



# 2010

## POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

### DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

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### HO WEST DISTRICT



Canada

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK  
**DANIDA** | INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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## PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources and government services, including the allocation of government funds among various regions, district 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 Ho West 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](http://www.statsghana.gov.gh).

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



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## **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CHPS	Community-based Health Planning and Service
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
fCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GFR	General Fertility Rate
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
Km <sup>2</sup>	Kilometer squared
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
LI	Legislative Instrument
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisations
PDA	Personal Digital Assistant
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWD	Persons with Disability
SHS	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WC	Water Closet
WHO	World Health Organisation



# 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 Ho West according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census is 94600. Males constitute 48 percent and females represent 52 percent. The Urban –Rural divide is 10.9 and 89.1percent respectively and has a sex ratio of 92.1the age group 0-14 forms 36.5 percent of the Districts population, this implies that the District’s population is youthful. This is shown in the broad base population pyramid which narrowed off with a small number of elderly persons. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 81.9, with males having a higher dependency ratio of 86.2 as against 78 for females. The dependency ratio for the rural as compared to the urban is 82.6 and 76.3 respectively.

## Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the District is 3.6 with a General Fertility Rate of 104.6 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is higher than the regions rate of 99.2 The Crude Birth Rate (CBR)is 24.2 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the District is 12.5 per 1000.Majority of migrants (74.0%) living in the district was born elsewhere in the region whiles the remaining were born elsewhere in another region. Most of the migrants born elsewhere in other regions were born in the Greater Accra region (6.4%)

## Household size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 93,523 with a total number of 23,875households. The average household size in the District is 4.0 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 36.8 percent. The nuclear households system (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 24.2 percent of the total number of households in the District

## Marital status

Almost four in ten (38.1%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 35.5 percent have never married, 10 percent are in consensual unions,8.1 percent are widowed, 3.6 percent are divorced and 4.7 percent are separated. Among the married, 17.9percent have no education whiles4.4percent of the never married have never been to school. About 82.5percent of the married population are employed, 2.1 percent are unemployed and 15.3percent are economically not active.

## **Nationality**

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the District is 92.1 percent. Those who have naturalized constitute 1.7 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the District is 0.8 percent.

## **Literacy and education**

Of the population 11 years and older, 85.9 percent are literate and 14.1 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males (91.5%) is higher than that of females (80.9%). Six out of ten people (66.2%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian language. Also, 46.2 percent of the population (three years and older) currently attending school are in primary school

## **Economic activity status**

About 69.5 percent of the population aged 15 years and older is economically active while 30.5 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 95.9 percent are employed while 4.1 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, 59.4 percent are students, 17.5 percent perform household duties and 11.0 percent are disabled or too sick to work.

## **Occupation**

Of the employed population, 58.4 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 13 percent as service and sales workers, 16 percent in craft and related trade, and 7.4 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians put together.

## **Employment status and sector**

Of the population 15 years and older 77.5 percent are self-employed without employees, 10 percent are employees, 7.6 percent are contributing family workers, 0.6 percent are casual workers and 0.4 percent are domestic employees (house helps). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the District, employing 91.4 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 6.1 percent and the private formal engaging 2.1 percent.

## **Information Communication Technology**

The District has 36.7 percent of its population 12 years and above, having mobile phones. More males (42.7%) own mobile phones than females (31.4%). Less than five percent (2.8%) of the population 12 years and older uses internet facilities in the District with only 1.9 percent of households in the District having desktop/laptop computers.

## **Disability**

About 6 percent of the District's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion (6.3%) of the female population who are disabled is slightly higher than the proportion of male population disabled (5.7%). Further, the most common disability is Sight (47.1%) for both males and females though the proportions affected vary between the two sexes. For those with disability, majority of them are economically active (52.3%). Also 51.2 percent of people with disability are employed as against 1.3 percent who is unemployed. Of the population disabled, 30.2 percent have never been to school and only 10.5 percent of the disabled population has Sec/SHS and higher.

## **Agriculture**

More than half (73.5%) percent of households in the District are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, more than eight out of ten households (88.7%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 11.3 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (95.2%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district and the average number per keeper is 20

## **Housing**

The housing stock of Ho West is 22346. The average household size in the district is 4...

### ***Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units***

There are 23875 dwelling units in the district with the rural setting having majority. More than half (55.3%) of all dwelling units in the district are separate houses; 31.5 percent are compound houses. Two-thirds (66.5%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 21 percent are owned by relatives not a household member. Only 0.6 percent is owned by public or government.

### ***Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof***

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the District is mud brick/earth accounting for 53 percent with cement/concrete constituting 41 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the District. Cement/concrete (81.8%) is the main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the District. Metal sheet (78.8%) is the main roofing materials for dwelling units in the District with Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia constituting 15.9 percent.

### ***Room occupancy***

One room constitutes the highest percentage (46.9%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the District. About 7 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy one room in the District.

### ***Utilities and household facilities***

The main source of lighting in dwelling units in the District is electricity from the national grid which constitutes 51.8 percent. The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the District is wood (73.8%), with 16.6 percent using charcoal. A little over a third of households (41.2%) cook in separate rooms for exclusive use of household, with 7.6 percent using the veranda to cook. The main sources of water in the District for drinking are Borehole/Pump/Tube well.

The main Toilet facility use by households in the District is Public Toilet (34.9%), 22.5 percent have no toilet facility and therefore resort to the bush/beach/field. A little over a third (37.4%) of households in the District Own bathroom for exclusive use for households

### ***Waste disposal***

The most commonly method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 56.5 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (48.9 %) and unto the street/outside (30.5%) are the two common methods used by households in the Municipality.

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Introduction

Ho West District is one of the 25 districts in the Volta Region of Ghana. It was established by the Legislative Instrument (LI) 2083 of 2012. It was carved out of Ho Municipality in January 2012 and inaugurated in June 2013.

This chapter gives a brief background of Ho West District. Issues focused on are the history of the District, physical features, political and administrative structure, social administration and structure, economy, demographic dynamics of the District. The chapter also presents the census methodology and definition of concepts used in the 2010 Population and Census as well as the organization of the report.

### 1.2 Physical Features

#### 1.2.1 Location and size

Ho West District is located between latitudes  $6.33^{\circ} 32''$  N and  $6.93^{\circ} 63''$  N and longitudes  $0.17^{\circ} 45''$  E and  $0.53^{\circ} 39''$  E. It shares boundaries with Adaklu District to the South, Afadjato South District to the North, Ho Municipality and the Republic of Togo to the East and South Dayi District to the West. It has a total land area of 1,002.79 square kilometres and a population density of 94.3 based on a population of 94,600.

#### 1.2.2 Climate (Temperature)

Mean temperature in the District range between  $22^{\circ}$  C and  $32^{\circ}$  C while annual mean temperature range from  $16.5^{\circ}$  C to  $37.8^{\circ}$  C. In effect, temperatures are generally high throughout the year which is good for plants and food crop farming. It is however very low ( $16.6^{\circ}$  C) around Amedzofe and its peripheral communities and this makes it a preferred destination for most many tourists from Western countries who visit the region.

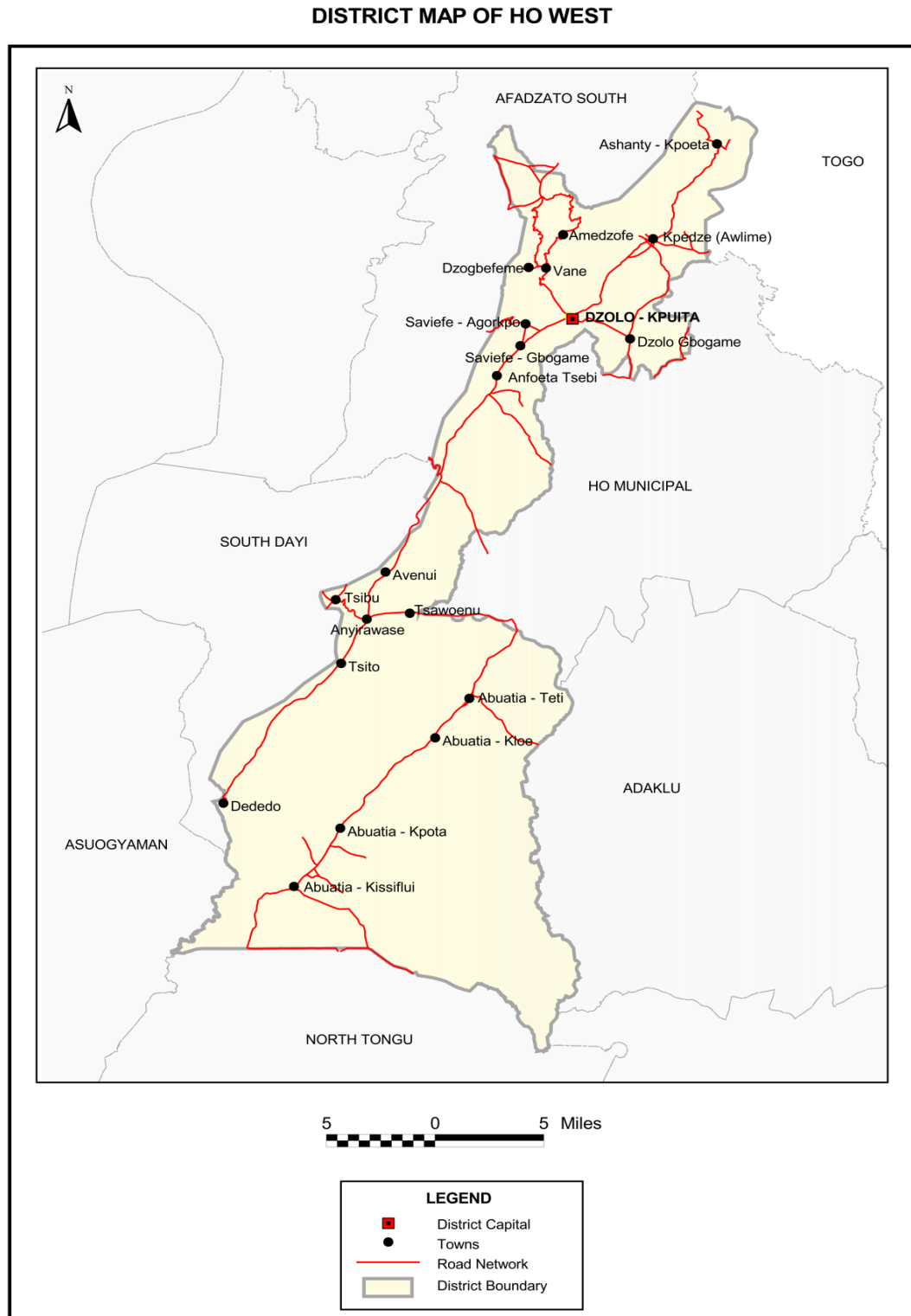
#### 1.2.3 Rainfall

The rainfall pattern is characterized by two rainy seasons referred to as the major and the minor seasons. The major season is from March to June while the minor one is from July to November. The rest of the year is a dry season. Mean annual rainfall figures are between 120.1mm and 192mm. The highest rainfall occurs in June and has mean value of 192mm while the lowest rainfall is in November recording about 120.1mm.

#### 1.2.4 Vegetation

Ho West District falls into two main types of vegetation zones, these are the moist semi-deciduous forest which mostly covers the hills in the District and savannah woodland. The District is endowed with several tree species for construction and commercial uses such as *wawa* and mahogany among others.

**Figure 1.1: Map Ho West District**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

### **1.2.5 Soils**

There are several soil types in the District. These are forest soils which include forest ochrosols, lethosols and intergrades soil found in the mountainous and wetter areas in the District. The forest soils support perennial crops such as cocoa, oil palm, coffee, avocado, plantain and banana while the savanna soils support crops like maize, cassava, yams, groundnuts, legumes and variety of vegetables.

### **1.2.6 Relief and drainage**

The general relief of the District falls into two main parts: mountainous and lowland areas. The mountainous areas are mostly to the north and north-east which are part of Togo Ranges and have heights between 183metres and 853 metres. The notable areas are Awudome Stretch in the south-west to Avatime and Ashanti Kpoeta in the north-east. The lowland areas are to the south of the District and have heights between 60 metres and 152 metres.

The topography is relatively steep and imposes rapid run-offs during the rainy season. The general drainage pattern is southwards and dominated by rivers like Tsawe (Alabo) and Kalakpa, which eventually flow into the lower Volta or Avu Lagoon. Despite the numerous tributaries which serve the District, their flow during the dry seasons is much reduced and practically cease in some of their courses. The rivers therefore do not provide all year round dependable source of water supply to the communities around them.

## **1.3 Political and Administrative Structure**

The District Assembly consists of eleven decentralised departments, eight Town and Area Council sand25 Unit Committees. The District Assembly is made up of 37 members, comprising 25 elected members, 10 Government appointees, one District Chief Executive and one Member of Parliament.

The District is headed by the District Chief Executive who is the political and administrative head. He is responsible to the President via the Regional Minister who is the head of the Region. However, the District Co-ordinating Director is the chief advisor and secretary to the District Chief Executive and the Assembly. The District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU), which embraces technocrats from various Decentralised Departments and Heads of Core Units of the Assembly, helps the Chief Executive in formulating and implementing government policies, programmes and projects.

## **1.4 Social and Cultural Structure**

### **1.4.1 Chieftaincy**

There are three Traditional Councils and sixteen traditional areas in the District. These three councils collaborate in promoting the development of the District. Various communities have their Chiefs who owe allegiance to the Paramount Chiefs of their respective traditional councils.

### **1.4.2 Festivals**

The traditional areas are endowed with some cultural practices and festival. The Yam Festival for instance is practiced by the people of the Awudome and Hokpe traditional areas and the Kimini festival for the chiefs and people of Avatime. Traditional dances such as Adabatram, Zigi, Borborbor and Zagada are also popular with the people in the District

### **1.4.3 Religion**

The people in the District are predominantly Christians, with other religions such as Islam and traditional African religions existing side by side. However, most people are actually multiple religious believers with widespread practice of traditional religious rituals alongside Christianity and Islam in the District.

### **1.4.4 School infrastructure**

The current educational infrastructure in the District is listed as follows:

S/N	Type of Institution	Number
1	College of Education	1
2	Senior High Schools	8
3	Junior High School	49
4	Primary School	80
5	Kindergarten	77

The state of educational infrastructure at the basic level requires general maintenance works. The schools do not have adequate library facilities and workshops for technical and vocational training.

### **1.4.5 Health**

Good health is critical to socio-economic development. The health status of the citizenry is a critical indicator of their productivity. The Ho West District has 20 health facilities of various categories of which one is private clinic (Gisela Memorial Clinic, Abutia Kpota).

### **1.4.6 Telecommunication**

Various telecommunication companies have their masts erected at strategic points in the District. This has enhanced communication within and outside the District. There are however, a few communities that have challenges in accessing some networks. One state of the art ICT centre has been constructed at Hlefi to provide the District with ICT training. The office complex is earmarked to provide other financial institutions with office space to operate.

## **1.5 Economy**

### **1.5.1 Agriculture**

Agriculture is the mainstay of Ho West District economy. It employs about 95 percent of labour force. Farming in the District is largely carried out on small-scale basis. The average acreage cultivated ranges between four and six acres for all crops. Major crops cultivated include maize, rice, cassava, and beans. Cash crops such as cocoa and palm plantation are gaining ground steadily in the District. Farmer groups have also diversified into bee-keeping, snail farming, grass cutter rearing which enhance their incomes.

### **1.5.2 Tourism**

This district has a high level of untapped tourist potential which needs to be harnessed. The tourist attractions are numerous namely: Aya-fie Waterfall, Amedzofe Waterfalls, Mount Gemi, Handicrafts, Ancient Colonial Buildings and Ancestral Caves at Amedzofe, kalakpa game reserves at Abutia, music and dances. There are five guest houses and one two-star Hotel in the District. Several restaurants and drinking bars exist in the District.

### **1.5.3 Markets**

The District has a number of viable markets located at Kissiflui, Kpedze, Tsito, Amedzofe, Vane and Dededo.

### **1.5.4 Industrial opportunities**

There exist potential for the development of light industries such as cassava processing, garment and textile manufacturing, vegetable oil extraction and saw milling.

## **1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions**

### **1.6.1 Introduction**

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

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

### **1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities**

#### **Development of census project document and work plans**

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

#### **Census secretariat and committees**

A well-structured management and supervisory framework that outlines the responsibilities of the various stakeholders is essential for the effective implementation of a population and housing census. To implement the 2010 PHC, a National Census Secretariat was set up in January 2008 and comprised professional and technical staff of GSS as well as staff of other Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) seconded to GSS. The Census Secretariat was primarily responsible for the day-to-day planning and implementation of the census activities.



The Secretariat had seven units, namely; census administration, cartography, recruitment and training, publicity and education, field operations and logistics management, data processing, and data analysis and dissemination.

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

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

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

### **Selection of Census topics**

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

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

## **Census mapping**

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

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

## **Development of questionnaire and manuals**

For effective data collection, there is the need to design appropriate documents to solicit the required information from respondents. GSS consulted widely with main data users in the process of the questionnaire development. Data users including MDAs, research institutions, civil society organizations and development partners were given the opportunity to indicate the type of questions they wanted to be included in the census questionnaire.

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

## **Pre-tests and trial census**

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

#### **1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey**

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

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

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

### **1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results**

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

### **1.6.6 Concepts and definitions**

#### **Introduction**

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

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

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

#### **Region**

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

#### **District**

In 1988, Ghana changed from the local authority system of administration to the district assembly system. In that year, the then existing 140 local authorities were demarcated into 110 districts. In 2004, 28 new districts were created; this increased the number of districts in the country to 138. In 2008, 32 additional districts were created bringing the total number of

districts to 170. The 2010 Population and Housing Census was conducted in these 170 administrative districts (these are made-up of 164 districts/municipals and 6 metropolitan areas). In 2012, 46 new districts were created to bring the total number of districts to 216. There was urgent need for data for the 46 newly created districts for planning and decision-making. To meet this demand, the 2010 Census data was re-programmed into 216 districts after carrying out additional fieldwork and consultations with stakeholders in the districts affected by the creation of the new districts.

### **Locality**

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

### **Population**

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

### **Household**

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

### **Head of household**

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

### **Household and non-household population**

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

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

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

### **Age**

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

### **Nationality**

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

### **Ethnicity**

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

### **Birthplace**

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

### **Duration of residence**

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

## **Religion**

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

## **Marital status**

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

## **Literacy**

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

## **Education**

### ***School Attendance***

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

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

### ***Level of Education***

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

## **Activity status**

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

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

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

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

### **Occupation**

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

### **Industry**

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

### **Employment status**

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

### **Employment sector**

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

### **Disability**

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

### **Information Communication Technology (ICT)**

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



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

### **Fertility**

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

### **Mortality**

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

### **Agriculture**

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

### **Housing conditions and facilities**

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

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

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

## **1.7 Organization of the Report**

The report consists of nine chapters. Chapter one provides basic information about the district. It gives a brief background of the district, describing its physical features, political and administrative structure, social and cultural structure, economy and the methodology and concepts used in the report. Chapter two discusses the population size, composition and age structure. It also 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 policy implications of these findings.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

Population size, composition and age-sex structure are important characteristics that have many social and economic implications. Population size and composition influence the district's potential human resource requirement and level of provision of social infrastructure such as schools, hospitals/clinics and housing. Fertility, mortality and migration are the three components of population change that determine the size, age-sex composition and distribution of the population at a particular point in time. Data on these three components are useful for planning the overall socio-economic development of the district. This chapter presents information of the population size and distribution, age-sex structure, migration, fertility, and mortality patterns in the district.

#### **2.2 Population Size and Distribution**

##### **2.2.1 Population size**

Table 2.1 presents information on population distribution, sex ratio, age-sex structure and dependency ratio. The total population of the district is 94,600. Males (45,361) account for 48 percent and females (49,239) account for the remaining 52 percent meaning that there are more females than males in the district.

##### **2.2.2 Population distribution**

Table 2.1 further shows that majority (89.1%) of the population in the district live in the rural areas compared to 10.9 percent in the urban areas. This means that the district is mostly rural with its attendant socio-economic challenges of providing for the people basic social amenities such as potable water, good schools and quality health facilities among others.

#### **2.3 Age- Sex Structure**

##### **2.3.1 Age structure**

Table 2.1 again depicts the age-sex structure of the population in the District by type of locality. This age structure is the result of past fertility, mortality and migration in the District. It is in the form of a pyramid, with a broad base of the younger population and a narrow apex of the older population. With increasing age, the age-sex structure looks slightly thinner for the males than for the females, indicating that at older ages, the proportion of males is lower than that of females. There are more males than females for the age groups 0-19 years. The Table also shows that a large proportion of the population in the District are found in 0-19 years indicating that the population in the district has the potential to grow for a considerable number of years. This has implications for the economic development of the District.

### 2.3.2 Sex ratio

The sex ratio for the district is 92.1. This means that for every 100 females in the population there are 92 males. The sex ratio is higher for males, from age 0 to 19 years and progressively reduces from age 20 to 99 and older years.

### 2.3.3 Dependency Ratio

Dependency ratio is one of the key indicators of socio-economic development. Table 2.1 presents the dependency ratios for both sexes and urban and rural populations of the District. The District dependency ratio is quite high at about 82 dependants (children and aged) for every 100 people working compared to the regional average of 81 dependants for every 100 people. The dependency ratio for the urban localities is lower (76.3) compared to that of the rural areas (82.6). Again, the dependency ratio is higher among males (86.2) than females (78).

**Table 2.1: Population distribution by age and sex**

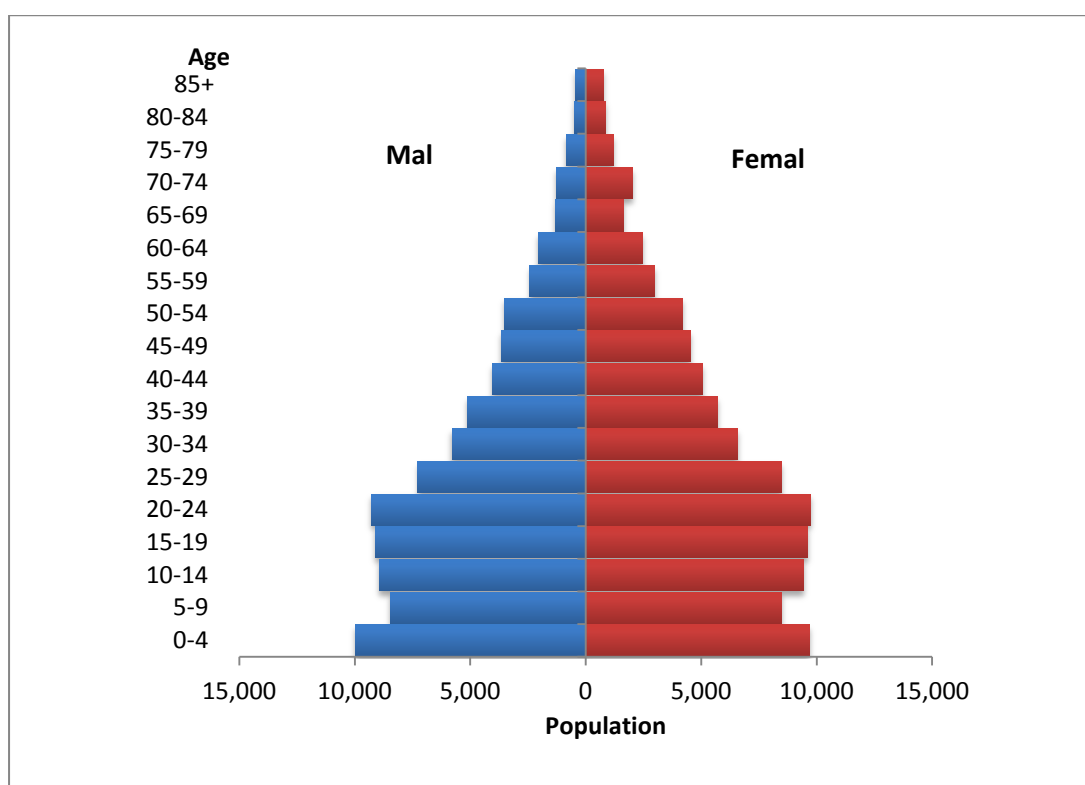
Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	94,600	45,361	49,239	92.1	10,301	84,299
0 - 4	12,357	6,237	6,120	101.9	1,198	11,159
5 - 9	11,319	5,751	5,568	103.3	1,181	10,138
10-14	10,855	5,734	5,121	112	1,276	9,579
15 - 19	8,951	4,791	4,160	115.2	1,121	7,830
20 - 24	6,854	3,234	3,620	89.3	721	6,133
25 - 29	6,000	2,743	3,257	84.2	604	5,396
30 - 34	5,358	2,389	2,969	80.5	644	4,714
35 - 39	4,969	2,240	2,729	82.1	542	4,427
40 - 44	4,880	2,244	2,636	85.1	497	4,383
45 - 49	4,573	2,018	2,555	79	538	4,035
50 - 54	4,390	2,030	2,360	86	492	3,898
55 - 59	3,083	1,363	1,720	79.2	370	2,713
60 - 64	2,957	1,305	1,652	79	315	2,642
65 - 69	1,930	822	1,108	74.2	225	1,705
70 - 74	2,574	1,030	1,544	66.7	245	2,329
75 - 79	1,571	716	855	83.7	151	1,420
80 - 84	1,063	392	671	58.4	83	980
85+	916	332	594	157.4	98	818
All Ages	94,600	45,361	49,239	92.1	10,301	84,299
0-14	34,531	17,722	16,809	105.4	3,655	30,876
15-64	52,015	24,357	27,658	88.1	5,844	46,171
65+	8,054	3,282	4,772	68.8	802	7,252
<b>Age-dependency ratio</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>78</b>		<b>76.3</b>	<b>82.6</b>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 2.3.4 Population pyramid

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age-sex composition of a population and 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 depicts the age-sex structure of the population of the district. It is in the form of a pyramid, with broad base of the younger population and a narrow apex of the older population. With increasing age, the age-sex structure looks slightly thinner for the males than for the females, indicating that in older ages, the proportion of males is lower than that of females.

**Figure 2.1: Population pyramid**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

### 2.4.1 Fertility

A measure of fertility is a determinant of the size and structure of the population. Information on fertility in the district is, therefore, essential for the management of the population for socio-economic development. Table 2.2 shows the female population 15-49 years. The total fertility rate for the district is 3.6 children per woman aged 15-49, which is slightly higher than the regional average of 3.4. This means that a woman living in the district would have, on the average, about 3.6 children by the end of her reproductive period if the current age-specific fertility rates continue to prevail. The Ho West District has a crude birth rate of 24.2 births per thousand which means that for a population of one thousand in the District, there are about 24 births. The district has a general fertility rate of 104.6 compared with the regional rate of 99.2.

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

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

Source Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

\*\* Number of live births per 1,000 populations

#### 2.4.2 Children ever born and surviving

Table 2.3 shows females 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child. It shows that 20 children were ever born to females 12-14 years in the District and out of that 14 survived. The Table also shows that the total number of children ever born to females 12 years and older were 109,917 with 94,252 children surviving.

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

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	35,362	109,917	54,958	54,959	94,252	46,582	47,670
12 - 14	2,932	20	11	9	14	9	5
15 - 19	4,160	643	337	306	591	298	293
20 - 24	3,620	3,317	1,690	1,627	3,044	1,506	1,538
25 - 29	3,257	5,833	2,905	2,928	5,379	2,612	2,767
30 - 34	2,969	8,361	4,215	4,146	7,665	3,852	3,813
35 - 39	2,729	9,978	4,943	5,035	9,096	4,492	4,604
40 - 44	2,636	11,060	5,564	5,496	9,977	4,947	5,030
45 - 49	2,555	11,929	5,972	5,957	10,605	5,279	5,326
50 - 54	2,360	11,844	5,903	5,941	10,338	5,157	5,181
55 - 59	1,720	9,049	4,566	4,483	7,752	3,865	3,887
60 +	6,424	37,883	18,852	19,031	29,791	14,565	15,226

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

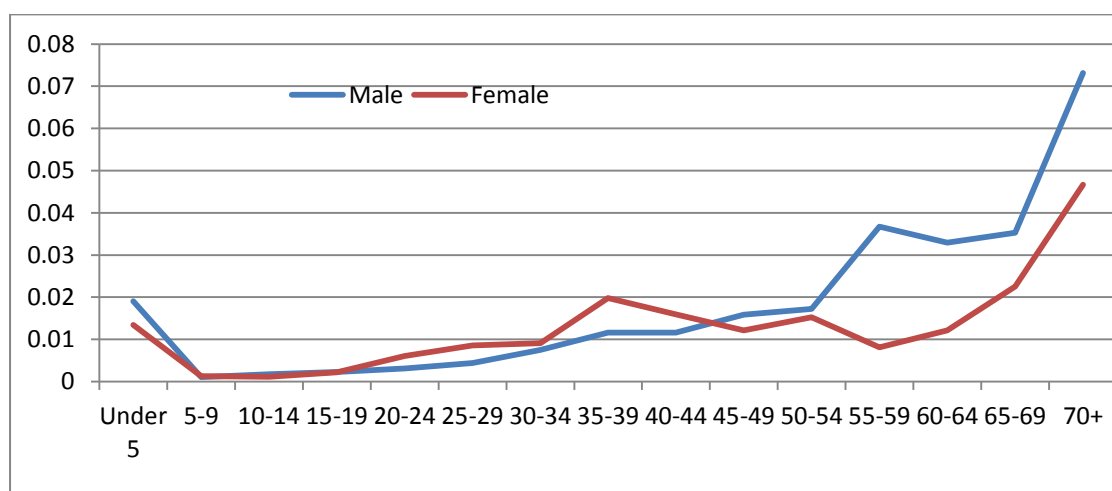
## 2.5 Mortality

Data on mortality provide an indication of the health status of the population as well as a measure of the living conditions of the people. It also provides information on the potential growth of the population in the future. This section examines levels and trends in infant and child mortality in the district. Table 2.4 indicates that, the crude death rate for the district is 12.5 which means, there are about 13 deaths for one thousand people in the district which is higher than the regional average of about nine deaths for one thousand people.

### 2.5.1 Age specific death rates

Figure 2.3 indicates the age specific death rate by sex for the district. It has an open U shape. Overall, there is little difference in the reported age specific death rate (ASDR) for both sexes for age range 5-44. However, there is a general rise in ASDRs for males over females from age 50-54 upwards, thus suggesting a relatively higher life expectancy for females than males (Figure 2.3).

**Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rate by sex**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population & Housing Census

Note: \* Number of deaths per 1,000 population

## 2.5.2 Death in households and crude death rate

Table 2.4 shows the total deaths in households and the crude death rate for all districts in the region. The District recorded 1,181 household death 12 months preceding the census with a crude death rate of 12.5 deaths per 1,000 populations.

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

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	165	5.9
Ho Municipal	177,281	1,468	8.3
South Dayi	46,661	495	10.6
Kpando Municipal	53,736	478	8.9
Hohoe Municipal	167,016	1,458	8.7
Biakoye	65,901	414	6.3
Jasikan	59,181	568	9.6
Kadjebi	59,303	521	8.8
Krachi East	116,804	717	6.1
Krachi West	49,417	174	3.5
Nkwanta South	117,878	568	4.8
Nkwanta North	64,553	383	5.9
North Tongu	89,777	742	8.3
Akatsi North	29,777	557	18.7
Adaklu	36,391	404	11.1
<b>Ho West</b>	<b>94,600</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>12.5</b>
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

## 2.6 Migration

Out of a population of 94,600 in the District, 22,026 representing 24 percent are migrants (Table 2.5).



**Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants**

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	22,026	13.7	32.4	17.1	16.2	20.7
Born elsewhere in the region	16,298	12.9	30.9	16.6	17.0	22.7
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	288	22.9	30.6	22.2	12.2	12.2
Central	194	27.8	28.4	20.1	10.8	12.9
Greater Accra	1,419	21.4	36.5	20.7	10.1	11.3
Volta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern	1,004	20.8	32.4	13.5	15.2	18.0
Ashanti	365	13.4	35.6	20.0	14.0	17.0
Brong Ahafo	137	9.5	28.5	29.2	21.9	10.9
Northern	706	12.9	56.1	16.3	6.5	8.2
Upper East	60	15.0	46.7	10.0	6.7	21.7
Upper West	48	6.3	54.2	20.8	6.3	12.5
Outside Ghana	1,507	8.0	32.0	18.6	20.6	20.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The Table shows that out of the total number of migrants, those born elsewhere in the Volta region stands at 16,298 constituting the majority (74%). Among the migrants who were born outside the region, Greater Accra recorded the highest (1,419) followed by Eastern (1,004) and Upper West region the least (48). The data shows that 20.7 percent of the migrants have been in the district for 20 years or more, about 46 percent have been in the district for 4 years or below and 17.1 percent between 5 to 9 years.

# CHAPTER THREE

## SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter considers data on household structure, size and composition in Ho West District from the 2010 Population and Housing Census. Households are reflections of the social structure, in that living arrangements are largely influenced by such socio-cultural factors such as marriage, and the types of family and kinship systems existing in a particular society.

### 3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship

#### 3.2.1 Household size

Household size provides important information to policy makers and planners with regard to allocating resources for social services such as shelter, health and education. As shown in Table 3.1, there are 23,875 households with total household population of 93,523. The average household size in the District is 4.0 persons which is lower than the regional and national average household size of 4.3 and 4.5 persons respectively.

**Table 3.1: Household size by locality type**

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,086,567	93,523	10,229	83,294
Number of households	5,467,054	495,600	23,875	2,701	21,174
Population per house	7.3	5.3	4.2	4.8	4.2
Average household size	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 3.2.2 Household composition

A “household” is defined as consisting of a person or a group of persons who live together in the same dwelling and have a common catering arrangement as one unit and in addition look up to one person as the household head. The head by definition needs not be the oldest person in the house or the person who is financially responsible for the upkeep of the family. It is rather the person who all members of the household recognize as their head, regardless of age and sex.

The household normally consists of a head, with or without spouse, children, in-laws, parents, grandchildren, and other relatives. Table 3.2 shows that a total of 93,523 people live in households, consisting of household heads (25.5%), children (36.8%), grandchildren (11.5%) and other relatives (7.4%) constituted a significant proportion of household composition in the District. 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%, 1.2% and 0.4% respectively).

Table 3.2 reveals information on household composition and sex in the District. The proportion of males in the district who are heads of households (31.8%) is higher than the

proportion of females who are household heads (19.8%). It is observed that children constitute the largest proportion of household members, followed by heads of household in the District.

**Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex**

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	93,523	100.0	44,847	100.0	48,676	100.0
Head	54,474	25.5	14,248	31.8	9,627	19.8
Spouse (wife/husband)	22,964	10.0	633	1.4	8,716	17.9
Child (son/daughter)	17,445	36.8	17,574	39.2	16,812	34.5
Parent/Parent in-law	18,592	1.3	194	0.4	1,018	2.1
Son/Daughter in-law	711	0.8	188	0.4	517	1.1
Grandchild	5,426	11.5	5,477	12.2	5,238	10.8
Brother/Sister	7,303	3.9	1,792	4.0	1,826	3.8
Step child	2,327	1.2	593	1.3	535	1.1
Adopted/Foster child	802	0.4	194	0.4	209	0.4
Other relative	3,839	7.4	3,286	7.3	3,645	7.5
Non-relative	3,819	1.3	668	1.5	533	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.2.3 Household structure

Household structure is defined as classification of ties of affiliation of persons who constitute households. Table 3.3 shows the distribution of household structure by sex in Ho West District. Nuclear families constitute the highest proportion of households (24.2%), while single parent extended plus *non relatives* constitute the lowest proportion of households (1.3%). The proportion of male head of household with nuclear families (26.0%) is more than that of female head with nuclear families (22.5%).

**Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex**

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	93,523	100.0	44,847	100.0	48,676	100.0
Head only	4,720	5.0	2,855	6.4	1,865	3.8
Head and a spouse only	1,616	1.7	810	1.8	806	1.7
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	22,634	24.2	11,675	26	10,959	22.5
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	20,133	21.5	10,119	22.6	10,014	20.6
Extended + non relatives	1,275	1.4	640	1.4	635	1.3
Head spouse(s) and other composition	3,519	3.8	1,721	3.8	1,798	3.7
Single parent Nuclear	10,191	10.9	4,468	10	5,723	11.8
Single parent Extended	17,544	18.8	7,219	16.1	10,325	21.2
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,246	1.3	579	1.3	667	1.4
Head and other composition but no spouse	10,645	11.4	4,761	10.6	5,884	12.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.4 Marital Status

The 2010 Census classified “marital status” into never married, living together/consensual union, married, separated, divorced and widowed. Only those 12 years and older were eligible to provide answers to this question. The definition of marriage includes persons in any of the following types of marriages: civil, traditional and common law/consensual.

#### 3.4.1 Marital status, by sex and age-group

In many societies in Ghana, males are more likely to delay marriage than females. Nonetheless, more widespread education has extended the age at marriage for females. Table 3.4 shows the percentage distribution of marital status by sex and age-group. It shows that 38.1 percent of persons 12 years and older are married, 35.5 never married and 8.1 are widowed. It also reveals that a higher proportion of females (39.2%) than males (36.9%) are married. There are also substantially more females who are widowed (12.8%) than their male counterparts (2.8%). Similarly, a higher proportion of females (4.2%) than males (2.9%) are divorced. It is evident from Table 3.4 that 96.1% of both males and females within the age cohort of 12-14 had never married. In terms of age distribution, a higher proportion of females than males, are married in the 30-34 (60.8%, 45.5%) and 35-39 (63.1%, 57.2%) respectively.

**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
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	66,316	100.0	35.5	10.0	38.1	4.7	3.6	8.1
12-14	6,247	100.0	96.1	1.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	8,951	100.0	91.4	3.3	4.9	0.2	0.0	0.1
20 - 24	6,854	100.0	62.6	13.9	20.7	1.9	0.4	0.4
25 - 29	6,000	100.0	37.3	17.9	40.1	2.8	1.3	0.5
30 - 34	5,358	100.0	18.6	18.8	54.0	5.1	1.9	1.5
35 - 39	4,969	100.0	10.9	17.6	60.4	5.8	3.2	2.1
40 - 44	4,880	100.0	7.7	14.8	61.9	7.0	4.8	3.6
45 - 49	4,573	100.0	5.7	12.7	61.3	8.2	5.8	6.3
50 - 54	4,390	100.0	4.2	9.9	60.3	8.8	8.5	8.2
55 - 59	3,083	100.0	3.6	7.0	58.1	9.5	7.5	14.3
60 - 64	2,957	100.0	3.7	5.3	51.8	10.2	8.4	20.6
65+	8,054	100.0	2.6	3.2	39.1	6.4	8.1	40.7
<b>Male</b>								
Total	30,954	100.0	44.5	9.1	36.9	3.8	2.9	2.8
12-14	3,315	100.0	96.1	0.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,791	100.0	96.5	1.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	3,234	100.0	81.6	6.3	11.1	0.8	0.2	0.1
25 - 29	2,743	100.0	52.3	15.3	29.2	1.7	1.0	0.5
30 - 34	2,389	100.0	29.0	18.9	45.6	4.1	1.7	0.8
35 - 39	2,240	100.0	16.0	17.8	57.2	5.1	2.8	1.0
40 - 44	2,244	100.0	11.7	15.6	61.8	6.1	3.3	1.5
45 - 49	2,018	100.0	9.0	15.1	61.3	7.0	4.8	2.9
50 - 54	2,030	100.0	6.2	11.6	64.7	8.1	7.0	2.3
55 - 59	1,363	100.0	4.7	8.6	68.9	7.3	6.2	4.4
60 - 64	1,305	100.0	5.3	7.1	67.1	8.0	7.4	5.0
65+	3,282	100.0	3.9	4.9	59.0	7.3	8.4	16.5

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
<b>Female</b>								
Total	35,362	100.0	27.6	10.8	39.2	5.5	4.2	12.8
12-14	2,932	100.0	96.1	1.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,160	100.0	85.6	5.9	7.7	0.5	0.0	0.2
20 - 24	3,620	100.0	45.7	20.7	29.4	2.9	0.7	0.6
25 - 29	3,257	100.0	24.7	20.1	49.3	3.8	1.5	0.6
30 - 34	2,969	100.0	10.3	18.7	60.8	6.0	2.2	2.1
35 - 39	2,729	100.0	6.6	17.4	63.1	6.3	3.6	3.1
40 - 44	2,636	100.0	4.3	14.1	62.1	7.9	6.1	5.5
45 - 49	2,555	100.0	3.1	10.8	61.2	9.2	6.7	8.9
50 - 54	2,360	100.0	2.5	8.5	56.6	9.4	9.8	13.2
55 - 59	1,720	100.0	2.7	5.8	49.5	11.3	8.6	22.2
60 - 64	1,652	100.0	2.4	3.9	39.8	11.9	9.1	32.9
65+	4,772	100.0	1.7	2.1	25.4	5.8	7.8	57.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.4.2 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.5 shows the marital status by level of education of residents in Ho West District. The percentage of never married people with basic education is 72.6 percent (males, 68.1%; females 74.2%). Similarly, the percentage of never married people with secondary education is (16.7%) and (4.4%) for those with no education. The proportion who has never married with post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma and tertiary are 3.9 percent and 1.1 percent 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 <sup>1</sup>	Secondary <sup>2</sup>	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/secondary certificate/diploma <sup>3</sup>	Tertiary <sup>4</sup>
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	66,316	100.0	14.4	67.6	10.3	2.5	4.2	1.0
Never married	23,512	100.0	4.4	72.6	16.7	1.6	3.9	0.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	6,643	100.0	12.5	73.4	9.0	2.6	2.0	0.5
Married	25,281	100.0	17.9	64.3	7.4	3.2	5.6	1.6
Separated	3,100	100.0	15.2	69.1	7.6	2.9	4.6	0.6
Divorced	2,382	100.0	20.5	69.8	3.8	2.6	2.9	0.5
Widowed	5,398	100.0	41.3	52.4	2.0	1.8	2.2	0.3
<b>Male</b>								
Total	30,954	100.0	8.7	68.1	12.9	3.0	5.6	1.7
Never married	13,767	100.0	4.7	71.5	17.3	1.6	3.9	1.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,813	100.0	9.1	71.5	11.4	3.6	3.4	1.0
Married	11,435	100.0	11.6	63.1	9.6	4.4	8.4	2.9
Separated	1,170	100.0	8.8	71.6	8.9	3.9	5.9	0.9
Divorced	909	100.0	13.9	70.5	6.9	3.6	4.0	1.1
Widowed	860	100.0	26.0	61.5	5.2	2.7	3.5	1.0

**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 <sup>1</sup>	Secondary <sup>2</sup>	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma <sup>3</sup>	Tertiary <sup>4</sup>
<b>Female</b>								
Total	35,362	100.0	19.5	67.2	8.0	2.0	3.0	0.4
Never married	9,745	100.0	4.1	74.2	15.8	1.7	3.9	0.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,830	100.0	15.1	74.9	7.2	1.9	0.9	0.1
Married	13,846	100.0	23.0	65.3	5.7	2.3	3.2	0.5
Separated	1,930	100.0	19.0	67.6	6.8	2.3	3.8	0.5
Divorced	1,473	100.0	24.6	69.3	1.8	2.0	2.2	0.1
Widowed	4,538	100.0	44.2	50.6	1.3	1.7	1.9	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.4.3 Marital status by economic activity

Table 3.6 shows marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and economic activity status in the district. Nearly two-thirds of those who have never married are economically not active (64.8%). About 83 percent of those who are married are employed while about two percent of those married are unemployed. About 15 percent of married persons (16.9% females, 13.3% females) are economically not active.

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

Sex/marital status	Economically Active			Economically not active Number	Economically Active			Economically not active Percent
	Total Number	Employed Number	Unemployed Number		Total Percent	Employed Percent	Unemployed Percent	
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
<b>Total</b>	66,316	40,758	1,717	23,841	100.0	61.5	2.6	36.0
Never married	23,512	7,455	829	15,228	100.0	31.7	3.5	64.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	6,643	5,455	212	976	100.0	82.1	3.2	14.7
Married	25,281	20,867	543	3,871	100.0	82.5	2.1	15.3
Separated	3,100	2,404	68	628	100.0	77.5	2.2	20.3
Divorced	2,382	1,773	29	580	100.0	74.4	1.2	24.3
Widowed	5,398	2,804	36	2,558	100.0	51.9	0.7	47.4
<b>Male</b>								
Total	30,954	19,227	678	11,049	100.0	62.1	2.2	35.7
Never married	13,767	4,807	459	8,501	100.0	34.9	3.3	61.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,813	2,535	36	242	100.0	90.1	1.3	8.6
Married	11,435	9,755	154	1,526	100.0	85.3	1.3	13.3
Separated	1,170	930	21	219	100.0	79.5	1.8	18.7
Divorced	909	691	3	215	100.0	76.0	0.3	23.7
Widowed	860	509	5	346	100.0	59.2	0.6	40.2
<b>Female</b>								
Total	35,362	21,531	1,039	12,792	100.0	60.9	2.9	36.2
Never married	9,745	2,648	370	6,727	100.0	27.2	3.8	69.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,830	2,920	176	734	100.0	76.2	4.6	19.2
Married	13,846	11,112	389	2,345	100.0	80.3	2.8	16.9
Separated	1,930	1,474	47	409	100.0	76.4	2.4	21.2
Divorced	1,473	1,082	26	365	100.0	73.5	1.8	24.8
Widowed	4,538	2,295	31	2,212	100.0	50.6	0.7	48.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.5 Nationality

Table 3.7 shows the population by nationality and sex of the people in Ho West District. The Table indicates that the majority of residents in the District are Ghanaians. Those who are Ghanaians by birth in the district constitute 92.1 percent of the total population, followed by about five percent with dual nationality. About two percent of the residents are Ghanaians by naturalization while less than one percent are ECOWAS citizens (non- Ghanaians).

**Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex**

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	94,600	100.0	45,361	100.0	49,239	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	87,154	92.1	41,765	92.1	45,389	92.2
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	5,018	5.3	2,390	5.3	2,628	5.3
Ghanaian by naturalization	1,608	1.7	746	1.6	862	1.8
ECOWAS	782	0.8	436	1.0	346	0.7
African other than ECOWAS	21	0.0	16	0.0	5	0.0
Other	17	0.0	8	0.0	9	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.6 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows population by religion and sex in Ho West District. Christianity is the dominant religion in the district followed by Traditional African Religions and Islam. Christians (Catholic [9.8%], Protestant [42.5%], Pentecostal [25.4%] and Other Christians [3.0]) constitute 90.7 percent of the population and are clearly the majority. The second largest group is adherents of various African traditional religions who make up 3.8 percent of the population. About two percent of the population practice Islam. The Table further shows that a higher proportion of males (3.9%) than females (3.6%) practice traditional religion.

**Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex**

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	94,600	100.0	45,361	100.0	49,239	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	87,154	92.1	41,765	92.1	45,389	92.2
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	5,018	5.3	2,390	5.3	2,628	5.3
Ghanaian by naturalization	1,608	1.7	746	1.6	862	1.8
ECOWAS	782	0.8	436	1.0	346	0.7
African other than ECOWAS	21	0.0	16	0.0	5	0.0
Other	17	0.0	8	0.0	9	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.7 Literacy and Education

Education is essential for the development of the requisite human resources needed for accelerated socio-economic development of the society. It is the process of acquiring knowledge,

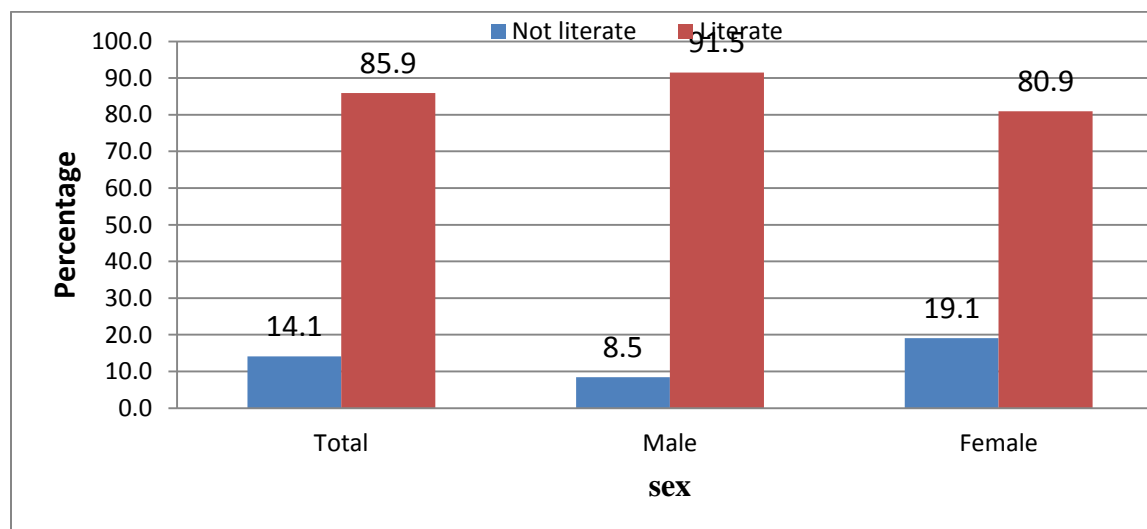


skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for societal well-being. There is a relationship between education, human resource development and economic growth (United Nations Development Programme, 2011).

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

Figure 3.1 shows that 85.5 percent of the population 11 years and older in Ho West District are literate while 14.1 percent are not literate. Figure 3.1 further shows that a greater proportion of males (91.5%) than females (80.9%) are literate. Similarly, a higher proportion of females (19.1%) than males (8.5%) are not literate.

**Figure 3.1: Population 11 years and older by literacy status and sex**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.7.1 Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status

Table 3.9 presents the distribution of literacy levels for persons 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status in Ho West District. For the District, 9,638 of the population aged 11 years and above are not literate while 58,674 are literate. Seven percent are literate in English only, and 25.7 percent are literate in a Ghanaian language only, while 66.2 percent are literate in both English and Ghanaian language. Table 3.9 further shows that less than one percent of the population is literate in English and French, as well as all the three languages (English, French and a Ghanaian language). In terms of absolute numbers the number of female literates (29,377) is about the same as male literates (29,317).

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

	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
<b>Both sexes</b>								
<b>Total</b>	9,638	58,694	100.0	7.0	25.7	66.2	0.3	0.9
11-14	157	8,106	100.0	13.3	21.9	64.3	0.1	0.3
15-19	297	8,654	100.0	9.5	13.5	75.8	0.3	1.0
20-24	475	6,379	100.0	7.8	16.8	74.0	0.3	1.1
25-29	611	5,389	100.0	8.0	22.4	68.4	0.2	1.0
30-34	719	4,639	100.0	6.2	28.1	64.2	0.5	1.1
35-39	698	4,271	100.0	4.8	33.7	59.9	0.4	1.1
40-44	796	4,084	100.0	5.2	34.0	59.5	0.3	0.9
45-49	767	3,806	100.0	3.4	31.8	63.1	0.5	1.2
50-54	781	3,609	100.0	3.6	29.6	65.7	0.1	1.0
55-59	522	2,561	100.0	3.2	29.1	66.5	0.1	1.1
60-64	630	2,327	100.0	3.0	30.9	65.0	0.1	1.1
65+	3,185	4,869	100.0	2.8	40.5	55.7	0.1	0.9
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Total</b>	2,712	29,317	100.0	6.6	19.8	71.9	0.4	1.4
11-14	98	4,292	100.0	12.3	21.0	66.2	0.1	0.4
15-19	130	4,661	100.0	8.5	12.9	77.1	0.3	1.2
20-24	164	3,070	100.0	6.4	12.8	78.7	0.6	1.5
25-29	225	2,518	100.0	7.5	17.2	73.6	0.4	1.2
30-34	215	2,174	100.0	7.3	20.6	69.8	0.5	1.8
35-39	208	2,032	100.0	4.7	26.2	66.8	0.6	1.7
40-44	236	2,008	100.0	4.5	26.5	67.6	0.3	1.0
45-49	196	1,822	100.0	4.1	22.5	70.9	0.5	2.0
50-54	208	1,822	100.0	3.9	21.7	72.4	0.2	1.8
55-59	146	1,217	100.0	3.4	18.1	76.5	0.2	1.9
60-64	171	1,134	100.0	3.3	18.9	75.4	0.2	2.3
65+	715	2,567	100.0	2.6	28.0	67.7	0.2	1.4
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	6,926	29,377	100.0	7.3	31.5	60.5	0.2	0.5
11-14	59	3,814	100.0	14.5	22.8	62.3	0.1	0.3
15-19	167	3,993	100.0	10.7	14.1	74.3	0.3	0.6
20-24	311	3,309	100.0	9.1	20.6	69.6	0.1	0.7
25-29	386	2,871	100.0	8.4	26.9	63.8	0.1	0.8
30-34	504	2,465	100.0	5.3	34.6	59.2	0.4	0.4
35-39	490	2,239	100.0	4.9	40.6	53.6	0.3	0.6
40-44	560	2,076	100.0	5.9	41.3	51.7	0.3	0.7
45-49	571	1,984	100.0	2.8	40.3	55.9	0.5	0.5
50-54	573	1,787	100.0	3.2	37.6	58.9	0.1	0.2
55-59	376	1,344	100.0	3.1	39.0	57.4	0.0	0.4
60-64	459	1,193	100.0	2.7	42.2	55.1	0.0	0.0
65+	2,470	2,302	100.0	2.9	54.4	42.4	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### **3.7.2 Level of education, school attendance and sex**

Current school attendance represents the human resource potential of the country. For this reason, data on the population currently attending educational institutions is important for human resource planning to sustain improvements to socio-economic conditions in the country. Again, information on past school attendance provides an indication of formal schooling in society. In a society where few people have attended formal school, there will be few people with the requisite knowledge and skills needed for modernization of the society to meet the challenges of globalization.

Table 3.10 presents information on persons 3 years and older currently in school in the District and the distribution of past school attendance for persons aged 3 years and older classified by highest level of schooling. Of the 33,656 people currently attending school, 17,925 are males and 15,731 are females. About 89.1 percent are enrolled in basic school (Nursery, kindergarten, primary, JSS/JHS/middle), about eight percent in secondary/senior high school, less than one percent in vocational/technical/commercial school, and about two percent in tertiary institutions.

The Table also shows that at all levels of education there are more males than females enrolled in the various educational levels except Nursery and post middle/secondary certificate holders. For the District as a whole, the majority of people who have attended school previously (77.6%) have attained at least the basic level that is, Primary, JSS/JHS and Middle schools

**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	33,656	100.0	17,925	100.0	15,731	100.0	41,941	100.0	19,963	100.0	21,978	100.0
Nursery	2,233	6.6	1,100	6.1	1,133	7.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	5,203	15.5	2,717	15.2	2,486	15.8	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	15,991	47.5	8,288	46.2	7,703	49.0	7,557	18.0	2,831	14.2	4,726	21.5
JSS/JHS	6,704	19.9	3,751	20.9	2,953	18.8	10,388	24.8	4,456	22.3	5,932	27.0
Middle	-	0	-	0.0	-	0.0	15,631	37.3	7,558	37.9	8,073	36.7
SSS/SHS	2,665	7.9	1,559	8.7	1,106	7.0	2,843	6.8	1,533	7.7	1,310	6.0
Secondary	-	0	-	0.0	-	0.0	1,317	3.1	916	4.6	401	1.8
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	186	0.6	111	0.6	75	0.5	1,440	3.4	811	4.1	629	2.9
Post middle/Secondary certificate	205	0.6	80	0.4	125	0.8	1,261	3.0	731	3.7	530	2.4
Tertiary	469	1.4	319	1.8	150	1.0	1,504	3.6	1,127	5.6	377	1.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# **CHAPTER FOUR**

## **ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

### **4.1 Introduction**

The overall development of a country is based, in part, on the production of goods and services. Critical to the production process is the human resource of the country. The total population that produces these goods and services are referred to as working population also known as employed. The type of economic activity pursued is influenced by the nature of the economy and level of socio-economic development (Hull, 2009).

This chapter examines data on the economic activity status of the population, age and sex structure of the employed population, employment status, sector as well as the age and sex composition of the unemployed population. The economic and social development of the District is dependent upon the quality and quantity of its productive resources, of which the labour force is very important.

### **4.2 Economic Activity Status**

The potential work force of every district is derived from its adult population that is available to work (aged 15 years to 64years).The economically not active persons are those who do not work and are not seeking for work. The category includes homemakers, full time students, retired persons, the disabled and persons who are unable to work because of their age or ill-health. Table 4.1 shows the economic activity status of the population 15 years and older in the district. The economically active population is 69.5 percent of which 95.9 percent are employed and 4.1 percent are unemployed.

With regards to male-female activity status, the proportion of economically active males is 70.7 percent of which 96.5percent are employed and 3.5percent unemployed, while that for the female economically active population is 68.6percent with 95.4percent employed while 4.6percent are unemployed.

Table 4.1 further shows that the economically not active population is 30.5 percent with those in full time education recording the highest percentage of 45.6 percent of this economically not active subpopulation. The proportion of males, who are economically not active, 29.3percent, is marginally lower than females 31.4 percent. Out of the economically not active group, the proportion of males who are in full time education and are therefore not available for work (59.4%) is almost twice that of females (34.7%) in full time education. In the District, 16.7 percent of the economically not active population is too old or young to work. One-quarter (25.0%) of economically not active females are engaged in home duties (household chores) while only 8 percent of males are involved with home duties.

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	60,069	100.0	27,639	100.0	32,430	100.0
<b>Economically active</b>	41,771	69.5	19,536	70.7	22,235	68.6
<b><i>Employed</i></b>	<b>40,064</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>18,861</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>21,203</b>	<b>95.4</b>
<i>Worked</i>	37,487	93.6	17,684	93.8	19,803	93.4
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	2,505	6.3	1,149	6.1	1,356	6.4
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	72	0.2	28	0.1	44	0.2
<b><i>Unemployed</i></b>	<b>1,707</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	558	32.7	197	29.2	361	35.0
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	1,149	67.3	478	70.8	671	65.0
<b>Economically not active</b>	18,298	30.5	8,103	29.3	10,195	31.4
Did home duties (household chore)	3,196	17.5	646	8.0	2,550	25.0
Full time education	8,350	45.6	4,811	59.4	3,539	34.7
Pensioner/Retired	862	4.7	640	7.9	222	2.2
Disabled/Sick	2,013	11.0	779	9.6	1,234	12.1
Too old/young	3,051	16.7	821	10.1	2,230	21.9
Other	826	4.5	406	5.0	420	4.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 4.2.1 Economic activity status and age

Table 4.2 presents the population 15 years and older by sex, age and economic activity status. Out of a total population of 60,069, majority (66.7%) of are employed, about three percent (2.8%) are unemployed while 30.5 percent are economically not active.

The age group with the highest proportion of employed persons is age 40-44 (90.8%), followed by age 45-49 (90.6%), while age 15-19 has the lowest percentage of employed persons. Age 20-24 has the highest percentage (7.6%) of unemployed population followed by age 25-29 (6.0%) while age 65+ has the lowest percentage of less than one percent (0.5%). Age 15-19 also has the highest percentage (75.8%) of economically not active population followed by age 65+ (52.4%) while age 40-44 has the lowest percentage (7.9%).

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both sexes</b>								
<b>Total</b>	60,069	100.0	40,064	66.7	1,707	2.8	18,298	30.5
15-19	8,951	100.0	1,867	20.9	299	3.3	6,785	75.8
20-24	6,854	100.0	3,510	51.2	518	7.6	2,826	41.2
25-29	6,000	100.0	4,553	75.9	359	6.0	1,088	18.1
30-34	5,358	100.0	4,570	85.3	169	3.2	619	11.6
35-39	4,969	100.0	4,388	88.3	100	2.0	481	9.7
40-44	4,880	100.0	4,429	90.8	67	1.4	384	7.9
45-49	4,573	100.0	4,143	90.6	54	1.2	376	8.2
50-54	4,390	100.0	3,915	89.2	37	0.8	438	10.0
55-59	3,083	100.0	2,673	86.7	20	0.6	390	12.7
60-64	2,957	100.0	2,224	75.2	46	1.6	687	23.2
65+	8,054	100.0	3,792	47.1	38	0.5	4,224	52.4
<b>Male</b>								
Total	27,639	100.0	18,861	68.2	675	2.4	8,103	29.3
15-19	4,791	100.0	1,022	21.3	109	2.3	3,660	76.4
20-24	3,234	100.0	1,633	50.5	200	6.2	1,401	43.3
25-29	2,743	100.0	2,123	77.4	168	6.1	452	16.5
30-34	2,389	100.0	2,098	87.8	65	2.7	226	9.5
35-39	2,240	100.0	2,046	91.3	31	1.4	163	7.3
40-44	2,244	100.0	2,096	93.4	30	1.3	118	5.3
45-49	2,018	100.0	1,878	93.1	19	0.9	121	6.0
50-54	2,030	100.0	1,879	92.6	14	0.7	137	6.7
55-59	1,363	100.0	1,243	91.2	11	0.8	109	8.0
60-64	1,305	100.0	1,034	79.2	14	1.1	257	19.7
65+	3,282	100.0	1,809	55.1	14	0.4	1,459	44.5
<b>Female</b>								
Total	32,430	100.0	21,203	65.4	1,032	3.2	10,195	31.4
15-19	4,160	100.0	845	20.3	190	4.6	3,125	75.1
20-24	3,620	100.0	1,877	51.9	318	8.8	1,425	39.4
25-29	3,257	100.0	2,430	74.6	191	5.9	636	19.5
30-34	2,969	100.0	2,472	83.3	104	3.5	393	13.2
35-39	2,729	100.0	2,342	85.8	69	2.5	318	11.7
40-44	2,636	100.0	2,333	88.5	37	1.4	266	10.1
45-49	2,555	100.0	2,265	88.6	35	1.4	255	10.0
50-54	2,360	100.0	2,036	86.3	23	1.0	301	12.8
55-59	1,720	100.0	1,430	83.1	9	0.5	281	16.3
60-64	1,652	100.0	1,190	72.0	32	1.9	430	26.0
65+	4,772	100.0	1,983	41.6	24	0.5	2,765	57.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 4.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work the person is engaged in at the establishment where he/she works. 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. 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.

Table 4.3 shows employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex. Majority of the employed persons are engaged in skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers. Nearly six out of 10 persons (58.4%) in the district work as skilled agriculture forestry and fishery workers. This is higher than the regional average for Volta Region of 50.1 percent. The second highest proportion is craft and related trade workers (16%). About 7.3 percent also work as managers, professionals, technicians and associate professionals. Clerical support, plant and machine operators and assemblers and other occupations constitute 18.3 percent. Compared with males (3.8%), a higher proportion of females (21.1%) work as service and sales workers.

**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	40,064	100.0	18,861	100.0	21,203	100.0
Managers	577	1.4	231	1.2	346	1.6
Professionals	1,989	5.0	1,190	6.3	799	3.8
Technicians and associate professionals	355	0.9	223	1.2	132	0.6
Clerical support workers	203	0.5	132	0.7	71	0.3
Service and sales workers	5,191	13.0	708	3.8	4,483	21.1
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	23,400	58.4	11,877	63.0	11,523	54.3
Craft and related trades workers	6,396	16.0	3,125	16.6	3,271	15.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,024	2.6	998	5.3	26	0.1
Elementary occupations	914	2.3	369	2.0	545	2.6
Other occupations	15	0.0	8	0.0	7	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.4 Industry

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

Table 4.4 shows employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. The three top industries, agriculture, forestry and fishing, manufacturing, and wholesale and retail employ 80.6 percent of people 15 years and older with all the remaining industries employing 19.4 percent. The three industries combined have a higher proportion of females (85.1%) than males (75.7%). Female dominance is evident in wholesale and retail compared to the male counterparts (16.5% female versus 3.8% male). Male dominance is exhibited in the construction industry compared with female (0.1% female versus 7.7% male). At the regional level, the three industries employ 78.4 percent of the population 15 years and older.



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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	40,064	100.0	18,861	100.0	21,203	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	23,416	58.4	11,951	63.4	11,465	54.1
Mining and quarrying	44	0.1	21	0.1	23	0.1
Manufacturing	4,676	11.7	1,597	8.5	3,079	14.5
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	27	0.1	21	0.1	6	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	101	0.3	48	0.3	53	0.2
Construction	1,474	3.7	1,454	7.7	20	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,207	10.5	713	3.8	3,494	16.5
Transportation and storage	796	2.0	783	4.2	13	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,172	2.9	89	0.5	1,083	5.1
Information and communication	37	0.1	31	0.2	6	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	34	0.1	25	0.1	9	0.0
Real estate activities	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	123	0.3	67	0.4	56	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	84	0.2	67	0.4	17	0.1
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	282	0.7	217	1.2	65	0.3
Education	1,985	5.0	1,179	6.3	806	3.8
Human health and social work activities	258	0.6	86	0.5	172	0.8
Arts entertainment and recreation	133	0.3	117	0.6	16	0.1
Other service activities	1,119	2.8	358	1.9	761	3.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	94	0.2	35	0.2	59	0.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.5 Employment Status

Employment status refers to the status of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. Eight employment status categories were provided: employee, self-employed without employees, self-employed with employees, casual worker, contributing family worker, apprentice, domestic employee (house help). Persons who could not be classified under any of the above categories were classified as “other”. Table 4.5 shows that employed population 15 years and above are 40,064. Out of this 31,035 representing 77.5 percent are self-employed without employees, 10.0 percent are employees while 7.6 percent are contributing family workers. Table 4.5 further reveals that a higher proportion of females are self-employed (80.5%) compared to males (74.0%).

**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	40,064	100.0	18,861	100.0	21,203	100.0
Employee	4,004	10.0	2,639	14.0	1,365	6.4
Self-employed without employee(s)	31,035	77.5	13,958	74.0	17,077	80.5
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,007	2.5	539	2.9	468	2.2
Casual worker	247	0.6	183	1.0	64	0.3
Contributing family worker	3,027	7.6	1,191	6.3	1,836	8.7
Apprentice	517	1.3	230	1.2	287	1.4
Domestic employee (house help)	180	0.4	94	0.5	86	0.4
Other	47	0.1	27	0.1	20	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.6 Employment Sector

Employment status refers to the status of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. Table 4.6 shows population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex. The Table reveals that private informal sector employs 91.4% of all employees and is the largest employer in the District followed by the public sector (Government) which employs about six percent (6.1%) of employees. Others such as private formal, semi-public/parastatal, NGOs (Local and International) employ a little over two percent of employees. It is worth noting that a higher proportion of female (94%) are employed in the private informal sector compared to the relatively lower male proportion of 88.6percent.

**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	40,064	100.0	18,861	100.0	21,203	100.0
Public (Government)	2,443	6.1	1,508	8.0	935	4.4
Private Formal	852	2.1	561	3.0	291	1.4
Private Informal	36,630	91.4	16,702	88.6	19,928	94.0
Semi-Public/Parastatal	25	0.1	19	0.1	6	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	113	0.3	71	0.4	42	0.2
Other International Organisations	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# **CHAPTER FIVE**

## **INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY**

### **5.1 Introduction**

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

### **5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones**

Three decades ago, mobile phones seen as the tool of the affluent and busy executives in society. Mobile phone is now the ICT that is reshaping and revolutionizing communications globally. Its impact on the economic activities of nations, businesses, and small entrepreneurs is phenomenal and is increasing everyday due to its affordability and ability to connect people from anywhere in the world. The use of mobile phones has been an important mode of communication for social and business activities for Ghanaians as far back as 2003. The acceleration in the growth of use of mobile phones was a factor that influenced the Ghana Statistical Service to rebase the economy of Ghana which resulted in the country being classified as middle income in 2010.

Table 5.1 provides information on mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage disaggregated by sex for the population 12 years and older in the Ho West District. Table 5.1 indicates that for the district as a whole, there are 24,316 persons 12 years and older who own mobile phones and they constitute about 37 percent of the population 12 years and older. About 42.7 percent of the male population in the District 12 years and older own mobile phones compared to 31.4 percent of females in that category who own mobile phones. Figure 5.1 reinforces the earlier assertion that more males than female use mobile phone. The Table further reveals that the use of mobile phone is more widespread than that of internet in the District.

### **5.3 Use of Internet**

The internet has become a vital communication facility for people, businesses and organizations. Table 5.1 shows the percentage of population 12 years and older using internet facility. The population using internet facilities are 1,882 constituting about three percent of the population of the district. The proportion of males (4.1%) using internet facility at the household in the district is higher than females (1.8%). This observation could be attributed to the reflection of gender differences in educational attainment and/or employment in the formal sector, both of which may be associated with the use of internet use and the types of occupation and work opportunities available to men and women.

**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	66,316	100.0	24,316	36.7	1,882	2.8
Male	30,954	46.7	13,223	42.7	1,257	4.1
Female	35,362	53.3	11,093	31.4	625	1.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop computers

Ownership of desktop and laptop computers is a prerequisite for easy access to the internet, electronic mail (e-mail) and other services. Table 5.2 shows the distribution of households head by sex, ownership of desktop/laptop computers. Of the total number of households (23,875) in the district, only 466 households have access to desktop or laptop computers constituting 2 percent. With regard to sex, ownership of desktop/laptop computers is higher for male-headed households (2.6%) compared to female-headed households (1.0%) in the District.

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

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,875	100.0	466	2.0
Male	14,248	59.7	367	2.6
Female	9,627	40.3	99	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER SIX

## DISABILITY

### 6.1 Introduction

Persons with disability (PWD) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific task/ activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012).

This chapter explores the characteristics of persons with disability in the District. The development of a nation depends on the contributions of not only a segment of the population but on the collective contributions of every individual, including persons with disabilities (PWDs).

To this extent, government and civil society organizations in recent years have made progress in addressing disability issues, resulting in some positive gains in improving the lives of PWDs in the country. For instance the government of Ghana has enacted the Disability Act, 2006 , Act 715 to address issues of high poverty among PWDs due to low levels of education and lack of employable skills; inaccessibility to public transport, and unfriendly environmental facilities such as the widespread absence of ramps for PWDs and uncovered drains and gutters.

### 6.2 Population with Disability

Out of a total population of 94,600, in the District 5,684 representing six percent of the people have one form of disability or the other. This implies that about 94 percent of the population in the district is without any form of disability. As shown in Table 6.1, the proportion of females with disabilities (6.3%) is slightly higher than males (5.7%).

### 6.3 Type of Disability

Table 6.1 indicates PWDs by type of disability in the District. The commonest form of disability in the District is sight impairment for which 47.1 percent of all disabled people are afflicted with. This is followed by physical (34.4%). Other forms of disabilities include emotional (26.1%), intellectual disability (19.3%) and speech (18.3%). The percentage of females (47.9%) with sight disability is slightly higher than the corresponding proportion for males (46.3%).

### 6.4 Distribution by Type of Locality

The locality of residence (rural-urban) of persons with disability has an impact on the ability of PWDs to access social services and other facilities within the District. Table 6.1 further shows the distribution of persons with disability by locality in the District. The percentage of PWDs in the rural areas with sight disability (47.3%) is slightly higher than the urban areas (44.9%).Furthermore, a slightly higher proportion of females in rural (47.9%) have sight disability than the males (46.6%). On a whole the District figures are a reflection of the regional scenario. For Volta region, sight disability affects 44.3 percent of all people who are disabled while physically-disabled people constitute 29.1 percent of all people disabled.

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

Disability type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>All Localities</b>						
Total	94,600	100.0	45,361	100.0	49,239	100.0
No disability	88,916	94.0	42,784	94.3	46,132	93.7
With a disability	5,684	6.0	2,577	5.7	3,107	6.3
Sight	2,678	47.1	1,192	46.3	1,486	47.8
Hearing	1,156	20.3	518	20.1	638	20.5
Speech	1,042	18.3	543	21.1	499	16.1
Physical	1,955	34.4	862	33.4	1,093	35.2
Intellectual	1,097	19.3	513	19.9	584	18.8
Emotional	1,484	26.1	695	27.0	789	25.4
Other	420	7.4	184	7.1	236	7.6
<b>Urban</b>						
Total	10,301	100.0	4,901	100.0	5,400	100.0
No disability	9,824	95.4	4,691	95.7	5,133	95.1
With a disability	477	4.6	210	4.3	267	4.9
Sight	214	44.9	89	42.4	125	46.8
Hearing	82	17.2	36	17.1	46	17.2
Speech	50	10.5	22	10.5	28	10.5
Physical	122	25.6	65	31.0	57	21.3
Intellectual	62	13.0	21	10.0	41	15.4
Emotional	64	13.4	28	13.3	36	13.5
Other	53	11.1	17	8.1	36	13.5
<b>Rural</b>						
Total	84,299	100.0	40,460	100.0	43,839	100.0
No disability	79,092	93.8	38,093	94.1	40,999	93.5
With a disability	5,207	6.2	2,367	5.9	2,840	6.5
Sight	2,464	47.3	1,103	46.6	1,361	47.9
Hearing	1,074	20.6	482	20.4	592	20.8
Speech	992	19.1	521	22.0	471	16.6
Physical	1,833	35.2	797	33.7	1,036	36.5
Intellectual	1,035	19.9	492	20.8	543	19.1
Emotional	1,420	27.3	667	28.2	753	26.5
Other	367	7.0	167	7.1	200	7.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

In general, education enhances the employment opportunities of all persons including persons with disability. As a result the government and various social welfare agencies have been implementing policies to enhance access of persons with disability to education at all levels.

Table 6.2 provides details on the distribution of PWDs who are 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education. As indicated in Table 6.3, out of 5,562 PWDs, 1,434 representing (25.8%) have never attended school compared to 12.5% percent of the population who have no disability and who have never attended school. Those with intellectual disability constitute 28.5 percent of this category. The Table further shows that 61.1percent of the disabled have Basic education. It can also be seen from the Table that more males (64.9%) than females (58%) have Basic education among the disabled.

**Table 6.2: Persons 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education**

	Total	Never	Number			Total	Never	Percent		
			Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher			Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
<b>Both Sexes</b>										
Total	87,246	11,649	7,436	56,271	11,890	100.0	13.4	8.5	64.5	13.6
No disability	81,684	10,215	7,292	52,871	11,306	100.0	12.5	8.9	64.7	13.8
With a disability	5,562	1,434	144	3,400	584	100.0	25.8	2.6	61.1	10.5
Sight	2,604	648	64	1,644	248	100.0	24.9	2.5	63.1	9.5
Hearing	1,095	304	48	661	82	100.0	27.8	4.4	60.4	7.5
Speech	972	258	64	576	74	100.0	26.5	6.6	59.3	7.6
Physical	1,891	520	54	1,135	182	100.0	27.5	2.9	60.0	9.6
Intellectual	1,033	294	48	602	89	100.0	28.5	4.6	58.3	8.6
Emotional	1,429	369	48	867	145	100.0	25.8	3.4	60.7	10.1
Other	413	108	15	238	52	100.0	26.2	3.6	57.6	12.6
<b>Male</b>										
Total	41,628	3,740	3,817	26,884	7,187	100.0	9.0	9.2	64.6	17.3
No disability	39,119	3,350	3,745	25,255	6,769	100.0	8.6	9.6	64.6	17.3
With a disability	2,509	390	72	1,629	418	100.0	15.5	2.9	64.9	16.7
Sight	1,147	150	37	777	183	100.0	13.1	3.2	67.7	16.0
Hearing	482	90	22	312	58	100.0	18.7	4.6	64.7	12.0
Speech	502	108	30	313	51	100.0	21.5	6.0	62.4	10.2
Physical	820	138	23	530	129	100.0	16.8	2.8	64.6	15.7
Intellectual	469	101	21	285	62	100.0	21.5	4.5	60.8	13.2
Emotional	661	123	23	409	106	100.0	18.6	3.5	61.9	16.0
Other	183	26	9	108	40	100.0	14.2	4.9	59.0	21.9
<b>Female</b>										
Total	45,618	7,909	3,619	29,387	4,703	100.0	17.3	7.9	64.4	10.3
No disability	42,565	6,865	3,547	27,616	4,537	100.0	16.1	8.3	64.9	10.7
With a disability	3,053	1,044	72	1,771	166	100.0	34.2	2.4	58.0	5.4
Sight	1,457	498	27	867	65	100.0	34.2	1.9	59.5	4.5
Hearing	613	214	26	349	24	100.0	34.9	4.2	56.9	3.9
Speech	470	150	34	263	23	100.0	31.9	7.2	56.0	4.9
Physical	1,071	382	31	605	53	100.0	35.7	2.9	56.5	4.9
Intellectual	564	193	27	317	27	100.0	34.2	4.8	56.2	4.8
Emotional	768	246	25	458	39	100.0	32.0	3.3	59.6	5.1
Other	230	82	6	130	12	100.0	35.7	2.6	56.5	5.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER SEVEN

## AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

### 7.1 Introduction

The Ghanaian economy is regarded as agrarian due to the number of population engaged in the sector. The District has about 95percent of its population employed in the agricultural sector. Agriculture plays a vital role in the socio-economic development of the Region and the District for that matter. This chapter presents data on the agricultural activities in the District, with focus on households in agriculture and types of farming engaged in. The agricultural sector in the District comprises of crops, livestock, fisheries, agro forestry and non-traditional commodities.

### 7.2 Households in Agriculture

A household is classified as an agricultural household if at least one of its members engages in agricultural production even if not earning income directly from agricultural activity alone. Out of total households of 23,875 in the District, 17,559 representing (73.5%) are engaged in agriculture in one form of or the other. This implies that only (26.5%) of households are not engaged in agricultural activities. It is also evident that out of the households engaged in agriculture, (88.7%) are found in the rural localities whiles the remaining (11.3%) are in urban localities (refer to Table 7.1).

**Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality**

Agricultural activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total households	23,875	100.0	2,701	11.30	21,174	88.7
Households engaged in agriculture	17,559	73.5	1,562	8.90	15,997	91.1
Crop farming	16,723	95.2	1,151	6.90	15,572	93.1
Tree planting	124	0.7	8	6.50	116	93.5
Livestock rearing	6,827	38.9	721	10.60	6,106	89.4
Fish farming	10	0.06	0	0.00	10	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 7.3 Types of Farming

Table 7.1 shows that majority of the people are into crop farming (95.2%) with only (0.06%) engaged in fish farming. In terms locality, 91.1 percent of all agricultural households are in rural areas compared with about nine percent in urban areas. This picture cuts across all types of farming. In all cases, as shown in Table 7.1, predominantly higher proportions of farming households are in rural areas. This proportion ranges from 89.4 percent for livestock farming to 100 percent for fish farming.

### 7.4 Distribution of Livestock and Other Animals

The census reported that a total of 147,871 livestock of different species are reared in the District. This is shown in Table 7.2 which also denotes the distribution of livestock and the keepers. Chicken alone constitute 60.8 percent of all the various types of livestock followed



by goats, 22.9 percent and sheep, 6.5 percent. This implies that out of the 19 livestock identified, rearing of these three species accounts for 90.2 percent; the remaining 16 species represent less than 10 percent. Out of a total number of 10,463 keepers engaged in livestock rearing, 43percent are into chicken production, 37.9 percent are into goat production and 10.9 percent are involved in the production of sheep. Marine fishing has less than one percent (0.03 %) of households engaged in this enterprise. There is no household engaged in inland fishing.

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

<b>Livestock</b>	<b>Animals</b>		<b>Keepers</b>		<b>Average Animal per Keeper</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>147,871</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,463</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Animals</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,179</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>5,420</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>65</b>
Cattle	2,285	1.5	108	1.0	21
Goat	33,831	22.9	3,964	37.9	9
Sheep	9,538	6.5	1,141	10.9	8
Pig	2,233	1.5	166	1.6	13
Rabbit	69	0.0	15	0.1	5
Grass-cutter	223	0.2	26	0.2	9
<b>Birds</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>94,251</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>4,926</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>83</b>
Chicken	89,949	60.8	4,497	43.0	20
Dove	531	0.4	21	0.2	25
Duck	2,664	1.8	308	2.9	9
Guinea fowl	950	0.6	77	0.7	12
Ostrich	57	0.0	5	0.0	11
Turkey	100	0.1	18	0.2	6
<b>Fish</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>258</b>
Fish farming	1,250	0.8	5	0.0	250
Inland fishing	0	-	0	0.0	0
Marine fishing	40	0.0	5	0.0	8
Beehives	<b>2,520</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>Snail and silk worm</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>242</b>
Silk worm	342	0.2	14	0.1	24
Snail	871	0.6	4	0.0	218
Other	<b>418</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>7</b>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER EIGHT

## HOUSING CONDITIONS

### 8.1 Introduction

The provision of periodic information on housing and housing condition is important both to assess what has been achieved and to plan ahead. Information obtained from the census on housing quality indicated by the materials used for constructing various housing units and the availability of facilities such as water and sanitation and other housing conditions, will serve as important indicators of the occupants quality of life. In this chapter, data on stock of houses, facilities and amenities in the 2010 Population and Housing Census are presented.

### 8.2 Housing Stock

Figure 8.1 shows the distribution of housing units by locality. There are 22,346 houses in the district. Out of this number, 20,190 houses (90.4%) are located in the rural areas while 2,156 (9.6%) are in the urban areas. Table 8.1 also indicates that the average households per house is 1.1 compared to the regional figure of 1.2 and the national figure of 1.6. Population per house, which is 4.2 persons, is lower than regional and national figures of 5.2 and 7.1 respectively. The average household size of 4.0 is lower than the regional and national figures of 4.2 and 4.4 respectively. This implies that relatively fewer people live in a house in the District as compared with the region and the country as a whole.

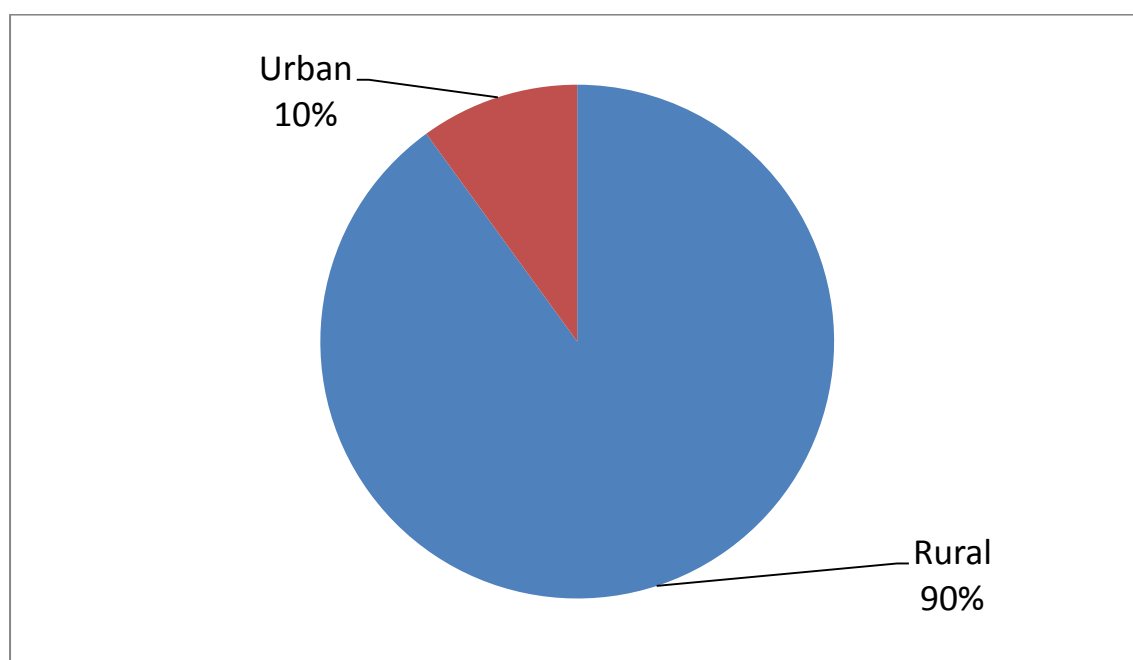
In terms of locality, the average household per house of 1.3 and population per house of 4.8 in urban areas are respectively higher than in rural localities of 1.0 and 4.2 respectively. It is however interesting to note that average household size in the rural areas of 4.0 is higher than the 3.8 recorded for urban areas.

**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	94,600	10,301	84,299
Total household population	24,076,327	2,086,567	93,523	10,229	83,294
Number of houses	3,392,745	399,953	22,346	2,156	20,190
Number of households	5,467,054	495,600	23,875	2,701	21,174
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.3	1
Population per house	7.3	5.3	4.2	4.8	4.2
Average household size	4.5	4.3	4	3.8	4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Figure 8.1: Percentage distribution of houses by locality**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### **8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement**

#### **8.3.1 Ownership status of dwelling**

Table 8.2 indicates that 23,875 dwelling units were in the District during the 2010 PHC census. About 66.5 percent of the dwelling units are owned by household members and 21 percent by a relative not a household member. About ten percent (9.9%) are owned by other private individuals. Government/ public ownership and houses purchased under mortgage represent less than three percent of the dwelling units respectively.

With reference to ownership by sex, 69.5 percent of dwellings which are headed by males are owned by a family member compared to the corresponding proportion of 62.1 percent for females. In terms of locality; slightly higher proportions of dwelling units in the rural areas are owned by household members (66.9%) as compared to (63.9%) in urban areas. Other private individual ownership (9.9%) and government/public ownership (about 1.3%) are higher in the urban areas as compared to proportions obtained in the rural areas of about ten percent (9.6%) and close to one percent (0.9%) respectively.

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

Ownership status	District									
	Total		Male headed		Female headed		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,875	100.0	14,248	100.0	9,627	100.0	2,701	100.0	21,174	100.0
Owned by household member	15,884	66.5	9,906	69.5	5,978	62.1	1,725	63.9	14,159	66.9
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	63	0.3	36	0.3	27	0.3	3	0.1	60	0.3
Relative not a household member	5,013	21.0	2,453	17.2	2,560	26.6	506	18.7	4,507	21.3
Other private individual	2,365	9.9	1,465	10.3	900	9.3	324	12.0	2,041	9.6
Private employer	141	0.6	102	0.7	39	0.4	42	1.6	99	0.5
Other private agency	51	0.2	37	0.3	14	0.1	2	0.1	49	0.2
Public/Government ownership	302	1.3	211	1.5	91	0.9	92	3.4	210	1.0
Other	56	0.2	38	0.3	18	0.2	7	0.3	49	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.3.3 Type of dwelling units (occupied)

Table 8.3 looks at occupied dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality. It is evident from the data that separate houses (55.3%) and compound houses(31.5%) altogether constitute 86.8 percent of the dwelling units in the District. The remaining dwelling types such as semi-detached, flat/apartment, huts/buildings, tent, improvised home, living quarters attached to office, uncompleted building and others represent only 13.2 percent of all dwellings. A higher proportion of male-headed households dwell in separate houses (57.1%) as compared to the proportion of female-headed households (52.7%). The reverse is however true with compound houses where the proportion of female-headed households (35.5%) is higher than the male counterparts (28.9%). Separate houses constitute 57.0 percent of dwelling units in rural areas compared with 42.4 percent in urban areas.

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

Type of dwelling	Total		District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	495,600	23,875	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	212,170	13,209	55.3	57.1	52.7	42.4	57.0
Semi-detached house	391,548	33,286	1,436	6.0	5.9	6.2	4.6	6.2
Flat/Apartment	256,355	7,668	132	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.5
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	219,276	7,527	31.5	28.9	35.5	48.4	29.4
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	15,705	1,113	4.7	5.5	3.5	1.9	5.0
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,781	251	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.4	1.1
Tent	10,343	989	27	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	1,198	52	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,157	75	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
Uncompleted building	66,624	858	35	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1
Other	9,846	512	18	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	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 wall in the District are cement blocks/concrete and brick/earth. Table 8.4 shows that over half of dwelling units are constructed with mud brick/earth (53.0%) and 41.1 percent with cement blocks or concrete. The percentages however vary within the urban and rural localities with 59.7 percent in urban localities using cement block/concrete for their outer walls compared to 38.9 percent in rural localities. The reverse is true with mud brick/earth where 56.1 percent of dwelling units in rural localities use that material for outer walls compared to the corresponding proportion of 27.4 percent in urban localities.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	550,006	27,322	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	264,357	14,486	53.0	27.4	56.1
Wood	200,594	4,900	257	0.9	1.6	0.9
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	3,131	140	0.5	0.3	0.5
Stone	11,330	1,172	31	0.1	0.1	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	3,183	221	0.8	1.0	0.8
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	250,762	11,231	41.1	59.7	38.9
Landcrete	104,270	7,772	467	1.7	2.8	1.6
Bamboo	8,206	819	91	0.3	0.2	0.3
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	11,454	326	1.2	6.7	0.5
Other	39,206	2,456	72	0.3	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.4.2 Floor material

Type of materials used for the floor of a house affects the aesthetic, quality and health status of a house. This is because some floors are easily contaminated and are difficult to clean or disinfect. As depicted in Table 8.5, floors are predominately made of cement, across the various localities, 83.2% percent in the urban areas, 81.6 percent in rural areas, and 81.8 percent for the District as a whole. Other materials used constitute less than 20 percent in the District.

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

Materials for the floor	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	495,600	23,875	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	87,880	3,971	16.6	15.0	16.8
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	397,467	19,534	81.8	83.2	81.6
Stone	32,817	1,842	56	0.2	0.3	0.2
Burnt brick	6,537	424	33	0.1	0.2	0.1
Wood	52,856	464	19	0.1	0.2	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,237	45	0.2	0.1	0.2
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	3,754	141	0.6	0.8	0.6
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,283	42	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	15,567	1,249	34	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.4.3 Roofing materials

Table 8.6 shows that in the District metal sheet is the most popular roofing material, and it is used for 78.8 percent of dwelling units, followed by thatch /palm leaf or raffia (15.9%). The use of metal sheet is predominant in both urban and rural locality. This accounts for (69.3%) and (79.9%) respectively. The use of thatch/palm leaf or raffia (16.2%) is relatively high in the rural localities compared to urban (13.7%). At the regional and national levels metal sheet accounts for (70.7%) and (71.4%) respectively.

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

Main Roofing material	District					
	Total		Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	550,006	27,322	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,576	157	0.6	0.4	0.6
Wood	45,547	3,000	156	0.6	0.8	0.5
Metal sheet	4,152,259	388,664	21,530	78.8	69.3	79.9
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	41,055	568	2.1	9.5	1.2
Cement/Concrete	141,072	4,810	253	0.9	1.1	0.9
Roofing tile	31,456	1,603	164	0.6	4.7	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	1,254	58	0.2	0.0	0.2
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	102,769	4,343	15.9	13.7	16.2
Other	35,935	3,275	93	0.3	0.4	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.5 Room Occupancy

The relationship between the number of rooms and the number of persons give the space available per person. Table 8.7 shows the household size and the number of sleeping rooms for households in the District. The data determine the extent of overcrowding of households occupying dwelling units. Internationally accepted occupancy level is two persons per room, any figure above this threshold is considered as evidence of overcrowding, which has both health and social implications. Single sleeping room (one room) occupancy is relatively higher compared to other dwelling units in the District. Close to fifty percent of households (46.9%) have only one sleeping room. About 31 percent of households have two sleeping rooms. Approximately one-third (31.7%) of all households with five members have only a single sleeping room.

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

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	23,875	100.0	46.9	30.9	12.3	5.2	2.4	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.3
1	4,720	100.0	87.0	8.9	2.2	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
2	3,653	100.0	57.3	33.8	6.0	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
3	3,573	100.0	47.9	35.2	11.9	2.6	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2
4	3,440	100.0	40.2	39.5	12.5	4.7	1.6	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1
5	2,827	100.0	31.7	40.1	16.9	6.8	3.0	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3
6	2,125	100.0	26.4	38.9	19.1	9.4	3.1	1.9	0.7	0.2	0.4
7	1,356	100.0	18.1	36.9	24.0	11.9	5.5	1.8	0.8	0.5	0.4
8	863	100.0	12.4	36.5	23.5	14.0	5.3	4.6	1.4	1.0	1.2
9	523	100.0	8.0	32.5	24.9	17.8	10.7	3.4	1.3	0.8	0.6
10+	795	100.0	7.0	19.7	28.1	15.8	11.9	7.2	4.4	3.0	2.8

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

The source of lighting is one of the indicators of quality of life. This source has improved over the years from low quality source such as wood fuel to more efficient ones such as electricity. The data in Table 8.8 shows that two main types of lighting are used in the District. These are electricity (51.8%) and kerosene lamp (38.5%). These two alone constitute 90.3 percent of the total sources of lighting. All other sources of lighting account for less than ten percent (9.7%). There are rural urban variations. Forty percent of the dwelling units in urban localities use electricity compared to 53.3 percent in rural localities. The use of kerosene (53.4%) lamp is higher than electricity (40.0%) in urban localities.

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

Main source of light	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	495,600	23,875	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	245,583	12,358	51.8	40.0	53.3
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	3,923	129	0.5	0.9	0.5
Kerosene lamp	971,807	200,064	9,188	38.5	53.4	36.6
Gas lamp	9,378	799	35	0.1	0.1	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	783	21	0.1	0.4	0.0
Candle	41,214	2,239	67	0.3	0.4	0.3
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	39,881	1,985	8.3	4.1	8.9
Firewood	13,241	1,474	62	0.3	0.4	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	425	9	0.0	0.1	0.0
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 Used by Households

Table 8.9 indicates three main sources of cooking fuel in the District. These are wood used by 73.8 percent, charcoal used by 16.6 percent and gas used by 6.2 percent of households. These three sources alone account for 96.6 percent of cooking fuel sources. Other sources such as private electricity generators, crop residue, saw dust, animal waste among others account for less than one percent. Households which did not cook all constitute 2.5 percent of the population.



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

Main source of cooking fuel for household	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,875	100.0	2,701	100.0	21,174	100.0
None no cooking	585	2.5	74	2.7	511	2.4
Wood	17,611	73.8	1,404	52.0	16,207	76.5
Gas	1,492	6.2	346	12.8	1,146	5.4
Electricity	35	0.1	2	0.1	33	0.2
Kerosene	96	0.4	25	0.9	71	0.3
Charcoal	3,955	16.6	837	31.0	3,118	14.7
Crop residue	77	0.3	10	0.4	67	0.3
Saw dust	11	0.0	2	0.1	9	0.0
Animal waste	8	0.0	1	0.0	7	0.0
Other	5	0.0	-		5	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In terms of usage in localities, wood (76.5%) is predominantly used in the rural localities as compared to the urban areas (52.0%). Other sources of cooking fuel in urban areas are charcoal (31%). The use of gas for cooking is more prominent in urban areas (12.8%) than rural localities (5.4%).

### 8.6.3 Main cooking space used by households

Information on cooking space used by household is presented in Table 8.9. There are 23,875 households in the District and 9,840 of these households (41.2%) use separate room exclusively devoted for cooking. Slightly above one in four households (26.2%) use structures with roofs but without walls, almost five percent (4.5%) have no cooking space. Other cooking spaces such as separate room shared with other households, enclosure without roof, bedroom/hall/living room and verandah among others constitute 29.3 percent of the total number of cooking spaces. About two out every 15 households (13.7%) cook in open spaces in the compound.

**Table 8.10: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households**

Cooking space used by household	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,875	100.0	2,701	100.0	21,174	100.0
No cooking space	1,086	4.5	111	4.1	975	4.6
Separate room for exclusive use of household	9,840	41.2	1,101	40.8	8,739	41.3
Separate room shared with other household(s)	810	3.4	114	4.2	696	3.3
Enclosure without roof	478	2.0	30	1.1	448	2.1
Structure with roof but without walls	5,971	25.0	415	15.4	5,556	26.2
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	468	2.0	114	4.2	354	1.7
Verandah	1,820	7.6	327	12.1	1,493	7.1
Open space in compound	3,273	13.7	477	17.7	2,796	13.2
Other	129	0.5	12	0.4	117	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Table 8.11 indicates the main sources of water used by households in the District. Bore hole/tube well is the commonest source of drinking water used by 27.2 percent of households. The second most popular source of drinking water is public tap/standpipe used by 22.7 percent of households. The next three most important sources of drinking water are river/stream (17.6%), pipe borne water outside the dwelling (16.1%) and pipe borne water inside the dwelling (5.6%). The same rankings of importance are also shown for the source of water for other domestic uses with bore hole/tube well being the most popular source.

**Table 8.11: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purpose**

Sources of water	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Country	Region		
<b>Main source of drinking water for household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	23,875	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	36,536	1,347	5.6	12.8	4.7
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	93,019	3,846	16.1	25.7	14.9
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	95,209	5,426	22.7	41.2	20.4
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	81,286	6,492	27.2	0.8	30.6
Protected well	321,091	22,577	700	2.9	0.4	3.3
Rain water	39,438	15,627	411	1.7	2.0	1.7
Protected spring	19,345	1,626	65	0.3	0.0	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	761	19	0.1	0.3	0.1
Satchet water	490,283	16,196	343	1.4	3.0	1.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	2,120	84	0.4	1.9	0.2
Unprotected well	112,567	24,012	417	1.7	3.2	1.6
Unprotected spring	12,222	2,677	199	0.8	0.5	0.9
River/Stream	502,804	81,663	4,201	17.6	8.3	18.8
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	21,897	321	1.3	0.0	1.5
Other	3,972	394	4	0.0	0.1	0.0
<b>Main source of water for other domestic use of household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	23,875	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	36,186	1,388	5.8	13.9	4.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	74,062	3,415	14.3	26.0	12.8
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	83,508	4,705	19.7	27.8	18.7
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	73,484	6,274	26.3	0.8	29.5
Protected well	465,775	38,510	828	3.5	0.4	3.9
Rain water	39,916	14,834	512	2.1	1.8	2.2
Protected spring	18,854	1,986	75	0.3	0.2	0.3
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	2,325	87	0.4	2.0	0.2
Unprotected well	152,055	38,472	1,143	4.8	16.0	3.4
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,942	224	0.9	0.7	1.0
River/Stream	588,590	100,918	4,761	19.9	10.0	21.2
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	27,098	394	1.7	0.1	1.8
Other	10,302	1,275	69	0.3	0.4	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

With regards to locality, the most popular source of drinking water in urban areas is public tap/stand pipe which is used by 41.2 percent of all households followed by pipe borne water outside the dwelling used by 25.7 percent of households and pipe borne water inside dwelling used by 12.8 percent of households. Thus pipe borne water is used by about four in five urban households (79.7%) which is quite a remarkable figure. For rural areas, the three major sources of drinking water are bore hole/pump/tube well (30.6%), public tap/stand pipe (20.4%) and river/stream (18.8%). The urban and rural classification of the important sources of water for other domestic uses follows a similar pattern as that for drinking water (refer to Table 8.11).

## 8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

### 8.8.1 Toilet facilities

An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a good indicator of the sanitary condition of the unit and is an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of a household. Table 8.12 reports that out of 23,875 households in the District, almost six out of 10 households (59%) do not have toilet facility at their dwelling unit. Hence, four of every 10 households in the District (39.3%) use public toilet facilities and about two out of 10 households do not have any toilet facilities and use open spaces such as the bush and fields.

Considering the rural/urban divide, the problem of open defecation is more prominent in urban areas with 22.5 percent of urban households resorting to this method compared to 19.4 percent of rural households. However, the public toilet facility, considered to be an unimproved toilet facility, is used by about four in ten rural households (39.3%) and this proportion is higher than that of urban areas of 34.9 percent. Finally, very few households in both rural and urban areas (0.2%) still depend on bucket/pan latrine, a facility that has been made illegal in Ghana.

**Table 8.12: Toilet facilities used by households**

Toilet facility used by household	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,875	100.0	2,701	100.0	21,174	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	4,722	19.8	607	22.5	4,115	19.4
W.C.	1,131	4.7	410	15.2	721	3.4
Pit latrine	6,259	26.2	590	21.8	5,669	26.8
KVIP	2,230	9.3	135	5.0	2,095	9.9
Bucket/Pan	57	0.2	6	0.2	51	0.2
Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan)	9,394	39.3	943	34.9	8,451	39.9
Other	82	0.3	10	0.4	72	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.8.2 Bathing facilities

Table 8.13 shows that 34.4 percent of households have their own bathroom for exclusive use and this facility is the most popular in the District. This is followed by shared separate bathroom in the same house (19.5%) and shared open cubicle (19.4%). It is worth noting that 0.2 percent (36 households) depend on river/pond/lake/dam as their source of bathing in the District. In terms of rural-urban variations, marginally higher proportion of households in urban than rural areas, share separate bathroom in the same household (21%; 19.4%). The use of own bathroom for exclusive use is lower in the rural areas (34.1%) as compared to urban

localities of (37.4%), so it is with private open cubicle (16.1%) in rural areas, and (11.3%) in urban localities.

**Table 8.13: Bathing facilities used by household**

Type of bathing facilities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,875	100.0	2,701	100.0	21,174	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	8,224	34.4	1,011	37.4	7,213	34.1
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	4,666	19.5	566	21.0	4,100	19.4
Private open cubicle	3,705	15.5	305	11.3	3,400	16.1
Shared open cubicle	4,624	19.4	568	21.0	4,056	19.2
Public bath house	166	0.7	13	0.5	153	0.7
Bathroom in another house	805	3.4	49	1.8	756	3.6
Open space around house	1,541	6.5	163	6.0	1,378	6.5
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	36	0.2	19	0.7	17	0.1
Other	108	0.5	7	0.3	101	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

### 8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

Table 8.14 shows the main methods of solid waste disposal by type of locality in the District. Out of the seven main disposal methods identified, public dump (open space) is the most popular for disposing of solid wastes and this is used by 56.5 percent of households. This is followed by disposal of waste by burning (19.7%). Households which dump waste indiscriminately constitutes 10.7 percent of the total population. Collection of wastes is only undertaken in about 1 in 28 households (3.6%). About two percent of households (1.8%) use public dump (container) and 5.9 percent of household bury their wastes.

Almost four in ten households in urban areas (38.5%) public dump (open space) to dispose of solid waste compared to about six in ten households (58.8%) in the rural areas. Thirty percent of households in urban areas burn their solid waste compared to 18.4 percent in rural localities. The proportion of households indiscriminately dumping their solid wastes is the same in both urban and rural localities in the District (10.7%).

**Table 8.14: Method of solid waste disposal by households**

Method of rubbish disposal by household	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,875	100.0	2,701	100.0	21,174	100.0
Collected	858	3.6	125	4.6	733	3.5
Burned by household	4,711	19.7	810	30.0	3,901	18.4
Public dump (container)	436	1.8	50	1.9	386	1.8
Public dump (open space)	13,488	56.5	1,041	38.5	12,447	58.8
Dumped indiscriminately	2,559	10.7	288	10.7	2,271	10.7
Buried by household	1,405	5.9	300	11.1	1,105	5.2
Other	418	1.8	87	3.2	331	1.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.9.2 Liquid waste disposal

The methods of disposal of liquid wastes in the District are shown in Table 8.15. Nearly half of households (48.9%) dispose of their liquid waste by throwing onto their own compounds. About three in 10 households (30.5%) throw their liquid waste onto the street/outside. Disposal through sewage system is used by less than one percent of households. The ranking importance of the sources of disposal of liquid wastes is similar in both rural and urban areas.

**Table 8.15: Method of rubbish and liquid waste disposal by households**

Method of rubbish disposal by household	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,875	100.0	2,701	100.0	21,174	100.0
Collected	858	3.6	125	4.6	733	3.5
Burned by household	4,711	19.7	810	30.0	3,901	18.4
Public dump (container)	436	1.8	50	1.9	386	1.8
Public dump (open space)	13,488	56.5	1,041	38.5	12,447	58.8
Dumped indiscriminately	2,559	10.7	288	10.7	2,271	10.7
Buried by household	1,405	5.9	300	11.1	1,105	5.2
Other	418	1.8	87	3.2	331	1.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# **CHAPTER NINE**

## **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS**

### **9.1 Introduction**

The population census is the main source of information about the population and its characteristics. The 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) collected data on the demographic, social and economic characteristics, and housing conditions of the whole population of Ho West District. Geographically, the census covered all localities, towns, settlements within the district. This report is the first of its kind and provides analysis of the 2010 census data at the District level. The purpose is to provide valuable data for planners, development partners, investors, researchers and policy makers to develop evidence-based policy decisions and interventions required for advancing socio-economic development of the District.

### **9.2 Summary of Findings**

#### **9.2.1 Population size, structure and density**

The population of the district is 94,600 comprising of 45,361 males and 49,239 females. The District has a sex ratio of 92.1, meaning for every 100 female population there are approximately 92 males. The urban- rural split; shows that a smaller proportion of the population in the District live in urban areas (10.9%) while the vast majority (89.1%) live in rural localities.

#### **9.2.2 Nationality**

Nearly all residents in the district are Ghanaians (99%) categorized as follows: Ghanaians by birth (92.1%), Ghanaian by dual nationality five percent, Ghanaians by naturalization two percent, non-Ghanaians about one percent.

#### **9.2.3 Fertility, mortality and migration**

##### ***Fertility***

Ho West District has a crude birth rate of 24.2 which means that for a female population of one thousand in the District, there are about 24 births. The District has a general fertility rate of 104.6 compared with the regional rate of 99.2. The District has a total fertility rate (TFR) of 3.6 children per woman age 15-49; this means that a woman living in the District would have, on average, about four children by the end of her reproductive period.

##### ***Mortality***

The crude death rate for the District is 12.5 which means, there are about 13 deaths for one thousand people in the District which is higher than the regional average of about nine deaths for one thousand people

## ***Migration***

Out of a population of 94,600 in the District, 22,026 representing 24 percent are migrants. Those born elsewhere in the Volta region are 16,298 constituting the majority (74%).

### **9.2.4 Household size, structure and composition**

The census data indicate that there are 23,875 households. The average household size in the District is 4.0 persons which is lower than the regional and national average household size of 4.3 and 4.5 respectively. Household heads (25.5%), children (36.8%), grandchildren (11.5%) and other relatives (7.4%) constitute a significant proportion of household composition in the District. The proportions of non-relatives, step-children, and adopted/foster children living in the households are significantly low (1.3%, 1.2% and 0.4% respectively).

### **9.2.5 Marital status**

The 2010 PHC data on marital status reveals that relatively higher proportion of females are married (39.2%) than their male counterparts (36.9%). The proportion of the population classified as widows is substantially higher for females (12.8%) than males (2.8%). Similarly, a higher proportion of females (4.2%) than males (2.9%) are divorced. It is also evident that (96.1%) of both males and females within the age cohort of 12-14 years have never married.

### **9.2.6 Religion**

Christianity is the dominant religion in the District with Christians accounting for 90.7 percent of the population. Adherents of traditional religions constitute 3.8 percent of the population and Muslims form about two percent of the people.

### **9.2.7 Literacy and education**

About 85.9 percent of people eleven years and older in the District are literate while 14.1 percent are not literate. A greater proportion of males (91.5%) than females (80.9%) are literate.

### **9.2.8 Economic activity**

The proportion of the population 15 years and over which is economically active people is 69.5 percent of which 95.9 percent are employed and 4.1 percent are unemployed. With regards to male female activity status, the proportion of economically active male is 70.7 percent of which 96.5 percent are employed and 3.5 percent unemployed. The proportion of the female population that is economically active is 68.6 percent with 95.4 percent employed and 4.6 percent unemployed.

### **9.2.9 Information Communication Technology**

For the District as a whole, there are 24,316 persons 12 years and older with mobile phones which constitute about 37 percent of the population 12 years and older; 42.7 percent of males own mobile phone while 31.4 percent of females own mobile phone.

The population using internet facilities are 1,882 constituting about three percent of the population of the District. The proportion of males using internet facility in the District (4.1%) is higher than females (1.8%).

Of the total number of households 23,875 in the District, only 466 households own desktop or laptop computers constituting two percent of the household population. With regard to sex of household head, ownership of desktop/laptop computers is higher for male-headed households (2.6%) compared to female headed households (1.0%).

#### **9.2.10 Disability**

Out of a total district population of 94,600, 5,684 are persons with disability (PWD) representing six percent of the population. Among PWDs, the commonest form of disability is sight (47.1%), followed by physical (34.4%). Out of 5,562 PWDs who are three years and older, 1,434 (25.8%) have never attended school compared to (12.5%) percent of the able-bodied population.

#### **9.2.11 Agricultural activities**

Out of a total of 23,875 households in the District, 17,559 representing (73.5%) are engaged in one form of agriculture or the other. For households in agriculture, the majority of these people are into crop farming (95.2%) with less than one percent (0.06%) engaged in fish farming. In terms of locality, 91.1 percent of all agricultural households are in rural areas compared with nine percent in urban areas. This rural dominance of agriculture cuts across all types of farming.

#### **9.2.12 Housing conditions**

There are 22,346 houses in the District. Out of this, 20,190 houses representing 90.4 percent are located in the rural areas while 2,156 which constitute 9.6 percent are in the urban areas. Average households per house is 1.1 which is close to the regional figure of 1.2; however, it is lower than the national figure of 1.6. Population per house which is 4.2 is lower than regional and national figures of 5.2 and 7.1 respectively.

There are a total of 23,875 dwelling units in the district out of which 66.5 percent are owned by household members and 21.0 percent owned by a relative who is not a household member. About ten percent (9.9%) are owned by other private individuals. Government/ public ownership of dwellings represents less than three percent of the dwelling units in the District.

Single room (one room) occupancy is relatively higher compared to other dwelling units in the District. Close to fifty percent of households (46.9%) have only one sleeping room and about 31 percent of households have two sleeping rooms. Among the five-member households, 40.1 percent have only two sleeping rooms.

The major sources of water for both drinking and other domestic uses are bore-hole/pump/tube well, public tap/stand pipe, river/stream, pipe borne water outside dwelling and pipe borne water inside dwelling.

The three main sources of cooking fuel in the district in terms of the proportions of households using the material are wood (73.8%), charcoal (16.6%) and gas (6.2%). These three sources account for (96.6%) of the sources of cooking fuel.

Almost six out of 10 households in the District (59%) do not have toilet facility at their dwelling unit. Four of every 10 households in the District (39.3%) use public toilet facilities and about two out of 10 households do not have any toilet facilities and use open spaces such as the bush/field.



The main methods of solid waste disposal methods in the District based on the proportions of households using the method are public dump (open space) (56.5%), followed by burning by household members (19.7%) and indiscriminate dumping (10.7%). Households dispose of their liquid waste mainly through throwing them onto compound and onto the street/ outside.

### **9.3 Policy Implications**

District Health Directorate should intensify health policies on family planning to help check the rate of population growth especially among the teenagers. High incidence of mortality can be curtailed through provision of quality health care services. For instance provision of at least one District hospital within a strategic location could curb over dependence on the regional hospital for health services. Posting of health personnel and provision of basic hospital equipment and consumables to few existing health facilities will be in the right direction.

Government interventions in the educational sector such as the School Feeding Programme, the distribution of free school uniforms and exercise books to public schools should be expanded in the District to reduce the rate of school dropouts. Vocational and technical education should be introduced to provide the youth with employable skills.

A significant proportion of the employed in the District are engaged in skilled agriculture; however, about 98percent of them are into subsistence production. These farmers need to be encouraged to expand their production beyond subsistence needs so that they can raise more income from selling their produce at markets.

There is the need to encourage the use of the internet especially by the youth possibly through equipping the educational institutions with computer laboratories and the construction of community information centres.

Schools, workplaces and public places should be made accessible for the disabled in the District through provision of disability access ramps and their involvement in planning and budgetary processes. Further, more attention need to be paid to disabled people with sight impairment as this is a common disability that is increasing with the ageing of the population of the District.

Close to half of households (46.9%) have only one sleeping room and this is a symptom of a severe overcrowding problem that is associated with health problems. The government can construct low cost housing estates to help ameliorate this situation.

Sanitation policies should be intensified and enforced by the District Assembly. More rubbish containers should be provided by the District Assembly to the various communities to promote refuse collection. The statutory planning committee and other concerned bodies should insist on household places of convenience in building plans to reduce the dependency on public toilet and eliminate open defecation.

LP Gas usage by households should be encouraged and promoted in the District for cooking to curtail their dependency on the forest resources which mostly lead to deforestation.

The District Assembly should endeavour to extend pipe borne water to more communities and also more houses should be connected to the national grid (electricity) which will help improve on their standard of living.

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## APPENDICES

**Table A1: Highest level of school attended or attending**

	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kindergarten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secondary	Voc/Tech/Comm	Post middle/secondary certificate	Post secondary diploma	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc)
<b>Both Sexes</b>														
Total	87,246	11,649	2,233	5,203	23,548	17,092	15,631	5,508	1,317	1,626	1,466	1,315	560	98
No disability	81,684	10,215	2,198	5,094	22,370	16,448	14,053	5,354	1,197	1,503	1,352	1,262	543	95
With a disability	5,562	1,434	35	109	1,178	644	1,578	154	120	123	114	53	17	3
Sight	2,604	648	13	51	548	253	843	63	57	40	66	18	2	2
Hearing	1,095	304	3	45	269	141	251	27	18	19	9	6	1	2
Speech	972	258	9	55	263	156	157	25	10	24	8	4	3	-
Physical	1,891	520	9	45	416	214	505	35	33	42	46	15	11	-
Intellectual	1,033	294	1	47	270	148	184	30	27	13	10	4	5	-
Emotional	1,429	369	8	40	315	233	319	51	31	24	10	21	8	-
Other	413	108	4	11	100	48	90	15	12	6	10	7	2	-
<b>Male</b>														
Total	41,628	3,740	1,100	2,717	11,119	8,207	7,558	3,092	916	922	811	922	440	84
No disability	39,119	3,350	1,080	2,665	10,599	7,913	6,743	2,994	820	846	731	872	425	81
With a disability	2,509	390	20	52	520	294	815	98	96	76	80	50	15	3
Sight	1,147	150	9	28	247	99	431	37	48	25	51	18	2	2
Hearing	482	90	1	21	132	58	122	16	18	8	7	6	1	2
Speech	502	108	4	26	150	83	80	15	8	13	8	4	3	-
Physical	820	138	3	20	179	94	257	23	25	29	30	12	10	-
Intellectual	469	101	-	21	136	64	85	22	22	4	6	4	4	-
Emotional	661	123	4	19	157	100	152	34	24	12	7	21	8	-
Other	183	26	2	7	38	29	41	13	8	2	8	7	2	-

**Table A1: Highest level of school attended or attending (cont'd)**

	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secondary	Voc/Tech/Comm	Post middle/secondary certificate	Post secondary diploma	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc)
<b>Female</b>														
Total	45,618	7,909	1,133	2,486	12,429	8,885	8,073	2,416	401	704	655	393	120	14
No disability	42,565	6,865	1,118	2,429	11,771	8,535	7,310	2,360	377	657	621	390	118	14
With a disability	3,053	1,044	15	57	658	350	763	56	24	47	34	3	2	-
Sight	1,457	498	4	23	301	154	412	26	9	15	15	-	-	-
Hearing	613	214	2	24	137	83	129	11	-	11	2	-	-	-
Speech	470	150	5	29	113	73	77	10	2	11	-	-	-	-
Physical	1,071	382	6	25	237	120	248	12	8	13	16	3	1	-
Intellectual	564	193	1	26	134	84	99	8	5	9	4	-	1	-
Emotional	768	246	4	21	158	133	167	17	7	12	3	-	-	-
Other	230	82	2	4	62	19	49	2	4	4	2	-	-	-

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census, Ghana Statistical Service

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

S/No.	Community Name	Total	Male	Female	House holds	Houses
1	Tsito	10,301	4,901	5,400	2,701	2,156
2	Kpedze (Awlime)	4,692	2,250	2,442	1,255	841
3	Anyirawase	3,774	1,825	1,949	969	747
4	Dededo	3,360	1,570	1,790	728	715
5	Dzolo Gbogame	2,833	1,347	1,486	685	663
6	Abuatia - Kloe	2,741	1,311	1,430	650	560
7	Abuatia - Teti	2,741	1,292	1,449	804	708
8	Avenui	2,163	972	1,191	509	516
9	Vane	1,949	973	976	534	526
10	Ashanty - Kpoeta	1,829	909	920	482	483
11	Tsibu	1,789	844	945	461	400
12	Abuatia - Kpota	1,676	861	815	424	392
13	Abuatia - Kissiflui	1,667	806	861	399	336
14	Anfoeta Tsebi	1,665	778	887	463	450
15	Saviefe - Agorkpo	1,576	715	861	324	285
16	Tsawoenu	1,562	726	836	359	316
17	Amedzofe	1,561	778	783	427	477
18	Saviefe - Gbogame	1,463	717	746	352	276
19	Dzolo - Kpuita	1,448	703	745	335	346
20	Dzogbefeme	1,292	630	662	264	278

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Tsito	10,301	1,198	1,181	1,276	1,121	721	604	644	542	497	538	492	370	315	225	245	332
2	Kpedze (Awlime)	4,692	565	527	532	489	384	353	288	268	274	215	197	158	138	65	96	143
3	Anyirawase	3,774	457	467	494	398	300	224	189	193	189	122	186	102	123	68	105	157
4	Dededo	3,360	525	442	375	310	285	256	163	169	160	160	141	68	69	57	74	106
5	Dzolo Gbogame	2,833	342	254	256	289	255	203	173	179	152	134	176	93	94	62	68	103
6	Abuatia - Kloe	2,741	363	312	299	231	206	178	178	146	126	142	127	94	87	69	68	115
7	Abuatia - Teti	2,741	317	339	343	261	180	143	108	139	143	142	128	99	106	61	90	142
8	Avenui	2,163	301	262	242	190	172	115	87	97	122	98	108	88	76	52	67	86
9	Vane	1,949	181	179	181	152	141	139	150	93	70	97	112	91	107	56	78	122
10	Ashanty - Kpoeta	1,829	235	219	196	165	128	104	86	100	113	115	92	63	54	45	51	63
11	Tsibu	1,789	266	200	237	162	131	96	62	90	84	66	82	77	69	51	58	58
12	Abuatia - Kpota	1,676	239	217	184	157	130	130	117	127	75	67	61	45	32	20	33	42
13	Abuatia - Kissiflui	1,667	255	213	191	178	135	118	97	106	102	74	52	44	25	28	17	32
14	Anfoeta Tsebi Saviefe -	1,665	196	202	203	144	113	88	82	72	82	93	90	53	55	41	75	76
15	Agorkpo	1,576	192	174	170	140	123	96	101	89	97	86	63	28	41	45	43	88
16	Tsawoenu	1,562	169	206	205	202	116	112	70	54	83	47	91	36	44	20	60	47
17	Amedzofe Saviefe -	1,561	203	179	170	137	103	101	71	98	70	63	61	63	70	46	55	71
18	Gbogame	1,463	229	177	198	121	86	78	98	47	67	66	53	53	48	34	53	55
19	Dzolo - Kpuita	1,448	201	158	193	116	111	99	91	71	90	77	57	35	48	22	28	51
20	Dzogbefeme	1,292	191	169	159	101	67	66	72	60	72	69	54	34	49	27	35	67

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census, Ghana Statistical Service

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