2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

NORTH TONGU DISTRICT

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.
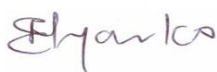
A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources 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 North Tongu District is one of the 216 district census reports aimed at making data available to planners and decision makers at the district level. In addition to presenting the district profile, the report discusses the social and economic dimensions of demographic variables and their implications for policy formulation, planning and interventions. The conclusions and recommendations drawn from the district report are expected to serve as a basis for improving the quality of life of Ghanaians through evidence-based decision-making, monitoring and evaluation of developmental goals and intervention programmes.

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

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

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population Size, Structure and Composition

The population of North Tongu district according to the 2010 population and Housing Census is 89,777 with 47.3 percent males and 52.7 percent females. The population forms 4.2 percent of Volta region's population and 0.4 percent of the Ghana's population. Of this population 60 percent live in the rural areas. The population density is estimated at 109.5 persons per square kilometer, sex ratio of 89.9 with age dependency ratio 79.5. The age group 0-14 constitutes 38 percent of The Districts total population.

Fertility, Mortality and Migration

The District has a Total fertility rate of 2.9, this is lower than the regional average figure of 3.38, a general fertility rate of 84.4 per 1000 women age15-49 and a Crude Birth Rate (CBR) of 21.5 per 1000 compared to the regional crude birth rate of 24.2**.** The Crude Death Rate is 8.3 per 1000 population. Out of the total migrants, 13,789 (representing 63.3% of total migrants) were born elsewhere in the Volta Region, 34 percent were born elsewhere in another region in Ghana. A fairly high percentage of the migrants constituting 31.4 percent have lived within a period of 1-4 years in the District.

Household Size, Composition and Headship

The total number of households in the District is 18577 with a household population of 88, 866. The average household size in the District is 4.8 persons per household and an average household per house of 1.1. Children constitute 40.7 percent of the household structure, Heads 20.9. The household structure with the least proportion is the one consisting of head and spouse only as this constitutes only one percent of the total household population in the District that with the highest proportion is the Nuclear family (Head spouse(s) children) with 22.6 percent.

Marital Status

 The total number of persons aged 12 years and older in the District is 62,096. Out of this figure, 43.6 percent are married whiles 41.3 percent have never married for persons who are 65 years and older, substantially higher proportions of females than males are widowed (54.2%) and (11.9%) respectively. Also there are more females married (45.2%) than males (41.8%). Among the Never married, 71percent have basic education and 10 percent No Education. Also, 80.4 percent of the Married are employed.

Nationality

The North Tongu district is made of 79.2 percent Ghanaian by birth, 14.9 percent Dual nationality and 5.1percent. The remaining (0.7%) of the population in the District are from ECOWAS.

Literacy and Education

Of The Districts population 16,615 are 11 years and older and 74 percent are literate with more literate male (51.7%0 than female 48.4 percent. The majority (70 %) of the literate population 11years and older are literate in English and Ghanaian language. Also of the 3 years and older currently in school, 49 percent are in primary school.

Economic Activity Status

About 66.3 percent of persons aged 15 years and older are economically active while the economically not active constitute 33.7 percent. The percentage of unemployed in the District is 4.2 percent and the employed constitute 95.8 percent of the economically active population. The District also has 53.3 percent of its population 15 years and older in full time education and therefore not economically active.

Occupation

The North Tongu District, being an agrarian economy, has more than half (57.2%) of the employed population engaged in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery whilst 15.3 percent are involved in service and sales.

Employment Status and Sector

With respect to employment Status and sector of employment the census result indicates that 71.9 percent of the employed in the District are self-employed without employees, 10.5 percent are Employees and 11.4 are contributing family workers. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the District (90.8%) and the Public sector 4.8 percent.

Information Communications Technology

The District has 37.3 percent of its population 12 years and older owning mobile phone .The percentage of males who own mobile phones are 43.4 percent whiles the females is 32.1percent. This implies that a higher proportion of males than females own mobile phones. Those who use internet constitute 2.2 percent and 2.4 percent of households having desktop/laptop computers. More male headed households than female headed households have computers.

Disability

The Disabled population in North Tongu constitutes 4.3 percent with more female disabled (4.7%) than male disabled (3.9%) of the Districts total population. The commonness disability in the District is Sight (51.9%). The proportion of disabled in the Urban areas is lower (3.6%) compared the Rural areas (4.8%). Also, 55.9 percent of the Disabled in the District are employed, 2, 2 unemployed with 41.9 economically not active. With respect to education, 45.2 percent have never attended school.

Agriculture

Of the 18,577 households in the District 64.9 percent are engaged in agriculture, with more rural households (73.5%) than urban engaged in the agriculture activity. Most agriculture households are engaged in crop farming (94.7%). Poultry is the dominant animal reared and the average number per keeper is 24.

Housing

North Tongu District has a housing stock of 16, 340 of which is 4.1 percent of the regional housing stock with 70 percent in the rural areas.

Type Tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwellings

The commonest dwelling unit occupied in the District is the separate house (9,075) constituting 48.9 percent of the total dwelling units. Most of these dwelling units are found in the rural setting and are owned by household members (69.2%) About half of male headed households (51.1%) are found in separate houses. Also the most common dwelling unit in the urban areas is compound houses (49.9%) with separate houses being the most common in the rural areas (60.9%).Only 0.9 percent of dwellings in the District belongs to government.

Material for the construction of outer walls, floor and roof

The main construction materials for outer walls in the District are mud brick/cement block/concrete. More than 50 percent (54.1%) of outer walls in dwelling units in the District are constructed with mud brick/earth followed by cement blocks/concrete (41.0%). Two main materials are commonly used as materials for the construction of floors in the District; these are cement/concrete (74.1%) and earth/mud forming 24.4 percent. Metal sheet is the main roofing material in the District (60.4%) though in the rural part of the District 44.6 percent still use Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia.

Room occupancy

From the available data 40.2 percent of the Households in the District use one room as their sleeping room

Utilities and Household facilities

The main source of lighting in dwelling in the Districts is kerosene lamp which constitutes48.9 percent. Wood is the main source of cooking fuel use in the District constituting 59.3 percent and charcoal 33percent. The data reveals that about one-third (34.2%) of households in the District use the river/stream as their main source of drinking water. Also, 16.3 percent of households in the District use public tap/standpipes as their main source of drinking water whilst 14.7 percent use pipe borne water outside the dwelling. Only 10.0 percent of households use pipe borne water inside the dwelling for drinking. The same pattern exists in the use of water for other domestic purposes. The highest reported toilet facilities (or lack of it) used in the District are pit latrine 5,734 (30.9%), no toilet facility 27.4 percent. Only 3.9 percent use water closet. A higher proportion of households 6,419 representing 34.6 use public dumps (open space) as their main source of refuse disposal

The main source of cooking space used by households also shows that a higher proportion of the households use a Separate room for exclusive use representing 40.5 percent for domestic activities with urban and rural proportions of 32.9 percent and 45.7 percent respectively. There are only 173 (0.9%) households in the District who dispose their liquid waste through the sewerage system.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background

North Tongu District is one of the newly created District Assemblies in 2012 with its capital at Battor. Carved out of the then North Tongu District which is now Central Tongu by Legislative Instrument (L.I 2081), the North Tongu District Assembly was inaugurated and started operation in July 2012. The District abounds in natural resources such as huge arable land for rice production. This chapter provides background information on North Tongu District, the methodology, concepts and definitions used in the 2010 census as well as the organisation of the report.

1.2   Physical Features

1.2.1   Climate

The climate of The District is tropical, greatly influenced by the South-West Monsoons from the South-Atlantic and the dry Harmattan winds from the Sahara. There are two rainy seasons, the major one starts from mid-April to early July and the minor from September to November. The average annual rainfall varies from 900mm to 1100mm with more than 50 percent of occurring in the major season. Rainfall generally is inadequate even during the major season, which adversely affects both crop and cattle production in the District. Temperature and relative humidity vary little throughout the year. The mean temperature is 27ºC whiles the daily minimum and maximum temperature is 22º C to 33º C respectively. Average relative humidity is about 80percent, making the weather quite conducive for farming activities.

1.2.2   Vegetation

The District lies within the tropical savannah grassland zone. The vegetation is dense along the Volta River and other river basins beyond which, it is sparsely spread, mostly grassland, interspersed with Nem trees, Guinea grass and Fan palms.

1.2.3   Geology and Soil

There are dominantly medium to moderately coarse textured alluvial soils along the Volta River. Below these are the heavier clay soils that characterize most parts of The District, leading to poor surface and sub-surface drainage, making road development difficult. These soils are also very difficult to cultivate because they have low water holding capacity. They are also shallow (low effective rooting depth). They are however, suitable for rice and sugarcane cultivation under irrigation. They form the raw material for pottery, brick and tile industries. The District also abounds in rocks such as igneous and sedimentary in some areas.

Figure 1.1: Map of North Tongu District

MAP OF NORTH TONGU
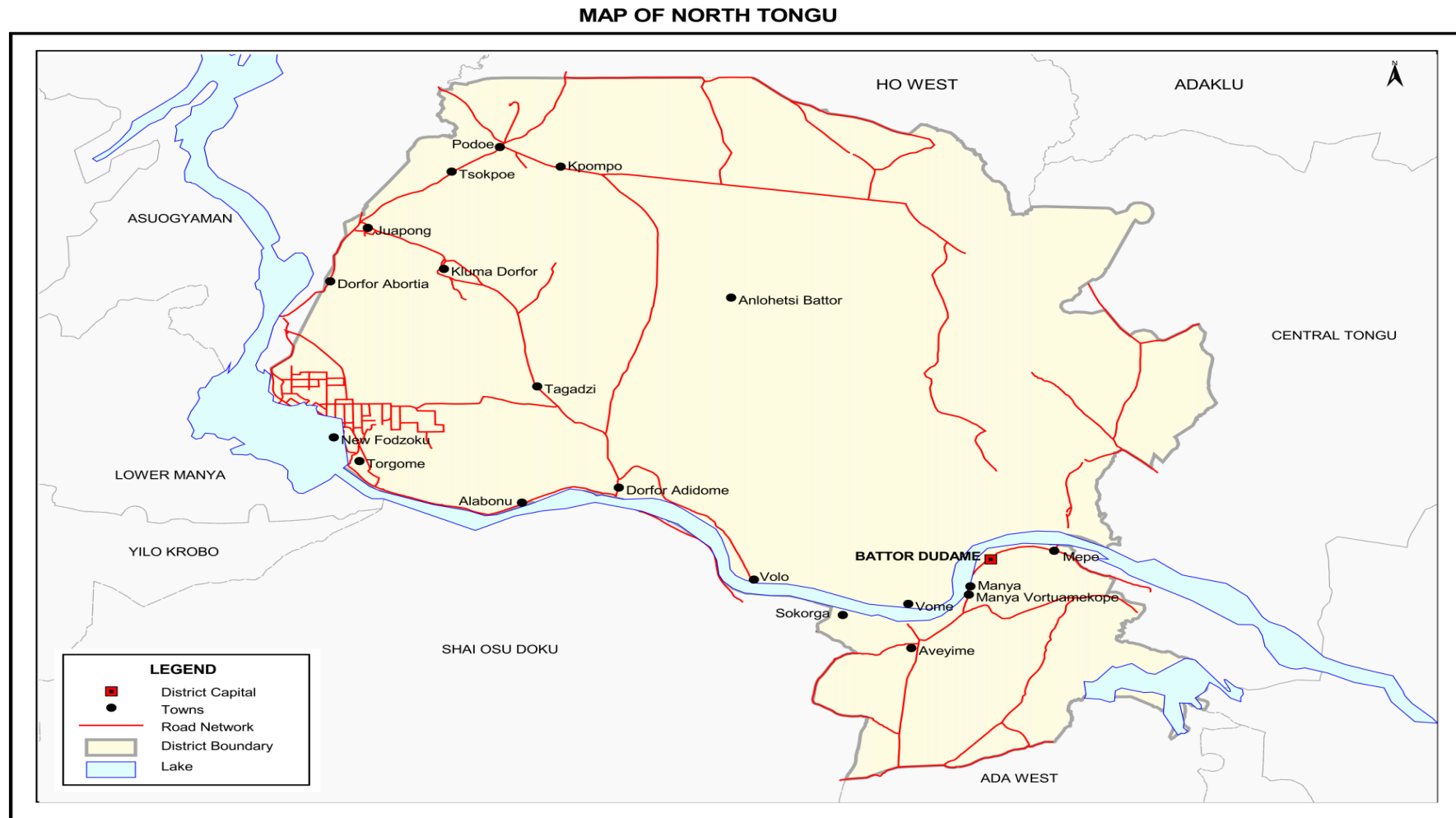
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.4 Relief and Drainage

The main water body watering the North Tongu District is the Volta River. The District is also drained by the Alabo, Kolo, Aklakpa, Gblor, Bla (Bla-Battor), Anyorgborti (Aveyime) and Nyifla streams and their numerous tributaries into the Volta River, which runs North – South through The District. In the rainy season, these streams sometimes overflow their banks, causing damage to roads and farms.

1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

North Tongu District has its central administration in Battor with four (4) sub-district structures namely, Battor Area Council, Mepe Area Council, Dussor Area Council and Juapong Town Council. The District has one constituency and 29 electoral areas.

1.4 Cultural and Social Structure

1.4.1 Chieftaincy, Religious beliefs and Ethnic Groups

The District has six traditional areas namely, Battor, Mepe, Volo, Dofor, Juapong and Dussor traditional areas. The people of North Tongu are predominantly Ewes with other ethnic groups such as Akan's and Gas. In the area of religion, even though the people of The District are mostly Christians, there are some practitioners of African Traditional religion and Muslims.

1.4.2 Festivals

There are various festivals celebrated by the various traditional authorities in the area, which serve as unifying instruments to mobilize resources for development. Among the festivals celebrated are: Hogbeza, Ayimagonu, Afenorto and Tugbedzo.

1.5 Economy

The people of North Tongu District are mainly into subsistence farming and petty trading. Though agriculture and agro-processing remain the predominant economic activities in the District, large scale industries such as Volta Star Textile factory in Juapong and Praire Volta Rice Company Ltd are also found in the District. The District has two major market centres namely Juapong and Battor with the former being the larger.

1.5.1 Tourism

The ecosystem has some tourist attraction sites in the District such as the Volta Lake which offers great potential for tourism development in the District. Hotels located along the Volta River provide a serene environment for tourists.

1.5.2 Mining and Quarrying

The District is largely endowed with huge arable land, clay deposits, and oyster shells for the production of lime. The Volta basin has sand deposit which is used for construction purposes.

1.5.3 Agricultural Activities

Agriculture is the leading sector in the District's economy, although it is still dominated by small-scale unorganized farmers who depend mainly on simple, labour-intensive production techniques. This creates opportunities for nucleus agricultural sector investor who uses The District's farmers as out-growers, raising their productivity and ultimately reaping handsome

profits. There are currently some notable commercial agricultural interests in the District like the Praire Volta Limited and Cassi Farms. The major crops cultivated are maize, cassava, groundnuts, cowpea, sugar cane, vegetables, oil palm, rice and mangoes.

The Aveyime area is particularly suitable for rice production. . Rice production in this area is done by individual farmers under the Ministry of Agriculture's Irrigation Development Authority at Aveyime and the Prairie Volta Limited. The Prairie Volta Limited for instance produced 2200 tons of rice in 2012 and employs a total of 86 people who are mostly from the area.

1.5.4   Education

North Tongu District has various educational facilities ranging from Pre School to Senior High School. There are 5 Senior High Schools (4 public and 1 private), 53 Junior High Schools (40 Public and 13 private), 119 primary schools (96 public and 23 private) and 79 preschools (60 public and 19 private). The District also has one special school for the handicapped.

1.5.5   Health

North Tongu District Assembly has 12 health facilities spread across The District. These facilities under the Ghana Health Service and Christian Health Association of Ghana provide health services to the citizens. The District has one hospital (Battor Catholic Mission Hospital), six Health Centres, three CHPS Zones and one private clinic

1.5.6   Transportation, Telecommunication and Banking Services

The District has a tarred road linking from the main Accra-Aflao road through Sege. Other communities such as Juapong are along the main Accra-to Ho road. There are also some motorable feeder roads within The District. Another form of transportation in the District is by river. The District is divided by a stretch of the Volta lake with communities such as Torgorme, Volo, Vome Battor and Mepe among others lying along the river. The District is well served with some communication networks (MTN, Tigo, and Vodafone and Glo Communication networks) and some financial services providers including Rural Banks such as Amugah Rural Bank and Mepe Rural Bank.

1.5.7   Water and Electricity Supply

The District benefits from Joint District Water Scheme called Three District Water which provides water to some communities in the District. There are also other sources such as hand dug wells, river, and dams among others. Some communities are connected to the national electricity grid supply. How many communities are connected to the National Grid and for what is electricity used in the District?

1.6   Census Methodology, Concepts and Definition

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 modern census as contained in the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for countries taking part in the 2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses.

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

1.6.2   Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

The Regional and District Census Implementation Committees were inter-sectoral in their composition. Members of the Committees were mainly from decentralized departments with the Regional and District Coordinating Directors chairing the Regional Census Implementation Committee and District Census Implementation Committee, respectively.

The Committees contributed to the planning of district, community and locality level activities in areas of publicity and field operations. They supported the Regional and District Census Officers in the recruitment and training of field personnel (enumerators and supervisors), as well as mobilizing logistical support for the census.

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

For effective data collection, there is the need to design appropriate documents to solicit the required information from respondents. GSS consulted widely with main data users in the process of the questionnaire development. Data users including MDAs, research institutions, civil society 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, Kasoa and Techiman were not properly demarcated and some were characterized by large EAs, some enumerators were unable to complete their assigned tasks within the stipulated time.

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.5   Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6   Concepts and Definitions

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 those 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 they:

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 Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1   Introduction

The dynamics of population are influenced by fertility, mortality and migration. The chapter focuses on population size, sex and age structure and dependency ratio as well as migration patterns within The District. The population distribution by rural/urban residence is also discussed in this chapter. Issues with regard to fertility, mortality and migration are also considered.

2.2   Population Size and Distribution (Urban/Rural)

Table 2.1shows that the population of The District stands at 89,777 of which 42,492 are males (representing 47.3 percent) with females constituting 47, 285 representing 52.7 percent. The District contributes 4.2 percent of the total population of the Volta Region and 0.4 percent of the total population of Ghana. The population density is estimated at 109.5 persons per square kilometer as compared to the regional and national population densities of 103.0 and 103.4 persons per square kilometer respectively. The District has 53,954 of residents representing 60.0 percent living in rural areas as compared to the regional and national figures of 66.3 percent and 49.1 percent respectively

2.3   Age-Sex Structure, Sex Ratio and Population Pyramid

2.3.1   Age-Sex Structure

Table 2.1 presents information on the population by age, sex and type of locality. Table 2.1 shows that 12.8 percent of the population is in the age group 0-4 years followed by 5-9 years and 10-14 years representing 12.6 percent each while the 65 years and above are 6.2 percent , indicating that the population decreases with increasing age. The Table also shows that the size of the female population is larger than the male population in all the age groups with the exception of the age group 15-19 years where male population is 12.8 percent and that of female is 11.2 percent.

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

Age Group	Both sexes		Male		Female		Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Urban	Rural
All Ages	89,777	100.0	42,492	100.0	47,285	100.0	89.9	35,823	53,954
0 – 4	11,480	12.8	5,739	13.5	5,741	12.1	100.0	4,250	7,230
5 – 9	11,354	12.6	5,669	13.3	5,685	12.0	99.7	4,135	7,219
10 – 14	11,333	12.6	5,583	13.1	5,750	12.2	97.1	4,655	6,678
15 – 19	10,726	11.9	5,427	12.8	5,299	11.2	102.4	4,676	6,050
20 – 24	8,275	9.2	4,047	9.5	4,228	8.9	95.7	3,668	4,607
25 – 29	6,654	7.4	3,035	7.1	3,619	7.7	83.9	2,906	3,748
30 – 34	5,424	6.0	2,376	5.6	3,048	6.4	78.0	2,238	3,186
35 – 39	4,701	5.2	2,101	4.9	2,600	5.5	80.8	1,993	2,708
40 – 44	4,049	4.5	1,741	4.1	2,308	4.9	75.4	1,550	2,499
45 – 49	3,268	3.6	1,496	3.5	1,772	3.7	84.4	1,224	2,044
50 – 54	3,002	3.3	1,367	3.2	1,635	3.5	83.6	1,168	1,834
55 – 59	1,972	2.2	930	2.2	1,042	2.2	89.3	813	1,159
60 – 64	1,931	2.2	837	2.0	1,094	2.3	76.5	745	1,186
65 – 69	1,137	1.3	529	1.2	608	1.3	87.0	438	699
70 – 74	1,630	1.8	570	1.3	1,060	2.2	53.8	521	1,109
75 – 79	1,115	1.2	445	1.0	670	1.4	66.4	339	776
80 – 84	882	1.0	303	0.7	579	1.2	52.3	271	611
85 +	844	9.0	297	0.7	547	1.1	154.0	233	611
All Ages	89,777	100.0	42,492	100.0	47,285	100.0		35,823	53,954
0-14	34,167	38.1	16,991	40.0	17,176	36.3		13,040	21,127
15-64	50,002	55.7	23,357	55.0	26,645	56.3		20,981	29,021
65+	5,608	6.2	2,144	5.0	3,464	7.3		1,802	3,806
Age-dependency ratio	79.5		81.9		77.5			70.7	85.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.2   Population Pyramid

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age-sex composition of a population. Its shape is influenced by the levels of fertility, mortality and migration. The broadness of the base is determined by the level of fertility, while the shape is determined by mortality and to some extent migration. Figure 2.1 is a pyramid representing the structure of the total population by sex of the North Tongu District.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid
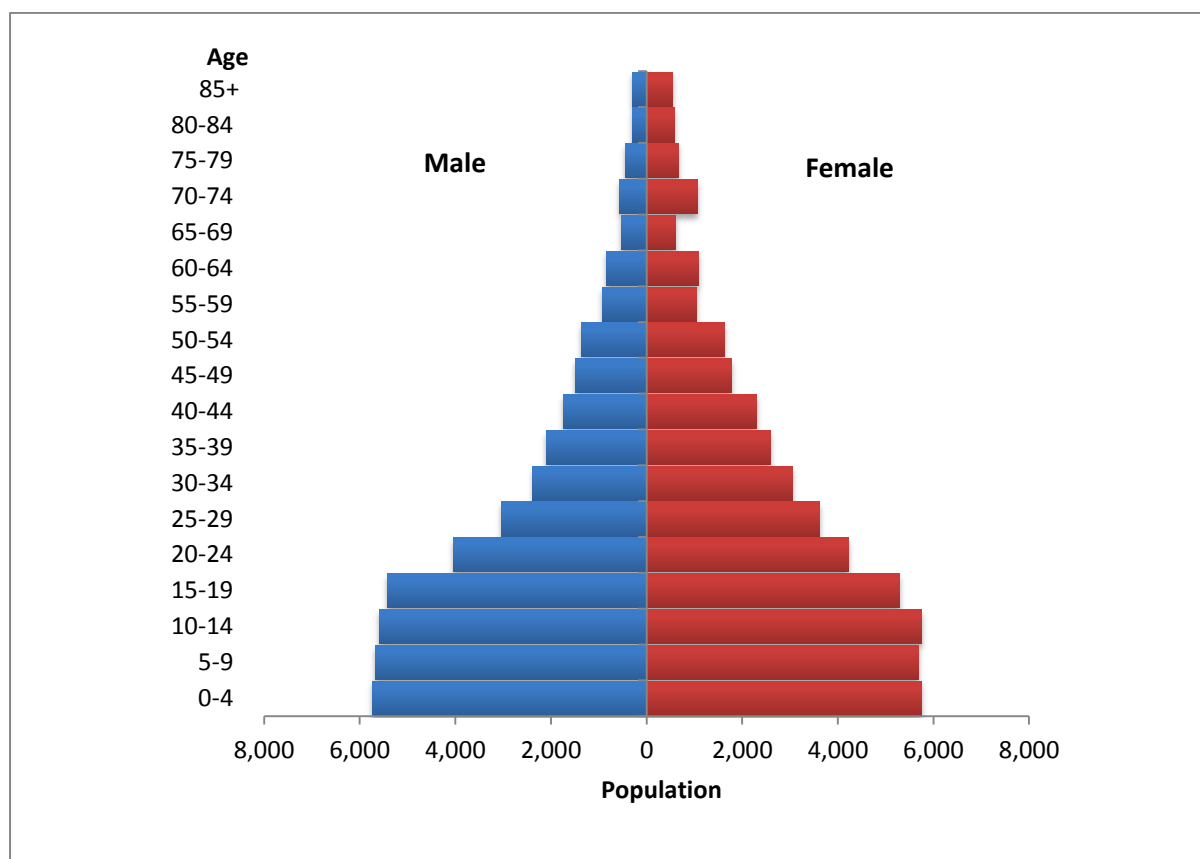
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The pattern of age structure and sex composition of the population of The District does not deviate much from that of the regional and national. The age structure of The District shows a broad base and narrow apex which demonstrate a youthful population (larger proportion of people in the younger age groups). It also shows a decline in population with advancing age.

2.3.3 Age Dependency Ratio

Table 2.1 puts the District's age dependency ratio at 79.5 dependents (children and old age) for every 100 people working. Again, Table 2.1 shows age dependency ratio by sex, indicating that, for males in the District, there are 81.9 people in the dependent age groups for every 100 persons in the working ages whereas for females, there are 77.5 persons in the dependent age group for every 100 persons in the working ages.

2.3.4 Sex Ratio

The sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females in a given population. The sex composition of a population is influenced largely by the sex ratio at birth (ratio of male births to female births) as well as sex differences in death rates and migration. In most populations the sex ratio favours males at birth. After birth, sex ratio varies because of different patterns of mortality and migration for males and females within the population. Sex ratios that are higher than 100 indicate that there are more males than females but sex ratios under 100 indicate that there are more females than males. The sex ratio decreases with age as a result of differences in death rates at all ages which favour females. Table 2.1 indicates that the sex ratio for The District is 89.9 which mean that there are 90 males to every 100 females.

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

The population of a country or a community at each given time is influenced greatly by fertility, mortality and migration. A change in any of these can have remarkable effects on the overall structure of the population. Data on these three components are, therefore, important for planning the overall socio-economic development of The District.

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the number of children that a woman would have as she goes through the reproductive years. Fertility significantly impacts a country's age–sex composition, because birth rates largely determine the composition and size of different age groups, unless there are high levels of migration. Measures of fertility are important in determining the size and structure of the population. Information on fertility in the Region is, therefore, critical for the management of the population for social and economic development

As shown in Table 2.2, the North Tongu District recorded a total fertility rate of 2.9, lower than the regional average figure of 3.38. This means that a woman living in the District would have, on average, 3 children by the end of her reproductive period conforming to the age-specific fertility rates prevailing at the time. The general fertility rate for The District is 84.4. North Tongu District has a crude birth rate of 21.5 compared to the regional crude birth rate of 24.2.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,118,252	517,313	51,292	3.4	99.2	24.2
South Tongu	87,950	21,325	2,209	3.6	103.6	25.1
Keta Municipal	147,618	36,102	3,204	3.1	88.7	21.7
Ketu South	160,756	41,944	3,887	3.1	92.7	24.2
Ketu North	99,913	24,604	2,439	3.4	99.1	24.4
Akatsi South	98,684	24,128	2,389	3.4	96.4	24.2
Central Tongu	59,411	14,512	1,377	3.3	94.9	23.2
Agotime Ziope	28,013	6,843	747	3.8	109.2	26.7
Ho Municipal	177,281	49,729	3,702	2.6	74.4	20.9
South Dayi	46,661	11,048	1,052	3.3	95.2	22.5
Kpando Municipal	53,736	13,506	1,177	3.0	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	29,777	7,143	826	4.1	115.6	27.7
Adaklu	36,391	9,351	666	2.4	71.2	18.3
Ho West	94,600	21,926	2,294	3.6	104.6	24.2
Afadzato South	95,030	21,842	2,373	3.9	108.6	25.0
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
*Note: ** Number of live births per 1,000 population*
*   * Number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 year*

Children surviving

Table 2.3 shows the total female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child in the District. There are 88,350 children (male 44,043 and female 44,307) ever born to the female population 12 years and older out of which 76,711 children survived (male 37,882 and female 38,829). This means that out of the children ever born, 11, 639 died.

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

Age	Number of Females	Children ever born			Children surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	33,397	88,350	44,043	44,307	76,711	37,882	38,829
12 - 14	3,288	18	8	10	13	6	7
15 - 19	5,299	629	274	355	573	239	334
20 - 24	4,228	3,199	1,667	1,532	2,980	1,525	1,455
25 - 29	3,619	5,825	2,936	2,889	5,368	2,681	2,687
30 - 34	3,048	7,970	3,972	3,998	7,466	3,678	3,788
35 - 39	2,600	8,912	4,506	4,406	8,161	4,064	4,097
40 - 44	2,308	9,894	4,999	4,895	9,048	4,545	4,503
45 - 49	1,772	8,540	4,251	4,289	7,692	3,802	3,890
50 - 54	1,635	8,981	4,456	4,525	7,857	3,876	3,981
55 - 59	1,042	6,049	2,981	3,068	5,132	2,511	2,621
60 +	4,558	28,333	13,993	14,340	22,421	10,955	11,466

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2   Mortality

Information on mortality provides 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 the future.

Age specific death rates

Figure 2.2 displays the age specific death rates among sexes at North Tongu per the 2010 PHC. Under age 5, the rate of death is the same among both sexes (0.01) and reduces rapidly to age group 10 -14 when the female deaths become slightly higher than males. At age group 25 -29 the rate is almost the same when most of the female expected to be   in their reproductive ages.

However, after age group 40 - 44 death among sexes begin to widen with that of male been higher. The curve for the males become steep after age group 65 – 69 indicating a fast rate of death among males while the rate for the females is slow.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex
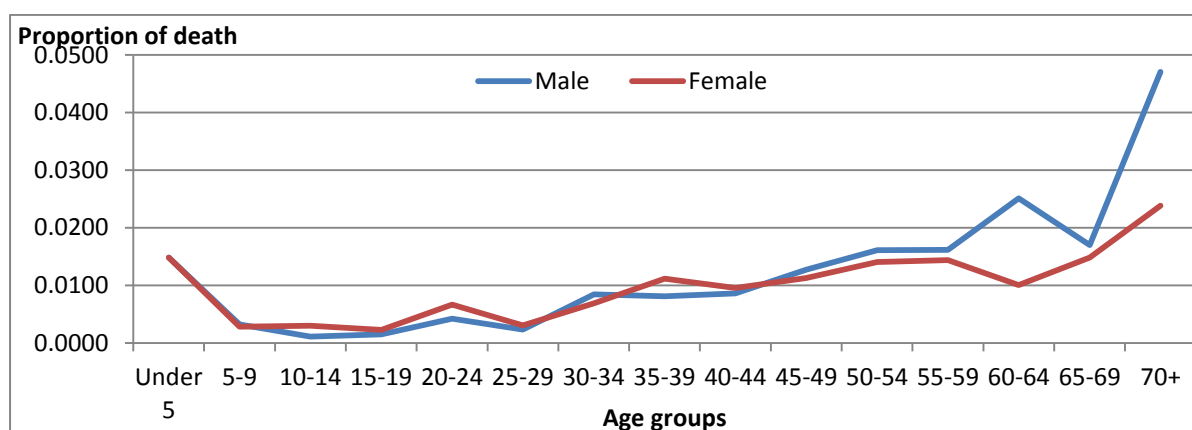
Source: Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Crude death rate

Crude death rate (CDR) is the number of deaths per 1000 population in a given year. Table 2.4 presents information on deaths that occurred in households in the District within the twelve months preceding the census night. According to the Table, North Tongu District recorded 742 households deaths of which the CDR constitute 8.3 deaths per 1,000 population.

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All 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	160,756	1,160	7.2
Ketu North	99,913	908	9.1
Akatsi South	98,684	906	9.2
Central Tongu	59,411	590	9.9
Agotime Ziope	28,013	404	14.4
Ho Municipal	177,281	1,468	8.3
South Dayi	46,661	495	10.6
Kpando Municipal	53,736	478	8.9
Hohoe Municipal	167,016	1,458	8.7
Biakoye	65,901	414	6.3
Jasikan	59,181	568	9.6
Kadjebi	59,303	521	8.8
Krachi East	116,804	717	6.1
Krachi West	49,417	174	3.5
Nkwanta South	117,878	568	4.8
Nkwanta North	64,553	383	5.9
North Tongu	**89,777**	**742**	**8.3**
Akatsi North	29,777	557	18.7
Adaklu	36,391	165	4.5
Ho West	94,600	1,181	12.5
Afadzato South	95,030	927	9.8
North Dayi	39,913	512	12.8
Krachi Nchumuru	72,688	456	6.3

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

2.4.3 Migration

Migration is the geographic movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new permanent or semi-permanent residence. Migration in and out of The District influences the size of the population. 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 District. Migration is difficult to measure due to its repetitiveness and difficulty in establishing direction and permanency of the event. Nevertheless census information on usual place of residence five years before the census and current residence is used to discuss migration patterns within The District.

Birthplace of the population by duration of residence of migrants is shown in Table 2.3. There are 21,764 migrants in the District. In terms of duration of residence, a fairly high percentage of the migrants constituting 31.4 percent have lived within a period of 1-4 years and 18.1 percent have stayed within the period 5-9 years.

Out of the total migrants, 13,789 (representing 63.3% of total migrants) were born elsewhere in the Volta Region, 34 percent were born elsewhere in another region in Ghana, while the rest (2.7%) were born outside Ghana. As indicated in Table 2.3, there are 3,529 migrants born in Eastern region representing 16.2 percent of migrants making the group the largest percentage of migrants living in the District born elsewhere in another region. This may be attributed to the District sharing boundaries with other Districts in the Eastern Region, for example Asuogyaman District.

Amongst those who were born elsewhere in another region, those from Upper East (31.1%) and Upper West (24.1%) Regions have had the longest stay (20+ years) in the District.

Table 2.3: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	21,764	15.6	31.4	18.1	16.9	18.0
Born elsewhere in the region	13,789	14.6	30.2	17.3	17.6	20.3
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	187	16.0	41.2	17.6	13.4	11.8
Central	217	24.9	30.9	18.4	13.8	12
Greater Accra	1,604	20.1	34.4	17.8	11.7	16
Volta	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eastern	3,529	16.0	32.9	20.8	17.1	13.2
Ashanti	275	17.1	31.3	13.8	14.2	23.6
Brong Ahafo	557	16.7	37.9	18.9	20.1	6.5
Northern	905	18.5	32.3	21.5	14.8	12.9
Upper East	61	13.1	31.1	8.2	16.4	31.1
Upper West	58	22.4	24.1	12.1	17.2	24.1
Outside Ghana	582	12.2	32.5	20.1	17.4	17.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1   Introduction

This chapter consists of the analysis of data on household structure, size and composition, marital status and educational level in North Tongu District from the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The chapter also focuses on religious affiliation and literacy levels.

3.2   Household Size, Composition and Headship

3.2.1   Household Size

Household size provides useful information to policy makers and planners with regard to allocating resources for social services such as shelter, health and education. The 2010 population and housing census revealed that there are 18, 577 households in the District with an average household size of 4.8 which is higher than the regional and national figures of 4.2 and 4.4 respectively. Also, the average household per house in the District stands at 1.1. (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Households population and size by type of locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,086,567	88,866	35,377	53,489
Number of households	5,467,054	495,600	18,577	7,577	11,000
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.0
Average household size	4.5	4.3	4.8	4.7	4.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2   Household Composition

A household normally consists of a head, with or without spouse, children, in-laws, parents, grandchildren, and other relatives. Table 3.2 shows that the household population is 88,866(consisting of 42,065 males and 46, 801 females). Out of the total male and female population who live in households, 25.8 percent are male household heads and 16.5 percent are female household heads.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	88,866	100.0	42,065	100.0	46,801	100.0
Head	18,577	20.9	10,851	25.8	7,726	16.5
Spouse (wife/husband)	7,480	8.4	577	1.4	6,903	14.7
Child (son/daughter)	36,139	40.7	18,118	43.1	18,021	38.5
Parent/Parent in-law	762	0.9	129	0.3	633	1.4
Son/Daughter in-law	399	0.4	127	0.3	272	0.6
Grandchild	10,258	11.5	5,015	11.9	5,243	11.2
Brother/Sister	4,893	5.5	2,443	5.8	2,450	5.2
Step child	596	0.7	283	0.7	313	0.7
Adopted/Foster child	279	0.3	140	0.3	139	0.3
Other relative	8,355	9.4	3,769	9.0	4,586	9.8
Non-relative	1,128	1.3	613	1.5	515	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

There are four major components of the household, namely household heads (20.9%), spouses (8.4%), children (40.7%) and other relatives (9.4 %). In addition, grandchildren (11.5%) and other relatives (9.4%) constitute a significant proportion of household composition. This pattern of household composition supports the view that the traditional household structure remains pervasive in the District. The proportions of non-relatives, step-children, and adopted/foster children are significantly low (1.3%, 0.7% and 0.3%) respectively (Table 3.2).

3.2.3 Household Structure

Household structure is defined as classification of ties of affiliations of persons who constitute households. As indicated in Table 3.3, 20,083 persons representing 22.6 percent of the total population live in nuclear family households whilst 19,766 constituting 22.2 percent practice the extended family system. The household structure with the least population size is the one consisting of head and spouse only as this constitutes only one percent of the total household population in the District.

Household population structure by sex is also shown in the Table 3.3. The Table reveals that the proportions of male headed households who are in the nuclear (Head spouse(s) children) are higher than the female headed representing 24.6 percent and 20.8 percent respectively. Similarly, that of the Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives) represents 23.0 percent and 21.6 percent for males and females respectively. On the other hand, the proportion of females who constitute Single parent Extended are higher than the males constituting 23.7 percent and 18.5 percent respectively.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	88,866	100.0	42,065	100.0	46,801	100.0
Head only	2,526	2.8	1,518	3.6	1,008	2.2
Head and a spouse only	902	1.0	450	1.1	452	1.0
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	20,083	22.6	10,355	24.6	9,728	20.8
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	19,766	22.2	9,657	23.0	10,109	21.6
Extended + non relatives	1,529	1.7	762	1.8	767	1.6
Head spouse(s) and other composition	3,014	3.4	1,462	3.5	1,552	3.3
Single parent Nuclear	9,858	11.1	4,235	10.1	5,623	12.0
Single parent Extended	18,870	21.2	7,800	18.5	11,070	23.7
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,130	1.3	493	1.2	637	1.4
Head and other composition but no spouse	11,188	12.6	5,333	12.7	5,855	12.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Among all the ethnic groups in Ghana, marriage is considered obligatory: a function that must be performed within an individual's lifetime (Nukunya, 2003). The underlying reasons for marriage include the desire to maintain the lineage, the need to have a spouse as a companion and the prestige attached to the institution of marriage. Socially, marriage is said to provide economic and human capital, and therefore connotes the concept of wealth in people and assets. In the past when the search for marriage partners was assisted by parents and the extended family, early marriage was the norm and the near-universality of marriage has been documented by several researchers (Aryee, 1975; Gaisie, 1976; Oppong, 1993).

3.3.1 Marital Status, by Sex and Age-group

As shown in Table 3.4, the total number of persons aged 12 years and older in the District is 62,096. Out of this figure, 43.6 percent are married whilst 41.3 percent have never married. The persons who are separated, divorced or widowed form 2.6 percent, 2.8 percent and 5.8 percent respectively. The Table also reveals that 7.3 percent of persons aged 12-14 are married.

For persons who are 65 years and older, substantially higher proportions of females than males are widowed (54.2%) and (11.9%) respectively. Also, a higher proportion of females aged 55-59 (8.3%) than males (5.3%). are divorced.

Table 3.4 again shows the marital distribution of the population aged 12 years and older by sex. Over (40%) of the population have never married and the proportion of males who have never married (49.5%) is higher than females (34.3%). Conversely, the proportion of the married is higher among females (45.2%) than males (41.8%). The proportion of male to female separated is 1.8percent and 3.3percent respectively, and also the proportion of male to female divorced is 1.8 to 3.5 respectively. The proportion of females who are widowed is (9.4%) whilst that for males is only (1.7%).

In terms of age distribution, 92.1 percent of males between the ages of 12-14 have never married whilst for females within the same age group recorded the same percentage. The percentage of females 15-39 years who are married is higher than males within the same age group.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	62,096	100.0	41.3	3.9	43.6	2.6	2.8	5.8
12 – 14	6,486	100.0	92.1	0.6	7.3	0	0	0
15 - 19	10,726	100.0	88.8	1.6	8.8	0.3	0.3	0.2
20 - 24	8,275	100.0	64.8	5.8	27.2	1.2	0.6	0.4
25 - 29	6,654	100.0	37.5	7.8	50.4	2.4	1.3	0.6
30 - 34	5,424	100.0	18.4	6.4	67.8	3.6	2.6	1.1
35 - 39	4,701	100.0	10.5	5.6	74.3	3.9	3.8	2
40 - 44	4,049	100.0	5.9	4.4	75.4	4.7	5.4	4.2
45 - 49	3,268	100.0	4.2	3.9	75.4	5.1	5.9	5.5
50 - 54	3,002	100.0	3.4	3.2	70.5	5.3	7.8	9.8
55 - 59	1,972	100.0	3.1	2.5	70.2	5.9	6.9	11.3
60 - 64	1,931	100.0	3.2	1.7	64.5	5	6.6	19.1
65+	5,608	100.0	3.8	1.8	47.1	3.7	5.5	38
Male								
Total	28,699	100.0	49.5	3.4	41.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
12 – 14	3,198	100.0	92.1	0.5	7.4	0	0	0
15 - 19	5,427	100.0	92.5	0.6	6.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
20 - 24	4,047	100.0	80.5	3.2	15.2	0.5	0.3	0.2
25 - 29	3,035	100.0	52.3	6.8	38.4	1.5	0.9	0.1
30 - 34	2,376	100.0	27	5.9	63.2	2.2	1.3	0.5
35 - 39	2,101	100.0	14.8	6.1	72.3	3	2.6	1.1
40 - 44	1,741	100.0	7.4	5.2	77.5	4.4	4	1.6
45 - 49	1,496	100.0	5.1	4	81.5	3.7	4	1.7
50 - 54	1,367	100.0	5.2	3.9	80	3.2	4.6	3.1
55 - 59	930	100.0	3.9	3.7	80	3.2	5.5	3.8
60 - 64	837	100.0	3.5	2.2	78.7	4.7	5.3	5.7
65+	2,144	100.0	4.9	2.8	71.5	3.6	5.2	11.9
Female								
Total	33,397	100.0	34.3	4.3	45.2	3.3	3.5	9.4
12 – 14	3,288	100.0	92.1	0.7	7.2	0	0	0
15 - 19	5,299	100.0	85.1	2.7	11.2	0.4	0.5	0.2
20 - 24	4,228	100.0	49.8	8.3	38.6	1.8	0.9	0.6
25 - 29	3,619	100.0	25.1	8.6	60.4	3.3	1.7	1
30 - 34	3,048	100.0	11.7	6.8	71.4	4.8	3.7	1.6
35 - 39	2,600	100.0	7	5.1	75.8	4.5	4.8	2.7
40 - 44	2,308	100.0	4.9	3.9	73.7	4.9	6.4	6.2
45 - 49	1,772	100.0	3.4	3.9	70.2	6.2	7.5	8.7
50 - 54	1,635	100.0	2	2.6	62.5	7	10.5	15.5
55 - 59	1,042	100.0	2.5	1.4	61.5	8.3	8.3	17.9
60 - 64	1,094	100.0	3	1.3	53.6	5.3	7.6	29.3
65+	3,464	100.0	3.1	1.2	32	3.8	5.8	54.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.5 shows the percentage distribution of the population 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. It can be seen that a higher proportion of females (34.2%) than males (17.6%) have never been to school.). The proportion of males who have never married who have secondary education (16.2%) is higher than their female counterparts (14.8%). Also, 9.4 percent of males who are married have secondary education as compared to 4.7 percent of females.

Again, Table 3.5 shows that 59.0 percent have basic education (males 63.4% and females55.2%).   The proportion of the population that has never been to school is 26.5 percent, 17.6 percent males and 34.2 percent females. The proportion of males to females in the vocational/technical/commercial institutions is 1.5% and 0.9% respectively and also the proportion of males to females with post middle/secondary certificate/diploma is 3.7% and 1.6% respectively. The proportion of males to female in the tertiary institution is 1.2% and 0.3% respectively.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic[1]	Secondary[2]	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma[3]	Tertiary[4]
Both Sexes								
Total	62,096	100.0	26.5	59	10	1.2	2.6	0.7
Never married	25,668	100.0	10	71	15.6	0.9	1.9	0.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,408	100.0	27.2	61.1	8	1.3	1.8	0.5
Married	27,088	100.0	33.8	53.5	6.8	1.5	3.4	1
Separated	1,606	100.0	42.5	47.6	5.1	1.2	3.2	0.4
Divorced	1,709	100.0	44.2	48.7	3.3	1.4	2	0.4
Widowed	3,617	100.0	73.2	23.1	1.5	0.6	1.4	0.2
Male								
Total	28,699	100.0	17.6	63.4	12.6	1.5	3.7	1.2
Never married	14,208	100.0	9.9	70.2	16.2	0.9	2.1	0.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	974	100.0	19.6	63.6	10.1	1.7	3.9	1.1
Married	11,988	100.0	24.2	56.7	9.4	2.2	5.6	1.8
Separated	515	100.0	30.3	54.6	8.3	1.4	4.3	1.2
Divorced	525	100.0	31.4	57.9	4.6	2.1	3	1
Widowed	489	100.0	46.8	42.5	4.3	2.2	2.9	1.2
Female								
Total	33,397	100.0	34.2	55.2	7.8	0.9	1.6	0.3
Never married	11,460	100.0	10.1	72.1	14.8	1	1.8	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,434	100.0	32.4	59.4	6.6	1	0.4	0.1
Married	15,100	100.0	41.4	50.9	4.7	1	1.7	0.3
Separated	1,091	100.0	48.3	44.3	3.6	1.1	2.7	0.1
Divorced	1,184	100.0	49.8	44.6	2.8	1.1	1.6	0.1
Widowed	3,128	100.0	77.3	20	1.1	0.3	1.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Marital status and economic activity status

As shown in Table 3.6, there are 62, 096 persons aged 12 years and older in the District out of which 58.3 percent are employed and 2.5 percent unemployed with 39.1 percent economically not active. Out of the married population figure, 80.4 percent are employed with 2.5 percent unemployed.

In terms of sex, 82.1 percent of married males are employed as compared to 79.0 of married females. However, 2.1 percent of married males are unemployed whilst 2.7 of married females are also unemployed. There is a higher proportion of married females (18.3%) who are economically not active than their male counterparts (15.8%). It can also be seen that 79.1 percent of females who are divorced are employed, similar to the percentage of males in the same category (79.4%).

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

Sex/ Marital status	Total		Employed	Unemployed	Economically not active
	Number	Percent			
Both Sexes					
Total	**62,096**	**100.0**	**58.3**	**2.5**	**39.1**
Never married	25,668	100.0	30.4	2.7	66.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,408	100.0	78.7	3.2	18.1
Married	27,088	100.0	80.4	2.5	17.2
Separated	1,606	100.0	77.7	3.2	19.1
Divorced	1,709	100.0	79.2	2.5	18.3
Widowed	3,617	100.0	60.0	1.1	38.9
Male					
Total	**28,699**	**100.0**	**57.1**	**2.6**	**40.4**
Never married	14,208	100.0	32.5	2.9	64.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	974	100.0	84.3	3.1	12.6
Married	11,988	100.0	82.1	2.1	15.8
Separated	515	100.0	75.5	4.1	20.4
Divorced	525	100.0	79.4	3.0	17.5
Widowed	489	100.0	57.3	2.7	40.1
Female					
Total	**33,397**	**100.0**	**59.5**	**2.5**	**38.1**
Never married	11,460	100.0	27.7	2.5	69.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,434	100.0	74.9	3.3	21.8
Married	15,100	100.0	79.0	2.7	18.3
Separated	1,091	100.0	78.7	2.7	18.5
Divorced	1,184	100.0	79.1	2.3	18.7
Widowed	3,128	100.0	60.5	0.8	38.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4   Nationality

The population by nationality and sex as in Table 3.7 shows that 99.2 percent of the population is Ghanaian out of this 79.2 percent are Ghanaians by birth whilst 14.9 percent and 5.1 percent are Ghanaians with dual nationality and naturalization respectively. Foreigners on the other hand constitute 0.8 percent of the total District population. The proportions are about the same for males and females.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	89,777	100.0	42,492	100.0	47,285	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	71,107	79.2	33,674	79.2	37,433	79.2
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	13,421	14.9	6,298	14.8	7,123	15.1
Ghanaian by naturalization	4,609	5.1	2,178	5.1	2,431	5.1
ECOWAS	614	0.7	330	0.8	284	0.6
African other than ECOWAS	17	0.0	8	0.0	9	0.0
Other	9	0.0	4	0.0	5	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5   Religious Affiliation

Christianity is the predominant religion in the District constituting about 83 percent of the total population with Traditionalist and Islam forming 6.4 and 3.6 percent respectively (Table 3.8). Those who practice no religion in the District stand at 6.3 percent. In terms of different Christian denominations, 32.6 percent and 26.4 percent of the population are affiliated to Pentecostal/charismatic and Protestant religion respectively.

Out of the total female population, 84.6 percent are Christians, 3.3 percent belong to Islam and 6.1 percent are traditionalist. For the male population 81.3 percent are Christians, 4.0 percent belong to Islam and 6.7 percent are Traditionalists. Besides, the proportion of males practicing no religion (7.4%) is higher than females (5.3%).

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	89,777	100.0	42,492	100.0	47,285	100.0
No religion	5,674	6.3	3,160	7.4	2,514	5.3
Catholic	10,371	11.6	5,049	11.9	5,322	11.3
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	23,726	26.4	11,251	26.5	12,475	26.4
Pentecostal/Charismatic	29,240	32.6	13,051	30.7	16,189	34.2
Other Christian	11,168	12.4	5,167	12.2	6,001	12.7
Islam	3,266	3.6	1,690	4.0	1,576	3.3
Traditionalist	5,718	6.4	2,855	6.7	2,863	6.1
Other	614	0.7	269	0.6	345	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6   Literacy and Education

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

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

As indicated in Table 3.9, there are more literates (47,454) than non-literates (16,615). Of the literate population, the majority (70%) are literate in English and a Ghanaian language. In terms of age groups, persons aged of 15-19 years constitute the largest literate population (9, 911). Of this age group, 71.1 percent are literate in English and a Ghanaian language. Persons of 65 years and above form the largest non-literate population (3,952).Table 3.9 also shows that there are more literate males (24,508) than females (22,946) whilst the proportion of non-literate female (11,473) is higher than males (5,142).

3.6.2   Literacy Status

Figure 3.1 shows the literacy status of persons 11 years and older. The proportion of males who are literate (82.7%) is higher than females (66.7%). Conversely, the proportion of females who are non-literate (33.3%) is higher than males (17.3%).

Figure 3.1: Literacy status by sex
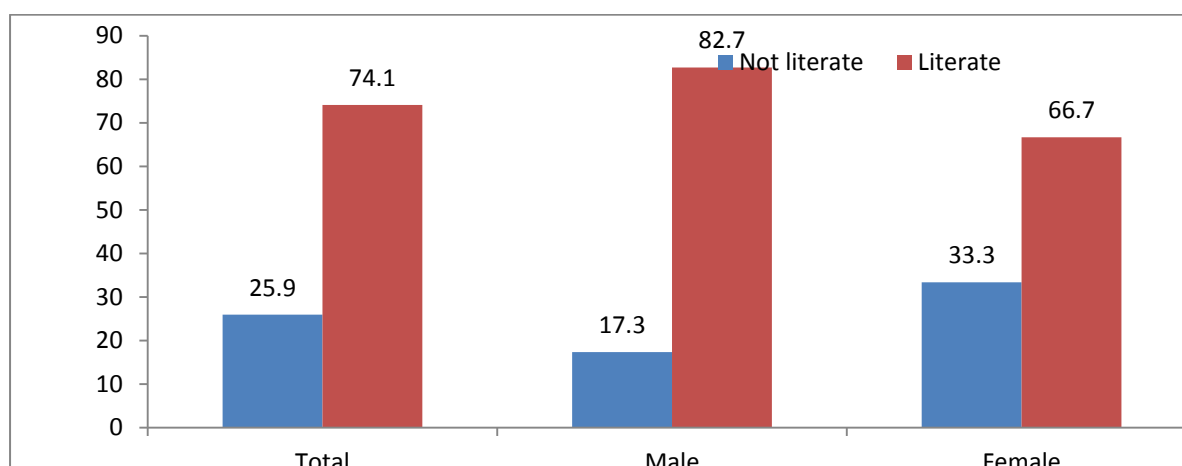
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.3   Level of Education, School Attendance and sex

School attendance represents future human resource prospect of The District and that data on the population currently attending school is important for planning to sustain the socio-economic development in the country. Data on current school attendance is presented in Table 3.10.

Out of the population of person 3 years and older, who are currently in school, 49 percent are in primary school while 19.8 percent are currently in JHS. Currently, there are more males attending school (51.2) than females (48.8%).

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

Age Group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	16,615	47,454	100.0	16.0	13.4	70.0	0.2	0.4
11-14	583	7,876	100.0	24.8	13.5	61.2	0.1	0.4
15-19	815	9,911	100.0	19.0	9.3	71.1	0.1	0.5
20-24	1,271	7,004	100.0	16.5	9.7	73.3	0.1	0.4
25-29	1,394	5,260	100.0	14.7	13.7	71.0	0.2	0.3
30-34	1,539	3,885	100.0	12.7	15.5	71.0	0.3	0.5
35-39	1,470	3,231	100.0	11.7	17.3	70.3	0.2	0.4
40-44	1,511	2,538	100.0	10.3	17.9	71.2	0.2	0.4
45-49	1,219	2,049	100.0	9.1	18.3	72.1	0.2	0.2
50-54	1,254	1,748	100.0	9.6	16.9	72.9	0.2	0.3
55-59	709	1,263	100.0	9.2	14.3	75.9	0.2	0.4
60-64	898	1,033	100.0	7.7	17.1	74.5	0.2	0.4
65+	3,952	1,656	100.0	8.9	19.5	71.1	0.0	0.4
Male								
Total	5,142	24,508	100.0	14.7	10.8	73.9	0.2	0.5
11-14	336	3,813	100.0	23.1	12.5	63.9	0.1	0.4
15-19	391	5,036	100.0	18.5	8.7	72.3	0.1	0.4
20-24	428	3,619	100.0	15.7	7.2	76.4	0.1	0.5
25-29	489	2,546	100.0	14.5	11.4	73.3	0.2	0.6
30-34	482	1,894	100.0	11.4	11.4	76.1	0.3	0.8
35-39	410	1,691	100.0	9.9	11.7	77.6	0.3	0.5
40-44	388	1,353	100.0	8.6	13.5	77.1	0.3	0.5
45-49	353	1,143	100.0	8.2	13.5	77.7	0.3	0.3
50-54	359	1,008	100.0	8.1	12.3	78.9	0.4	0.3
55-59	211	719	100.0	7.9	10.3	81.1	0.3	0.4
60-64	224	613	100.0	6.9	11.4	80.9	0.2	0.7
65+	1,071	1,073	100.0	6.6	15.0	78.0	0.0	0.4
Female								
Total	11,473	22,946	100.0	17.4	16.2	65.9	0.1	0.3
11-14	247	4,063	100.0	26.4	14.5	58.6	0.0	0.4
15-19	424	4,875	100.0	19.4	9.8	70.0	0.1	0.6
20-24	843	3,385	100.0	17.3	12.3	69.9	0.1	0.3
25-29	905	2,714	100.0	14.9	15.9	68.8	0.3	0.1
30-34	1,057	1,991	100.0	14.0	19.4	66.1	0.3	0.2
35-39	1,060	1,540	100.0	13.6	23.5	62.3	0.2	0.3
40-44	1,123	1,185	100.0	12.2	22.9	64.6	0.1	0.3
45-49	866	906	100.0	10.3	24.4	65.0	0.2	0.1
50-54	895	740	100.0	11.5	23.2	64.9	0.0	0.4
55-59	498	544	100.0	10.8	19.7	68.9	0.2	0.4
60-64	674	420	100.0	9.0	25.5	65.2	0.2	0.0
65+	2,881	583	100.0	13.2	27.8	58.5	0.0	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	34,704	100.0	17,754	100.0	16,950	100.0	28,639	100.0	14,541	100.0	14,098	100.0
Nursery	2,151	6.2	1,048	5.9	1,103	6.5	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	5,248	15.1	2,636	14.8	2,612	15.4	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	16,997	49.0	8,401	47.3	8,596	50.7	7,115	24.8	2,966	20.4	4,149	29.4
JSS/JHS	6,861	19.8	3,683	20.7	3,178	18.7	8,672	30.3	3,915	26.9	4,757	33.7
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	7,280	25.4	4,176	28.7	3,104	22.0
SSS/SHS	2,926	8.4	1,677	9.4	1,249	7.4	2,494	8.7	1,385	9.5	1,109	7.9
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	809	2.8	559	3.8	250	1.8
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	103	0.3	50	0.3	53	0.3	642	2.2	390	2.7	252	1.8
Post middle/secondary certificate	122	0.4	61	0.3	61	0.4	668	2.3	390	2.7	278	2.0
Tertiary	296	0.9	198	1.1	98	0.6	959	3.3	760	5.2	199	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1   Introduction

This chapter analyses data on the economic activity status of the population aged 15 years and older, sex structure of the employed population, employment status and sector. It also throws more light on age and sex composition of the unemployed population and those who are economically not active. The economic and social development of any country is reliant on the productive resources, of which labour is crucial. In fact, the other productive resources, namely physical capital and land, are dependent upon labour.

4.2   Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 indicates that, 66.3 percent of persons aged 15 years and older are economically active while the economically not active constitute 33.7 percent. The percentage of unemployed in the District is 4.2 percent and the employed constitute 95.8 percent. The economically active male population is 65.1 percent of which 95.6 percent are employed and 4.4 percent are unemployed and the female economically active population is 67.2 percent of which 95.9 percent are employed and 4.1 percent are unemployed. It can also be noted that more females representing 19,419 (55%) are employed as compared to their male counterparts who recorded 15,873 (45%).

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	55,610	**100.0**	25,501	**100.0**	30,109	**100.0**
Economically active	**36,852**	**66.3**	**16,607**	**65.1**	**20,245**	**67.2**
Employed	**35,292**	95.8	**15,873**	95.6	**19,419**	95.9
Worked	33,034	93.6	14,929	94.1	18,105	93.2
Did not work but had job to go back to	2,152	6.1	889	5.6	1,263	6.5
Did voluntary work without pay	106	0.3	55	0.3	51	0.3
Unemployed	1,560	**4.2**	734	**4.4**	826	**4.1**
Worked before, seeking work, and available	659	42.2	313	42.6	346	41.9
Seeking work for the first time and available	901	57.8	421	57.4	480	58.1
Economically not active	18,758	**33.7**	8,894	**34.9**	9,864	**32.8**
Did home duties (household chore)	3,670	19.6	1,113	12.5	2,557	25.9
Full time education	9,989	53.3	5,599	63.0	4,390	44.5
Pensioner/Retired	361	1.9	268	3.0	93	0.9
Disabled/Sick	990	5.3	404	4.5	586	5.9
Too old/young	2,080	11.1	664	7.5	1,416	14.4
Other	1,668	8.9	846	9.5	822	8.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The economically not active population is 33.7 percent, with those in full time education recording the highest percentage of (53.3%) and pensioners recording the lowest 1.9 percent. The proportion of male to female who are economically not active in the District is 34.9 percent and 32.8 percent respectively with 63 percent of males and that of females 44.5 percent in full time education respectively.

Again, 76.6 percent of persons aged 15-19 are economically not active with 22.0 percent and 1.4 percent employed and unemployed respectively. In terms of sex, females (30,109) are more than males (25,501) for persons aged 15 years and older. Out of the female population, 64.5 percent are employed as compared to 62.2 percent of the male population. There are 34.9 percent of male populations who are economically not active as against 32.8 percent of their female counterparts (Table 4.2).

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

Age group	All Status	Percent	Employed	Unemployed	Economically not active
Both sexes					
Total	55,610	100.0	63.5	2.8	33.7
15-19	10,726	100.0	22.0	1.4	76.6
20-24	8,275	100.0	47.5	5.5	47.0
25-29	6,654	100.0	73.2	5.2	21.6
30-34	5,424	100.0	82.7	3.7	13.6
35-39	4,701	100.0	87.4	2.3	10.3
40-44	4,049	100.0	87.7	1.6	10.6
45-49	3,268	100.0	89.1	1.7	9.1
50-54	3,002	100.0	88.8	2.1	9.1
55-59	1,972	100.0	87.0	1.7	11.4
60-64	1,931	100.0	78.1	2.4	19.5
65+	5,608	100.0	56.8	0.5	42.6
Male					
Total	25,501	100.0	62.2	2.9	34.9
15-19	5,427	100.0	21.6	1.1	77.3
20-24	4,047	100.0	43.6	5.1	51.3
25-29	3,035	100.0	71.7	4.9	23.4
30-34	2,376	100.0	83.7	4.7	11.7
35-39	2,101	100.0	88.6	2.8	8.7
40-44	1,741	100.0	89.6	1.8	8.6
45-49	1,496	100.0	90.1	1.7	8.2
50-54	1,367	100.0	90.8	2.2	7.0
55-59	930	100.0	89.0	2.4	8.6
60-64	837	100.0	77.4	2.6	20.0
65+	2,144	100.0	60.1	0.9	39.0

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

Age group	All Status	Percent	Employed	Unemployed	Economically not active
Female					
Total	30,109	100.0	64.5	2.7	32.8
15-19	5,299	100.0	22.5	1.7	75.8
20-24	4,228	100.0	51.2	6.0	42.8
25-29	3,619	100.0	74.4	5.4	20.2
30-34	3,048	100.0	82.0	3.0	15.0
35-39	2,600	100.0	86.4	2.0	11.7
40-44	2,308	100.0	86.3	1.5	12.2
45-49	1,772	100.0	88.3	1.8	9.9
50-54	1,635	100.0	87.1	2.0	10.9
55-59	1,042	100.0	85.1	1.1	13.8
60-64	1,094	100.0	78.6	2.2	19.2
65+	3,464	100.0	54.8	0.3	44.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

The North Tongu District, being an agrarian economy, has more than half (57.2%) of the employed population engaged in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery whilst 15.3 percent are involved in service and sales (Table 4.3).

Majority of the employed population who engage in skilled agriculture and fishery are women constituting 10,719 (53% computed from Table) as compared to males figure 9,477 (47%). A similar phenomenon prevails for those engaged in service and sale where females constitute 4,441 (82%) and males 971 (18%).

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	35,292	100.0	15,873	100.0	19,419	100.0
Managers	451	1.3	180	1.1	271	1.4
Professionals	1,440	4.1	903	5.7	537	2.8
Technicians and associate professionals	417	1.2	302	1.9	115	0.6
Clerical support workers	184	0.5	133	0.8	51	0.3
Service and sales workers	5,412	15.3	971	6.1	4,441	22.9
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	20,196	57.2	9,477	59.7	10,719	55.2
Craft and related trades workers	4,493	12.7	2,213	13.9	2,280	11.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,119	3.2	1,027	6.5	92	0.5
Elementary occupations	1,578	4.5	666	4.2	912	4.7
Other occupations	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Table 4.4 shows the employed population by industry and sex. It can be seen that agricultural, forestry and fishing employ 57 percent of the employed population (59.9% males and

54.7percent females). This is followed by wholesale retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles employing 12.9 percent of the employed population (6.4 % males and 18.2% females). Manufacturing accounted for 10 percent (8.8% males and 11percent females. Real estate activities, mining and quarry, electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply industries in the District recorded the lowest.

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

Industry	Sex					
	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agriculture forestry and fishing	20,126	57	9,512	59.9	10,614	54.7
Mining and quarrying	371	1.1	249	1.6	122	0.6
Manufacturing	3,532	10	1,397	8.8	2,135	11
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	22	0.1	21	0.1	1	0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	74	0.2	52	0.3	22	0.1
Construction	811	2.3	790	5	21	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,539	12.9	1,013	6.4	3,526	18.2
Transportation and storage	741	2.1	700	4.4	41	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,456	4.1	126	0.8	1,330	6.8
Information and communication	27	0.1	21	0.1	6	0
Financial and insurance activities	70	0.2	58	0.4	12	0.1
Real estate activities	3	0	2	0	1	0
Professional scientific and technical activities	133	0.4	83	0.5	50	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	143	0.4	122	0.8	21	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	163	0.5	126	0.8	37	0.2
Education	1,183	3.4	743	4.7	440	2.3
Human health and social work activities	557	1.6	338	2.1	219	1.1
Arts entertainment and recreation	100	0.3	90	0.6	10	0.1
Other service activities	1,047	3	350	2.2	697	3.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	191	0.5	77	0.5	114	0.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3	0	3	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5   Employment Status

Table 4.5 shows the employment status of the employed population 15 years and older. The District has 71.9 percent of its employed population being self-employed without employees. This implies that, there are more private business owners in the District. However, 10.5 percent of the employed population is employees.

On the basis of sex, the proportion of females who are self-employed without employees (59%) is higher than males (41%). Conversely, the proportion of male employed population who are employees (71.4%) is higher than females (28.6%).

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	35,292	100.0	15,873	100.0	19,419	100.0
Employee	3,694	10.5	2,639	16.6	1,055	5.4
Self-employed without employee(s)	25,366	71.9	10,402	65.5	14,964	77.1
Self-employed with employee(s)	855	2.4	472	3.0	383	2.0
Casual worker	638	1.8	467	2.9	171	0.9
Contributing family worker	4,024	11.4	1,620	10.2	2,404	12.4
Apprentice	432	1.2	172	1.1	260	1.3
Domestic employee (House help)	203	0.6	67	0.4	136	0.7
Other	80	0.2	34	0.2	46	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6   Employment Sector

Table 4.6 presents information on the employment sector and sex of the population 15years and older. It can be seen that over 90 percent of the 15 years and older population are in the private informal sector with only 4.8 percent in the public sector. Out of the total male employed population, 85.5 percent are in the private informal sector compared with 95.1 percent of the female employed population. Semi-Public/parastatal, NGOs and other international organisations recorded the lowest percentage (0.5%).

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	35,292	100.0	15,873	100.0	19,419	100.0
Public (Government)	1,695	4.8	1,173	7.4	522	2.7
Private Formal	1,334	3.8	983	6.2	351	1.8
Private Informal	32,048	90.8	13,574	85.5	18,474	95.1
Semi-Public/Parastatal	81	0.2	66	0.4	15	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	122	0.3	70	0.4	52	0.3
Other International Organisations	12	0.0	7	0.0	5	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1   Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) plays an integral role in promoting development at all levels. It is therefore important that ICT issues are considered in all development discourse as it can make an important contribution to the socio-economic development of The District. This section of the report presents information on the access and use of ICT by households in the North Tongu District.

5.2   Ownership of Mobile Phones

According to Marcelle (2000), the availability of mobile phones has been reshaping the material basis of the society as well as bringing about a profound restructuring of economic, political, and cultural relations among countries in which Ghana is not an exception. The use of mobile phones has been an important mode of communication for social and business activities for the majority of Ghanaians since as far back as 2003 (Ayensu, 2003).

Table 5.1 shows the population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership and internet facility usage disaggregated by sex. The Table shows that in the District, 37.3 percent of the population 12years and older own mobile phones. The percentage of males who own mobile phones is 43.4 percent whiles the females is 32.1percent. This implies that a higher proportion of males than females own mobile phones.

5.3   Use of Internet

The percentage of the population 12 years and older who use internet in the District is 2.2 percent. Table 5.1 also shows that 3.3 percent of internet users are males while 1.2 percent is females.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	62,096	100.0	23,167	37.3	1,373	2.2
Male	28,699	46.2	12,446	43.4	962	3.3
Female	33,397	53.8	10,721	32.1	411	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4   Household ownership of Desktop or Laptop computer

Table 5.2 shows that 444 households have desktop/laptop computers and this represents 2.4 percent of the total households in the District. Among households with desktop/laptop computers, 3.1 percent are male-headed households while 1.3 percent is female-headed.

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

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	18,577	100.0	444	2.4
Male	10,851	58.4	339	3.1
Female	7,726	41.6	105	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1   Introduction

Government and civil society organizations in recent years have made progress in addressing disability issues especially through the introduction of the Disability Act (2006, Act 715) resulting in some positive gains in improving the lives of persons with disabilities (PWDs) in the District and the country as a whole. For instance the government has introduced the Disability Fund to address issues of poverty among PWDs. Consequently, the GSS for the first time asked questions on disability in the 2010 PHC in order to gather some data about PWDs in the country. The Disability questions were categorized into the following: physical, sight, speech, intellectual and emotional. An "other" category was included to capture disabilities that were different from those outlined. Again the questions were multiple responses because an individual could have more than one form of disability. This chapter therefore discusses PWDs in relation to education and activity status in the District

6.2   Population with Disability

Table 6.1 presents information on PWDs by type of disability sex and type of locality. The Table indicates that the 2010 Population and Housing Census recorded a total of 3,879 persons with disability (PWDs) in the District representing 4.3 percent of the total population. Among the sexes, the males recorded 3.9 percent PWDs and females 4.7 percent.

6.3   Types of Disability

The Table shows that among PWDs, visual (sight) impairment is the highest form of disability in the District (51.9%), followed by physical disability (22.8 %). Again, PWDs with emotional disability constitutes 21.1 percent. Also 13.3 percent of persons with Disability have speech impairment. Among PWDs the proportion of females with sight disability (55.0%) is higher than males (47.8%) whereas 23.9 percent of male population has physical disability compared to 22.0 percent of female population.

6.4   Distribution by type of locality

Table 6.1 reveals that, PWDs constitute 3.6 percent and 4.8 percent of the urban and rural population respectively in the District. The proportions of PWDs for the various type of disability in both urban and rural areas are similar to The District pattern. Out of the 3,879 PWDs aged three years and older in the District, 2,607 (67.2%) live in rural areas. About 60.0 percent of PWDs in rural areas have sight disability compared with 35.5 percent in urban areas. As shown in Table 6.1, there is higher percentage of persons with emotional (31.8%) and other forms (10.3%) of disability in the urban areas than rural areas. However, the remaining forms of disability have higher percentages in the rural areas than urban 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	89,777	100.0	42,492	100.0	47,285	100.0
No disability	85,898	95.7	40,816	96.1	45,082	95.3
With a disability	3,879	4.3	1,676	3.9	2,203	4.7
Sight	2,013	51.9	801	47.8	1,212	55.0
Hearing	638	16.4	254	15.2	384	17.4
Speech	515	13.3	251	15.0	264	12.0
Physical	884	22.8	400	23.9	484	22.0
Intellectual	494	12.7	243	14.5	251	11.4
Emotional	817	21.1	367	21.9	450	20.4
Other	279	7.2	123	7.3	156	7.1
Urban						
Total	35,823	100.0	16,597	100.0	19,226	100.0
No disability	34,551	96.4	16,043	96.7	18,508	96.3
With a disability	1,272	3.6	554	3.3	718	3.7
Sight	452	35.5	159	28.7	293	40.8
Hearing	161	12.7	65	11.7	96	13.4
Speech	112	8.8	60	10.8	52	7.2
Physical	272	21.4	134	24.2	138	19.2
Intellectual	142	11.2	74	13.4	68	9.5
Emotional	404	31.8	192	34.7	212	29.5
Other	131	10.3	62	11.2	69	9.6
Rural						
Total	53,954	100.0	25,895	100.0	28,059	100.0
No disability	51,347	95.2	24,773	95.7	26,574	94.7
With a disability	2,607	4.8	1,122	4.3	1,485	5.3
Sight	1,561	59.9	642	57.2	919	61.9
Hearing	477	18.3	189	16.8	288	19.4
Speech	403	15.5	191	17.0	212	14.3
Physical	612	23.5	266	23.7	346	23.3
Intellectual	352	13.5	169	15.1	183	12.3
Emotional	413	15.8	175	15.6	238	16.0
Other	148	5.7	61	5.4	87	5.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Economic activity

Table 6.2 shows that there are 3,303 (5.9%) persons with disability out of a total population of persons aged 15 years and older. Out of PWDs, 58.1 percent are economically active and 41.9 percent are economically not active. Over half (55.2%) the economically active population are employed, with 2.2 percent unemployed. Sight disability which constitutes the highest form of disability (1,816) has 61.1 percent of them being economically active, 38.9 percent being economically not active while 59.6 percent are employed and 1.5 percent unemployed.

On the whole, more than half of both male (58.5%) and female (57.8%) PWDs are economically active with nearly all employed (95.9% and 96.4% respectively).

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	55,610	100.0	35,292	63.5	1,560	2.8	18,758	33.7
No disability	52,307	100.0	33,446	63.9	1,487	2.8	17,374	33.2
With a disability	3,303	100.0	1,846	55.9	73	2.2	1,384	41.9
Sight	1,816	100.0	1,082	59.6	27	1.5	707	38.9
Hearing	513	100.0	267	52	11	2.1	235	45.8
Speech	362	100.0	171	47.2	6	1.7	185	51.1
Physical	770	100.0	327	42.5	9	1.2	434	56.4
Intellectual	387	100.0	155	40.1	11	2.8	221	57.1
Emotional	635	100.0	325	51.2	26	4.1	284	44.7
Other	225	100.0	99	44	2	0.9	124	55.1
Male								
Total	25,501	100.0	15,873	62.2	734	2.9	8,894	34.9
No disability	24,124	100.0	15,100	62.6	701	2.9	8,323	34.5
With a disability	1,377	100.0	773	56.1	33	2.4	571	41.5
Sight	709	100.0	424	59.8	15	2.1	270	38.1
Hearing	188	100.0	94	50	5	2.7	89	47.3
Speech	164	100.0	70	42.7	4	2.4	90	54.9
Physical	344	100.0	154	44.8	5	1.5	185	53.8
Intellectual	185	100.0	70	37.8	6	3.2	109	58.9
Emotional	277	100.0	132	47.7	11	4	134	48.4
Other	100	100.0	45	45	0	0	55	55
Female								
Total	30,109	100.0	19,419	64.5	826	2.7	9,864	32.8
No disability	28,183	100.0	18,346	65.1	786	2.8	9,051	32.1
With a disability	1,926	100.0	1,073	55.7	40	2.1	813	42.2
Sight	1,107	100.0	658	59.4	12	1.1	437	39.5
Hearing	325	100.0	173	53.2	6	1.8	146	44.9
Speech	198	100.0	101	51	2	1	95	48
Physical	426	100.0	173	40.6	4	0.9	249	58.5
Intellectual	202	100.0	85	42.1	5	2.5	112	55.4
Emotional	358	100.0	193	53.9	15	4.2	150	41.9
Other	125	100.0	54	43.2	2	1.6	69	55.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6   Disability and Education

A large number of PWDs representing 45.2 percent of PWDs 3 years and older have never attended school whilst 54.8 percent have ever attended school (Figure 6.1). Out of the total number of PWDs who ever attended school, 67.7 percent are males whiles 44.9 percent are females. On the other hand, 55.1 percent of females PWDs have never attended school as compared to 32.3 percent of their male counterparts.

Figure 6.1: Disability by school attendance and sex
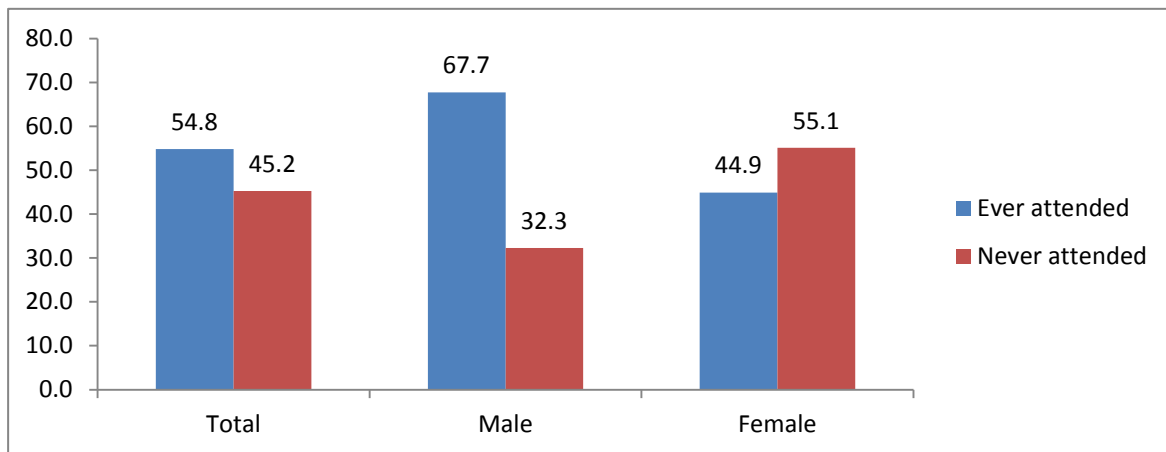
Figure 6.2 show that 721 PWDs representing 19.0 percent have attended primary school. The Figure also reveals that primary, middle school and JHS are the highest levels of education attained by PWDs in the District whilst the insignificant figures were recorded at higher levels of education.

Figure 6.2: Disability by level of education
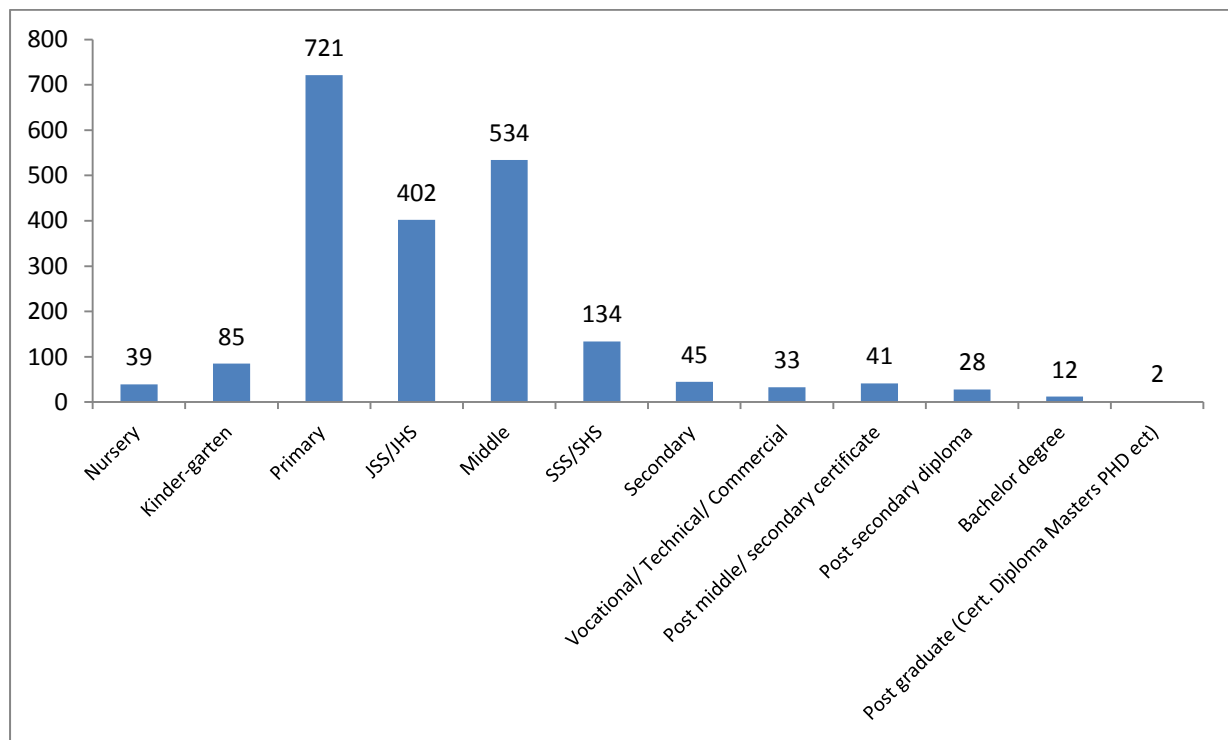
CHAPTER SEVEN
AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

7.1   Introduction

Agriculture plays a vital role in the socio economic development of The District with 57.0 percent of the employed population engaging in agriculture as discussed in chapter four of this report. Also, agriculture remains the largest sector of the Ghanaian economy. The sector comprises crops, livestock, fisheries, agro forestry and non-traditional commodities.

The Chapter presents analysis of data on the agricultural activities in the District, with the main focus on households in agriculture and type of farming activities.

7.2   Households in Agriculture

The 2010 Population and Housing Census has reported that there are 18,577 households in the District out of which 12,063 (64.9%) engage in agriculture. The majority of the farmers (73.5%) live in the rural areas while 26.5 percent live in urban areas. As shown in Table 7.1, nearly all (94.7%) households engaged in agricultural activities (11,424) engage in crop farming whilst livestock rearing (4,267) constitute 3.5 percent. Majority of the farmers who engage in all the types of agricultural activities in the District live in the rural areas except those into fish farming where 59.3 percent live in the urban areas.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Agricultural activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	18,577	100.0	7,577	40.80	11,000	59.20
Households engaged in Agriculture	12,063	64.9	3,195	26.50	8,868	73.50
Crop Farming	11,424	94.7	2,852	25.00	8,572	75.00
Tree Planting	98	0.8	39	39.80	59	60.20
Livestock Rearing	4,267	35.4	991	23.20	3,276	76.80
Fish Farming	59	0.5	35	59.30	24	40.70

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3   Type of livestock and other animals reared

There are 187,507 livestock in the District with 6,689 keepers and an average animal per keeper of 28 (Table 7.2). Chicken rearing constitutes the highest representing 36.1 percent, livestock and (cattle) rearing is the second highest representing 32.3 percent, with an average number of animals per keeper of 24 and 60 respectively.

The proportion of sheep keepers to guinea fowl keepers is 666 and 298 with averages of 17 and 32 respectively. The livestock type or activities with the least or no keepers are snail, marine fishing, ostrich and dove rearing.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Type of animal	Animals		Number of keepers	Average Animal per keeper
	Number	Percent		
Total	187,507	100.0	6,689	28
Beehives	1,772	0.9	12	148
Cattle	60,554	32.3	1,015	60
Chicken	67,712	36.1	2,788	24
Dove	423	0.2	12	35
Duck	2,883	1.5	216	13
Goat	22,876	12.2	1,259	18
Grass-cutter	900	0.5	27	33
Guinea fowl	9,438	5.0	298	32
Ostrich	93	0.0	8	12
Pig	3,508	1.9	196	18
Rabbit	109	0.1	10	11
Sheep	11,391	6.1	666	17
Silk worm	97	0.1	11	9
Snail	0	0.0		
Turkey	565	0.3	43	13
Other	481	0.3	65	7
Fish farming	2,867	1.5	46	62
Inland fishing	1,220	0.7	12	102
Marine fishing	618	0.3	5	124

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1   Introduction

This chapter provides information on the housing stock, type of dwellings, construction materials and room occupancy in the District. It also focuses on access to utilities and household facilities. Issues with regard to water for drinking and domestic use as well as bathing and toilet facilities are also discussed in this chapter.

8.2   Housing Stock

Table 8.1 presents the stock of houses and households by type of locality. There are 16,340 houses in the District representing 4.1% of the regional housing stock. Out of this figure, 4,926 (30%) are in the urban areas and 11,414 (70%) in the rural areas. This implies that, there are more houses in the rural areas than urban areas in the District.

The number of households in the District is 18,577 with 7,577 and 11,000 households in the urban and rural areas respectively. The average number of households per house is 1.1 which is slightly lower than the regional figure of 1.2. The household size is 4.8 persons per household (4.7 urban and 4.9 rural). This is higher than the regional (4.3) and national average (4.5).

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,118,252	89,777	35,823	53,954
Total household population	24,076,327	2,086,567	88,866	35,377	53,489
Number of houses	3,392,745	399,953	16,340	4,926	11,414
Number of households	5,467,054	495,600	18,577	7,577	11,000
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.5	1
Population per house	7.3	5.3	5.5	7.3	4.7
Average household size	4.5	4.3	4.8	4.7	4.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3   Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

8.3.1   Ownership status of dwelling

Table 8.2 shows the ownership status of dwelling disaggregated by sex of household head and type of locality. It shows that 69.2 percent of the dwelling units in the District are owned by household members. This is followed by ownership by relative not a household member and ownership by other private individual constituting 15.4 percent and 12.8 percent respectively.

On the ownership of dwellings, the proportion of dwelling units headed by men who are owned by a household member (72.9%) is lower than female headed households (64.1%). The proportion of households owned by relative not a household member is higher among female head households (20.4%) than males (11.8%). However, there is a high proportion of

dwelling units owned by household members in the rural areas (79.7%) than urban areas (54.0%).

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

Ownership status	Total Country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	495,600	18,577	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	304,481	12,857	69.2	72.9	64.1	54.0	79.7
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,075	94	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.1
Relative not a household member	851,630	91,956	2,863	15.4	11.8	20.4	17.8	13.7
Other private individual	1,439,021	81,191	2,370	12.8	12.4	13.2	24.0	5.0
Private employer	83,610	3,475	96	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.4
Other private agency	21,123	1,419	22	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Public/Government ownership	118,804	8,003	169	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.4	0.6
Other	24,000	2,000	106	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.3   Type of Dwelling Units (Occupied)

The types of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality is shown in Table 8.3. The commonest dwelling unit occupied in the District is the separate house (9,075) constituting 48.9 percent of the total dwelling units. The second most common dwelling unit occupied is compound houses (6,106) constituting 32.9 percent with living quarters attached to office/shop accounting for the smallest of (0.1%) the total dwelling unit.

About half of male headed households (51.1%) are found in separate houses compared with female headed (45.7%). Conversely, half of the female headed households are in compound houses, the figure for male-headed households in compound houses is 36.5 percent.

By locality, the most common dwelling units in rural areas are separate houses while in urban areas it is the compound house. Just over 60 percent (60.9%) of dwelling units in rural areas are separate houses (urban is 31.4%). Half of dwelling units in urban areas (49.9%) are compound houses compared with only 21.1 percent in rural areas.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	495,600	18,577	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	212,170	9,075	48.9	51.1	45.7	31.4	60.9
Semi-detached house	391,548	33,286	1,350	7.3	7.4	7.1	4.7	9.0
Flat/Apartment	256,355	7,668	277	1.5	1.6	1.3	3.1	0.4
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	219,276	6,106	32.9	30.3	36.5	49.9	21.1
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	15,705	1,137	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.2	6.1
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,781	211	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.6	1.5
Tent	10,343	989	31	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	1,198	60	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,157	23	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	858	78	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Other	9,846	512	229	1.2	1.5	0.9	2.9	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4   Construction Materials

8.4.1   Material of Outer Walls

The main construction materials for outer walls in the District are mud brick/earth and cement blocks/concrete. Table 8.4 shows the main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality. From the Table, more than 50 percent (54.1%) of outer walls in dwelling units in the District are constructed with mud brick/earth followed by cement blocks/concrete (41.0%). The other materials altogether constitute less than five percent of the total construction materials for outer wall in the District.

The most popular material for outside walls in urban areas is cement block/concrete, in rural areas it is mud brick/earth. The urban to rural proportion for the use of mud brick/earth is 29.3 percent and 69.5 percent respectively with the cement blocks /concrete constituting 67.7 percent and 24.5 percent respectively.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	District Urban	District Rural
Total	5,817,607	550,006	21,360	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	264,357	11,561	54.1	29.3	69.5
Wood	200,594	4,900	243	1.1	1.0	1.2
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	3,131	125	0.6	0.8	0.4
Stone	11,330	1,172	23	0.1	0.2	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	3,183	59	0.3	0.4	0.2
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	250,762	8,765	41.0	67.7	24.5
Landcrete	104,270	7,772	473	2.2	0.4	3.4
Bamboo	8,206	819	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	11,454	45	0.2	0.0	0.3
Other	39,206	2,456	54	0.3	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2   Floor Material

The main construction material for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality is shown in Table 8.5. It shows that the two floor materials mostly used in the District are cement/concrete (74.1%) and earth/mud (24.4%). The rest of the floor materials constitute less than two percent of the total construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit.

The urban and rural proportions for the use of cement/concrete are 90 percent and 63.1 percent respectively with the earth/mud constituting 8.5 percent and 35.3 percent respectively.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	495,600	18,577	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	87,880	4,531	24.4	8.5	35.3
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	397,467	13,761	74.1	90.0	63.1
Stone	32,817	1,842	37	0.2	0.2	0.2
Burnt brick	6,537	424	8	0.0	0.0	0.1
Wood	52,856	464	28	0.2	0.3	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,237	30	0.2	0.2	0.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	3,754	119	0.6	0.6	0.7
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,283	12	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	15,567	1,249	51	0.3	0.1	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Roofing Materials

Metal sheet is the main construction material for roofing in the District. As shown in Table 8.6, metal sheet constitute 60.4 percent of the total roofing materials used in the District (80.6% urban, 47.9% rural). However, thatch/palm leaf or raffia is used for roofs of 44.6 percent of dwelling units in rural areas.

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	550,006	21,360	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,576	192	0.9	0.2	1.3
Wood	45,547	3,000	92	0.4	0.4	0.5
Metal sheet	4,152,259	388,664	12,905	60.4	80.6	47.9
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	41,055	1,022	4.8	6.9	3.5
Cement/Concrete	141,072	4,810	216	1.0	1.8	0.5
Roofing tile	31,456	1,603	203	1.0	0.6	1.2
Bamboo	71,049	1,254	12	0.1	0.0	0.1
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	102,769	6,635	31.1	9.2	44.6
Other	35,935	3,275	83	0.4	0.3	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 shows that of the total households (18,577) in the District, 40.2 percent have single sleeping rooms whilst 33.0 percent have two sleeping rooms and the rest (26.8%) occupy more than two sleeping rooms. Forty one percent of households with four members have only one sleeping room. Similarly, one-fifth (21.8%) of six-member households have only one sleeping room.

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

House-hold size	Total Number	Total Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	18,577	100.0	40.2	33.0	14.0	6.5	2.7	1.9	0.5	0.5	0.7
1	2,526	100.0	84.2	12.2	2.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
2	2,397	100.0	60.8	32.3	3.5	2.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
3	2,436	100.0	50.6	35.8	9.4	3.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
4	2,475	100.0	40.7	40.9	12.2	4.0	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1
5	2,304	100.0	31.9	40.3	17.8	5.5	2.3	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.3
6	1,817	100.0	21.8	43.6	20.5	8.1	2.9	1.8	0.7	0.1	0.6
7	1,374	100.0	16.9	41.6	21.9	10.6	5.0	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.5
8	1,056	100.0	12.2	34.8	28.5	13.2	5.3	3.5	0.9	0.9	0.7
9	659	100.0	8.5	30.0	26.9	17.9	6.8	5.6	1.5	1.8	0.9
10+	1,533	100.0	6.6	20.2	24.6	18.1	10.8	10.4	2.3	2.2	4.9

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 shows the main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality. The main source of lighting for most households (48.9%) is kerosene lamp. A higher proportion of households using kerosene lamp as their main source of light is higher in rural (62.4%) than urban areas (29.3%) Out of the urban households in the District, 57.8 percent use electricity with 19.7 percent in rural areas also using electricity as their main source of lighting.

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	495,600	18,577	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	245,583	6,549	35.3	57.8	19.7
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	3,923	165	0.9	0.9	0.9
Kerosene lamp	971,807	200,064	9,084	48.9	29.3	62.4
Gas lamp	9,378	799	52	0.3	0.2	0.3
Solar energy	9,194	783	21	0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle	41,214	2,239	91	0.5	0.6	0.4
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	39,881	2,483	13.4	10.8	15.2
Firewood	13,241	1,474	93	0.5	0.1	0.8
Crop residue	4,623	425	18	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	11,739	429	21	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

The main source of cooking fuel in the District is wood (11,024) representing 59.3 percent of households whiles charcoal (6,131) constituting 33 percent is the second highest. This shows a clear indication of the level of pressure on the District's forest reserves.

In terms of locality of residence, a higher proportion of households in the rural areas representing 80.4 percent use wood as compared to 19.6 percent households living in urban areas. Majority of households living in urban areas use more charcoal constituting 60.3 percent than those living in rural areas (14.2%).

The main source of cooking space used by households also shows that a higher proportion of the households use a Separate room for exclusive use representing 40.5 percent for domestic activities with urban and rural proportions of 32.9 percent and 45.7 percent respectively. Open space in compounds (23.4%)) is the next commonest cooking space used by households with urban and rural proportions of (28.8%) and (19.6%) households respectively.

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

			District			
			Total			
	Total					
Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	18,577	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	12,888	408	2.2	2.0	2.3
Wood	2,197,083	283,048	11,024	59.3	28.8	80.4
Gas	996,518	46,084	771	4.2	7.6	1.8
Electricity	29,794	972	30	0.2	0.3	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	2,512	97	0.5	0.7	0.4
Charcoal	1,844,290	146,677	6,131	33.0	60.3	14.2
Crop residue	45,292	2,419	91	0.5	0.2	0.7
Saw dust	8,000	389	9	0.0	0.1	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	104	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	507	14	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	18,577	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	21,127	865	4.7	2.8	6.0
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	173,544	7,523	40.5	32.9	45.7
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	17,362	849	4.6	3.8	5.1
Enclosure without roof	117,614	9,352	263	1.4	1.1	1.7
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	97,942	1,983	10.7	6.9	13.3
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	17,049	372	2.0	3.2	1.2
Verandah	1,173,946	51,288	2,336	12.6	20.6	7.0
Open space in compound	1,115,464	106,104	4,339	23.4	28.8	19.6
Other	21,007	1,832	47	0.3	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

The data revealed that about one-third (34.2%) of households in the District use the river/stream as their main source of drinking water. However, 44.6 percent of households in the rural areas use river/stream as their main source of drinking water as compared to 19.2 percent in urban areas of The District. Also, 16.3 percent of households in the District use public tap/standpipes as their main source of drinking water whilst 14.7 percent use pipe

borne water outside the dwelling. Only 10.0 percent of households use pipe borne water inside the dwelling for drinking.

As shown in Table 8.10, 38.3 percent of households use the river/stream as their main source of water for other domestic use. In rural areas the figure is 48.4 percent and in urban 23.6 percent. Also, 14.2 percent use pipe borne water outside the dwelling for domestic use. Only 10.2 percent of households use pipe borne water inside the dwelling for other domestic use. As indicated in Table 8.10, more than half (55.2%) of households living in the urban areas of The District have access to pipe borne water whilst only 23.7 percent have access in the rural areas for domestic use.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District		Urban	Rural
			Total			
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	18,577	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	36,536	1,857	10.0	21.1	2.4
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	93,019	2,731	14.7	26.6	6.5
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	95,209	3,022	16.3	12.2	19.1
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	81,286	1,240	6.7	2.1	9.8
Protected well	321,091	22,577	978	5.3	12.5	0.3
Rain water	39,438	15,627	70	0.4	0.1	0.6
Protected spring	19,345	1,626	36	0.2	0.1	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	761	17	0.1	0.1	0.1
Satchet water	490,283	16,196	329	1.8	3.4	0.7
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	2,120	8	0.0	0.0	0.1
Unprotected well	112,567	24,012	477	2.6	2.5	2.6
Unprotected spring	12,222	2,677	349	1.9	0.1	3.1
River/Stream	502,804	81,663	6,359	34.2	19.2	44.6
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	21,897	1,103	5.9	0.0	10.0
Other	3,972	394	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	18,577	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	36,186	1,887	10.2	20.9	2.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	74,062	2,641	14.2	25.5	6.5
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	83,508	2,251	12.1	8.8	14.4
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	73,484	1,237	6.7	2.9	9.3
Protected well	465,775	38,510	1,098	5.9	14.1	0.3
Rain water	39,916	14,834	59	0.3	0.1	0.5
Protected spring	18,854	1,986	30	0.2	0.2	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	2,325	34	0.2	0.0	0.3
Unprotected well	152,055	38,472	490	2.6	3.1	2.3
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,942	387	2.1	0.3	3.3
River/Stream	588,590	100,918	7,110	38.3	23.6	48.4
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	27,098	1,270	6.8	0.3	11.4
Other	10,302	1,275	83	0.4	0.3	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8   Bathing and Toilet Facilities

An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition of the unit and is an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of a household. Table 8.11 shows that five main types of toilet facilities were reported in the 2010 PHC. The highest reported toilet facilities (or lack of it) used in the District are pit latrine 5,734 (30.9%), no toilet facility, 5,091 (27.4%), public toilet 4,837 (26.0%), Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (KVIP) is 2,301 (10.9%) and water closet, 721 (3.9%).

Households who practice no facility (bush, beach, and field) are more in the rural areas (35.0%). Also, households using WC are more in the urban areas constituting 8.1 percent whilst only 1.0 percent uses WC in the rural areas.

Regarding bathing facilities, a higher proportion of households (6,341) constituting 34.1 percent in the District have their own bathrooms for exclusive use. Out of the total rural households, (39.2%) and 26.7percent 68.1 percent in urban areas have own bathrooms for exclusive use. Again, 3,816 households representing 20.5 percent use shared open cubicle with (29.1. %) of the urban households and 14.6 percent of rural households practicing the same system.

Table 8.11: Bathing facility and toilet facilities used by household

			District			
			Total			
Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	18,577	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	137,522	5,091	27.4	16.3	35.0
W.C.	839,611	29,799	721	3.9	8.1	1.0
Pit latrine	1,040,883	112,196	5,734	30.9	26.1	34.2
KVIP	572,824	63,237	2,031	10.9	14.9	8.2
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,393	34	0.2	0.2	0.1
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc)	1,893,291	148,740	4,837	26.0	33.0	21.2
Other	23,385	1,713	129	0.7	1.3	0.3
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	18,577	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	168,731	6,341	34.1	26.7	39.2
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	111,402	3,590	19.3	25.5	15.1
Private open cubicle	381,979	49,908	1,456	7.8	4.9	9.9
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	98,801	3,816	20.5	29.1	14.6
Public bath house	140,501	3,408	67	0.4	0.6	0.2
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,847	907	4.9	3.7	5.7
Open space around house	372,556	39,498	2,123	11.4	8.4	13.5
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,281	120	0.6	0.5	0.8
Other	16,276	2,724	157	0.8	0.7	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9   Method of Waste Disposal

One of most intractable challenges of both urban and rural areas in Ghana is adopting modern and hygienic solid and liquid waste disposal systems. Acceptable waste management helps to prevent the spread of some types of infections and improves the quality of the environment.

As indicated in Table 8.12, a higher proportion of households 6,419 representing 34.6 use public dumps (open space) as their main source of refuse disposal. Out of the total rural households, 30.0 percent use public dumps (open space) as compared to 41.1 percent of the urban households. The next major form of solid waste disposal in the District is by burning by households where 5,250 (28.3%) households burn their solid waste.

In terms of liquid waste disposal, 12,232 (65.8%) of households dispose liquid waste indiscriminately by throwing onto compounds. Out of the total urban households, majority (55.3%) dispose liquid waste on compounds as compared to 73.1 percent in rural areas. There are only 173 (0.9%) households in the District who dispose their liquid waste through the sewerage system. Only 1.9 percent of households in urban areas and 0.3 percent of rural households dispose liquid waste through a sewerage system 18.5 percent in rural areas.

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

			District			
			Total			
Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Method of rubbish disposal by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	18,577	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	30,430	1,407	7.6	4.8	9.5
Burned by household	584,820	78,604	5,250	28.3	31.2	26.2
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	82,361	1,332	7.2	13.6	2.7
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	204,656	6,419	34.6	41.1	30.0
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	67,801	3,151	17.0	5.2	25.1
Buried by household	182,615	26,014	752	4.0	2.7	5.0
Other	53,805	5,734	266	1.4	1.3	1.5
Method of liquid waste disposal by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	18,577	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	4,906	173	0.9	1.9	0.3
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,540	332	1.8	3.9	0.4
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,493	375	2.0	3.2	1.2
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	154,009	4,253	22.9	24.2	22.0
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	46,100	828	4.5	7.9	2.1
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	258,942	12,232	65.8	55.3	73.1
Other	38,294	7,610	384	2.1	3.5	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Introduction

Planning for development depends largely on the availability of relevant and accurate socio-economic data. The 2010 PHC had a core objective of providing socio-economic data to form the basis for planning and evaluating the progress of government policies. In this vein, findings from the census are to form the basis for policy decision making at national, regional and district levels and for that matter North Tongu District.

9.2 Summary of Findings

9.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

Population Size and Distribution

The total population of The District is 89,777 with 42,492 males and 47,285 females. There are 50,002 persons representing 55.7 percent of The District population who are within the working population (15-64years) whiles 39,775 (44.3%) are economically not active (0-14 years and 65+ years) are dependents. The District is considered as more rural with 53,954 of residents constituting 60.0 percent as compared to those in the urban areas (35,823) representing 40.0 percent.

Migration

The 2010 Population and Housing Census show that, there are quite a number of migrants from different regions in the North Tongu District constituting 21,764 (24.2%) of the total population. Of the migrants, a high percentage (31.4%) has lived in the District for 1-4 years.

Fertility

The total fertility rate is 2.9 children per woman aged 15-49 years. The total fertility rate of The District is low compared to other districts and that of the Region (3.38). On the other hand, the general fertility rate is 84.4 live births per every 1,000 women aged 15-49 years.

Mortality

The crude death rate is 8.3 deaths per 1,000 populations. Comparatively with other districts, mortality is high and needs immediate attention.

9.2.2 Social Characteristics

Household size, Composition and Headship

There are 18,577 households in the District with an average household size of 4.8. Out of the total number of households, 7,726 (41.6%) are headed by females as compared to 10,851 (58.4%) males.

Marital Status

The District has 43.6 percent of persons 12 years and older married. However, the 2010 PHC recorded a divorce rate of 2.8 percent and 5.8 percent widowed.

Nationality

Majority of residents in the District are Ghanaians (99.2%) by birth, dual nationality or naturalization with foreigners constituting 0.8 percent.

Religion

Christians constitute 83 percent of the total population with traditionalist (6.4%) and Islam (3.6%). Those who practice no religion and other religion constitute 7 percent.

Literacy

Non literates in the District constitute 16,615 (25.9%) of the population of persons 11 years and older whilst literates are 47,454 (74.1%). There are more female non-literates 11, 473 (69.1%) than the male figure of 5,142 (30.9%). On the other hand, male literates are 24,508 (51.6%) compared to a female figure of 22,946 (48.4%).

9.2.3 Economic Characteristics

Economic Activity Status

The District has 66.3 percent of persons 15 years and above being economically active and 33.7 percent economically not active. Of the economically active population, 4.2 percent are unemployed.

Occupation and Industry

Agricultural, forestry and fishing constitute the highest industrial sector employing over 57 percent of The District's working population.

Employment Status and Sector

There are quite a sizeable number of self-employed (private business) owners (71.9%) who are employed without employees. Only 2.4 percent are self-employed with employees. It is therefore recommended The District institutes various support programmes such as the Rural Enterprise Programme to promote entrepreneurship.

9.2.4 Information and Communication Technology

Use of mobile phones and internet

Mobile phone and the use of internet has become the main tool in communication in recent times. In North Tongu District 37.3 percent of persons 12 years and older use mobile phones whereas only 2.2 percent use internet. Of the population who own mobile phones, 53.7 percent are males as against 46.3 percent females. On internet usage, 70.1 percent of internet users are males compared to females (29.9%).

Use of Computer

A total of 444 (2.4%) households have desktop/laptop computers while only 23 (0.1%) of the households use fixed telephone lines. Out of the total number of households having computers, 76 percent are headed by males whilst 24 percent are headed by females. Among households with fixed line telephone 52.2 percent are male heads as compared to 47.8 percent of female heads.

9.2.5 Disability

There are 3,879 (4.3%) persons with disability in the District with 1,272 (32.8%) in urban areas and 2,607 (67.2%) in the rural areas. Visual (sight) impairment is the highest form of disability in the District (51.9%), followed by physical disability (22.8 %).

There are 3,303 (5.9%) persons with disability out of the total population of persons aged 15 years and older. Out of this figure, 58.1 percent are economically active and 41.9 percent are economically not active. Ninety-six percent (96.2%) of the economically active population are employed with remaining 3.8 percent being unemployed

9.2.6 Agriculture

Agriculture is the backbone of The District with 64.9 percent of households engaged in agriculture. Sixty percent (59.2%) of the household farmers live in the rural areas whereas 40.8 percent live in urban areas. Crop farming is the highest form of agricultural practiced in the District (94.7%).

Livestock production is predominant in the North Tongu District with chicken (36.1%) and cattle (32.3%) rearing being the most dominant type of livestock

9.2.7 Housing

There are 16,340 houses in the District representing 4.1% of the regional housing stock. Out of this figure, 4,926 (30%) are in the urban areas and 11,414 (70%) in the rural areas. This implies that, there are more houses in the rural areas than urban areas in the District. The number of households in the District is 18,577 with 7,577 and 11,000 households in the urban and rural areas respectively.

In terms of ownership status of dwelling unit, 69.2 percent of the housing units in the District are owned by household members. Of the ownership of dwelling unit by household member, there are more male heads (72.9%) than females (64.1%) whilst with ownership of dwelling unit by relative not a household member, there are more female heads (20.4%) than males (11.8%).

Also, with majority of the rural folks using wood (59.3%) as the main source of cooking fuel efforts must be made to educate them on other sources of cooking fuel to improve on the destruction of The District's forest.

There are five main types of toilet facilities reported in the 2010 PHC. The highest reported toilet facilities used in the District are pit latrine 5,734 (30.9%), no toilet facility, 5,091 (27.4%), public toilet 4,837 (26.0%), Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (KVIP) is 2,301 (10.9%) and water closet, 721 (3.9%).

In terms of proportions, households with no toilet facility (bush, beach, and field) are largest in the rural areas (35.0%). Similarly, the proportion of households using WC is higher in urban areas (8.1%) than in rural areas (1.0%).

A higher proportion of households (34.6%) use public dumps (open space) as their main source of refuse disposal. Out of the total rural households, 30.0 percent use public dumps (open space) as compared to 41.1 percent of the urban households. The next major form of solid waste disposal in the District is by burning by households where 5,250 (28.3%) households burn their solid waste.

9.3   Recommendations

9.3.1   Demographic Characteristics

Considering the size of The District's working population, areas such as the Aveyime Rice Project, should be revamped to open more job opportunities to the youth. Also, efforts must be made to develop the other sectors of the local economy.

Moreover, with The District being more rural, support services such as health and educational facilities, among others, should be channeled to the rural areas.

Migration

To attract and retain more migrants into The District to boost socio-economic development, it is recommended that The District creates the enabling environment such as the provision of good roads, quality health facilities, and recreational centres among others.

Mortality

With regard to mortality in the District, there is the need for the provision of more health facilities such as CHPS compounds and the institution of more health education programmes including family planning.

9.3.2   Social Characteristics

Household size, Composition and Headship

There is the need for more women empowerment programmes such as rural enterprise programmes with a sizeable number of women in the District being heads of households indicating the important role women play in the development of family systems.

Nationality

With the number of foreigners in the District, various support services (quality health facilities, good roads among others) should be put in place, to make The District capable of attracting foreigners to boost its investment sector. What is the pull factor in the District that is attracting the foreigners? This, if identified could be enhanced to attract more foreigners.

Religion

With the diverse religions in the District, it is recommended that The District involves all the religions in all the stages of development.

Literacy

Considering the number of persons who are non-literates, efforts must be made to institute non-formal adult education programmes. Also, training programmes such as rural enterprise programme should be strengthened.

9.3.4   Economic Characteristics

Economic Activity Status

The District must make efforts in the area of creating jobs especially in the Agricultural sector to absorb the high number of the working population. Skills training as part of the rural enterprise programme must be expanded to train the youth on employable skills.

Occupation and Industry

Other sectors of the local economy must be expanded to compete with the agriculture sector to boost socio-economic development. For example, the manufacturing sector (food processing) should be improved to help in the processing of agricultural products.

Employment Status and Sector

With the high number of private businesses in the District, it is recommended that business development programmes are instituted to train and develop the small scale enterprises. Also, access to credit facilities must be improved to help SMEs

9.3.5   Information Communication Technology

Use of mobile phones and internet

While there is evidence of mobile phone penetration, there will be the need to monitor its penetration to ensure that some people are not left behind. Also, The District must therefore task the network providers in the District to improve and expand the network services

Use of Computer

The use of ICT for interaction, communication and business has become critical in this knowledge age. In addition, the use of ICT must be promoted in schools more especially at the basic levels. There should be a conscious effort to promote ICT based on the information available from the census data.

9.3.6   Disability

Considering the number of persons with disability, it is recommended The District's Social Welfare Department be tasked to establish a comprehensive database for persons with disability for planning purposes. Also, scholarship schemes must be provided to support persons with disability in the District.

In addition, efforts must also be made to create more disability friendly jobs to meet the demands of persons with disability who are economically active. All buildings must be constructed such that they are user friendly to people with disability.

9.3.7 Agriculture

Extension services must be expanded to promote modern methods of farming especially to rural areas. Also, more efforts must be made to promote the use of modern technology to expand production and also put adequate mechanisms in place for processing.

9.3.8   Housing

House construction in the District must be controlled through the introduction building regulations especially in the area of permit and the use of quality materials.

The District must provide facilities such as safe drinking water and electricity for domestic use. Additional toilet facilities coupled with education must be provided to improve on the issue of indiscriminate defecation in most parts of The District especially in rural areas.

Waste management should remain a core responsibility of The District to ensure good sanitation in all communities in the District.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total country	Region	District Total	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,136	495,603	18,577	7,577	11,000
Household with head and a spouse only	208,340	16,549	451	195	256
Household with head and multiple spouse only	-	-	-	-	-
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	1,337,416	109,865	3,778	1,176	2,602
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	762,847	65,114	2,519	1,016	1,503
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	47,570	3,846	154	76	78
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	165,052	15,864	578	247	331
Head only	960,700	89,163	2,526	1,101	1,425
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	707,214	68,003	2,694	1,151	1,543
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	603,295	62,343	2,904	1,269	1,635
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	41,189	3,211	130	70	60
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	633,513	61,645	2,843	1,276	1,567

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A 2: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education

Highest level of education	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/ Middle	SSS/ Secondary	Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	Post middle/ secondary certificate	Post-secondary diploma	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert/Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Both Sexes														
Total	82,964	19,621	2,151	5,248	24,112	15,533	7,280	5,420	809	745	790	823	365	67
No disability	79,174	17,907	2,112	5,163	23,391	15,131	6,746	5,286	764	712	749	795	353	65
With a disability	3,790	1,714	39	85	721	402	534	134	45	33	41	28	12	2
Sight	1,985	1,023	14	30	312	158	324	47	23	12	22	12	7	1
Hearing	613	328	7	11	130	49	54	16	8	3	5	1	-	1
Speech	492	262	9	19	99	47	39	8	5	1	1	1	-	1
Physical	861	446	7	16	151	82	100	16	10	10	13	8	2	-
Intellectual	482	240	7	17	96	42	47	19	5	2	4	2	1	-
Emotional	786	255	9	27	188	121	100	52	12	9	3	7	2	1
Other	267	114	2	6	55	31	36	15	2	2	2	1	-	1
Male														
Total	39,076	6,781	1,048	2,636	11,367	7,598	4,176	3,062	559	440	451	612	291	55
No disability	37,439	6,253	1,035	2,590	11,030	7,407	3,848	2,979	527	420	423	592	282	53
With a disability	1,637	528	13	46	337	191	328	83	32	20	28	20	9	2
Sight	789	285	3	12	134	70	196	33	14	9	18	9	5	1
Hearing	244	114	1	6	59	17	27	9	4	3	2	1	-	1
Speech	241	105	3	14	57	25	27	5	3	-	-	1	-	1
Physical	390	153	-	9	76	41	72	12	8	4	7	6	2	-
Intellectual	239	99	1	7	54	22	33	13	3	1	3	2	1	-
Emotional	354	85	4	15	95	52	53	29	8	6	1	4	1	1
Other	121	38	2	4	22	21	23	7	-	1	2	-	-	1

Table A 2: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education (cont'd)

Highest level of education	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/ Middle	Middle	SSS/ Secondary	Secondary	Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	Post middle/ secondary certificate	Post-secondary diploma	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert/Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Female														
Total	43,888	12,840	1,103	2,612	12,745	7,935	3,104	2,358	250	305	339	211	74	12
No disability	41,735	11,654	1,077	2,573	12,361	7,724	2,898	2,307	237	292	326	203	71	12
With a disability	2,153	1,186	26	39	384	211	206	51	13	13	13	8	3	-
Sight	1,196	738	11	18	178	88	128	14	9	3	4	3	2	-
Hearing	369	214	6	5	71	32	27	7	4	-	3	-	-	-
Speech	251	157	6	5	42	22	12	3	2	1	1	-	-	-
Physical	471	293	7	7	75	41	28	4	2	6	6	2	-	-
Intellectual	243	141	6	10	42	20	14	6	2	1	1	-	-	-
Emotional	432	170	5	12	93	69	47	23	4	3	2	3	1	-
Other	**146**	**76**	**-**	**2**	**33**	**10**	**13**	**8**	**2**	**1**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Both sexes	Male	Female		
1	Juapong	16,552	7,649	8,903	3,993	2,103
2	Mepe	10,797	5,023	5,774	1,957	1,754
3	Battor	8,474	3,925	4,549	1,627	1,069
4	Aveyime	3,460	1,584	1,876	754	570
5	Podoe	2,065	1,010	1,055	360	273
6	New Fodzoku	1,529	739	790	348	333
7	Torgome	1,436	668	768	376	272
8	Volo	1,424	671	753	271	256
9	Kpompo	1,305	644	661	212	159
10	Dorfor Abortia	1,284	641	643	293	265
11	Kluma Dorfor	1,055	512	543	227	218
12	Vome	975	455	520	199	252
13	Manya	912	409	503	135	158
14	Manya Vortuamekope	897	440	457	196	203
15	Tsokpoe	815	379	436	154	138
16	Sokorga	813	374	439	209	263
17	Tagadzi	796	397	399	121	110
18	Dorfor Adidome	791	389	402	207	167
19	Alabonu	786	358	428	168	135
20	Anlohetsi Battor	763	390	373	128	121

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities

No.	Community Name	All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
															Age Group			
1	Juapong	16,552	2,062	2,011	2,200	2,123	1,503	1,320	1,039	954	766	623	615	415	350	190	162	219
2	Mepe	10,797	1,144	1,168	1,322	1,513	1,195	836	667	587	453	326	328	231	255	162	206	404
3	Battor	8,474	1,044	956	1,133	1,040	970	750	532	452	331	275	225	167	140	86	153	220
4	Aveyime	3,460	413	450	464	397	292	218	179	189	144	131	119	88	84	58	85	149
5	Podoe	2,065	226	247	222	227	195	195	154	125	112	78	88	52	44	30	29	41
6	New Fodzoku	1,529	223	222	188	162	102	95	86	81	77	65	48	32	32	20	42	54
7	Torgome	1,436	234	188	158	149	138	96	92	68	54	62	56	29	21	11	30	50
8	Volo	1,424	166	133	148	139	139	127	83	75	78	60	74	33	38	17	45	69
9	Kpompo	1,305	142	157	133	169	135	113	92	81	69	46	44	39	24	14	13	34
10	Dorfor Abortia	1,284	181	218	180	147	82	69	79	67	90	63	60	22	8	4	7	7
11	Kluma Dorfor	1,055	132	145	110	127	84	68	54	64	48	57	39	25	28	20	25	29
12	Vome	975	116	125	122	141	81	49	50	50	50	50	19	18	18	13	26	47
13	Manya	912	115	121	119	131	99	55	49	54	23	25	26	25	12	11	11	36
14	Manya Vortuamekope	897	122	109	123	114	86	73	57	47	37	24	26	12	18	13	16	20
15	Tsokpoe	815	122	103	92	90	61	62	60	43	44	38	29	23	12	5	17	14
16	Sokorga	813	109	123	100	78	84	47	35	40	37	24	20	16	18	10	23	49
17	Tagadzi	796	90	88	98	104	64	63	58	55	45	26	22	21	15	12	8	27
18	Dorfor Adidome	791	119	98	75	82	56	53	39	54	36	36	36	14	18	9	24	42
19	Alabonu	786	125	107	96	81	56	44	38	38	39	27	40	21	21	14	9	30
20	Anlohetsi Battor	763	143	118	101	95	60	38	38	33	32	28	14	11	13	7	6	26

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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