.0	342	67.2	15	2.9	152	29.9
Other	259	100.0	193	74.5	3	1.2	63	24.3

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female								
Total	55,174	100.0	37,130	67.3	1,789	3.2	16,255	29.5
No disability	52,519	100.0	35,673	67.9	1,710	3.3	15,136	28.8
With a disability	2,655	100.0	1,457	54.9	79	3.0	1,119	42.1
Sight	1,364	100.0	778	57.0	49	3.6	537	39.4
Hearing	607	100.0	319	52.6	32	5.3	256	42.2
Speech	441	100.0	235	53.3	33	7.5	173	39.2
Physical	865	100.0	402	46.5	42	4.9	421	48.7
Intellectual	624	100.0	358	57.4	36	5.8	230	36.9
Emotional	681	100.0	420	61.7	31	4.6	230	33.8
Other	335	100.0	213	63.6	4	1.2	118	35.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.3 presents data on population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education. As shown in the Table that majority of persons with disability who have been to school (46.9%) obtained just basic education (nursery to middle/JHS) compared with 10.2 percent of persons who attended Sec/SHS and higher education. More than 39.1 percent of PWDs have never been to school. Of all disability types who have never been to school, persons with sight disability recorded the highest (37.5%) proportion. Persons with emotional disability recorded the highest proportion of the different type of disabilities who have attained Secondary/Senior high school and higher education.

In terms of gender, there are variations between the sexes. In all categories of disability, the proportions of females who have never been to school are higher than their male counterparts. On the other hand, the proportion of male disabled persons of all disability types with basic and Sec/SHS and higher education is higher than their female counterparts.

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

Disability type/Sex	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Total	145,699	37,256	12,233	80,108	16,102	100.0	25.6	8.4	55.0	11.1
No disability	140,072	35,058	12,018	77,468	15,528	100.0	25.0	8.6	55.3	11.1
With a disability	5,627	2,198	215	2,640	574	100.0	39.1	3.8	46.9	10.2
Sight	2,701	1,012	94	1,279	316	100.0	37.5	3.5	47.4	11.7
Hearing	1,296	411	75	645	165	100.0	31.7	5.8	49.8	12.7
Speech	1,157	324	77	582	174	100.0	28.0	6.7	50.3	15.0
Physical	1,788	678	72	800	238	100.0	37.9	4.0	44.7	13.3
Intellectual	1,487	455	95	771	166	100.0	30.6	6.4	51.8	11.2
Emotional	1,452	386	71	763	232	100.0	26.6	4.9	52.5	16.0
Other	694	247	23	367	57	100.0	35.6	3.3	52.9	8.2
Male										
Total	68,138	11,136	6,227	40,900	9,875	100.0	16.3	9.1	60.0	14.5
No disability	65,598	10,500	6,108	39,476	9,514	100.0	16.0	9.3	60.2	14.5
With a disability	2,540	636	119	1,424	361	100.0	25.0	4.7	56.1	14.2
Sight	1,155	255	52	668	180	100.0	22.1	4.5	57.8	15.6
Hearing	539	103	39	311	86	100.0	19.1	7.2	57.7	16.0
Speech	577	125	43	314	95	100.0	21.7	7.5	54.4	16.5
Physical	793	191	41	414	147	100.0	24.1	5.2	52.2	18.5
Intellectual	668	142	45	392	89	100.0	21.3	6.7	58.7	13.3
Emotional	637	102	37	374	124	100.0	16.0	5.8	58.7	19.5
Other	323	52	16	209	46	100.0	16.1	5.0	64.7	14.2
Female										
Total	77,561	26,120	6,006	39,208	6,227	100.0	33.7	7.7	50.6	8.0
No disability	74,474	24,558	5,910	37,992	6,014	100.0	33.0	7.9	51.0	8.1
With a disability	3,087	1,562	96	1,216	213	100.0	50.6	3.1	39.4	6.9
Sight	1,546	757	42	611	136	100.0	49.0	2.7	39.5	8.8
Hearing	757	308	36	334	79	100.0	40.7	4.8	44.1	10.4
Speech	580	199	34	268	79	100.0	34.3	5.9	46.2	13.6
Physical	995	487	31	386	91	100.0	48.9	3.1	38.8	9.1
Intellectual	819	313	50	379	77	100.0	38.2	6.1	46.3	9.4
Emotional	815	284	34	389	108	100.0	34.8	4.2	47.7	13.3
Other	371	195	7	158	11	100.0	52.6	1.9	42.6	3.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

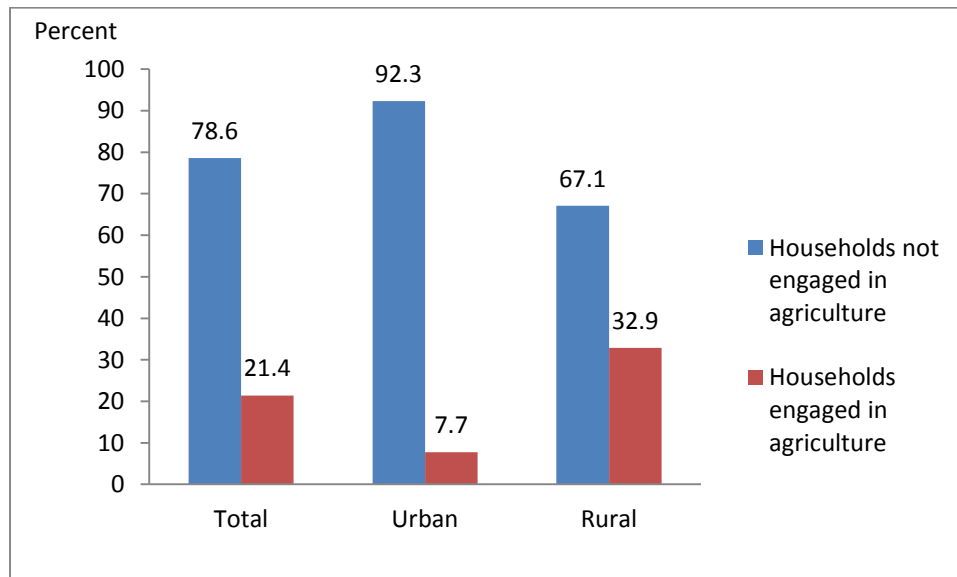
7.1 Introduction

Information was collected on households in agriculture during the 2010 census. Questions were asked on members of households involved in crop farming, tree planting, fish farming or animal rearing in the 12 months preceding the census. If at least one member of a household engage in one agricultural activity or another, such a household qualified as an agricultural household (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012). This chapter presents analysis of 2010 PHC data on the agricultural activities in the Municipality, with the main focus on households in agriculture and types of farming activities.

7.2 Households in agriculture

There are a total of 39,119 households in Ketu South Municipality, out of which 8,353 representing 21.4 percent are engaged in agricultural activities as shown in Figure 7.1. Of the 17,965 urban households in the district, 1,386 representing 7.7 are engaged in agriculture while out of 21,154 rural households, 32.9 percent are in agriculture.

Figure 7.1: Households in agriculture by type of locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Type of Farming Activities

Table 7.1 shows households engaged in agricultural activities by type of locality. Out of 8,353 households engaged in agriculture in the municipality, households which are engaged in crop farming activity form the highest with 88.7 percent, followed by those into livestock rearing (26.6%) with household engage in fish farming activity being the least (0.1%). Analysis by locality of residence shows that crop production ranks first among farming activities in the Municipality in both urban (76.6%) and rural (91.1%) areas, followed by

animal rearing, 28.8 percent and 26.1 percent respectively. In all, fish farming constitutes the least proportion of agricultural activities, and it is almost non-existent in rural areas.

Table 7.1: Agricultural activities of households by locality

Agricultural activities	Locality of residence					
	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	39,119	100.0	17,965	100.0	21,154	100.0
Households not engaged in agriculture	30,766	78.6	16,579	92.3	14,187	67.1
Households engaged in agriculture	8,353	21.4	1,386	7.7	6,967	32.9
Crop Farming	7,405	88.7	1,061	76.6	6,344	91.1
Tree Planting	31	0.4	2	0.1	29	0.4
Livestock Rearing	2,218	26.6	399	28.8	1,819	26.1
Fish Farming	9	0.1	6	0.4	3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4 Types of livestock and other animals reared

Table 7.2 presents the information on livestock and keepers in the Municipality. There are 50,639 livestock with 3,307 keepers with an average of 15 animals per keeper in the Municipality. The data from Table 7.2 shows that the highest number of livestock reared is chicken, followed by goat and sheep. In terms of keepers, the livestock with the highest number of keepers is goat with 1,344 keepers, followed by chicken with 1,127 keepers and sheep with 302 keepers.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Type of livestock	Number		Average Animal per Keeper	Percent	
	Number of Animals	Number of keepers		Number of Animals	Number of keepers
Total	50,639	3,307	15.3	100.0	100.0
Beehives	6	1	6.0	0.0	0.0
Cattle	540	25	21.6	1.1	0.8
Chicken	20,329	1,127	18.0	40.1	34.1
Dove	231	12	19.3	0.5	0.4
Duck	2,038	214	9.5	4.0	6.5
Goat	14,681	1,344	10.9	29.0	40.6
Grass-cutter	50	7	7.1	0.1	0.2
Guinea fowl	1,125	73	15.4	2.2	2.2
Pig	1,896	173	11.0	3.7	5.2
Rabbit	11	1	11.0	0.0	0.0
Sheep	4,422	302	14.6	8.7	9.1
Others	319	17	18.8	0.6	0.5
Fish farming	4,841	8	605.1	9.6	0.2
Inland fishing	150	3	50.0	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

The conditions of residential dwellings are affected by a number of factors including the type of dwelling, the building materials and the facilities/amenities provided within the dwelling unit. These and other factors need to be considered in housing analysis in order to obtain a proper knowledge and understanding of housing conditions and also to establish an analytical basis for decision making.

In this chapter, information collected on housing conditions included the type of dwelling unit, main construction materials for walls, floor and roof, ownership type, type of lighting, source of water supply and toilet facilities will be discussed. The chapter also covers methods employed by households for the disposal of solid and liquid waste.

8.2 Housing stock

The distribution of housing stock and households in the Ketu South Municipality is presented in Table 8.1. The total housing stock in the Municipality is 25,180 representing 6.3 percent of the stock of houses in the region. The Table also shows that the proportion of houses located in the rural areas (61.8%) is higher, compared with urban areas (38.2%). This could be because the majority of the population lives in the rural areas. The table further shows that the average population per house in the Municipality is 6.2 persons, which is higher than the regional average of 5.2 persons.

Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households

Categories	Total		District		
	Country	Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,118,252	160,756	74,834	85,922
Total household population	24,076,327	2,086,567	157,223	72,707	84,516
Number of houses	3,392,745	399,953	25,180	9,612	15,568
Number of households	5,467,054	495,600	39,119	17,965	21,154
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.4
Population per house*	7.1	5.2	6.2	7.6	5.4
Average household size	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Types of Occupied dwelling

A dwelling unit was defined as “the specific area occupied by a particular household and therefore needed not necessarily be the same as a house of which the dwelling unit may be a part”. Table 8.2 presents data on type of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality.

The main type of dwelling in the Municipality is the compound house (60.9%). Separate house is the second most predominant type of dwelling (27.3%), followed by the semi-detached house (6.0%). Flats/apartments are not common type of dwelling in the Municipality (1.4%). Though compound houses continue to be the most dominant type of

dwelling in the municipality, high proportion of households occupies compound houses in urban settlements (72.5%) than in rural areas (51.0%).

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

Type of dwelling	Total		District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Country	Region				
Total	5,467,054	495,600	39,119	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	212,170	10,666	27.3	27.7	26.7	18.8	34.4
Semi-detached house	391,548	33,286	2,331	6.0	5.9	6.0	4.3	7.3
Flat/Apartment	256,355	7,668	556	1.4	1.6	1.1	2.2	0.8
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	219,276	23,826	60.9	60.4	61.6	72.5	51.0
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	15,705	993	2.5	2.5	2.7	0.5	4.3
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,781	260	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.0
Tent	10,343	989	206	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	1,198	81	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,157	133	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5
Uncompleted building	66,624	858	45	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other	9,846	512	22	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In rural localities, relatively high proportion of households live in separate houses (34.4%) than in urban localities (18.8%). The high rural proportion of separate houses suggests that people build for themselves in rural localities as part of the social structure.

Another observation is that there is no variation between male headed and female headed households with respect to compound houses which form the highest proportion, followed by separate house.

8.3.1 Ownership type

Table 8.3 presents information on ownership status of dwelling units occupied by households. It shows that the most common type of ownership of dwelling units in the Municipality is ownership by a household member (58.6%) and this is followed by relative not a household member (20.9%) and other private individuals (17.9%). The households using dwellings with other forms of ownership constitute a relatively low percentage (2.6%).

In terms of locality of residence, the percentage of dwelling units owned by a household member is higher in rural areas (68.3%) than in urban settlements (47.3%). The high proportion of ownership by household member in rural locality could be due to the fact that, the primary motive for people to build in the rural areas was to provide shelter for the household and not for commercial purpose.

It can also be observed that the percentage of dwelling units owned by private individuals in rural areas is lower (8.7%) than that for the urban locality (28.8%) indicating that not many people are interested in building outside the commercial centres. Table 8.3 also shows that the percentage of dwelling units owned by a member of the household is higher for male headed households (59.4%) than that for female headed households (57.7%).

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

Ownership status	Total		District					
	Country	Region	Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	495,600	39,119	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	304,481	22,941	58.6	59.4	57.7	47.3	68.3
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,075	203	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.3
Relative not a household member	851,630	91,956	8,162	20.9	18.3	24.4	20.8	20.9
Other private individual	1,439,021	81,191	7,013	17.9	19.4	15.9	28.8	8.7
Private employer	83,610	3,475	224	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5
Other private agency	21,123	1,419	82	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Public/Government ownership	118,804	8,003	371	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.2	0.7
Other	24,000	2,000	123	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction materials

This section covers discussion on categories of building materials for outer walls; floor and roof. The traditional materials include mud brick/earth, thatch, palm leaves, bamboo and wood.

8.4.1 Material of outer walls

Table 8.4 shows that in the Ketu South Municipality, walls of dwelling units occupied by the households are made of two main construction materials (cement blocks/concrete and mud brick/earth) and account for 89.4 percent. Other materials used for walls of houses occupied by households in the Municipality are thatch, palm leaf, landcrete and wood (8.3%). Other materials do not constitute any significant proportion.

A similar pattern is noticed at the locality level. However, the use of cement blocks/concrete as a material for outer wall is high in the urban areas (90.1%) than the rural areas (62.2%). Again, the use of mud, brick or earth is high in rural areas (26.0%) than urban areas (1.0%). The use of palm leaf or thatch is low in urban areas (5.4%) as compared with rural areas (9.4%).

Table 8.4: Main construction material for outer wall

Material for Outer wall	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	550,006	41,527	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	264,357	6,123	14.7	1.0	26.0
Wood	200,594	4,900	247	0.6	0.6	0.6
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	3,131	191	0.5	0.6	0.4
Stone	11,330	1,172	144	0.3	0.5	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	3,183	49	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	250,762	31,039	74.7	90.1	62.2
Landcrete	104,270	7,772	52	0.1	0.1	0.2
Bamboo	8,206	819	73	0.2	0.2	0.2
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	11,454	3,152	7.6	5.4	9.4
Other	39,206	2,456	457	1.1	1.5	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Floor Material

Table 8.5 presents materials used for the floor of dwelling units used by households in the Municipality. Materials for floors of dwelling units are mainly cement/concrete (82.8%) and earth/mud (14.8%). It is seen that less than three percent of households in the Municipality dwell in houses built with other materials such as wood, terrazzo, vinyl/tiles and ceramic/marble tiles as materials for floor. The pattern is the same in both rural and urban localities; hence, no significant variation exists between dwellings in rural and urban areas in terms of materials used for the construction of floors.

Table 8.5: Main construction materials for floor of dwelling units

Materials for the floor	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	495,600	39,119	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	87,880	5,791	14.8	11.9	17.3
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	397,467	32,385	82.8	85.3	80.6
Stone	32,817	1,842	105	0.3	0.2	0.3
Burnt brick	6,537	424	31	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	464	24	0.1	0.1	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,237	92	0.2	0.3	0.2
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	3,754	359	0.9	1.1	0.7
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,283	62	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other	15,567	1,249	270	0.7	0.7	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Roofing materials

Table 8.6 shows roofing materials used in dwellings occupied by households in the Ketu South Municipality. The most common roofing materials used in the Municipality are the metal sheet (48.8%), slate/asbestos (30.5%) and thatch/palm leaf or raffia (16.8%).

In terms of the locality of residence, it can be observed that the dominant roofing material used in urban dwelling units is the metal sheet (46.3%) followed by slate/asbestos (43.0%). In the rural areas, the use of metal sheet for roofing is dominant (51.0%) and is followed by thatch, palm leaf or raffia (25.8%) and slate/asbestos (20.2%). Throughout the Municipality, the use of slate or asbestos for roofing is relatively high (30.5%) because most of the communities are located along the coast and the slate/asbestos is known for its strong resistance to sea corrosion.

Table 8.6: Main construction material for roofing

Main Roofing material	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	550,006	41,527	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,576	96	0.2	0.1	0.3
Wood	45,547	3,000	157	0.4	0.3	0.4
Metal sheet	4,152,259	388,664	20,285	48.8	46.3	51.0
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	41,055	12,647	30.5	43.0	20.2
Cement/Concrete	141,072	4,810	695	1.7	2.3	1.1
Roofing tile	31,456	1,603	89	0.2	0.3	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	1,254	71	0.2	0.3	0.1
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	102,769	6,983	16.8	5.7	25.8
Other	35,935	3,275	504	1.2	1.6	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

As is internationally accepted, the ideal occupancy level is two persons per room, and any figure above this threshold is regarded as evidence of overcrowding, which has both health and social implications. The proportion of household with one sleeping room is higher (36.6%) than those who share more than one room in the Municipality. the proportion of single member households occupying a room is 59.8 percent.

Room occupancy of two rooms constitutes 33.1 percent, followed by 12.8 percent for three rooms, and for four rooms (7.5%). Table 8.7 shows that 90.0 percent of households in the Municipality live in 1-4 room dwelling units beyond which the proportion decreases. In Ketu South Municipality, the single-room dwelling is the commonest dwelling unit while two-room unit is the second commonest dwelling unit for households. The proportion of 10 member or more households which use single room in the Municipality is 8.7 percent.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
	Number	Percent									
Total	39,119	100.0	36.6	33.1	12.8	7.5	3.2	2.6	1.7	1.0	1.5
1	6,661	100.0	59.8	27.2	5.9	2.8	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.8
2	5,933	100.0	47.6	35.0	8.7	4.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.3	0.5
3	6,450	100.0	41.3	34.7	12.0	5.0	2.3	1.7	1.5	0.6	1.0
4	6,008	100.0	35.6	37.3	12.9	7.3	1.8	1.9	1.4	0.6	1.2
5	4,713	100.0	26.8	37.3	16.4	8.9	4.0	2.6	1.6	0.8	1.6
6	3,479	100.0	21.1	37.3	18.1	11.2	4.3	3.5	1.9	1.1	1.4
7	2,045	100.0	14.7	31.1	21.5	14.6	6.6	5.1	2.9	1.4	2.2
8	1,329	100.0	11.1	29.3	21.9	15.1	8.0	6.6	3.1	2.0	2.9
9	898	100.0	13.0	22.5	20.4	17.5	9.4	6.2	3.5	3.6	4.0
10+	1,603	100.0	8.7	19.8	13.5	16.7	11.4	10.2	5.2	5.7	8.7

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 data on main source of lighting in the Municipality. It is observed that there are two major sources of lighting for households in the Municipality namely, kerosene lamps and electricity from the national grid. These two sources of energy are used by 96.4 percent of the households in the District. Whereas in urban communities, majority of households (74.2%) depend on electricity, the rural areas depend heavily on kerosene lamp (75.5%). The data shows that, the use of gas lamp and solar energy in both rural and urban areas within the Municipality is relatively low. However, quite a number of households use flash light/torch (1.6%) as the main source of lighting.

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

Main source of light	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	495,600	39,119	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	245,583	17,804	45.5	74.2	21.1
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	3,923	209	0.5	0.4	0.7
Kerosene lamp	971,807	200,064	19,897	50.9	21.9	75.5
Gas lamp	9,378	799	70	0.2	0.2	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	783	38	0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle	41,214	2,239	258	0.7	1.1	0.3
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	39,881	640	1.6	1.8	1.5
Firewood	13,241	1,474	147	0.4	0.2	0.5
Crop residue	4,623	425	41	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	11,739	429	15	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of cooking fuel

Table 8.9 shows the main sources of cooking fuel for households in the Municipality. The highest proportion of households uses charcoal (48.1%) as their main source of cooking fuel, followed by wood (35.8%), and gas (12.5%). The use of the other sources such as kerosene, sawdust and electricity is negligible and together constitutes less than three percent.

In terms of locality of residence, it is remarkable to note that the high proportion of households that use wood as source of cooking fuel is in the rural areas (60.1%) while charcoal is mostly used in urban (69.4%). The use of this forest-based material may have serious consequences on the environment in the Municipality.

There are differences between urban and rural households in terms of households using gas as cooking fuel. The respective percentages are 20.2 percent and 5.9 percent for urban and rural areas.

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	39,119	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	12,888	476	1.2	1.3	1.1
Wood	2,197,083	283,048	13,998	35.8	7.1	60.1
Gas	996,518	46,084	4,894	12.5	20.2	5.9
Electricity	29,794	972	99	0.3	0.4	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	2,512	351	0.9	0.8	0.9
Charcoal	1,844,290	146,677	18,807	48.1	69.4	30.0
Crop residue	45,292	2,419	360	0.9	0.1	1.6
Saw dust	8,000	389	53	0.1	0.2	0.1
Animal waste	2,332	104	23	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	7,759	507	58	0.1	0.2	0.1
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	39,119	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	21,127	827	2.1	2.3	2.0
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	173,544	7,023	18.0	18.4	17.5
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	17,362	623	1.6	1.2	1.9
Enclosure without roof	117,614	9,352	769	2.0	1.5	2.3
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	97,942	8,257	21.1	9.3	31.1
Bedroom/Hall/Living room	74,525	17,049	1,672	4.3	5.8	3.0
Verandah	1,173,946	51,288	3,850	9.8	13.8	6.5
Open space in compound	1,115,464	106,104	16,009	40.9	47.4	35.4
Other	21,007	1,832	89	0.2	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.3 Cooking space used by households

Different kinds of cooking spaces are used by households in the Municipality and these are presented in Table 8.9. It can be observed that cooking in open space within a compound (40.9%) is widely used by households in the Municipality. This is followed by structure with roof but without wall (21.1%) and separate room for exclusive use by household (18.0%).

In urban localities, the analysis revealed that 47.4 percent of the households use the open space within compound whereas the percentage is lower in the rural areas (37.4%). Cooking in a structure with roof but without walls is a common feature in rural areas (31.1%) and it indicates the condition under which food for the family is prepared. A substantial proportion of urban households (13.8%) use their veranda as a cooking space compared with just 6.5 percent in rural areas. It should be noted that some households (5.8% in urban and 3.0% in rural) use their bedroom or living room as cooking space. This may have negative consequences on the health of the household members. In addition, it poses a threat to fire outbreak and the resultant risk to life and property.

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

8.7.1 Main source of drinking water

Table 8.10 shows the main source of water for drinking and other domestic uses. It is observed that households in the Municipality depend on several sources for drinking water but the four significant sources as shown in Table 8.10 are wells (protected and unprotected), borehole, standing pipe and sachet water. The most dominant source of drinking water in the Municipality used by the households include unprotected well (34.0%) followed by protected well (17.8%), sachet water (16.8%) and borehole/pump/tube well (11.9%).

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

Sources of water	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	39,119	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	36,536	1,461	3.7	3.2	4.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	93,019	2,979	7.6	3.4	11.2
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	95,209	1,998	5.1	3.5	6.5
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	81,286	4,662	11.9	7.0	16.1
Protected well	321,091	22,577	6,975	17.8	15.6	19.8
Rain water	39,438	15,627	725	1.9	0.5	3.0
Protected spring	19,345	1,626	72	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	761	56	0.1	0.2	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	16,196	6,557	16.8	31.5	4.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	2,120	24	0.1	0.0	0.1
Unprotected well	112,567	24,012	13,309	34.0	34.9	33.3
Unprotected spring	12,222	2,677	116	0.3	0.1	0.5
River/Stream	502,804	81,663	77	0.2	0.0	0.4
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	21,897	49	0.1	0.0	0.2
Other	3,972	394	59	0.2	0.0	0.3
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	39,119	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	36,186	1,686	4.3	3.9	4.7
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	74,062	2,497	6.4	2.0	10.1
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	83,508	1,901	4.9	3.5	6.0
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	73,484	4,819	12.3	8.0	16.0
Protected well	465,775	38,510	8,806	22.5	23.0	22.1
Rain water	39,916	14,834	502	1.3	0.3	2.1
Protected spring	18,854	1,986	73	0.2	0.2	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	2,325	128	0.3	0.1	0.5
Unprotected well	152,055	38,472	17,951	45.9	57.8	35.7
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,942	218	0.6	0.2	0.9
River/Stream	588,590	100,918	387	1.0	0.9	1.0
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	27,098	109	0.3	0.0	0.5
Other	10,302	1,275	42	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

At locality level, unprotected well is the dominant source of drinking water for households in urban settlements (34.9%) as well as in rural areas (33.3%). It can be observed that sachet water is the second most common source of drinking water for households in urban (31.5%). Even though there are as many unprotected wells in both urban and rural localities, Table

8.10 indicates that the proportion of households depending on protected wells in rural (19.8%) is higher than that in urban areas (15.6%). The high dependence of the households on unprotected wells in both urban and rural localities could have serious health implications. The proportion of households accessing water through tanker supply or vendor is significantly low, constituting less than one percent (0.1%).

8.7.2 Main source water for other domestic use

Water apart from it being used for drinking, has other domestic uses such as cooking, bathing and washing. Table 8.10 shows that almost one-half of the households (45.9%) use water from unprotected wells for other domestic purposes in the Municipality. This is followed by protected well (22.5%) and bore-hole/pump/tube well (12.5%).

In both rural and urban localities, unprotected well, protected wells and bore-hole/pump /tube well continue to be the main source of water for other domestic use

8.8 Bathing and toilet Facilities

8.8.1 Toilet Facilities

Table 8.11 presents the type of toilet facilities and bathing facilities used by households in the Ketu South Municipality. It shows that a large proportion of the households in the Municipality do not use any toilet facilities (36.2%) at all. Three major types of toilet facilities used by households in the Municipality include public toilets, pit latrine in the house and KVIP. According to the 2010 PHC, 36.2 percent of households has no toilet facilities and therefore resort to open defecation (bushes or beaches). In rural areas, 54.5 percent of the households do not have toilet facility though more than one-half of the Municipal population lives there.

It is also observed that there is low use of water closet (WC) in both urban (10.8%) and rural (2.8%) areas. The high proportion of households using unsafe toilet facilities could have immeasurable health consequences on the population.

8.8.2 Bathing Facilities

Table 8.11 presents data on bathing facilities in the Municipality. There are four main sources of household bathing facilities which include own bathroom for exclusive use, shared open cubicles, shared separate bathrooms in the same house, open cubicle for private use. Together they account for nine out of every ten households using these facilities.

Concerning bathing facility in the District, Table 8.11 indicates that those who use own bathroom exclusively (32.2%) form the highest proportion of households followed by shared separate bathroom (23.1%).

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Country	Region		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	39,119	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	137,522	14,159	36.2	14.6	54.5
W.C.	839,611	29,799	2,538	6.5	10.8	2.8
Pit latrine	1,040,883	112,196	6,636	17.0	7.0	25.5
KVIP	572,824	63,237	5,020	12.8	18.7	7.9
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,393	131	0.3	0.6	0.1
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit Pan etc.)	1,893,291	148,740	10,544	27.0	48.1	9.0
Other	23,385	1,713	91	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	39,119	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	168,731	12,605	32.2	24.5	38.8
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	111,402	9,056	23.1	29.8	17.5
Private open cubicle	381,979	49,908	3,929	10.0	6.9	12.7
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	98,801	9,762	25.0	31.1	19.7
Public bath house	140,501	3,408	220	0.6	0.2	0.9
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,847	183	0.5	0.4	0.6
Open space around house	372,556	39,498	2,944	7.5	6.6	8.4
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,281	85	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	16,276	2,724	335	0.9	0.3	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

It emerged that households that share open cubicle in the same house and private open cubicle however, form 25.0 percent and 10.0 percent respectively. On the other hand, households depend on open space around house, river/pond/lake/dam, public bathhouse, bathroom in another house and open space around house are used by relatively lower proportions of households in the Ketu South (see Table 8.11).

There are variations between rural and urban areas in terms of the proportion of households using own bathroom exclusively, shared separate bathroom in same house and private open cubicle. The urban areas have higher proportion of households using shared separate bathroom in the same house than rural areas.

8.9 Method of waste disposal

8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

In Table 8.12, over one-third (37.9%) of the households in the Municipality dispose of solid waste at public dumps (open space) while 40.3 percent dump their solid waste indiscriminately and at public dumps (container).

In terms of locality of residence, a different pattern of solid waste disposal is observed. The use of public dump (open space) solid waste disposal is used by as many as 42.1 percent and 34.4 percent of households in urban and rural areas respectively. On the other hand, whereas 33.8 percent of rural households dump refuse indiscriminately it is just 5.5 percent in the urban areas. In the same vein, the use of containers for solid waste disposal is relatively high among urban households (37.6%) than their rural counterparts (4.1%). In view of poor maintenance of public dump sites, solid waste disposal by these methods may pose health hazards and therefore call for proper policy direction.

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	39,119	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	30,430	2,714	6.9	7.1	6.8
Burned by household	584,820	78,604	2,926	7.5	3.6	10.8
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	82,361	7,625	19.5	37.6	4.1
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	204,656	14,841	37.9	42.1	34.4
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	67,801	8,142	20.8	5.5	33.8
Buried by household	182,615	26,014	2,282	5.8	3.5	7.8
Other	53,805	5,734	589	1.5	0.6	2.3
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	39,119	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	4,906	143	0.4	0.3	0.4
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,540	210	0.5	0.7	0.4
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,493	767	2.0	2.9	1.2
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	154,009	15,109	38.6	38.8	38.4
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	46,100	346	0.9	0.9	0.9
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	258,942	22,289	57.0	56.1	57.7
Other	38,294	7,610	255	0.7	0.3	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9.2 Liquid Waste Disposal

The pattern of household liquid waste disposal is very challenging in the Municipality. An overwhelming majority of households (95.6%) dispose of liquid waste on the compound or on to the street. The pattern is almost the same for both urban and rural households. The use of a soak-away is not common though that method is more environmentally sound.

Analysis by type of locality of residence shows that the households in the Municipality use two main methods to dispose of their liquid waste, namely throwing onto street/outside and compound. Households using these methods to dispose liquid waste form 96.1 percent and 94.9 percent in rural and urban areas respectively. There is no marked difference between households in urban and rural areas in terms of the ways used to dispose of liquid waste. The common ways of disposing of liquid waste include thrown onto compound, street/outside and into gutter.

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Introduction

This chapter is a presentation of the summary of findings on the analysis of selected indicators of the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) with policy implications and recommendations. The chapter contains findings that could serve the interest of planners, researchers, policy makers and other stakeholders for planning, and selection of programs for social and other interventions in the Ketu South Municipality. The chapter therefore, provides information on characteristics of the population in the Municipality for policy formulation and planning.

9.2 Findings and Summary

9.2.1 Demographic characteristics

- **Population size and structure**

According to the results of the 2010 PHC, the total population of the Ketu South Municipality is 160,756 with males constituting 47.1 percent and females 52.9 percent. The population of the Municipality constitutes 7.6 percent of the population of the Volta Region. The Municipality is predominantly rural as 53.4 percent of the population lives in rural settlements. It has a population density of 206 persons⁵ per square kilometre which is higher than the regional population density of 103 persons per square kilometre. The age and sex structure of the population shows that it is relatively young population with more than 50 percent of the population (56.7%) in the 0-24 age group.

- **Urban-rural distribution**

Analysis of the 2010 PHC data indicates that relatively high proportion of the population lives in urban areas (46.6%) and it is the second most urbanized Municipality in the Volta Region after the Keta Municipality (53.3%). Even though the data from the 2010 PHC show that 53.4 percent of the population lives in the rural areas, there is the potential for higher proportion of the population to migrate to urban areas because of the perceived economic opportunities and better access to infrastructural facilities in the urban settlements.

Urbanization in the Volta Region has increased substantially from 16.0 per cent in 1970 to 34 per cent in 2010 (GSS, 2013a). The rapid rate of urbanization in the Region presents both development opportunities and serious challenges for socio-economic progress. The growth in urbanization at the regional level provides indication of what is likely to happen in the Ketu South Municipality. Undoubtedly, the indicators clearly provide clue for policy alternatives.

⁵ GSS, 2010 PHC, Regional Analytical Report (VR), 2013, page 26

- **Sex ratio**

The female population outnumbers that of male in the Municipality and the sex ratio is 88.9 males per 100 females. This compared with the regional average, indicates that the regional sex ratio (92.8) is higher than that of the Ketu South Municipality. Population at early age (0-4 to 15-19 years) males outnumbered the females but, from the age group, 20-24 years and older, the numbers of females increase more than those of males.

- **Age-dependency ratio**

The age-dependency ratio for the Ketu South Municipality is 77.8 for both sexes but is lower than the regional average of 81.0. In comparative terms, the male dependency ratio (83.0) is higher than that of female (73.4). In terms of locality however, the dependency ratio for rural areas (80.7) is relatively higher than that of urban localities (74.5). The age-dependency ratio of 77.8 in the Municipality means that there are about 78 people in the dependent ages for every 100 people in the working age group. This may have implications for savings and investment for those in the economically active age group.

- **Age- Sex Structure**

The age structure of the population in the Municipality shows a broad base structure comprising a large number of children at the base and a small number of old persons at the top. With increasing age, the age-sex structure looks slightly thinner for males than females, indicating that at older ages, the proportion of males is lower than that of females. For the age groups between 0-4 years to 15-19 years, there is a higher proportion of males than females. The high proportion of the population aged 0-4 and 5-9 years indicates that the population in the Municipality has opportunity to grow.

- **Fertility**

It is evident from the analysis on fertility that the total fertility for the Municipality is 3.1 children per woman aged 15-49 years and this is relatively lower than the regional total fertility of 3.4. This means that a woman living in the Municipality would have, on average, 3.1 children by the end of her reproductive period if the current age-specific fertility rate continues to prevail.

- **Mortality**

From the analysis on mortality in the Municipality, it is observed that 83.8 percent of children ever born survived while 16.2 percent died before their fifth birthday. In age group 0-4 male deaths were higher than female deaths. Death rate for age 50 years and older was higher for males than females.

- **Migration**

The analysis shows that there are a total of 32,401 migrants in the Municipality representing 20.2 percent of the total population. In other words, one out of every five residents of the Ketu South Municipality in 2010 was a migrant. Out of the total number of migrants, 18,613 were born elsewhere in the Volta region (57.4%) and 13,788 were born elsewhere in another region in Ghana (20.3%). A total of 22.2 percent of the migrants in Ketu South Municipality were born outside Ghana. This could be partly ascribed to the fact that the Ketu South Municipality is located along the Ghana-Togo border.

- **Household size, composition and structure**

Average household per house in the Municipality is 1.6 and it is higher than the regional average of 1.2. In each of the household, the average size is 4.0 persons in the Municipality which is slightly lower than the regional average of 4.2 persons. It is also shown in the analysis that household is largely composed of children (40.2%) followed by household head (24.9%) while the adopted/foster children represent only a marginal proportion (0.4%).

Again, the analysis revealed that the proportion of male-heads in household (30.9%) is more than females (19.6%) who are heads. With regards to the household structure, nuclear family household is among the largest constituent (28.7%) of total households while the extended family constitutes 17.2 percent.

- **Marital Status**

It was revealed from the analysis that 35.1 percent of the populations aged 12 years and older were never married and only 49.6 percent are married. In terms of sex, widows among persons aged 60 years and older constitute 22.7 percent relative to 97.7 percent for widowers. It was also observed that proportion of persons who are divorced is high among the females than males.

- **Marital status and level of education**

Thirty five percent of persons who are married in the district had no education and 52.5 percent had basic education with 7.3 having secondary education. Also, one important observation from the analysis is that of all marital status, the proportion of persons who had tertiary education and are married is more than the other categories with tertiary education.

- **Marital status and economic activity**

Out of the 110,005 persons in Ketu South Municipality aged 12 years and older in 2010 and who are eligible to marry, 62.5 percent was employed. On the other hand, 34.6 percent and 2.9 percent were economically not active and unemployed respectively. With respect to gender, a relatively higher percentage of females (3.0%) than their male counterparts (2.8%) are unemployed.

- **Nationality**

The analysis on nationality shows that majority of people in the Municipality are Ghanaians by birth (83.0%) followed by Ghanaians with dual nationality (10.7%), Ghanaians by naturalization (3.4%) and non-nationals (2.9%). Among the non-Ghanaian population in the Municipality, nationals from ECOWAS Member States constitute a larger percentage (2.9%) compared with other non-Ghanaians.

- **Literacy**

The results of the analysis show that literacy rate in English and Ghanaian Language is 70.7 percent while 11.9 percent of the population aged 11 years and older is literate in English only. It is also observed that literacy in English and French is very low (1.5%). Besides, in terms of sex, the analysis shows that the percentage of females (38.1%) who are not literate is more than twice that of their male counterparts (19.2%). Across all age groups and sex, literacy in French and English as well as English, French and a Ghanaian language is relatively low. Thus, this does not augur well for regional integration among West African States. It means that language (official) could continue to be a hindrance to free movement

and trade among the population. However, the population could use local languages to overcome this barrier.

- **Current school attendance**

From the analysis, population three years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex shows that; of the 54,414 people currently attending school, 52.7 percent are males and 47.3 percent are females. About 81.4 percent are enrolled in basic school (kindergarten, primary, JSS/JHS), 8.4 percent in secondary/senior high school, 0.2 percent in vocational/technical/commercial school, and 0.9 percent in tertiary institutions.

9.2.2 Economic characteristics

- **Occupation of employed persons**

The population employed in craft and related trades (31.0%) are in the majority in the Municipality followed by the service and sales (28.2%) and those engaged in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery (17.3%). It is observed that craft and related trades is the dominant occupation of males (34.3%) while the service and sale is dominated by females (43.1%).

- **Industry of employed persons**

Analysis of the persons employed by the type of industry shows that manufacturing employs the highest proportion, 25.8 percent of the employed population aged 15 years and older. The other two major industries are wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (24.0%) and agriculture, forestry and fishing (17.7%).

In terms of analysis by sex, the proportion of males in agriculture, forestry, and fishing (25.4%) is higher than that of females (11.3%), while the opposite is the case for wholesale, retail trade as well as accommodation and food service activities (47.3% of females and 12.7% of males).

- **Employment status of employed persons**

The private sector (Private formal and Private informal) is the largest employer (95.6%). Within the private sector, an overwhelming majority of the people is in informal employment and majority of them are females (58.1%). In relation to employment status, it can be observed from the analysis that, of the total number of population aged 15 years and older, 72.9 percent of the employed population is self-employed without employees in the Municipality. The proportion of males who are self-employed without employees is 64.3 percent for males and 80.0 percent for females. Of interest is the fact that the proportion of self-employed with employees is very low (3.5%). Together, the two self-employed categories account for 76.4 percent of the working population. It is also significant to note that a relatively higher percentage of females than males were in apprenticeship in the Municipality.

9.2.3 Information Communication Technology

The results of the analysis of ownership of mobile phone by persons aged 12 years and older in the Municipality revealed that it was relatively high. A total of 45.8 percent of the population under discussion own mobile phones compared to just 3.9 percent who use the internet. It also emerged that only 2.4 percent of the households own computers.

9.2.4 Disability

- **Population with disability**

The Ketu South Municipality has a total of 5,820 persons with disability representing 3.6 percent of the total population. Generally, the proportion of persons with disability is higher among females (3.7%) than among males (3.5%). With regards to distribution by locality by type of disability in the Municipality, it emerged that there are 2,428 persons with disability in the urban areas and in the rural areas the number of persons with disability is 3,392. This implies that there are more PWDs in rural areas (58.3%) than in urban areas (41.7%).

- **Types of disability**

From the analysis, sight impairment is the highest form of disability in the Municipality (25.3%), followed by those suffering from physical (16.8%) and intellectual disability (14.4%).

In both rural and urban localities, sight disability appears to have the highest proportion of persons with disability accounting for 27.6 percent and 23.4 percent in rural and urban areas respectively. Intellectual disability on the other hand, forms the least percentage of PWDs (13.2%) in urban locality whereas in the rural locality it is speech impairment (7.7%).

- **Disability and activity status**

On economic activity status, the analysis indicates that majority of persons with disability are employed. Thus, it is observed that 57.5 percent of persons aged 15 years and older with disability are employed. Relatively, 2.6 percent of persons 15 years and older with disability are unemployed and 39.9 percent are economically not active.

For the sexes, male persons with disability are more likely to be employed (60.9%) than their female counterparts (54.9%). On the other hand, more females with disability (42.1%) are economically not active than male 37.0%).

9.2.5 Agriculture

Analysis of the data shows that the 8,353 households are engaged in agriculture. The two main agricultural activities undertaken by agricultural households are crop farming (76.6%), followed by livestock rearing (23.0%), growing of trees (0.3%) and fish farming (0.1%). In terms of locality, more households in rural areas (32.9%) are into agriculture than urban areas (7.7%).

9.2.6 Housing condition

- **Housing stock**

The total stock of housing in the Municipality is 25,180 and the shares of urban and rural localities are 61.8 percent and 38.2 percent respectively. Compound houses are the predominant type of dwelling (60.9%), occupied by households in the Municipality and is followed by separate house (27.3%). In terms of the type of locality of residence, a higher proportion of the population lives in compound houses (72.5%) in urban areas compared with just 18.8 percent who live in separate house. On the other hand, higher proportion of households in rural areas lives in separate house than compound houses.

- **Ownership type**

In terms of ownership of dwelling, 58.6 percent of dwelling units are owned by a household member and 20.9 percent of the households lives in dwelling units owned by relative who is not a household member. From the analysis, it is evident that the most common type of ownership of dwelling in the Municipality is ownership by a household members (58.6%) and this is followed by relative not a household member (20.9%) and other private individuals (17.9%). With respect to type of locality of residence, the proportion of dwelling units owned by a household member is higher in rural areas (68.3%) than urban areas (47.3%).

- **Construction materials**

There are two main construction materials for the outer walls of dwellings occupied by households: cement blocks or concrete (74.7%) and mud, brick or earth (14.7%). Other materials used for outer walls of houses used by households in the Municipality are thatch, or palm leaf, (7.6%), landcrete (0.1%) and wood (0.6%). The use of cement blocks/concrete as a material for outer wall is higher in the urban areas (90.1%) than the rural areas (62.2%). Again, the use of mud, brick or earth is higher in rural areas (26.0%) than urban areas (1.0%).

Materials for floors of dwelling units are mainly cement/concrete (82.8%) and earth/mud (14.8%). It was found that less than three percent of households in the Municipality use other materials such as wood, terrazzo, vinyl/tiles and ceramic/marble tiles as materials for floor. The pattern is the same in both urban and local localities.

The most common roofing materials used for dwellings are the metal sheet (48.8%), slate/asbestos (30.5%) and thatch, palm leaf or raffia (16.8%). In terms of type of locality of residence, it was observed that the dominant roofing material used in urban settlements is the metal sheet (46.3%) followed by slate/asbestos (43.0%). In the rural areas, the use of metal sheet for roofing is dominant (51.0%) and is followed by thatch, palm leaf or raffia (25.8%) and slate/asbestos (20.2%). The use of slate or asbestos for roofing is relatively high (30.5%) probably because most of the communities are located along the coast and the slate/asbestos is considered to be highly resistant to sea corrosion.

- **Main source of household lighting**

There are two major sources of lighting for households in the Municipality namely, kerosene lamps (50.9%) and electricity (mains) (45.5%). Whereas majority of households in urban areas (74.2%) depend on electricity from the national grid, the rural areas depend heavily on kerosene lamp (75.5%). However, a number of households use flash light/torch (1.6%) as the main source of lighting in the Municipality.

- **Main source of cooking fuel**

A high proportion of households use charcoal as their main source of cooking fuel (48.1%), followed by wood (35.8%), and gas (12.5%). It is remarkable to note that a high proportion of household that use wood as source of cooking fuel are in rural areas (60.1%) while charcoal is mostly used by urban households (69.4%).

- **Cooking space used by household**

Cooking in open space within a compound (40.9%) is widely used in the Municipality. This is followed by structure with roof but without wall (21.1%) and separate room for exclusive use by household (18.0%). In urban localities, 47.4 percent of households use the open space within their compounds whereas this is lower in the rural areas (37.4%).

- **Source of water for drinking and other domestic use**

In all, the results of the 2010 PHC show that just 17.8 percent of the households in the Municipality have access to protected well as their main source of drinking water while 34.0 percent use water from unprotected well and 16.8 percent depending on sachet water. Sachet water is becoming an important source of drinking water in the urban areas since 31.5 percent of the households depend on it. In view of these results, access to safe and potable water is a challenge to the households in the Municipality.

- **Toilet facilities**

Of the various sanitation facilities, the flush toilet (water closet) is the most hygienic type, but only 6.5 percent of the households have access to it. The majority of households in the Municipality use public toilet facilities. The results of the analysis of the 2010 PHC reveals that a high proportion of the households have no toilet facility (36.2%) and therefore resort to other means including open defecation along beaches and in bushes. The situation is worst in rural areas where more than 50 percent of the households have no toilet facilities (54.5%) while 48.1 percent of households in urban area depend heavily on public toilets.

- **Solid waste and liquid waste disposal**

The analysis shows that the main method of solid waste disposal is through public dump (open space) accounting for 37 percent, followed by dumping indiscriminately (20.8%) and only 19.5 percent of solid waste is disposed of through the use of public containers in the Municipality. It is obvious from the analysis that, even though the use of open space for disposing of waste is predominant in the urban areas, the use of containers is higher in the urban areas (37.6%) as compared with the rural area (4.1%).

- **Liquid waste disposal**

It is observed from the analysis that liquid waste is disposed of mainly by throwing it onto the compound, which accounts for an average of 57.0 percent of households. It is the most commonly used method in both urban (56.1%) and rural areas (57.7%). In addition, liquid waste being thrown onto the street or outside compound is also high in the Municipality (38.6%). In terms of the type of locality of residence, it is almost the same for the urban (38.8%) and rural localities (38.4%). Even though liquid disposal by sewerage seems to be the best option, less than one percent of the households use this method. Apart from these outlets of liquid waste disposal being inadequate, they pose environmental threats and hazards such as stench and breeding of mosquitoes.

9.3 Conclusion

The overall level of development and demographic structure in the country conceals very marked differences between and within regions, districts, rural and urban areas. It was to effectively address the imbalance in development that the decentralization program was initiated in 1988 with the establishment of District Assemblies to “initiate and coordinate the processes of planning, programming, budgeting and implementation of district plans, program

and projects” relevant to the needs of particular districts and communities.

As in any other country, especially in the developing world, Ghana’s demographic processes play a vital role in its development. In particular, structural changes that occur in the context of rapid population growth have a direct as well as indirect impact on national development. Areas of impact include economic growth, poverty reduction, resource allocation, productivity, and the general welfare and well-being of the population. It is important, therefore, for Ghana to formulate policies and programs based on accurate credible and timely statistics to deal with such issues in order to attain its objective of becoming a higher middle-income country.

It is hoped that the data analysis in this report which is the first of its kind will be useful to inform policy at the Municipality level. Also, some of the issues may have to be subjected to further investigation to enable the Municipality address the developmental challenges facing the people.

9.4 Policy implication

Management of population growth

The results of the analysis on demographic characteristics are necessary to inform planning for social services, particularly education and health. It is therefore recommended that the municipal planning authority should integrate population variables into development planning and resource allocation for a balanced development. The issue of gender disparity should equally inform policy in the Municipality.

The challenges of urbanization that the Municipality is likely to be confronted with include development of slums and squatter settlements, growth of urban poverty, deterioration of urban environment, inadequate provision of social infrastructure and services, and urban governance. These observations suggest the need for the adoption and implementation of a comprehensive urban policy as well as improving access to economic infrastructure in the rural areas.

The trend in the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in the region indicates that the region is experiencing a slow demographic transition like the rest of the country. People with small family size have better quality of life and it is therefore, recommended that family planning should be actively pursued by relevant organizations including National Population Council, Municipal Assembly and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). To sustain the transition, there is the need to continue with, and intensify, fertility education and family planning programs in the Municipality.

The strengthening of initiatives aimed at improving family planning, girl-child education and maternal health services in the Municipality could go a long way to reduce childhood mortality. There is also the need for the Municipality to improve on access to health infrastructure as well as human resource to support the provision of quality health services.

Family life

There is the need for more social policies to address the high divorced cases since this could bring untold hardship on affected couple and the worst could be the health, education and social integration of children. The Municipality should therefore, integrate more of social protection programs into their planning to mitigate the consequences of divorces. This should

be carried out by the Municipal Assembly in collaboration with religious groups, traditional authorities, civil society organizations, etc.

Education, literacy and ICT

Gender parity in access to education remains a matter of concern in the Municipality. Gender specific educational initiative need to be put in place to ensure that both boys and girls enroll and remain in school. Also, there is the need to encourage the study of French as a second foreign language in the Municipality. The Municipal authorities should establish educational fund to assist needy students, especially girls and PWDs, to pursue senior high school and tertiary education.

Even though the Municipality compares favourably with the Region in terms of ownership and use of mobile phone, computer and internet, global application of the ICT demands that a more pragmatic policy is formulated to expand the ICT infrastructure in the Municipality. To this end, the planning authority at the Municipality should look up to private investment in ICT. The proportion of households that own desktop/laptop computers is low and the proportion that uses internet facility is also not encouraging. Efforts should be made to encourage the use of ICT in the municipality.

Natural resource and agriculture

In view of the low contribution of agriculture to the economy of the Municipality, the following are suggested to help prop up the sector:

- An important concern is the use of wood as the main source of fuel for domestic consumption with its attendant adverse impact on deforestation in the Municipality. Policy makers need to devise strategies for households to cut down on use of wood fuel for cooking by encouraging the use of gas as replacement. This calls for policy review to reinstate the subsidy on liquefied petroleum gas to make the product affordable and increase usage; and thereby reduce dependence on vegetation for cooking fuel.
- Intensify efforts to modernize agriculture through the use of appropriate technologies to increase productivity in the sector.
- The linkage between agriculturally-related activities and local industries need to be strengthened to create employment and ensure efficiency in both sectors.
- Potentials exist for fish farming and it is recommended that more people should be encouraged and supported to go into fish farming since it has the capacity to generate employment for the youth in the Municipality.
- Create a better business environment for the private sector to thrive and generate employment to reduce unemployment. In view of the large number of PWDs in the Municipality, measures should be taken to assist and empower them economically to meet their welfare needs and contribute effectively to the development of their community.

Housing facilities

- The quality of life of the people in the communities in the Municipality depends in large part on access to good drinking, 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. It is therefore recommended that:

- Even though the data do not show any serious indication of overcrowding, it is important for the Municipality to develop some policy direction in the housing industry in order to ensure adequate and decent accommodation for the population.
- The provision of any additional stock of houses by the Municipality should be designed, taking into consideration the particular needs of the population such as cooking space and toilet facilities. The needs of urban areas will not be the same as those of rural areas, and particular designs such as flats which may suit certain type of urban households may not necessarily be suitable for the rural areas.
- From the analysis, a sizeable proportion of the population still has limited access to quality water. In view of this, there is the need to intensify efforts to provide safe and potable water to improve human health and quality of life. The poor source of drinking water is likely to make communities unattractive to live because public officers may refuse posting to the areas, and could also fuel out-migration particularly, among the educated youth. To this end, the Municipal Assembly in collaboration with Non-Governmental Organizations operating in the water sector should target underserved communities to construct and maintain bore-holes to facilitate access to safe water. This will ensure access to portable water for those communities and significantly lead to reduction in ill-health conditions associated with unsafe water sources.
- The quality of most public toilets in the Municipality coupled with the high percentage of households without access to toilet facility presents possibility of health hazards for the general population. There is therefore, the need for the Municipal Assembly to improve upon the nature and quality of all existing toilet facilities, and formulate policy to increase the stock of toilet facilities across the Municipality. In urban settlements, the planning authority in the Municipality should preferably invest in proper sewerage system and improve the toilet facilities. In rural areas, the program of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) initiated by UNICEF should be supported and sustained to improve sanitation in the communities. In addition, accessible and easily recoverable soft loans should be provided to households to enable them construct decent and hygienically approved toilet facilities within or around their dwellings.
- With respect to waste disposal, there is a serious challenge with solid and liquid waste disposal in the Municipality thereby leading to environmental pollution (air and water) and consequently, pose threat to the health of the people. For instance, the problem of dumping sites is still another hurdle and constitutes a challenge for the Municipality to manage. In order to deal with inappropriate disposal of solid waste, the house-to-house garbage collection at a fee and intensive public education should be considered. There is therefore the need to build and strengthen the capacities of the Environmental Health Division and the Zonal Councils to cope with these challenges. The Municipal Assembly should also enforce by-laws regarding the disposal of solid and liquid wastes. This demands collaboration from all stakeholders including traditional authorities, opinion leaders, Ghana Health Service, Ghana Education Service, etc.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	157,223	100.0	72,707	100.0	84,516	100.0
Nuclear family						
Head only	6,661	4.2	2,997	4.1	3,664	4.3
Household with head and a spouse only	3,474	2.2	1,744	2.4	1,730	2.0
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	20,790	13.2	8,937	12.3	11,853	14.0
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	45,189	28.7	21,941	30.2	23,248	27.5
Extended family						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	26,957	17.1	12,309	16.9	14,648	17.3
Household with head spouse(s) biological/ adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,301	0.8	921	1.3	380	0.4
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	4,992	3.2	2,456	3.4	2,536	3.0
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	30,185	19.2	13,076	18.0	17,109	20.2
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,645	1.0	966	1.3	679	0.8
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	16,029	10.2	7,360	10.1	8,669	10.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Total population, sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			Households	Houses
		Both Sexes	Male	Female		
1	Aflao	37,350	17,527	19,823	8,813	4,116
2	Avoeme	15,401	7,083	8,318	3,604	2,191
3	Denu	6,051	2,820	3,231	1,696	818
4	Viepe	5,771	2,718	3,053	1,471	952
5	Klikor	5,217	2,342	2,875	1,321	962
6	Hedzanawo	5,044	2,363	2,681	1,060	573
7	Agbozume	4,529	2,084	2,445	1,189	767
8	Adafienu	3,592	1,720	1,872	886	649
9	Adina	3,291	1,594	1,697	735	486
10	Blekusu	2,971	1,385	1,586	767	532
11	Agavedzi	2,394	1,096	1,298	595	385
12	Nogokpo	1,755	825	930	452	374
13	Tokor	1,677	798	879	435	260
14	Adavukope	1,630	769	861	388	308
15	Logove	1,528	710	818	383	236
16	Gaklikope	1,501	775	726	453	177
17	Akame	1,417	632	785	335	262
18	Akporkploe	1,224	596	628	311	136
19	Amefinukope	1,218	571	647	353	268
20	Avlorto	1,188	590	598	226	267

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	Age group															
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Aflao	37,350	7,170	4,245	3,581	3,396	3,411	3,363	2,930	2,195	1,792	1,402	1,149	675	608	359	418	656
2	Avoeme	15,401	2,179	1,892	1,629	1,568	1,408	1,478	1,186	912	810	606	496	313	247	186	182	309
3	Denu	6,051	775	687	630	629	599	484	395	367	310	267	230	162	146	98	111	161
4	Viepe	5,771	782	667	714	599	520	544	459	390	295	202	140	107	104	55	57	136
5	Klikor	5,217	612	586	612	584	457	434	323	249	277	214	206	135	151	101	99	177
6	Hedzanawo	5,044	669	558	529	564	473	419	323	266	256	222	189	131	116	80	95	154
7	Agbozume	4,529	589	490	478	508	427	351	296	259	213	222	173	108	102	98	72	143
8	Adafienu	3,592	425	448	408	383	304	308	265	175	207	146	123	92	79	46	71	112
9	Adina	3,291	453	424	326	354	333	279	236	171	145	144	110	59	54	46	51	106
10	Blekusu	2,971	440	379	298	274	222	194	189	142	141	111	119	86	69	75	82	150
11	Agavedzi	2,394	327	316	246	256	224	180	148	116	99	104	80	45	70	39	53	91
12	Nogokpo	1,755	224	227	198	154	151	128	109	105	96	76	69	51	45	41	23	58
13	Tokor	1,677	179	242	213	200	140	123	116	86	85	67	72	41	26	28	28	31
14	Adavukope	1,630	217	166	158	168	171	150	102	96	65	57	71	52	53	31	29	44
15	Logove	1,528	202	192	152	149	165	103	113	91	73	61	60	41	35	20	34	37
16	Gaklikope	1,501	252	184	145	99	150	185	144	110	79	45	24	18	16	18	16	16
17	Akame	1,417	182	165	169	152	110	93	83	68	69	58	63	44	44	25	36	56
18	Akporkploe	1,224	205	181	130	116	87	90	91	78	45	46	37	31	28	18	12	29
19	Amefinukope	1,218	156	144	132	118	93	76	68	53	69	54	48	31	46	25	38	67
20	Avlorto	1,188	153	151	132	143	117	69	66	39	61	44	56	41	38	25	21	32

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing

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