



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

SOUTH TONGU DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of South Tongu District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 87,950 representing 4.1 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 45.5 percent and females represent 54.5 percent. About eighty seven (87.1%) percent of the population resides in rural localities. The District has a sex ratio (Number of males to 100 females) of 83.5. The population of the District is youthful (less than 15 years) 39.9 percent depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (60 years and older) 7.8 percent. The total age dependency ratio for the district is 90.9, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (95.7) than that of females (87.1).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the district is 3.6. The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is 103.6 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the eleventh highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 25.1 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 11.7 per 1000. Majority of migrants (60.0%) living in the district were born elsewhere in the Volta Region while 36.5 percent were born in other regions. For migrants born in other regions, those born in Eastern Region constitute 29.7 percent, followed by Greater Accra with 25.1 percent and Ashanti, 14.0 percent.

Household Size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 86,546 with a total number of 20,509 households. The average household size in the district is 4.2 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 36.5 percent. Spouses form about 7.8 percent. Nuclear households composition (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 18.5 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

About four in ten (41.5%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 37.2 percent have never married, 4.4 percent are in consensual unions, 9.3 percent are widowed, 4.3 percent are divorced and 3.3 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (61.4%) are married compared to a little above one-third (39.5%) of males. At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 65.4 percent while widowed males account for only 14.5 percent. Among the married, 31.2 percent have no education while 6.7

percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than eight in ten of the married population (81.6%) are employed, 2.5 percent are unemployed and 15.9 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (57.8%) are economically not active with 2.3 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 84.8 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 3.6 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 0.5 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 73.9 percent are literate and 26.1 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (85.8 %) than that of females (64.7%). Seven out of ten people (68.7%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above currently attending school in the district, 49.0 percent are in primary school and 18.9 percent in JSS/JHS. For those who attended school in the past, 31.8 percent had attended JSS/JHS, 27.0 percent attended primary and 22.1 percent attended middle school.

Economic activity status

About 70.9 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 29.1 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, a larger percentage of them are students (44.9%), 18.2% perform household duties and 9.8 percent are disabled or too sick to work. More than half (53.8%) of unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 46.4 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 15.9 percent in service and sales, 20.5 percent in craft and related trade, and 5.6 percent are engaged in elementary occupations.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 67.6 percent are self-employed without employees, 14.2 percent are contributing family workers, 11.6 percent are employees, 2.1 percent are casual workers and 1.3 percent are apprentices. Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except self-employed without employees, the contributing family workers and domestic employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 90.4 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 6.0 percent.

Information and Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 39.4 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 47.4 percent as compared to 33.2 percent of females. A little less than 3 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 549 households representing 2.7 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 11.3 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is lower (9.8%) than females (12.6%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 47.0 percent followed by emotional disability (28.1%). About 92.6 percent of the population with disability are in the rural localities. There are more females with sight, hearing and intellect disabilities than males in both the urban and rural localities. Of the disabled population, 44.7 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

About fifty six percent (56.3%) of households in the district are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, six out of ten households (63.5%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 14.1 percent of households are into agriculture. Most agricultural households in the district (90.2%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district

Housing

The housing stock of South Tongu District is 18,001 representing 4.5 percent of the total number of houses in the Volta Region. The average number of persons per house is 4.8.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (52.0%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 39.5 percent are separate houses and 4.2 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (60.0%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 22.6 percent are owned by relative not a household member; 13.1 percent are owned by other private individual and only 1.7 percent are owned by public or government. A little less than 2 percent (1.7%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is cement/concrete accounting for 55.4 percent, with mud/mud bricks or earth constituting 41.6 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (79.3%) and mud/earth (19.1%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (67.5 %) for dwelling units in the district, this is followed by thatch constituting (21.2%).

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (45.8%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 5.7 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are kerosene lamp (49.6%), electricity (39.1%), and flashlight/torch (9.3%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (59.9%). The proportion for rural (68.7%) is higher than that of urban localities (8.8%). The four main sources of water in the district are public tap,

river/stream, pipe borne water and pipe-borne outside dwelling. A little less than half of households (46.4%) drink water from public tap.

The most important toilet facility used in the district is pit latrine representing 29.4 percent followed by public toilet (WC,KVIP,Pit,Pan), 24.3 percent. About thirty (30.9%) percent of the population in the district has no toilet facility. A third of households (31.8%) in the district own bathrooms for their exclusive use while 23.0 percent share separate bathrooms in the same house.

Waste disposal

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal is burning of solid waste by households, this method of waste disposal account for 39.9 percent. About two in ten households (23.7%) use open space public dump to dispose waste. House to house waste collection accounts for 8.3 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing liquid waste onto the compound (66.6%) and onto the street (26.1%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This chapter gives a brief overview of the history, physical features, political and administrative structures, cultural and social structures as well as the local economy of the District. It also gives information on organisation of the report and provides definitions of concepts used.

1.1.1 Historical Background

The South Tongu District was carved from the then Tongu District which was established prior to 1988. As it were, Sogakope was the headquarters until the Legislative Instrument LI 1466 of 1989 which further divided the Tongu District into North, South and Central Tongu. South Tongu District has Sogakope as its capital.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location and Size

The South Tongu District lies between latitudes 6°10' and 5°45' North and longitudes 30°30' and 0°45' East. It is located in the southern part of the Lower Volta Basin and bounded to the north by the Central and North Tongu Districts, to the east by the Akatsi South District, to the west by the Ada East District of the Greater Accra Region and to the south by the Keta Municipality. Figure 1.1 presents map of the South Tongu District.

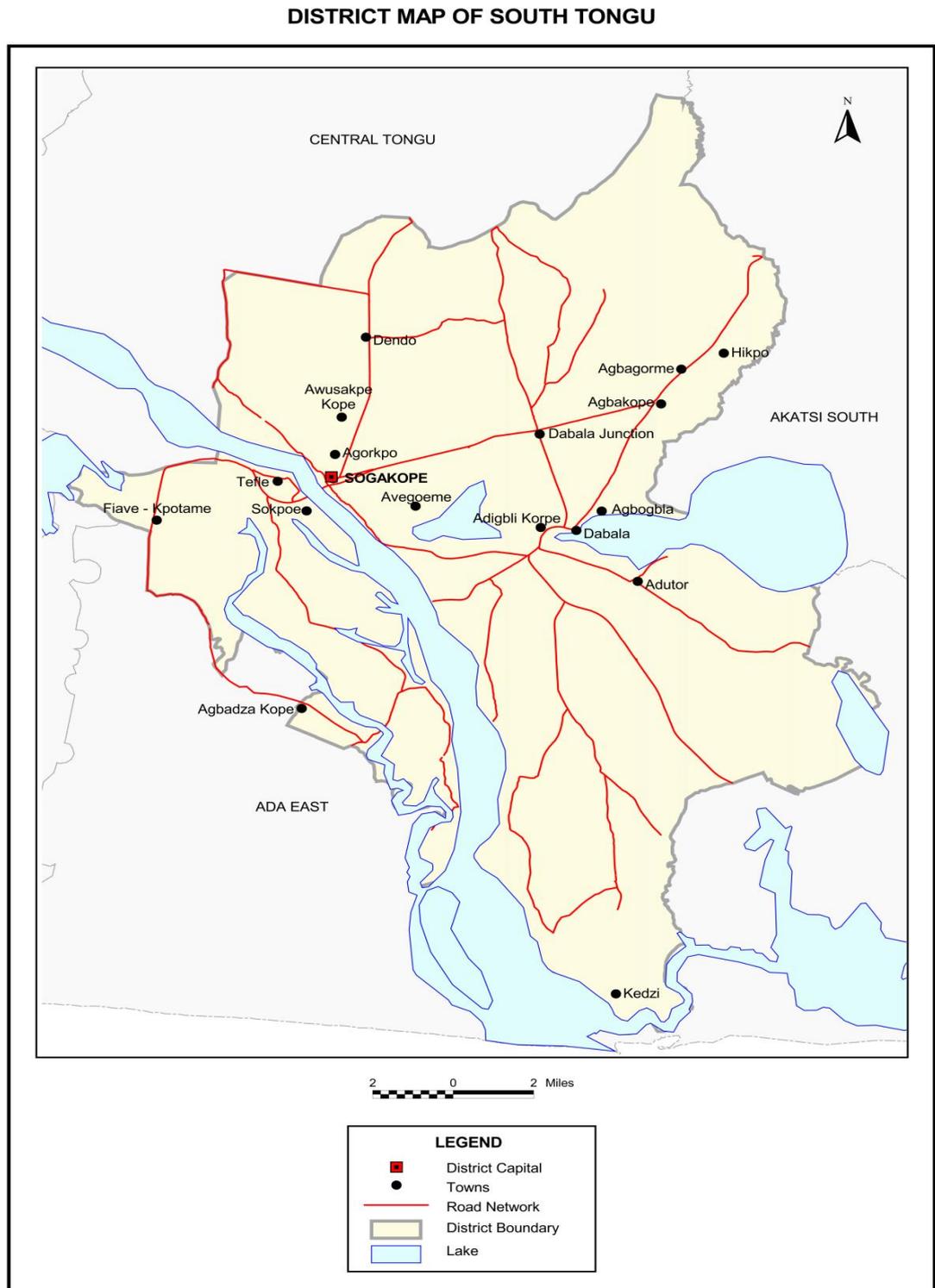
The South Tongu District occupies a total land area of 643.57 square kilometres representing 3.1 percent of the size of the Volta Region. The District is generally low lying by virtue of its location within the Coastal Savannah Plain, but rises gradually to a height of 75 metres above sea level. The Volta River runs through the District and the construction of the Lower Volta Bridge provides link between west and east by the Accra Aflao Road. There are quite a few picturesque islands in the District, notably Atadame, and a few other islands lying between Agorta and Agave-Afedume.

1.2.2 Geology and Soils

The underlying rocks in the District are metamorphic in origin. The major soils formed over these geological formations include Ziwai-Zebe Complex, Tondo-Motawme Complex and Agawtaw-Pejeglo Complex soils which are formed over the Dahomeyan Acidic Gneiss rocks. Toje-Agawtaw Association and Amo-Tefle Association soils have the Acidic Gneiss and Schists as their parent rocks. Ada-Oyibi Association, Ada Association, Aveyime-Ada Association and Oyibi-Muni Association soils have alluvial and coastal deposits as their parent rock.

The District is endowed with large clay deposits at Lolito, Vume and Sokpoe communities which are predicted by geologists to last for over 100 years if it is mined commercially and in a sustainable way. The large deposits of clay are being used in pottery to produce earthenware and ornaments on a medium to large scale. However, the manufacture of brick and tile used in the construction industry has not been fully exploited. These deposits have been found within the lower Volta Basin dating back several years as a geomorphological

Figure 1.1: Map of South Tongu District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

formation. They have high mineral volume and can be developed into paints and other chemical products. There are also sand deposits at Dabala, Agordome and Agortaga communities as well as gravel and salt in Tadze and Gamenu respectively.

1.2.2 Climate

The District lies within the Wet Semi-Equatorial and Dry Equatorial Climate Zones. The northern part of the District lies within the Wet Semi-Equatorial Zone while the southern part is in the Dry Equatorial Climatic Zone. The climate of the District is also influenced by the Southwest Monsoon Winds twice in a year resulting in a double maxima rainfall regime.

The main rainy season starts in late March or early April and continues to July with the peak in May-June recording an average of 195 mm of rainfall. The second rainy season starts in late September and ends in November with the maximum in October/November, with an average of 73mm. The driest month of the year is August with a temperature between 22.6°C and 29.3°C.

1.2.4 Vegetation

The District is located within the Coastal Savannah Vegetation Zone. The southern section is covered with swamps and mangroves, while the northern section is predominantly Savannah Woodland. The Savannah vegetation supports the production of livestock and the swampy areas favour the cultivation of rice, okra, pepper and sugar cane.

1.3 Political Administration

1.3.1 Structure

The South Tongu District Assembly is the highest decision making body in the District with deliberative and legislative functions. In line with the Constitution of Ghana (Republic of Ghana, 1992) and decentralisation policy, it is responsible for the overall development of the District. It has a total of 60 Assembly members; 40 elected and 20 appointees as well as a District Chief Executive and a Member of Parliament (MP) who are ex-officio members. Administratively, there are 40 Electoral Areas and four Area Councils namely: Sogakope, Dabala, Larve and Agave-Afedume. There are also Unit Committees working as an essential sub-structure of the decentralization process.

The District Assembly relates to the various Decentralised Departments, Agencies and Sectional heads through the District Co-ordinating Director who is the Secretary to the General Assembly. The efficient functioning of the sub-structures ensures that all stakeholders are involved in the development process and governance in the District.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

The communities in the District fall under five traditional areas namely Agave, Fievie, Tefle, Sokpoe and Vume. Among these areas, Agave is considered the largest traditional area. Each of the traditional areas is autonomous with its own paramount chief.

These traditional areas have their own unique festivals. The people of Agave celebrate an annual Dzawuwuza festival during the month of August. Two months prior to the festival, picking of fresh clams/ oysters (adodi) is forbidden. Tortsogbeza meaning the 'historic crossing' by the people of Sokpoe is a biennial event held during Easter in remembrance of the historical crossing of the Volta River by their ancestors. Kporleza, literally meaning (arresting the tiger) is usually celebrated in December by the people of Fievie while Afenorto,

which means 'home coming', is celebrated in the Tefle area during the month of December. During these festivals, all indigenes residing outside the locality return home in order to connect with the extended family and community.

The celebration of these festivals apart from promoting unity amongst the people of the same traditional area also engenders development in these communities, as the communities use the opportunity to mobilise resources toward self-help development projects.

In terms of ethnicity, Ewes constitute 96.1 percent of the total population making them the traditional ethnic group, followed by the Ga-Dangme (1.7%) and Akans (1.1%) with an insignificant presence of other ethnic groups (1.1%) in the district.

There are generally three religious groups in the district, Traditionalists, Christians and Moslems. The Traditionalist constitutes 12.0 percent and Christians make up a majority (75.7%) while the Muslims form 2.0 percent of the population, those who do not profess any religion (9.4%) and those who practice other religions (0.9%).

1.4.1 Population distribution

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report, the District has a population of 87,950 representing 4.2 percent of the population of the Volta Region. Males constitute 45.5 percent relative to 54.5 percent for females. The population density of the District is 136.7 persons per square kilometre. The population density is high in communities along the major roads and in few other communities where the road network is good. However the population is sparse in the north-eastern and south-eastern parts of the District. The District is largely rural with a majority of its population (87.1%) living in the rural localities.

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Agriculture

About 52 percent of the active population is engaged in agriculture in the District. Rice is cultivated commercially on about 3,500 hectares. Other food crops cultivated in the District are maize, cassava, tomatoes and okro. Pepper or chilli farming predominates as the main cash crop undertaken by farmers. The South Tongu District Assembly and the District Directorate of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture through the support of donors trained and supported about two hundred pepper/chilli farmers in 2011/2012 farming season to cultivate 126 hectares solely for export.

Cattle rearing dominate livestock activities in the District. In terms of herds of cattle, the District ranks second highest to the Nkwanta North District in the Volta Region. The absence of tsetse fly, short grasses and low rainfall pattern provide a favourable environment for animal husbandry.

The Volta River which flows through the District is extremely rich in fishes such as tilapia and fresh water clam (Adodi). Besides fishing, it is used as means of transport and currently, a passenger boat plies Akuse - Ada-Foah en route to Sogakope, Tefle, Agordomi, Sokpoe, Vume and Agave. There are numerous creeks and lagoons running parallel to the Volta River, which serves as good breeding grounds for tilapia, shrimps and mud fish. These are harvested and sold to travellers along the Trans ECOWAS Highway, and other towns such as Accra, Keta and Aflao.

1.5.2 Tourism

There are quite a few picturesque islands in the District. Along the creeks that flow into the Volta River are found countless number of water fowls, including the giant pelicans near Agave-Afedume. Elsewhere there are several birds ranging from weavers, francolins, egrets and kites. The Avu Lagoon near Adutor is the home for several migratory bird species and the rare or endangered amphibian antelope Sitatunga. The presence of the Volta River could be harnessed to promote water sport and boost the economy of the District.

Figure 1.2: Sitatunga - Amphibian Antelope



Source: Ghana Wildlife Society

1.5.3 Industry

The District can boast of vibrant micro, small and medium scale industries which include invitro plant multiplication, indigenous pottery, mat weaving, bread and confectionery bakery, water purification, and cassava processing. These industries are served by two commercial banks and a local rural bank as well as other non-banking financial institutions (micro savings & loans companies).

Sogakope and Dabala markets are the two major markets in the District. The market in Dabala is larger and busier than the Sogakope market. The Dabala market day precedes that of Sogakope. These markets play a host to traders not only from the District but also from other big towns.

1.5.4 Health facilities

There is one Government District Hospital, one Catholic Mission owned hospital (Comboni Catholic Hospital), 13 Community Based Health Planning Zones, Four Health Centres, one PPAG Clinic and two private facilities. The District also has two Alternative Health Treatment Facilities namely, the Holy Trinity SPA Health Treatment Centre located at SPA Hotel, Sogakope and Lord 'J' Medical Centre located at Villa Cisnero Hotel. There are a number of traditional herbalists and healers also operating in the rural areas.

1.5.5 Educational facilities

The District has a total of 293 educational institutions in the District which are public and privately owned. From these, there are 114 Kindergartens, 111 Primary, 63 Junior High Schools, three Senior High Schools, one Technical/Vocation Institute and one World Class Soccer Academy in the District.

1.5.6 Telecommunication

The District is served by all the six major telecommunication networks operating in Ghana and thereby makes it possible to communicate effectively. Also, the District can boast of a Post office located at Sogakope. There are few privately owned internet cafes within the main towns.

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

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

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

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

zone, and accessibility, enumeration of floating population/outdoor-sleepers, fast growing areas, institutional population, and enumeration areas with scattered settlements.

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

A household was defined as a person or a group of persons, who lived together in the same house or compound and shared the same house-keeping arrangements. In general, a household consisted of a man, his wife, children and some other relatives or a house help who may be living with them. However, it is important to remember that members of a household

are not necessarily related (by blood or marriage) because non-relatives (e.g. house helps) may form part of a household.

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

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

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

The UN recommended definition of a house as "a structurally separate and independent place of abode such that a person or group of persons can isolate themselves from the hazards of climate such as storms and the sun" was adopted. The definition, therefore, covered any type

of shelter used as living quarters, such as separate houses, semi-detached houses, flats/apartments, compound houses, huts, tents, kiosks and containers.

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

Demographic data is very essential in development planning since planning is concerned with the future, policy makers and planners require as of necessity reasonable demographic data which provide information on the population size, structure and distribution. The concept of human-centred development is one of the distinct features of the new planning system which calls for analysis of the basic demographics like population size, structure, growth rate and distribution in space with a view to establishing their needs and ability to contribute towards the achievement of stated development goals.

This chapter provides information on the population size, distribution, age and sex of household members, the sex dependency ratios as well as the migratory patterns within the District. Population distribution by rural-urban residence is also discussed in addition to fertility and child survival.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 shows that the total population of the District is 87,950 representing 4.1 percent of the total population of Volta region. Females constitute 54.5 percent of the District population. The District is largely rural with a majority (87.1%) of the population living in rural areas. It is also observed that older people aged 60 years and older of both sexes are more likely to be found in the rural than urban areas. The population density of the District is 136.7 persons per square kilometre which is higher than that of the Region (103 persons per square kilometre).

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

2.3.1 Dependency ration

The dependency ratio is the number of people (child and old age) who depend on every 100 population in the working age group (15-64 years). The dependant population has to do with children age 0-14 years and those aged 65 years and older. Dependency ratio therefore, is considered as an important indicator of socio-economic development. In the South Tongu District, the overall dependency ratio is 90.92 for every 100 working population in the active age group (Table 2.1). This trend is however, higher in the rural areas which records 95 dependants for every 100 working population in the active age group whiles there is a variation (65:100) in the urban settings, indicating a more favourable dependency ratio. This means that the population in the working age group in rural areas cater for more dependants than their urban counterparts. The burden of age dependency, both young and old, is felt more in rural than urban areas.

2.3.2 Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of a population measures the number of males to females in the population, the balance of the sexes being 100. Table 2.1 indicates that the District has a sex ratio of 83.5 males to 100 females. There are however, variations in the age-sex distributions. For instance, at the younger ages the ratio is skewed in favour of males (5-9 years). This trend

however, reverses as the population advances in age; this is depicted in the age bracket (10-14 years). The decrease may be influenced by migration patterns of the population and the differences in death rates among the sexes.

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

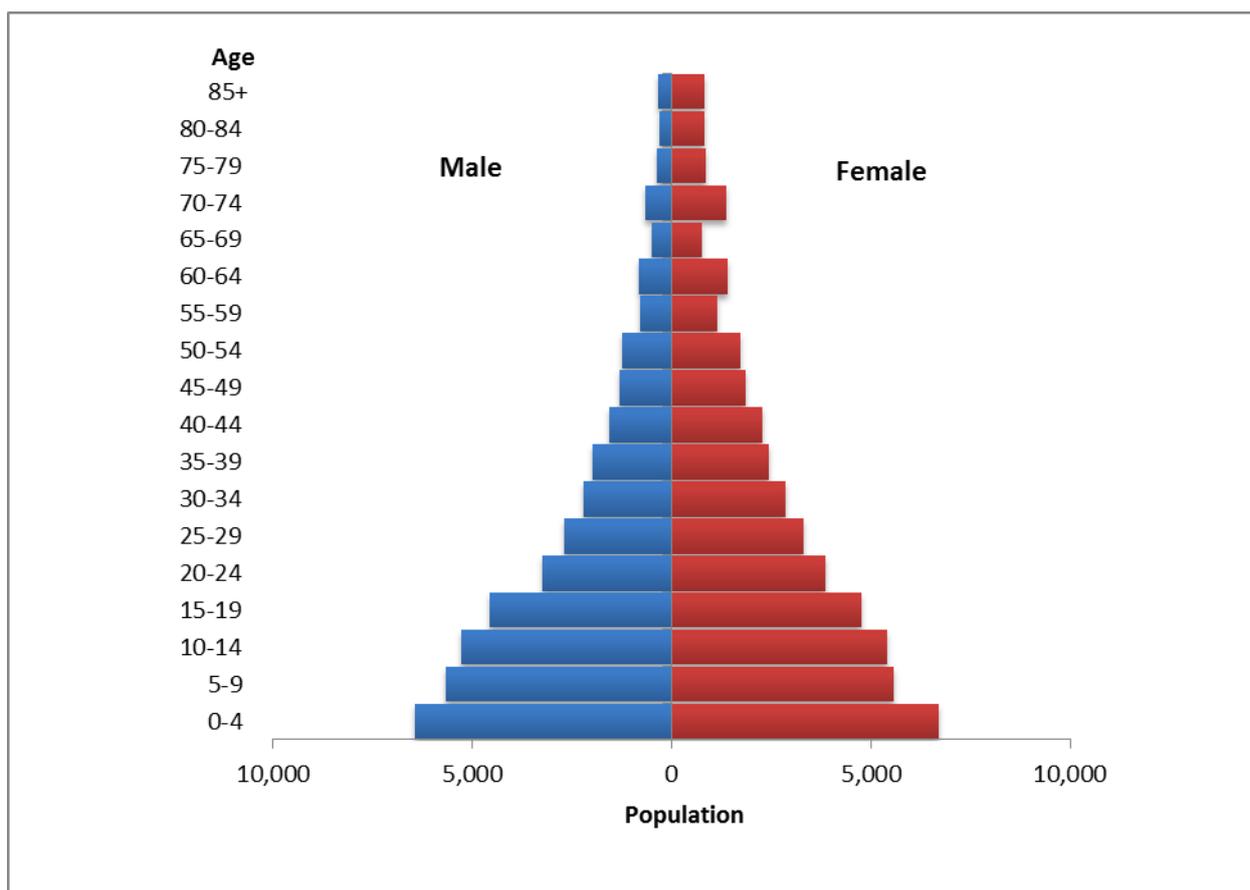
Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	87,950	40,019	47,931	83.5	11,310	76,640
0 - 4	13,120	6,426	6,694	96	1,407	11,713
5 - 9	11,228	5,655	5,573	101.5	1,263	9,965
10 -14	10,709	5,295	5,414	97.8	1,353	9,356
15 - 19	9,348	4,585	4,763	96.3	1,200	8,148
20 - 24	7,096	3,245	3,851	84.3	1,168	5,928
25 - 29	6,007	2,700	3,307	81.6	1,130	4,877
30 - 34	5,069	2,216	2,853	77.7	854	4,215
35 - 39	4,423	1,991	2,432	81.9	757	3,666
40 - 44	3,844	1,573	2,271	69.3	523	3,321
45 - 49	3,166	1,318	1,848	71.3	427	2,739
50 - 54	2,965	1,229	1,736	70.8	351	2,614
55 - 59	1,929	783	1,146	68.3	248	1,681
60 - 64	2,219	813	1,406	57.8	186	2,033
65 - 69	1,263	490	773	63.4	81	1,182
70 - 74	2,053	678	1,375	49.3	168	1,885
75 - 79	1,220	378	842	44.9	87	1,133
80 - 84	1,132	307	825	37.2	50	1,082
85 +	1,159	337	822	120.6	57	1,102
All Ages	87,950	40,019	47,931	83.5	11,310	76,640
0-14	35,057	17,376	17,681	98.3	4,023	31,034
15-64	46,066	20,453	25,613	79.9	6,844	39,222
65+	6,827	2,190	4,637	47.2	443	6,384
Age-dependency ratio	90.92	95.66	87.14		65.25	95.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.3 Population Pyramid

Figure 2.1 depicts the age-sex structure of the population of the South Tongu District. The population pyramid has a broad base representing the younger population and a narrow apex of the older population. It is noticeable that with increasing age, the 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. At age 20-24 years, the proportion of males to females is the same.

Figure 2.2: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility Mortality and Migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are the three components of population change that determine the age-sex composition, distribution and size of the population at a particular point in time in any locality. Data on these three components are important for planning the overall socio-economic development of the District.

2.4.1 Fertility

Measures of fertility are essential in determining the size and structure of the population of a territory. Information on fertility in the District is, therefore, crucial for the management of the population growth for effective social and economic development. Total Fertility Rate is defined as the number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she were to experience the currently observed age-specific fertility rates.

Table 2.2 shows the population of the South Tongu District vis a vis the regional population with reference to total fertility, general fertility and crude birth rate. The number of women aged 15-49 years in the District is 26,325 and from this population, 2,209 births were recorded in the last 12 months prior to the census. The total fertility rate for the District is 3.6 children per woman aged 15-49 years, which is slightly higher than the regional average (3.4). This means that a woman residing in the District would have an average of 3.6 children by the end of her reproductive period if the current age-specific fertility rates continue to prevail. The general fertility rate and crude birth rate also stands at 103.3 and 25.1 respectively.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,118,252	517,313	51,292	3.4	99.2	24.2
South Tongu	87,950	21,325	2,209	3.6	103.6	25.1
Keta Municipal	147,618	36,102	3,204	3.1	88.7	21.7
Ketu South	160,756	41,944	3,887	3.1	92.7	24.2
Ketu North	99,913	24,604	2,439	3.4	99.1	24.4
Akatsi	95,426	24,128	2,492	3.6	103.3	26.1
Central Tongu	59,411	14,512	1,377	3.3	94.9	23.2
Adaklu	36,391	9,351	666	2.5	71.2	18.3
Ho Municipal	177,281	49,729	3,702	2.6	74.4	20.9
South Dayi	46,661	11,048	1,052	3.3	95.2	22.5
Kpando Municipal	53,736	13,506	1,177	3.0	87.1	21.9
Hohoe Municipal	167,016	42,220	4,052	3.3	96	24.3
Biakoye	65,901	15,067	1,484	3.4	98.5	22.5
Jasikan	59,181	13,924	1,455	3.5	104.5	24.6
Kadjebi	59,303	13,652	1,430	3.6	104.7	24.1
Krachi East	116,804	26,146	3,319	4.3	126.9	28.4
Krachi West	49,417	11,225	1,245	3.7	110.9	25.2
Nkwanta South	117,878	27,226	3,304	4.0	121.4	28
Nkwanta North	64,553	14,758	2,043	4.6	138.4	31.6
North Tongu	89,777	22,874	1,931	2.9	84.4	21.5
Akatsi North	33,035	7,797	723	3.3	92.7	21.9
Agotime Ziope	28,013	6,843	747	3.8	109.2	26.7
Ho West	94,600	21,926	2,294	3.6	104.6	24.2
Afadzato South	95,030	21,842	2,373	3.9	108.6	25
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 population

2.4.2 Children surviving

Table 2.3 presents female population age 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child. The population of this age cohort constitutes 33,360 women and their children are 103,144. Of these children, there are 51,732 males and 51,412 females. In percentage terms, the males form 50.2 percent relative to 49.8 percent for females. From the total births recorded, 85,171 representing 82.5 percent are surviving, of which the males constitute 41,970 and the females 43,201. This means that more boys are recorded at birth than girls however, more girls have survived. A total of 10,962 boys did not survive as against 8,211 girls. The survival rates for males and females are 81.1 percent and 84 percent respectively.

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

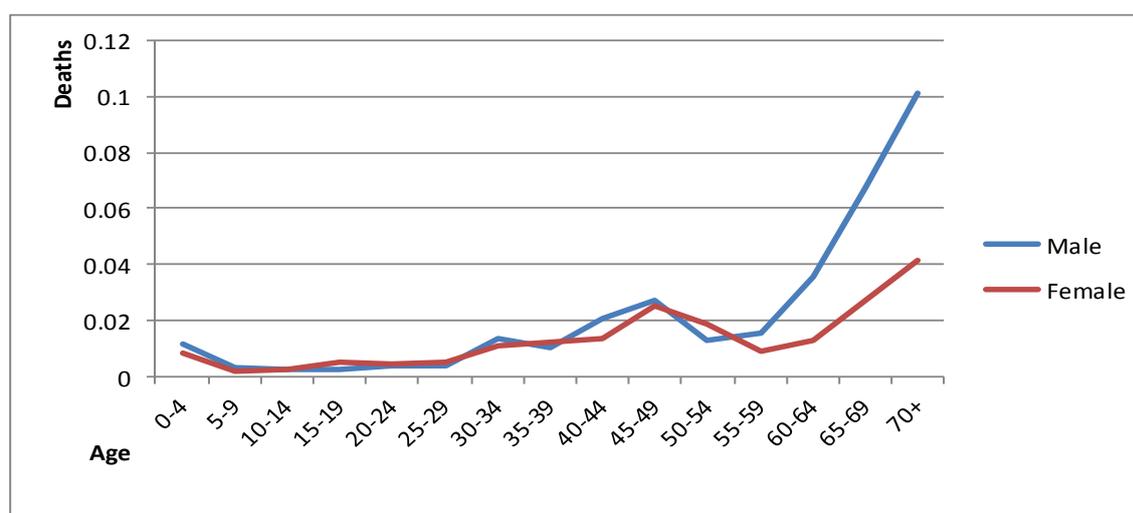
Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	33,360	103,144	51,732	51,412	85,171	41,970	43,201
12 - 14	3,110	32	20	12	22	12	10
15 - 19	4,763	668	331	337	622	300	322
20 - 24	3,851	3,213	1,630	1,583	2,960	1,438	1,522
25 - 29	3,307	5,828	2,867	2,961	5,449	2,635	2,814
30 - 34	2,853	8,095	4,087	4,008	7,424	3,727	3,697
35 - 39	2,432	9,207	4,557	4,650	8,309	4,066	4,243
40 - 44	2,271	10,523	5,408	5,115	9,414	4,802	4,612
45 - 49	1,848	9,493	4,879	4,614	8,134	4,095	4,039
50 - 54	1,736	10,080	5,090	4,990	8,266	4,127	4,139
55 - 59	1,146	6,668	3,221	3,447	5,469	2,605	2,864
60+	6,043	39,337	19,642	19,695	29,102	14,163	14,939

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Mortality

Mortality refers to all recorded deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the Census Night. This includes deaths due to accidents, violence, homicide and suicide. Also, it includes pregnancy-related deaths of females aged 12-54. Figure 2.2 indicates that the reported age specific death rate (ASDR) for the under-five is slightly higher for males than for the females. There is a slight increase in ASDRs for females from 15-19 to 25-29 as compared to males. There is a general rise in ASDRs for males over females from age 55-59 upwards thus suggesting a relatively higher life expectancy for females than males.

Figure 2.2: Age-specific death rate (ASDR), 2010



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.5.1 Crude death rate

Crude death rate (CDR) is the number of deaths per 1000 population in a given year. The South Tongu District recorded 1,025 households' deaths in the 12 months preceding the 2010 census. The crude death rate stands at 11.7 deaths per 1,000 population (Table 2.4).

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All District	2,118,252	18,596	8.8
South Tongu	87,950	1,025	11.7
Keta Municipal	147,618	1,819	12.3
Ketu South	160,756	1,160	7.2
Ketu North	99,913	908	9.1
Akatsi South	95,426	1,013	10.6
Central Tongu	59,411	590	9.9
Adaklu	36,391	165	4.5
Ho Municipal	177,281	1,468	8.3
South Dayi	46,661	495	10.6
Kpando Municipal	53,736	478	8.9
Hohoe Municipal	167,016	1,458	8.7
Biakoye	65,901	414	6.3
Jasikan	59,181	568	9.6
Kadjebi	59,303	521	8.8
Krachi East	116,804	717	6.1
Krachi West	49,417	174	3.5
Nkwanta South	117,878	568	4.8
Nkwanta North	64,553	383	5.9
North Tongu	89,777	742	8.3
Akatsi North	33,035	404	14.4
Agotime Ziope	28,013	165	4.5
Ho West	94,600	1,181	12.5
Afadzato South	95,030	927	9.8
North Dayi	39,913	512	12.8
Krachi Nchumuru	72,688	456	6.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

2.6 Migration

Migration refers to change in usual place of residence from one administrative district to another for a period not less than six months. A migrant is therefore defined as a person whose usual place of residence is different from his or her place of birth or previous residence. The importance of measuring migration lies in its impact on population size, structure and distribution in the District. Migration out of the District decreases the size of the population in the District, while migration into the District increases the population size. In addition, the variations in the migration process in terms of age, sex, education and other socio-demographic characteristics can have significant impact on the overall social and economic development of the District.

The results of the 2010 PHC indicate that a total of 28,521 persons in the District are migrants; and they form 32.4 percent of the entire population (Table 2.5). It also shows that 60.0 percent (17,117) of the 28,521 migrants in the District are born elsewhere in the Volta Region rather than the South Tongu District (intra-regional migrants). A total of 10,398 persons forming 36.5 percent of the migrant population are born in other regions in Ghana. Of this category, those born in the Eastern, Greater Accra and Ashanti regions are in the majority (68.9%).

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	28,521	21.9	32.1	16.8	15.5	13.6
Born elsewhere in the region	17,117	21.7	31.8	16.6	15.5	14.4
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	947	25.6	32.2	17.5	12.7	12
Central	766	21.4	35.1	18.0	16.3	9.1
Greater Accra	2,614	27.9	32.9	14.4	12.5	12.2
Eastern	3,090	21.6	0.0	17.6	15.7	14.4
Ashanti	1,455	17.5	30.7	16.3	17.7	15.6
Brong Ahafo	936	17.1	32.9	21.3	16.8	10.4
Northern	500	20.8	34.5	16.6	20.2	9.8
Upper East	60	15	32.6	6.7	33.3	18.3
Upper West	30	20	26.7	10	36.7	6.7
Outside Ghana	1,006	20.6		20.2	15.6	7.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Analysis of duration of stay reveals that the migrants who have resided in the District for 1-4 years constitute 31.8 percent. Approximately, 17.0 percent of the population though born elsewhere, have lived in the District within 5-9 years and those who have spent 10 to 19 years form 15.5 percent whilst 14.4 percent have stayed for 20 years or more. A higher proportion of the migrants who were born in the Upper west region (936.7%) have lived in the District for 10-19 years (Table 2.5).

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

Household units reflect the type of social structure such as marriage, family and kinship systems existing in a community. The household here has to do with a group of persons who live together in the same house or compound, share the same house keeping arrangement and are catered for as one unit.

This chapter focuses on analysis of data on household structure, size and composition in the South Tongu District with reference to the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

3.2.1 Household size

Table 3.1 indicates that the total population that lives in households in the District is 86,546. The majority (86.7 %) live in rural areas. The number of households is 20,509. Of this, the highest (85.3%) are in rural areas of the District. The average household size for the District is 4.2 persons per household, which is same as the regional figure. Similarly, 3.6 and 4.3 are the average household sizes for both urban and rural localities respectively.

Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,086,567	86,546	10,750	75,796
Number of households	5,467,054	495,600	20,509	3,004	17,505
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.1
Average household size	4.4	4.2	4.2	3.6	4.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition

Data on composition of households is presented in Table 3.2. As expected, biological (son/daughter) constitute the largest proportion of the household with the largest proportion being male children (39.5%). The proportion of male household heads enumerated in the census is higher compared with female household heads. This implies that males continue to assume headship roles in most households even though the difference is not very significant. It is observed that sons and daughters in the households for almost an equal percentage, 39.5 for males and 39.9 for females. Other relatives constitute a significant proportion of the households. Another feature is the proportion of grandchildren (14.1%) in the household.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	86,546	100.0	39,390	100.0	47,156	100.0
Head	20,509	23.7	10,549	26.8	9,960	21.1
Spouse (wife/husband)	6,719	7.8	577	1.5	6,142	13.0
Child (son/daughter)	31,561	36.5	15,562	39.5	15,999	33.9
Parent/parent in-law	971	1.1	143	0.4	828	1.8
Son/daughter in-law	518	0.6	118	0.3	400	0.9
Grandchild	12,241	14.1	5,854	14.9	6,387	13.5
Brother/Sister	3,599	4.2	1,707	4.3	1,892	4.0
Step child	904	1.0	495	1.3	409	0.9
Adopted/foster child	264	0.3	111	0.3	153	0.3
Other relative	7,930	9.2	3,559	9.0	4,371	9.3
Non-relative	1,330	1.5	715	1.8	615	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household structure

Table 3.3 shows the structure of household population in the District. The head only and head and spouse only households represent 4.2 percent and 1.2 percent respectively. The low percentage in this regard gives credence in the earlier assertion that there are strong family ties in the District. There is however, a strong representation of nuclear families (head, spouse(s), and children) and extended families (head, spouse(s) children and head's relatives) in the District, accounting for 18.5 percent and 19.2 percent respectively. Also, revealing is the proportion of single parent nuclear families which significantly represents 11.4 percent.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	86,546	100.0	39,390	100.0	47,156	100.0
Head only	3,626	4.2	2,058	5.2	1,568	3.3
Head and a spouse only	1,046	1.2	517	1.3	529	1.1
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	16,019	18.5	8,182	20.8	7,837	16.6
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	16,630	19.2	8,205	20.8	8,425	17.9
Extended + non relatives	1,187	1.4	590	1.5	597	1.3
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	2,674	3.1	1,243	3.2	1,431	3.0
Single parent Nuclear	9,846	11.4	4,042	10.3	5,804	12.3
Single parent Extended	22,033	25.5	8,778	22.3	13,255	28.1
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,321	1.5	549	1.4	772	1.6
Head and other composition but no spouse	12,164	14.1	5,226	13.3	6,938	14.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among the males, nuclear (head, spouse(s), and children) and extended (head, spouse(s) children and head's relatives) are 20.8 percent each, while single parent extended and head and other composition but no spouse form 22.3 percent and 13.3 percent respectively compared with 1.3 percent for head and spouse only.

However, females in single parent extended family constitute 28.1 percent compared to 22.3 percent for males. The possible explanation could be that females who have divorced,

separated or widowed may be living with their extended family members. Traditionally, widows are made to be part of their deceased husband's extended family.

3.4 Marital Status

Table 3.4 depicts marital status of persons 12 years and older in the South Tongu District. There is a total of 59,055 persons who fall within this age bracket (12 years and older) and women constitute 56.4 percent whilst the men form 38.4 percent. From the data, 41.5 percent of them are married whilst 37 percent have never married and the rest 21.3 percent are either separated, divorced or widowed. Those in the age bracket 12-14 years recorded a high percentage of never married (93.5%). This is suggestive that child marriage is not prevalent in the District. For those who are in relationship, majority of them are married.

On the basis of sex disaggregation of the population, it is surprising to note however, that a higher percentage of males aged 12-14 years are married as compared to their female counterparts. This is however, contrary to expected norms of marriage, that females are more likely to marry earlier than males. More women age (20-39 years) are married, however this declines from the age bracket of 45- 49 years.

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
Total	59,055	100.0	37.2	4.4	41.5	3.3	4.3	9.3
12 - 14	6,162	100.0	93.5	0.7	5.8	0	0	0
15 - 19	9,348	100.0	87.8	1.9	9.3	0.6	0.2	0.2
20 - 24	7,096	100.0	59	7.7	29.9	1.6	1.2	0.6
25 - 29	6,007	100.0	32.9	9	51.6	3	2.2	1.3
30 - 34	5,069	100.0	15.8	8.7	64.2	4.6	5	1.8
35 - 39	4,423	100.0	8.3	6.7	72.1	4.2	5.9	2.8
40 - 44	3,844	100.0	5.1	4.6	70.6	6	7.4	6.3
45 - 49	3,166	100.0	3.6	5.1	68.3	5.5	8.9	8.6
50 - 54	2,965	100.0	3.1	2.6	65.3	6.9	9.7	12.3
55 - 59	1,929	100.0	3.6	2.6	58.7	7.3	11.5	16.4
60 - 64	2,219	100.0	2.5	2.2	51	6.4	11.3	26.6
65+	6,827	100.0	1.9	1	37.2	3.9	7	49.1
Male								
Total	25,695	100.0	47.6	3.8	40.4	2.8	3.2	2.1
12 - 14	3,052	100.0	93.3	0.6	6.1	0	0	0
15 - 19	4,585	100.0	94.1	0.3	5.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	3,245	100.0	78.6	3.8	15.8	1.1	0.4	0.3
25 - 29	2,700	100.0	48.8	7.9	39.5	2	1.4	0.4
30 - 34	2,216	100.0	24.6	8.2	58.8	4.5	3.6	0.4
35 - 39	1,991	100.0	12.3	7.8	72.8	3.4	3.3	0.5
40 - 44	1,573	100.0	8.5	5.1	73.6	5.5	5.3	1.9
45 - 49	1,318	100.0	6.5	5.8	74.4	4.6	6.2	2.4
50 - 54	1,229	100.0	4.6	2.4	75.7	5.9	6.8	4.6
55 - 59	783	100.0	6	2.8	72.5	4.9	9.8	4
60 - 64	813	100.0	2.8	3.4	69.7	7.6	10.9	5.4
65+	2,190	100.0	3	1.8	65.2	5.9	9.7	14.5

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
Female								
Total	33,360	100.0	29.2	4.9	42.3	3.6	5.2	14.8
12 - 14	3,110	100.0	93.8	0.7	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,763	100.0	81.7	3.4	13.4	1.0	0.3	0.3
20 - 24	3,851	100.0	42.5	11.0	41.8	2.1	1.8	0.8
25 - 29	3,307	100.0	20.0	9.9	61.4	3.8	2.8	2.0
30 - 34	2,853	100.0	8.9	9.1	68.4	4.7	6.0	2.9
35 - 39	2,432	100.0	5.1	5.8	71.5	4.9	8.1	4.6
40 - 44	2,271	100.0	2.8	4.1	68.6	6.4	8.9	9.3
45 - 49	1,848	100.0	1.5	4.7	64.0	6.1	10.8	12.9
50 - 54	1,736	100.0	2.1	2.7	58.0	7.6	11.8	17.8
55 - 59	1,146	100.0	1.9	2.4	49.2	9.0	12.6	24.9
60 - 64	1,406	100.0	2.3	1.5	40.2	5.6	11.5	38.9
65+	4,637	100.0	1.4	0.6	24.0	3.0	5.7	65.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Another observed phenomenon is that for persons aged 65 years and older, the percentage of female (65.4%) who are widowed is higher compared to their male counterparts (14.5%). This is possibly the fact that females normally marry males older than them. In addition, there is relatively higher life expectancy at birth for females in Ghana. Further analysis of sex-age distribution of the population by marital status indicates that the percentage of population never married declines with age (Table 3.4).

3.4.1 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.5 depicts the marital status and level of education of persons aged 12 years and older. A total of 59,055 persons were recorded in the District with males constituting 25,695 and the females 33,360 or 43.5 percent and 56.5 percent for males and females respectively.

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

Sex/marital status	Number	All levels	No Educ ation	Basic ¹	Secun-dary ²	Voc./ Tech/ Comm.	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Total	59,055	100.0	26.8	59.5	8.3	1.5	2.9	1.0
Never married	21,961	100.0	6.7	74.7	13.8	1.5	2.6	0.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,624	100.0	21.7	65.5	8.4	1.3	2.8	0.3
Married	24,508	100.0	31.2	55.8	5.8	1.8	3.8	1.5
Separated	1,930	100.0	39.2	52.0	4.1	1.8	2.4	0.4
Divorced	2,554	100.0	45.2	48.4	3.2	1.4	1.6	0.0
Widowed	5,478	100.0	77.3	20.3	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.0
Male								
Total	25,695	100.0	14.6	65.7	11.5	2.1	4.4	1.8
Never married	12,233	100.0	6.8	72.7	15.1	1.4	2.8	1.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	983	100.0	14.2	65.3	11.5	2.8	5.4	0.7
Married	10,383	100.0	19.7	59.6	8.5	2.7	6.5	2.9
Separated	718	100.0	24.4	63.4	5.7	2.5	3.1	1.0
Divorced	828	100.0	31.8	57.7	5.0	2.7	2.9	0.0
Widowed	550	100.0	53.3	39.6	2.9	1.6	2.2	0.4

Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education (cont'd)

Sex/marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc./ Tech/ Comm.	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Female								
Total	33,360	100.0	36.2	54.8	5.8	1.1	1.8	0.3
Never married	9,728	100.0	6.5	77.1	12.1	1.5	2.3	0.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,641	100.0	26.1	65.7	6.5	0.4	1.2	0.0
Married	14,125	100.0	39.7	53.0	3.9	1.1	1.8	0.5
Separated	1,212	100.0	48.0	45.3	3.2	1.3	2.1	0.1
Divorced	1,726	100.0	51.7	43.9	2.4	0.9	1.0	0.1
Widowed	4,928	100.0	80.0	18.1	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

¹ Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS

² Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary

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

⁴ Tertiary: Bachelor's Degree and Post Graduate or higher

Only 19.7 percent of the males who are married have no formal education as compared to 39.7 percent females. Among persons with basic education and married, a total of 59.6 percent are males compared with 53.0 percent for females. Those with secondary level education comprised 8.5 percent males and 3.9 percent females. Persons with post-middle/secondary level constitute 6.5 percent males and 1.8 percent females. At the tertiary level, males form 2.9 percent as against female 0.5 percent.

It is worth noting that females who had basic education but are never married constitute 77.1 percent, which is higher than that of males (72.7%). A total of 5,478 persons are widowed out of which, males form 9.1 percent and females 89.9 percent. It was found that, 53.3 percent of the widowers have no education, 39.6 percent had basic education and only 0.4 had tertiary education. With respect to their female counterparts (widows), it emerged that 80.8 percent of them have no education, 18.1 percent have basic education and only 1.1 percent have attained post middle/secondary education.

The high number of widows as against widowers could also be attributed to the practice of polygamy in the District. As it were, the death of one man lives more than one woman widowed. In addition, the low percentage of males as depicted in the population pyramid in Figure 2.1 also gives credence to high proportion of widows to widowers.

3.4.2 Marital status by economic activity status

Table 3.6 shows status by economic activity among the population 12 years and older. Overall, across all the marital status groups, 63.3 percent are employed, 34.1 percent are economically not active and 2.6 percent are unemployed. The majority of those married are employed (81.6%). More than half of the never married are economically not active in construct to those in the informal/consensual union/living together who are unemployed (6.5%). In terms of sex composition, a higher proportion was reported across all the marital status categories for the employed as compared to the unemployed and the economically not active population (Table 3.6).

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

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	59,055	100.0	37,400	63.3	1,531	2.6	20,124	34.1
Never married	21,961	100.0	8,754	39.9	511	2.3	12,696	57.8
Informal/consensual union/living together	2,624	100.0	2,095	79.8	171	6.5	358	13.6
Married	24,508	100.0	20,004	81.6	609	2.5	3,895	15.9
Separated	1,930	100.0	1,516	78.5	79	4.1	335	17.4
Divorced	2,554	100.0	1,951	76.4	83	3.2	520	20.4
Widowed	5,478	100.0	3,080	56.2	78	1.4	2,320	42.4
Male								
Total	25,695	100.0	16,356	63.7	648	2.5	8,691	33.8
Never married	12,233	100.0	5,347	43.7	306	2.5	6,580	53.8
Informal/consensual union/living together	983	100.0	856	87.1	54	5.5	73	7.4
Married	10,383	100.0	8,683	83.6	213	2.1	1,487	14.3
Separated	718	100.0	542	75.5	42	5.8	134	18.7
Divorced	828	100.0	599	72.3	20	2.4	209	25.2
Widowed	550	100.0	329	59.8	13	2.4	208	37.8
Female								
Total	33,360	100.0	21,044	63.1	883	2.6	11,433	34.3
Never married	9,728	100.0	3,407	35.0	205	2.1	6,116	62.9
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,641	100.0	1,239	75.5	117	7.1	285	17.4
Married	14,125	100.0	11,321	80.1	396	2.8	2,408	17.0
Separated	1,212	100.0	974	80.4	37	3.1	201	16.6
Divorced	1,726	100.0	1,352	78.3	63	3.7	311	18.0
Widowed	4,928	100.0	2,751	55.8	65	1.3	2,112	42.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Nationality

Table 3.7 shows the distribution of population in the District by nationality. Ghanaians in the District constitute an overwhelming majority as non-nationals form less than one percent of the population. Ghanaians by birth represents the highest percentage followed by those with dual nationality and Ghanaians by naturalisation.

Among the non-nationals in the District, nationals of ECOWAS Member States form a majority (82.0%). This could be due to the fact that the District is situated along the Trans-ECOWAS Highway and close to Ghana's border with the Republic of Togo.

Disaggregation of the population by nationality and sex shows that females outnumber their male counterparts among all categories of Ghanaians. However, there is a high level of male dominance among the non-nationals in the District.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	87,950	100.0	40,019	100.0	47,931	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	74,561	84.8	33,865	84.6	40,696	84.9
Dual Nationality	9,722	11.1	4,442	11.1	5,280	11
Ghanaian by naturalisation	3,210	3.6	1,458	3.6	1,752	3.7
ECOWAS	375	0.4	210	0.5	165	0.3
Africa other than ECOWAS	69	0.1	37	0.1	32	0.1
Other	13	*	7	*	6	*

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 depicts the distribution of the population in the District by religious affiliation. The Table shows the presence of the three dominant religious groups in the country; Christianity, Islam and Traditional religion. Christians make up 74.9 percent of the total population in the District. Two percent of the population profess Islamic faith. A total of 12 percent of the population practice Traditional religion whilst 9.4 percent profess no faith at all and those belonging to other religions (not specified) accounted for less than one percent (0.9%). In terms of sex distribution, males belonging to Catholic and Islam outnumber their female counterparts. The same observation can be made among those who profess no religion.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	87,950	100.0	40,019	100.0	47,931	100.0
No Religion	8,282	9.4	4,493	11.2	3,789	7.9
Catholic	10,127	11.5	4,692	11.7	5,435	11.3
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	21,068	24	9,245	23.1	11,823	24.7
Pentecostal/Charismatic	24,422	27.8	10,630	26.6	13,792	28.8
Other Christians	10,926	12.4	5,010	12.5	5,916	12.3
Islam	1,735	2	922	2.3	813	1.7
Traditionalist	10,580	12	4,661	11.6	5,919	12.3
Other (Specify)	810	0.9	366	0.9	444	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.7 Literacy and Education

3.7.1 Literacy

Education is essential for the development of the requisite human resources needed for accelerated socio-economic development of every society. It is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for societal well-being. In the 2010 census, literacy was defined as the ability to read and write a simple statement with understanding. Table 3.9 looks at the literacy rate of the population aged 11 years and older represented by a total population of 61,042. The District recorded 68.7 percent for the population who are literate in both English and Ghanaian Language, those who are literate in a Ghanaian language only is higher than English language only. It is striking to note that in the category of those who are literate in both English and Ghanaian Language, persons aged 20-24 years form the highest percentage (74.0%) and 11-14 years form the lowest (60.3%).

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

Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	15,921	45,121	100.0	12.9	17.4	68.7	0.3	0.7
11-14	314	7,835	100.0	20.9	17.9	60.3	0.3	0.6
15-19	477	8,871	100.0	14.7	11.9	72.4	0.2	0.9
20-24	689	6,407	100.0	12.4	12.3	74.0	0.5	0.8
25-29	940	5,067	100.0	12.4	16.9	69.8	0.4	0.5
30-34	1,151	3,918	100.0	10.5	20.7	67.4	0.3	1.0
35-39	1,259	3,164	100.0	8.2	23.3	67.7	0.4	0.4
40-44	1,422	2,422	100.0	8.9	23.0	66.9	0.3	0.8
45-49	1,244	1,922	100.0	7.8	23.2	67.7	0.4	1.0
50-54	1,290	1,675	100.0	7.9	20.7	70.4	0.2	0.7
55-59	800	1,129	100.0	7.4	18.3	73.2	0.4	0.7
60-64	1,222	997	100.0	5.4	22.2	72.1	0.0	0.3
65+	5,113	1,714	100.0	7.2	24.4	67.6	0.2	0.6
Male								
Total	3,798	22,911	100.0	11.2	14.0	73.8	0.2	0.7
11-14	205	3,861	100.0	19.1	17.6	62.6	0.3	0.5
15-19	202	4,383	100.0	14.1	10.3	74.9	0.0	0.7
20-24	220	3,025	100.0	10.0	9.4	79.6	0.3	0.7
25-29	281	2,419	100.0	10.2	12.7	76.2	0.2	0.7
30-34	277	1,939	100.0	8.8	16.2	73.2	0.4	1.4
35-39	274	1,717	100.0	7.6	16.4	75.2	0.2	0.6
40-44	312	1,261	100.0	7.7	16.2	75.3	0.3	0.6
45-49	284	1,034	100.0	7.4	17.2	73.9	0.3	1.2
50-54	258	971	100.0	5.7	14	79.4	0.2	0.7
55-59	167	616	100.0	4.9	13.1	80.5	0.2	1.3
60-64	260	553	100.0	5.4	15.7	78.3	0.0	0.5
65+	1,058	1,132	100.0	5.6	18.9	74.5	0.3	0.8
Female								
Total	12,123	22,210	100.0	14.6	20.8	63.4	0.4	0.7
11-14	109	3,974	100.0	22.7	18.2	58.0	0.4	0.7
15-19	275	4,488	100.0	15.2	13.4	69.9	0.3	1.2
20-24	469	3,382	100.0	14.6	14.9	69.0	0.6	1.0
25-29	659	2,648	100.0	14.4	20.8	64.0	0.6	0.3
30-34	874	1,979	100.0	12.2	25.1	61.8	0.3	0.6
35-39	985	1,447	100.0	9.0	31.5	58.7	0.6	0.2
40-44	1,110	1,161	100.0	10.2	30.5	57.8	0.3	1.1
45-49	960	888	100.0	8.2	30.1	60.5	0.5	0.8
50-54	1,032	704	100.0	11.1	30.0	58.1	0.3	0.6
55-59	633	513	100.0	10.5	24.6	64.3	0.6	0.0
60-64	962	444	100.0	5.4	30.2	64.4	0.0	0.0
65+	4,055	582	100.0	10.5	35.1	54.1	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The population literate in English and Ghanaian language in the District is relatively high across all age groups. It is observed that literacy in French Language and English, French and Ghanaian language among the population is remarkably low for both sexes and across all age groups. Overall, the District recorded higher literacy rate in both English and a Ghanaian language than the regional average of 48.7 percent.

It should be noted that 15,921 out of 61,042 persons in the District aged 11 years and older are not literate in any language. They represent 26.1 percent of the population in the age bracket 11 years and older. In terms of sex, majority of the non-literate population is females accounting for 76.1 percent while males form 23.9 percent. Among both males and females who are not literate, a significant proportion is aged 65 years and older (27.9% and 33.5% for males and females respectively). The three age groups that accounted for over one-half of female non-literate population are found in age brackets: 40-44 years (9.2%), 50-54 years (8.5%) and 65 years and older (33.5%).

3.7.2 School attendance by sex

Current school attendance represents the number of persons who are actually enrolled in formal educational institution. Table 3.10 presents information on persons three years and older who are currently in school in the District or attended in the past. Out of a total of 32,264 people currently attending school, 50.1 percent and 48.9 percent are males and females respectively. A total of 92.1 percent are enrolled in basic school (nursery, kindergarten, primary, JSS/JHS/middle) and 6.8 percent in secondary/senior high and vocational/ technical/commercial schools is just less than one percent of the population in tertiary institutions.

An interesting revelation is at the post middle/secondary and tertiary level. Surprisingly, less than one percent (0.9%) of the population currently in school is at the tertiary level as against 0.3 percent representing persons in post middle/secondary school. Table 3.0 further shows that there is higher proportion of females than males at the basic level. However, from SSS/SHS to tertiary level, a reversal of the situation is experienced. Thus, the gap between males and females increases with the level of education in favour of males.

Table 3.10 also indicates that 28,672 persons had ever attended school at the time of the census. The majority of females (35.6%) have ever attended JSS/JHS prior to the 2010 census relative to 28.4 percent for males. The percentage of males who had ever attended secondary and vocational/technical/commercial school is 5.8 percent compared with just 3.4 percent of females. With reference to those who attended school in the past, only 2.4 percent reached post middle/secondary while 4.3 percent ever attended a tertiary school. Disaggregation of the data on educational attainment by sex indicates that there is a wide gap between males and females educated beyond basic level (secondary /senior high /SSS; vocational/ technical/commercial; post middle/secondary and tertiary).

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

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	32,264	100.00	16,449	100.0	15,815	100.0	28,672	100.0	14,224	100.0	14,448	100.0
Nursery	2,225	6.90	1,086	6.6	1,139	7.2	-	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kindergarten	5,183	16.10	2,610	15.9	2,573	16.3	-	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	16,311	50.60	8,060	49.0	8,251	52.2	7,733	27.0	2,974	20.9	4,759	32.9
JSS/JHS	5,962	18.50	3,104	18.9	2,858	18.1	9,115	31.8	4,036	28.4	5,079	35.2
Middle	-	0.00	-	0.0	-	0.0	6,339	22.1	3,733	26.2	2,606	18.0
SSS/SHS	1,995	6.20	1,217	7.4	778	4.9	2,268	7.9	1,319	9.3	949	6.6
Secondary	-	0.00	-	0.0	-	0.0	620	2.2	407	2.9	213	1.5
Vocational/technical/commercial	196	0.60	121	0.7	75	0.5	692	2.4	415	2.9	277	1.9
Post middle/secondary certificate	90	0.30	55	0.3	35	0.2	681	2.4	432	3.0	249	1.7
Tertiary	302	0.90	196	1.2	106	0.7	1,224	4.3	908	6.4	316	2.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The growth and development of every country relies heavily on the quality and quantity of its productive resources, of which labour is an essential factor. It is worth mentioning that physical capital and land are other factors of production which are dependent on labour. As a result of the very important position labour plays in the production process, knowledge of the current size and characteristics of the workforce and its variation over a period is important for policy interventions for maximum growth, development and utilization of these human resources.

This chapter analyses data on the economic activity status of the population, age and sex structure of the employed population, industry, employment status and sector, age and sex composition of the unemployed population in the South Tongu District.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

4.2.1 Activity status and sex

Table 4.1 depicts the classification of the population aged 15 years and older into economic activity status (economically active and economically not active) in the South Tongu District. From the data, 70.9 percent are considered as economically active which includes those employed and unemployed. In the economically active group, 95.9 percent are employed whilst the remaining 4.1 percent are unemployed. Of the employed population, 96.0 percent are males while 95.9 percent are females. This means that slightly higher percentage of females than males in the District are unemployed.

The economically not active population comprised people who do home duties, are in full time education, on pension or retired, disabled or sick, too old or young to work or other forms of non-working group. From Table 4.1, a total of 15,392 persons representing 29.1 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are classified as economically not active. Out of these, 28.3 percent and 29.7 percent are males and females respectively. It is interesting to note that majority (44.1%) are in full time education and the least (2.3%) being persons on pension or retirement.

Some levels of variation are observed between males and females recording first time job seekers among persons who are unemployed, those who undertook household chores, and persons considered too young or old to work. Whilst a higher percentage of males than females who are unemployed are seeking job for the first time among the economically not active, females dominate males who could not work due to age and those who performed household chores.

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	52,893	100.0	22,643	100.0	30,250	100.0
Economically active	37,501	70.9	16,234	71.7	21,267	70.3
Employed	35,973	95.9	15,586	96	20,387	95.9
Worked	34,046	94.6	14,870	95.4	19,176	94.1
Did not work but had job to go back to	1,797	5.0	672	4.3	1,125	5.5
Did voluntary work without pay	130	0.4	44	0.3	86	0.4
Unemployed	1,528	4.1	648	4.0	880	4.1
Worked before, seeking work and available	706	46.2	266	41.0	440	50.0
Seeking work for the first time and available	822	53.8	382	59.0	440	50.0
Economically not active	15,392	29.1	6,409	28.3	8,983	29.7
Did home duties (household chore)	2,800	18.2	781	12.2	2,019	22.5
Full time education	6,916	44.9	3,766	58.8	3,150	35.1
Pensioner/retired	353	2.3	260	4.1	93	1.0
Disabled/sick	1,512	9.8	517	8.1	995	11.1
Too old/young	2,694	17.5	632	9.9	2,062	23.0
Other	1,117	7.3	453	7.1	664	7.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.2 Economic activity, sex and age

Table 4.2 depicts activity status of persons aged 15 years and older who have worked at least 7 days preceding the census night either for pay or profit or for family gain. A total of 52,893 were in employment of which males constitute 42.8 percent and females 57.2 percent. A total of 68 percent of the Districts population 15 years and older is employed whereas 2.9 percent are not. Age groups 35-44 have the highest proportions of those employed (89.8%). Age group 20-25 recorded 5.8 percent for the employed population. Among the male population, the highest proportion aged 35-39 years recorded 92.2 percent of the employed population while the lowest proportion occurred among persons aged 60-64 years (3.8%). It is interesting to note that persons expected to be on retirement or pension (65 years or more) but employed constitute a higher percentage than some in the economically active age group. This could be explained by the fact that self-employed persons do not stop working at that age. Even employees on retirement join the bandwagon of self-employed persons. Comparatively, the proportions of the employed, unemployed and the economically not activity population for both sexes do not differ much.

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
Both sexes								
Total	52,893	100.0	35,973	68.0	1,528	2.9	15,392	0.3
15 - 19	9,348	100.0	3,121	33.4	136	1.5	6,091	0.7
20 - 24	7,096	100.0	4,197	59.1	413	5.8	2,486	0.4
25 - 29	6,007	100.0	4,735	78.8	299	5.0	973	0.2
30 - 34	5,069	100.0	4,300	84.8	246	4.9	523	0.1
35 - 39	4,423	100.0	3,972	89.8	122	2.8	329	0.1
40 - 44	3,844	100.0	3,450	89.8	68	1.8	326	0.1
45 - 49	3,166	100.0	2,793	88.2	60	1.9	313	0.1
50 - 54	2,965	100.0	2,568	86.6	53	1.8	344	0.1
55 - 59	1,929	100.0	1,663	86.2	35	1.8	231	0.1
60 - 64	2,219	100.0	1,651	74.4	57	2.6	511	0.2
65+	6,827	100.0	3,523	51.6	39	0.6	3,265	0.5
Male								
Total	22,643	100.0	15,586	68.8	648	2.9	6,409	0.3
15 - 19	4,585	100.0	1,545	33.7	51	1.1	2,989	0.7
20 - 24	3,245	100.0	1,879	57.9	150	4.6	1,216	0.4
25 - 29	2,700	100.0	2,162	80.1	121	4.5	417	0.2
30 - 34	2,216	100.0	1,881	84.9	144	6.5	191	0.1
35 - 39	1,991	100.0	1,836	92.2	46	2.3	109	0.1
40 - 44	1,573	100.0	1,445	91.9	21	1.3	107	0.1
45 - 49	1,318	100.0	1,180	89.5	26	2.0	112	0.1
50 - 54	1,229	100.0	1,095	89.1	25	2.0	109	0.1
55 - 59	783	100.0	699	89.3	20	2.6	64	0.1
60 - 64	813	100.0	595	73.2	31	3.8	187	0.2
65+	2,190	100.0	1,269	57.9	13	0.6	908	0.4
Female								
Total	30,250	100.0	20,387	67.4	880	2.9	8,983	0.3
15 - 19	4,763	100.0	1,576	3.1	85	1.8	3,102	0.7
20 - 24	3,851	100.0	2,318	60.2	263	6.8	1,270	0.3
25 - 29	3,307	100.0	2,573	77.8	178	5.4	556	0.2
30 - 34	2,853	100.0	2,419	84.8	102	3.6	332	0.1
35 - 39	2,432	100.0	2,136	87.8	76	3.1	220	0.1
40 - 44	2,271	100.0	2,005	88.3	47	2.1	219	0.1
45 - 49	1,848	100.0	1,613	87.3	34	1.8	201	0.1
50 - 54	1,736	100.0	1,473	84.9	28	1.6	235	0.1
55 - 59	1,146	100.0	964	84.1	15	1.3	167	0.1
60 - 64	1,406	100.0	1,056	75.1	26	1.8	324	0.2
65+	4,637	100.0	2,254	48.6	26	0.6	2,357	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 depicts the employed population 15 years and older and their related occupation. There is a total population of 35,973 of which the males constitute 43.4 percent and the females 56.6 percent. More females are found to be engaged in craft and related trades than their male counterparts. On the other hand, higher percentage of males undertakes skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery than their female counterparts in the District. It is observed that there is a low percentage of the population engaged as managers and professionals (6.3%). Further analysis show that the percentage for males in this category is almost two times (9.5%) that of their female counterparts (4.5%). This could be attributed to the relatively low percentage of females who have attained post-secondary and tertiary levels of education (see Chapter 3).

In addition, the overall percentage of persons working as technicians and associated professionals is quite low (1.1%). It is also observed that the proportion of females (0.6%) in the group is very low compared to their male counterparts (1.8%).

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	35,973	100.0	15,586	100.0	20,387	100.0
Managers	610	1.7	276	1.8	334	1.6
Professionals	1,653	4.6	1,050	6.7	603	3
Technicians and associate professionals	404	1.1	276	1.8	128	0.6
Clerical support workers	267	0.7	184	1.2	83	0.4
Service and sales workers	5,721	15.9	967	6.2	4,754	23.3
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	16,694	46.4	8,298	53.2	8,396	41.2
Craft and related trades workers	7,388	20.5	2,712	17.4	4,676	22.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,201	3.3	1,058	6.8	143	0.7
Elementary occupations	2,023	5.6	754	4.8	1,269	6.2
Other occupations	12	0.0	11	0.1	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Industry refers to the type of product produced or service rendered at the respondents' work place. Table 4.4 presents the distribution of the population 15 years and older by industry and sex. The Table shows that majority of the people (15 years and older) in the District are into agriculture, forestry and fishing (46.7%), followed by those in wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (14.3%). More males (53.9%) are working in agriculture than their female counterparts (41.3%).

It is interesting to note however, that there are a higher proportion of females into manufacturing (22.5%) than males (11.5%). In terms of the proportion of the population employed, the three important sectors are agriculture, manufacturing and wholesale/retail, maintenance of vehicles and motorcycles. Together they employ 78.9 percent of the entire workforce. Analysis by sex shows that these sectors employed 72.2 percent and 83.9 percent of males and females respectively.

As expected, a relatively high percentage of females (20.1%) than males (6.8%) in the District are engaged in wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

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	35,973	100.0	15,586	100.0	20,387	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	16,813	46.7	8,402	53.9	8,411	41.3
Mining and quarrying	147	0.4	98	0.6	49	0.2
Manufacturing	6,381	17.7	1,788	11.5	4,593	22.5
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	52	0.1	46	0.3	6	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	97	0.3	64	0.4	33	0.2
Construction	968	2.7	935	6.0	33	0.2
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5,155	14.3	1,067	6.8	4,088	20.1
Transportation and storage	930	2.6	905	5.8	25	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,637	4.6	179	1.1	1,458	7.2
Information and communication	35	0.1	26	0.2	9	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	88	0.2	58	0.4	30	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	116	0.3	70	0.4	46	0.2
Administrative and support service activities	119	0.3	87	0.6	32	0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	432	1.2	330	2.1	102	0.5
Education	1,320	3.7	878	5.6	442	2.2
Human health and social work activities	448	1.2	194	1.2	254	1.2
Arts entertainment and recreation	111	0.3	103	0.7	8	0.0
Other service activities	913	2.5	290	1.9	623	3.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services -producing activities of households for own use	211	0.6	66	0.4	145	0.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Table 4.5 presents the distribution of employment sector for persons aged 15 years and older by sex. The majority of the working population (67.6%) in the South Tongu District are self-employed without employees. A relatively low percentage of the population is engaged as self-employed with employee(s) in the District. This situation does not provide good prospects for private sector employment in the District. The female population in this group is predominantly higher than that of males. This may be attributed to the brisk trading which takes place along the Trans-ECOWAS Highway, which passes through the District, particularly, the capital. The low capital requirement and ease of entry into this industry could explain this situation.

There is also a higher percentage of males (17.7%) working as employees than the females (6.9%). It is worth mentioning that 15.3 percent of females contribute to family work than their male counterparts (12.9%). However, there is no much difference between males and females engaged as domestic workers (house help).

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

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	35,973	100.0	15,586	100.0	20,387	100.0
Employee	4,160	11.6	2,761	17.7	1,399	6.9
Self-employed without employee(s)	24,334	67.6	9,544	61.2	14,790	72.5
Self-employed with employee(s)	899	2.5	437	2.8	462	2.3
Casual worker	741	2.1	525	3.4	216	1.1
Contributing family worker	5,124	14.2	2,014	12.9	3,110	15.3
Apprentice	465	1.3	207	1.3	258	1.3
Domestic employee (House help)	196	0.5	78	0.5	118	0.6
Other	54	0.2	20	0.1	34	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Table 4.6 shows the population aged 15 years and older and their employment sector. Majority of the population (90.4%) operate in the private informal sector with females recording a higher proportion (94.3%) than males (85.2%). In the public (Government) and private formal sectors, there is a reverse situation as higher percentage of males (14%) than females (5.3%) is working there. This means that females engaged in wage employment is extremely low, and this could seriously undermine their capacity to improve household income and contribute to household welfare.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	35,973	100.0	15,586	100.0	20,387	100.0
Public (Government)	2,150	6.0	1,421	9.1	729	3.6
Private Formal	1,121	3.1	766	4.9	355	1.7
Private Informal	32,509	90.4	13,282	85.2	19,227	94.3
Semi-Public/Parastatal	20	0.1	11	0.1	9	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	164	0.5	101	0.6	63	0.3
Other International Organisations	9	0.0	5	0.0	4	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) has become an important tool in the contemporary knowledge-based information society and economy. It is also recognized as an important component of socio economic development. In view of its importance, government and other non-state stakeholders have been implementing policies and programmes intended to expand access of the population to ICT infrastructure. This chapter presents analysis on access to and usage of ICT by individuals and ownership of fixed telephone lines and computers by households in the South Tongu District.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

According to Bittner (1989), mobile phone is a system that can move or be moved easily and quickly from one place to another. Mobile phones are now reshaping and revolutionizing communications globally. Its impact on the economic activities of nations, businesses and small entrepreneurs is phenomenal. The use of mobile phones has been an important mode of communication for social and business activities for majority of Ghanaians.

Table 5.1 provides information on mobile phone ownership and internet facility usage by sex for the population 12 years and older in the South Tongu District. Ownership of mobile phones by the population 12 years and older in the District is 39.4 percent. Male (47.4%) ownership is slightly higher than female (33.2%) ownership. This finding is important because it goes to affirm that females fall behind males when it comes to ownership of assets in Ghanaian society.

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	59,055	100.0	23,263	39.4	1,571	2.7
Male	25,695	43.5	12,194	47.4	1,095	4.3
Female	33,360	56.5	11,069	33.2	476	1.4

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

5.3 Use of Internet

Table 5.1 again indicates that population aged 12 years and older in the District in general has a significantly low access (2.7%) to internet usage. Comparatively, a higher proportion of males (4.3%) than females (1.4%) have access to internet in the District.

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Ownership of desktop and laptop computers is essential for easy access to the internet, electronic mail (e-mail), and other electronic services. Table 5.2 shows the distribution of households with desktop/laptop computers by sex of the household head. It shows that the South Tongu District has 549 households representing 2.7 percent ownership of desktop/laptop computers. Male household ownership is slightly higher than female household ownership of desktop/laptop computers.

Table 5.2: Households having desktop/laptop computers, fixed telephone lines and sex of head

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	20,509	100.0	549	2.7
Male	10,549	100.0	409	3.9
Female	9,960	100.0	140	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

The development of a country depends on the contributions of every individual, including Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). To this extent, successive governments 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. Some of these feats are the enactment of the Disability Act (Act 715 of 2006) to address issues of high poverty among PWDs. The 2010 Population and Housing Census define disability among the population as persons who are restricted in the performance of specific task or activity due to loss or function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malfunctioning. It is the first time issues of disability are included in Population and Housing Census in Ghana.

This chapter aims at updating knowledge on pervasiveness and selected characteristics of persons with disability in the District.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 captures information on the population by type of locality, disability status and sex. The 2010 PHC results show that a total of 9,980 persons with disabilities live in the South Tongu District as compared to a total of 91,767 in the Volta region. Thus, in comparative terms, 10.9 percent of the persons with disabilities in the Region live in the South Tongu District. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the total population for the District is 87,950, of which 9,980 have disabilities representing 11.3 percent of the entire population of the District. South Tongu District has the highest disability rate among all districts in the region.

The distribution of PWDs on the basis of sex indicates that males constitute 39.5 percent and females form the majority (60.5%). At the locality level, the PWDs in rural areas are higher (92.6%) than those in urban localities (7.4%). The males with disability in both rural and urban areas form disproportionately lower proportion than their female counterparts in the District.

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	87,950	100.0	40,019	100.0	47,931	100.0
Without disability	77,970	88.7	36,081	90.2	41,889	87.4
With disability	9,980	11.3	3,938	9.8	6,042	12.6
Sight	4,689	47.0	1,689	42.9	3,000	49.7
Hearing	1,047	10.5	384	9.8	663	11.0
Speech	761	7.6	429	10.9	332	5.5
Physical	1,522	15.3	615	15.6	907	15.0
Intellect	1,814	18.2	615	15.6	1,199	19.8
Emotion	2,806	28.1	1,222	31.0	1,584	26.2
Other	466	4.7	201	5.1	265	4.4
Urban						
Total	11,310	100.0	5,169	100.0	6,141	100.0
Without disability	10,570	93.5	4,886	94.5	5,684	92.6
With disability	740	6.5	283	5.5	457	7.4
Sight	473	63.9	170	60.1	303	66.3
Hearing	80	10.8	26	9.2	54	11.8
Speech	65	8.8	40	14.1	25	5.5
Physical	57	7.7	17	6.0	40	8.8
Intellect	34	4.6	10	3.5	24	5.3
Emotion	147	19.9	61	21.6	86	18.8
Other	18	2.4	12	4.2	6	1.3
Rural						
Total	76,640	100.0	34,850	100.0	41,790	100.0
Without disability	67,400	87.9	31,195	89.5	36,205	86.6
With disability	9,240	12.1	3,655	10.5	5,585	13.4
Sight	4,216	45.6	1,519	41.6	2,697	48.3
Hearing	967	10.5	358	9.8	609	10.9
Speech	696	7.5	389	10.6	307	5.5
Physical	1,465	15.9	598	16.4	867	15.5
Intellect	1,780	19.3	605	16.6	1,175	21.0
Emotion	2,659	28.8	1,161	31.8	1,498	26.8
Other	448	4.8	189	5.2	259	4.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Type of Disability

The 9,980 PWDs in the District reported a total of 13,105 disabilities yielding an average of 1.3 disabilities per person. That means that 30 percent of the population with disability has more than one type of disability. The 3,938 male PWDs reported a total of 5,155 disabilities yielding an average of 1.31 disabilities per person. On the other hand, the 6,042 female PWDs in the District indicated a total of 7,950 disabilities yielding an average of 1.32 disabilities per person. That means that 31.0 percent and 32.0 percent of the male and female population with disability respectively has more than one type of disability.

Table 6.1 indicates that for the population with disabilities those with sight disability recorded the highest proportion (47.0%), followed by those suffering from emotional disability (28.1%) and intellectual disability (18.2%). These three forms of disability are pronounced for both sexes and types of locality of residence.

The data shows that PWDs suffering from sight disability form the highest proportion among females; constituting 49.7 percent and males (42.9%). This is followed by intellectual disability which recorded 19.8 percent for females and 15.6 percent for males. It can be inferred that females are more prone to having hearing disability than males.

In the case of emotional disability, males (31.0%) have a higher proportion than females (26.2%). The proportion of males (15.6%) with physical disability is slightly higher than females (15.0%). About twice the proportion of females (5.5%) as compared to their male (10.9%) counterpart has speech related disabilities.

6.4 Distribution by Type of Locality

Information on the type of disability is crucial in assessing extent of vulnerability and the access of PWDs to social services and other facilities within their locality. Table 6.1 shows the distribution of persons with disability by type of locality in the District. It can be observed that the proportion of PWDs in the rural areas (92.5%) is higher than the urban areas (6.5%). The total frequencies of types of disability among rural dwellers are 12,231, giving an average of 1.3 disabilities per PWD. Similarly, the 740 PWDs in urban areas reported a total 872 disabilities, giving an average of 1.18 disabilities each.

With the exception of sight, speech and hearing disabilities, all the other forms of disability is higher in the rural areas than the urban localities.

6.5 Disability and Activity

Table 6.2 shows that population 15 years and older in the District is 52,893 of which 8,436 persons are suffering from disabilities; representing 15.0 percent of the population under discussion. Of the PWDs 15 years and older, 60.8 percent are employed, 2.1 percent are unemployed and as high as 37.1 percent are economically not active.

The Table further indicates that a higher proportion of males with disability (65.2%) than their female (58.2%) counterparts are employed. An equal proportion of both male and female PWDs are unemployed (21.0%). However, a relatively higher percentage of female PWDs (39.7%) than male PWDs (32.7%) in the District are considered economically not active.

Of those with emotional disability, the highest (66.2%) are employed whereas of those with physical disability 62.7 percent are economically not active. Of the male population, emotional and physical disability recorded the highest proportions of 68.3 percent and 57.1 percent respectively. This pattern was similarly observed for the female population with disabilities.

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	52,893	100.0	35,973	68.0	1,528	2.9	15,392	29.1
No disability	44,457	100.0	30,844	69.4	1,354	3.0	12,259	27.6
With a disability	8,436	100.0	5,129	60.8	174	2.1	3,133	37.1
Sight	4,351	100.0	2,647	60.8	82	1.9	1,622	37.3
Hearing	860	100.0	430	50.0	6	0.7	424	49.3
Speech	543	100.0	236	43.5	11	2.0	296	54.5
Physical	1,393	100.0	505	36.3	14	1.0	874	62.7
Intellectual	1,464	100.0	838	57.2	30	2.0	596	40.7
Emotional	2,230	100.0	1,476	66.2	53	2.4	701	31.4
Other	393	100.0	227	57.8	6	1.5	160	40.7
Male								
Total	22,643	100.0	15,586	68.8	648	2.9	6,409	28.3
No disability	19,515	100.0	13,548	69.4	582	3.0	5,385	27.6
With a disability	3,128	100.0	2,038	65.2	66	2.1	1,024	32.7
Sight	1,511	100.0	1,001	66.2	31	2.1	479	31.7
Hearing	291	100.0	168	57.7	1	0.3	122	41.9
Speech	302	100.0	150	49.7	5	1.7	147	48.7
Physical	543	100.0	224	41.3	9	1.7	310	57.1
Intellectual	448	100.0	250	55.8	9	2.0	189	42.2
Emotional	909	100.0	621	68.3	20	2.2	268	29.5
Other	156	100.0	88	56.4	3	1.9	65	41.7
Female								
Total	30,250	100.0	20,387	67.4	880	2.9	8,983	29.7
No disability	24,942	100.0	17,296	69.3	772	3.1	6,874	27.6
With a disability	5,308	100.0	3,091	58.2	108	2.0	2,109	39.7
Sight	2,840	100.0	1,646	58.0	51	1.8	1,143	40.2
Hearing	569	100.0	262	46.0	5	0.9	302	53.1
Speech	241	100.0	86	35.7	6	2.5	149	61.8
Physical	850	100.0	281	33.1	5	0.6	564	66.4
Intellectual	1,016	100.0	588	57.9	21	2.1	407	40.1
Emotional	1,321	100.0	855	64.7	33	2.5	433	32.8
Other	237	100.0	139	58.6	3	1.3	95	40.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability and Education

Table 6.3 depicts population three years and older by sex, disability type and level of education. The Table shows that the population of persons aged three years and older in the South Tongu District is 79,716 of which 12.1 percent are experiencing some form of disability. Of the population with disabilities, 47.7 percent have never attended school, 46 percent have attained basic education and 6.5 percent have attained Sec/SHS and higher. On the basis of sex, a higher proportion of female PWDs (55.5%) have never attended school compared with 27.8 percent of their male counterparts. Among the persons with emotional disability, 35.8 percent have never received formal education and 54.9 percent attained basic school level education.

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	*Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	79,716	18,780	7,408	45,460	8,068	100.0	23.6	9.3	57.0	10.1
No disability	69,998	14,440	7,131	40,990	7,437	100.0	20.6	10.2	58.6	10.6
With a disability	9,718	4,340	277	4,470	631	100.0	44.7	2.9	46.0	6.5
Sight	4,648	2,242	78	1,945	383	100.0	48.2	1.7	41.8	8.2
Hearing	1,018	585	48	359	26	100.0	57.5	4.7	35.3	2.6
Speech	697	363	29	269	36	100.0	52.1	4.2	38.6	5.2
Physical	1,493	898	20	493	82	100.0	60.1	1.3	33.0	5.5
Intellectual	1,702	1,019	45	583	55	100.0	59.9	2.6	34.3	3.2
Emotional	2,738	981	105	1,502	150	100.0	35.8	3.8	54.9	5.5
Other	461	208	12	213	28	100.0	45.1	2.6	46.2	6.1
Male										
Total	35,973	5,300	3,696	21,907	5,070	100.0	14.7	10.3	60.9	14.1
No disability	32,179	4,245	3,566	19,693	4,675	100.0	13.2	11.1	61.2	14.5
With a disability	3,794	1,055	130	2,214	395	100.0	27.8	3.4	58.4	10.4
Sight	1,664	460	30	933	241	100.0	27.6	1.8	56.1	14.5
Hearing	372	169	18	167	18	100.0	45.4	4.8	44.9	4.8
Speech	400	172	18	181	29	100.0	43.0	4.5	45.3	7.2
Physical	605	221	12	311	61	100.0	36.5	2.0	51.4	10.1
Intellectual	553	257	22	241	33	100.0	46.5	4.0	43.6	6.0
Emotional	1,184	297	54	743	90	100.0	25.1	4.6	62.8	7.6
Other	198	46	12	119	21	100.0	23.2	6.1	60.1	10.6
Female										
Total	43,743	13,480	3,712	23,553	2,998	100.0	30.8	8.5	53.8	6.9
No disability	37,819	10,195	3,565	21,297	2,762	100.0	27.0	9.4	56.3	7.3
With a disability	5,924	3,285	147	2,256	236	100.0	55.5	2.5	38.1	4.0
Sight	2,984	1,782	48	1,012	142	100.0	59.7	1.6	33.9	4.8
Hearing	646	416	30	192	8	100.0	64.4	4.6	29.7	1.2
Speech	297	191	11	88	7	100.0	64.3	3.7	29.6	2.4
Physical	888	677	8	182	21	100.0	76.2	0.9	20.5	2.4
Intellectual	1,149	762	23	342	22	100.0	66.3	2.0	29.8	1.9
Emotional	1,554	684	51	759	60	100.0	44.0	3.3	48.8	3.9
Other	263	162	0	94	7	100.0	61.6	0.0	35.7	2.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

*Sec./SSS/ SHS, Voc./Tech, Bachelor and Postgraduate

The highest disability type among the male population is sight. Of those with sight disability, 27.6 percent have never attended school whereas 56.1 percent have received basic education and 14.5 percent have attained Sec/SHS and higher education. Physical disability account for the highest (76.2%) of the female population with disabilities who have never attended school. More than one-half of the female population who are intellectually challenged (66.3%) have no formal education. The majority of the females who are intellectually challenged have had basic education (29.6%).

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Agriculture plays an important role in the socio-economic development of the District. The economy of the District is mainly dominated by agricultural activities, which employs 46.4 percent of the economically active population (Table 4.3). The key agricultural sub-sectors include primary crops production, animal husbandry, fisheries/aquaculture and processing of sugar cane.

According to 2012 Annual District Directorate of Agriculture Report, the average agricultural land holding is about one hectare per household. Crop rotations, inter-cropping and mixed farming practices are akin to small scale farmers while commercial farmers adopt mono-cropping.

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

7.2 Households in Agriculture

The South Tongu District is a typical agrarian district where agriculture employs about 46.4 percent of the economically active population. Table 7.1 shows that a total of 56.3 percent households are engaged in agriculture. In relative terms, the agricultural households comprised 96.4 percent in rural areas and just 3.6 percent in urban communities. In other words, out of the 3,004 households who reside in urban centres, 14.1 percent are into agriculture whilst 63.5 percent of the 17,505 rural households are engaged in agriculture. Thus, in terms of households involved in agriculture by the type of locality of residence, rural areas dominate in this economic activity.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Agricultural activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total households	20,509	100.0	3,004	100.0	17,505	100.0
Households engages in						
Agriculture	11,546	56.3	424	14.1	11,122	63.5
Crop farming	10,419	90.2	312	73.6	10,107	90.9
Tree planting	70	0.6	1	0.2	69	0.6
Fishing/livestock rearing	4,387	38.0	194	45.8	4,193	37.7
Fish farming	80	0.7	11	2.6	69	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Type of Farming Activities

Table 7.1 reports on the frequency distributions of the different agriculture activities. The data show that some households undertake more than one farming activity. Thus, the 16,304 agricultural households reported a total of 19,520 agricultural activities yielding 1.2 activities per household. There is slight variation between agricultural households in urban and rural areas in terms of agricultural activities per household, which are 1.2 and 1.3 respectively.

A high proportion of households (90.9%) are engaged in crop farming in the rural areas as compared to 73.6 percent in the urban areas. In the case of livestock rearing, the proportion of households engaged in this farming activity is higher in the urban areas than in rural localities. Table 7.1 also shows that although woodlot or tree planting is being encouraged in the wake of the adverse effects of climate change, only 70 households in the South Tongu District representing less than one percent (0.7%) of agricultural households are engaged in this activity.

7.4 Types of Livestock and other Animals Reared

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of livestock and keepers in the South Tongu District. A total of 6,496 keepers owned 116,106 animals with a corresponding average of 18 animals per keeper in the District.

Under animal husbandry, cattle recoded 26,257 far more than the combination of goat, sheep and pig (21,304). It is significant to note that the average animal keepers per cattle far outstrip that of pig, sheep and goat (Table 7.2).

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Livestock/other animals	Animals		Keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	124,370	100.0	6,561	100.0	19
Beehives	106	0.1	3	0.0	35.3
Cattle	26,257	21.1	541	8.2	48.5
Chicken	56,327	45.3	3,176	48.4	17.7
Dove	358	0.3	26	0.4	13.8
Duck	3,920	3.2	427	6.5	9.2
Goat	14,095	11.3	1,371	20.9	10.3
Grass-cutter	172	0.1	19	0.3	9.1
Guinea fowl	4,311	3.5	180	2.7	24
Ostrich	32	0.0	2	0.0	16
Pig	1,600	1.3	100	1.5	16
Rabbit	115	0.1	7	0.1	16.4
Sheep	5,339	4.3	451	6.9	11.8
Silk worm	59	0.0	7	0.1	8.4
Snail	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Turkey	1,042	0.8	115	1.8	9.1
Other(specify)	413	0.3	51	0.8	8.1
Fish farming	9,547	7.7	61	0.9	156.5
Inland fishing	677	0.5	24	0.4	28.2
Marine fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Of special interest to the District is fish farming and inland fishing. This is so because the District is endowed with numerous water bodies including the Volta River that support the fishing industry but the information on this sector so far is not painting a bright picture. For instance, inland fishing recorded a low catch of 677 and fish farming turn out 9,547 fishes. It

is likely that fishing as a trade is no longer lucrative and has experienced decline in terms of people seeking their livelihoods in the sector.

The distribution of livestock also provides information on new ventures like bee keeping, grass-cutter and silk worm rearing in the District. Though there is low production for these animals for now, there is the need to encourage households to venture into it as forms of alternative livelihood to enable them diversify their household economies and that of the District as a whole. This is because the District has potential for this economic activity based on prevailing favourable ecological conditions.

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

The UN recommended definition of a house is “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”. The definition, therefore, covers any type of shelter used as living quarters, such as separate houses, semi-detached houses, flats/apartments, compound houses, huts, tents, kiosks and containers in the District.

This chapter therefore looks at data on housing conditions, type of dwelling unit, main construction materials for walls, floor and roof, ownership type, main source of energy for lighting, source of water supply and toilet facilities. The data also includes methods for the disposal of solid and liquid waste by the households.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 depicts the distribution of housing units in the country, Region and the South Tongu District vis-à-vis their populations. The national average household per house of (1.6) is higher than that of the Region (1.2) and the South Tongu District (1.1). In a similar trend, the District average population per house of 4.8 persons is lower as compared to the Region (5.2 persons). In the case of average household size, the District and Region are at par with 4.2 persons which is lower than the national record of 4.4 persons. This information does not necessarily indicate that the housing needs of the District are adequately met. The Districts total housing stock is 18,001. This comprised of 1,736 urban (9.6%) and 16,265 in the rural areas (90.4%). This is expected because more households are located in the rural areas than the urban areas. In terms of locality of residence, average households per house are lower in rural areas (1.1) than urban centres (1.7). The population per house is also higher in urban centres (6.2 persons) than the rural areas (4.7 persons). On the other hand, average household size is higher in rural areas (4.3 persons) than the urban (3.6 persons). The implication of higher population per house in the urban areas is that there is the likelihood of overcrowding in occupied dwelling units.

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	87,950	11,310	76,640
Total household population	24,076,327	2,086,567	86,546	10,750	75,796
Number of houses	3,392,745	399,953	18,001	1,736	16,265
Number of households	5,467,054	495,600	20,509	3,004	17,505
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.1
Population per house*	7.1	5.2	4.8	6.2	4.7
Average household size	4.4	4.2	4.2	3.6	4.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

8.3.1 Type of Dwelling

Table 8.2 presents types of dwelling unit that households occupied by sex of household head and type of locality of residence. In the District, compound and separate house are dominant representing a total of 91.5 percent. In terms of the rural-urban distribution, compound houses account for 73.5 percent in urban and 48.4 percent in rural areas. For separate house dwelling unit, it is 17.3 percent and 43.3 percent in rural and urban areas respectively.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	495,600	20,509	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	212,170	8,101	39.5	40.7	38.2	17.3	43.3
Semi-detached house	391,548	33,286	863	4.2	4.4	4	4.4	4.2
Flat/apartment	256,355	7,668	157	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.4	0.7
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	219,276	10,672	52	50.4	53.7	73.5	48.4
Huts/buildings (same compound)	170,957	15,705	444	2.2	2	2.3	0.6	2.4
Huts/buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,781	55	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
Tent	10,343	989	52	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	1,198	55	0.3	0.3	0.2	1	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,157	56	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	858	43	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	9,846	512	11	0.1	0	0.1	0.2	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Ownership Status

Table 8.3 shows that ownership by household member (60%) account for the highest ownership status of dwelling units in the District. A higher proportion of both male and female headed households, live in houses owned by a household member. Those for the male headed households are comparatively higher (63.7%) than that of females (56.1%). In terms of type of locality of residence, dwellings owned by other private individuals form the highest proportion in urban areas (40%), followed by household member (35.9%) and those owned by others not specified (0.3%) being the lowest proportion. On the other hand, dwellings owned by household member form the highest proportion (64.1%) in rural areas followed by relative who is not a household member (24.8%); they together accounted for 88.9 percent. Analysis of the type of dwellings shows that there is no significant variation between male and female headed households.

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	495,600	20,509	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	304,481	12,304	60	63.7	56.1	35.9	64.1
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,075	93	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.4
Relative not a household member	851,630	91,956	4,632	22.6	16.8	28.7	9.9	24.8
Other private individual	1,439,021	81,191	2,688	13.1	14.3	11.8	40	8.5
Private employer	83,610	3,475	165	0.8	1.2	0.4	3.5	0.3
Other private agency	21,123	1,419	105	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.7	0.3
Public/Government ownership	118,804	8,003	351	1.7	2.2	1.2	7.9	0.6
Other	24,000	2,000	171	0.8	0.7	1	0.3	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

8.4.1 Main construction materials used for the outer wall of dwelling

Table 8.4 shows the main construction materials used for the outer walls of dwelling units by type of locality. The data indicates that the use of cement blocks or concrete have the highest proportion for outer walls of housing units in the District, followed by mud brick or earth. These two together forms 97 percent of the main construction materials used for outer walls in the District.

Table 8.4: Main construction materials for outer walls of dwelling unit by locality

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	550,006	23,525	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	264,357	9,782	41.6	14	45.9
Wood	200,594	4,900	151	0.6	1.7	0.5
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	3,131	136	0.6	1.4	0.4
Stone	11,330	1,172	94	0.4	0.1	0.4
Burnt bricks	38,237	3,183	69	0.3	0.2	0.3
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	250,762	13,037	55.4	81.8	51.2
Landcrete	104,270	7,772	46	0.2	0	0.2
Bamboo	8,206	819	22	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	11,454	101	0.4	0.1	0.5
Other	39,206	2,456	87	0.4	0.6	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In both urban and rural localities, the use of cement blocks/concrete as the main material for the construction of outer walls constitute 81.8 percent and 51.2 percent respectively. The use of all other materials for construction of outer walls is less pronounced in the District.

8.4.2 Main materials used for floors of dwelling units

Table 8.5 presents materials used for the construction of floor of dwelling units occupied by households in the District. The main materials used for floors of the dwelling units in the District are cement, concrete, stone, burnt brick, wood, vinyl tiles, ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles, terrazzo and others.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country Region		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	495,600	20,509	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	87,880	3,908	19.1	2.2	22
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	397,467	16,271	79.3	94.1	76.8
Stone	32,817	1,842	66	0.3	1.2	0.2
Burnt brick	6,537	424	10	0	0	0.1
Wood	52,856	464	24	0.1	0.3	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,237	53	0.3	0.8	0.2
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	3,754	98	0.5	0.7	0.4
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,283	23	0.1	0.3	0.1
Other	15,567	1,249	56	0.3	0.4	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.5 shows that the use of cement/concrete for construction of floor is pronounced in dwelling units in the District accounting for 79.3 percent followed by earth/mud recording 19.1 percent. The other types of materials used for floors form insignificant proportion. It is observed that a relatively exceptionally high percentage of dwelling units in the urban areas (94.1%) use cement or concrete than houses in rural communities (76.8%). However, the use of earth or mud as floor material is quite significant in rural areas (22%) than urban areas (2.2%).

8.4.3 Main materials used for roofing of dwelling units

Table 8.6 depicts the distribution of construction materials used for roofing dwelling units by type of locality of residence. It indicates that metal sheet is the dominant roofing material used in the District constituting 67.5 percent. The distribution of the use of metal sheets for urban and rural areas is 90.2 and 63.9 percent respectively. In rural communities, 24.4 of the dwelling units are roofed with thatch, palm leaf or raffia relative to 1.3 percent in urban areas. Thus, there is high proportion of dwelling units using thatch, palm leaf or raffia as main roofing materials in rural areas. This may be due to its relatively low cost and availability of the material in rural locality. However, it is considered as an inferior material which requires

periodic replacements and prone to fire outbreaks and leakages during the dry and raining season respectively. In view of these challenges, the modern trend is toward the use of other more durable ones like metal sheets and tiles.

Table 8.6: Construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by locality

Main roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	550,006	23,525	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	3,576	176	0.7	0.1	0.9
Wood	45,547	3,000	73	0.3	0.2	0.3
Metal sheet	4,152,259	388,664	15,883	67.5	90.2	63.9
Slate/asbestos	759,039	41,055	2,075	8.8	6.5	9.2
Cement/concrete	141,072	4,810	153	0.7	0.6	0.7
Roofing tile	31,456	1,603	59	0.3	0.3	0.2
Bamboo	71,049	1,254	12	0.1	0.1	0
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	102,769	4,991	21.2	1.3	24.4
Other	35,935	3,275	103	0.4	0.6	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 deals with household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling units. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, there are a total of 20,509 households in the South Tongu District, out of which as many as 45.8 percent sleep in one room, followed by those occupying two rooms (30.4%) and nine rooms or more (0.4%).

Out of a total of 2,961 two member household size, a large proportion (64.3%) sleep in one room, 29.6 percent occupy two rooms for sleeping purposes while only 0.2 percent has six sleeping rooms in their dwelling units.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more	
Total	20,509	100.0	45.8	30.4	12.6	5.4	2.6	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.5
1	3,626	100.0	86.3	10.1	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
2	2,961	100.0	64.3	29.6	3.7	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3
3	2,965	100.0	52.4	34.2	10.0	2.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
4	2,856	100.0	41.0	39.2	13.3	3.7	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2
5	2,372	100.0	31.4	40.7	18.0	5.8	2.2	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.2
6	1,918	100.0	23.1	40.3	22.1	8.4	3.1	2.0	0.8	0.1	0.1
7	1,243	100.0	17.9	39.6	23.1	9.6	4.1	3.9	1.7	0.2	0.1
8	975	100.0	12.5	29.8	26.5	16.5	8.5	2.6	1.3	1.4	0.8
9	566	100.0	7.2	29.0	19.6	18.6	12.7	7.6	1.9	1.8	1.6
10+	1,027	100.0	5.7	16.2	21.1	18.5	12.4	10.2	6.3	3.8	5.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Also, with a total of 2,372 five-member household, 31.4 percent and 40.7 percent sleep in one and two rooms respectively. However, only a small proportion of them (0.2%) occupy nine or more rooms for sleeping. The proportion of seven-member households utilising two rooms for sleeping is higher than those using one room with only 0.1 percent having nine or more sleeping rooms.

The largest household size (10 and more) has the highest proportion (18.5%) having four sleeping rooms. However, the proportions of households using single room as well as nine rooms or more are the same but relatively small (5.7%). The results of the analysis suggest that overcrowding is less pronounced in the District.

The three, four and five member households occupying single rooms can be described as overcrowded (more than two persons per room). Similarly, 6-8 member households using 1-2 and 1-3 rooms have average occupancy rate higher than two persons. Finally, nine and 10 member households occupying 1-4 rooms experience overcrowding; this could be detrimental to their health.

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1 Source of Lighting of Dwelling Unit

Table 8.8 presents the main source of lighting of dwelling units by type and locality. In the District, the majority of households 88.7 percent rely on kerosene lamp and electricity to provide light. Analysis by locality reveals that majority of households (55.2%) in the rural areas use kerosene lamp extensively to provide lighting and those who use flashlight or torch form a significant proportion (10.1%). However, in urban centres, a greater proportion (75.5%) of households uses electricity with only 17.1 percent using kerosene lamp. It can be observed that less than one percent (0.1%) of households uses gas lamp and solar energy. The data further reveal that there is a wide gap between urban and rural households in terms of access to electricity.

Table 8.8: Main source of lighting for households by locality

Main source of light	District					
	Total country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	495,600	20,509	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	245,583	8,028	39.1	75.5	32.9
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	3,923	111	0.5	0.4	0.6
Kerosene lamp	971,807	200,064	10,173	49.6	17.1	55.2
Gas lamp	9,378	799	25	0.1	0.1	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	783	19	0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle	41,214	2,239	147	0.7	1.9	0.5
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	39,881	1,910	9.3	4.6	10.1
Firewood	13,241	1,474	47	0.2	0.2	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	425	9	0	0	0.1
Other	11,739	429	40	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Table 8.9 shows the distribution of fuel source for cooking and cooking space used by households in the South Tongu District. The main source of fuel for cooking is wood (59.9%). This is followed by charcoal and gas. In terms of distribution by the type of locality of residence, the use of wood is far higher in rural areas (68.7%) than urban setting (8.8%). The reverse situation is observed in the use of charcoal where the urban localities account for 57.5 percent as compared with rural localities (23.6%). Similar trend is replicated in the use of gas as fuel for cooking with a higher proportion of 27.9 percent and 4.3 percent for urban and rural localities respectively. It is likely that unavailability and initial high cost of using gas makes its usage in rural localities less attractive.

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	District					
	Total		Total		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	20,509	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	12,888	531	2.6	3.9	2.4
Wood	2,197,083	283,048	12,292	59.9	8.8	68.7
Gas	996,518	46,084	1,597	7.8	27.9	4.3
Electricity	29,794	972	19	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	2,512	65	0.3	0.7	0.3
Charcoal	1,844,290	146,677	5,854	28.5	57.5	23.6
Crop residue	45,292	2,419	104	0.5	0	0.6
Saw dust	8,000	389	7	0	0.1	0
Animal waste	2,332	104	3	0	0	0
Other	7,759	507	37	0.2	0.9	0.1
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	20,509	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	21,127	895	4.4	5.2	4.2
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	173,544	8,404	41	29.7	42.9
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	17,362	1,019	5	1.4	5.6
Enclosure without roof	117,614	9,352	363	1.8	0.8	1.9
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	97,942	2,020	9.8	4.9	10.7
Bedroom/hall/living room)	74,525	17,049	932	4.5	11.4	3.4
Veranda	1,173,946	51,288	2,459	12	22.8	10.1
Open space in compound	1,115,464	106,104	4,340	21.2	23.8	20.7
Other	21,007	1,832	77	0.4	0.1	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.3 Cooking space used by households

Availability of cooking space sometimes poses challenge for occupants of housing units. According to the 2010 PHC, the District recorded 20,509 households out of which 4.4 percent do not have cooking space in their dwellings. Households with separate room for their exclusive use for cooking constitute 41.0 percent representing the highest proportion as compared to households using an enclosure without roof for cooking (1.8%). Table 8.9

further shows that 21.2 percent of households in the District use open space in the compound as cooking space whereas 12.0 percent use veranda as a cooking space.

On the basis of the type of locality of residence, the use of separate room exclusively by household, open space in the compound as well as veranda are the main facilities for cooking among urban households. However, there are variations in urban areas, 29.7 percent of the households use separate room exclusively for cooking space as compared with 42.9 percent by their rural counterparts.

Similarly, the use of open space and veranda as a cooking space for the urban households are 23.8 and 22.8 percent respectively as against 20.7 and 10.1 percent for the rural households as cooking spaces.

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

8.7.1 Main source of water for drinking

Table 8.10 provides information on the main sources of water that households use for drinking and other domestic purposes. The use of Public tap/standpipe is dominant in the District accounting for 46.4 percent of drinking water. Rivers or streams and pipe borne outside dwelling as sources of drinking water account for 21.5 percent and 13.4 percent respectively with the rest recording insignificant percentages. The District is endowed with the biggest river in the country, Volta River. This accounts for the high proportion of the population using it as a source of drinking water.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of water for drinking						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	20,509	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	36,536	1,414	6.9	25.7	3.7
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	93,019	2,747	13.4	15.7	13.0
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	95,209	9,506	46.4	55.3	44.8
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	81,286	83	0.4	0.1	0.5
Protected well	321,091	22,577	77	0.4	1.3	0.2
Rain water	39,438	15,627	271	1.3	0.1	1.5
Protected spring	19,345	1,626	14	0.1	0.0	0.1
Bottled water	20,261	761	56	0.3	0.7	0.2
Sachet water	490,283	16,196	135	0.7	0.4	0.7
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	2,120	257	1.3	0.0	1.5
Unprotected well	112,567	24,012	142	0.7	0.1	0.8
Unprotected spring	12,222	2,677	208	1.0	0.0	1.2
River/stream	502,804	81,663	4,403	21.5	0.4	25.1
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	21,897	1,189	5.8	0.0	6.8
Other	3,972	394	7	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 8.10: Main sources of water for drinking and other domestic purposes (Cont'd)

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total	Urban	Rural	
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	20,509	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	36,186	1,414	6.9	25.9	3.6
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	74,062	2,365	11.5	14.7	11.0
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	83,508	8,896	43.4	53.2	41.7
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	73,484	135	0.7	0.4	0.7
Protected well	465,775	38,510	112	0.5	1.2	0.4
Rain water	39,916	14,834	179	0.9	0.1	1.0
Protected spring	18,854	1,986	21	0.1	0.3	0.1
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	2,325	97	0.5	0.3	0.5
Unprotected well	152,055	38,472	340	1.7	0.8	1.8
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,942	347	1.7	0.0	2.0
River/stream	588,590	100,918	5,189	25.3	3.0	29.1
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	27,098	1,374	6.7	0.0	7.8
Other	10,302	1,275	40	0.2	0.0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2 Main source of water for other domestic use of household

A high proportion (43.4%) of households access pipe-borne water from inside their dwelling for other domestic purposes other than for drinking (Table 8.10). With regard to urban and rural localities, wide variation is observed in terms of access to pipe-borne water. In urban areas, majority of households (93.2%) uses water from pipe-borne water from inside and outside their dwellings and from public tap/standpipe. In the rural localities, only 56.3 percent of households actually access water from pipe-borne water from inside and outside dwelling and from public tap/standpipe.

About 29.1 percent of households in rural communities also depend on water from river or stream to meet domestic needs other than drinking in rural areas. This means that there is likelihood that communities living along the Volta River normally use water directly from the river for cooking, bathing, washing, construction among others though they have access to the pipe borne water.

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.8.1 Toilet facilities

Table 8.11 shows that a significant proportion of households (30.9%) do not have access to any form of toilet facility and as such practice open defecation. Although pit latrine is considered unhygienic and has been abolished in Ghana, some households (0.6%) hang on to its use and 24.3 percent depend on public toilet facilities (water closet, KVIP, pit, pan, etc.). The proportion of household that depend on KVIP is 10.6 percent whiles WC users account for only 3.7 percent. Users of bucket or pan and other forms of toilet facilities account for 0.6 percent and 0.5 percent respectively. However, the use of WC is relatively high (14.1%) in the urban areas than in the rural areas (2.0%).

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	20,509	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	137,522	6,340	30.9	10.6	34.4
Water closet (WC)	839,611	29,799	766	3.7	14.1	2
Pit latrine	1,040,883	112,196	6,033	29.4	17.1	31.5
KVIP	572,824	63,237	2,170	10.6	24.3	8.2
Bucket/pan	40,678	2,393	126	0.6	0.9	0.6
Public toilet (WC/ KVIP/Pit Pan etc.)	1,893,291	148,740	4,975	24.3	32.6	22.8
Other	23,385	1,713	99	0.5	0.4	0.5
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	20,509	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	168,731	6,519	31.8	24.4	33.1
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	111,402	4,708	23	46.4	18.9
Private open cubicle	381,979	49,908	2,118	10.3	10.6	10.3
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	98,801	4,071	19.8	14.1	20.8
Public bath house	140,501	3,408	202	1	0.4	1.1
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,847	855	4.2	1.4	4.6
Open space around house	372,556	39,498	1,739	8.5	2.3	9.5
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	1,281	90	0.4	0.1	0.5
Other	16,276	2,724	207	1	0.1	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Analysis of the toilet facilities used by households reveals that access to toilet facility is a challenge in the South Tongu District. This would adversely affect the health of the people and their general wellbeing. This is disturbing as over one-third of the households in the rural areas are compelled to resort to open defecation around settlements.

8.8.2 Bathing Facilities

Table 8.11 shows that own bathroom for exclusive use (31.8%) is the main bathing facility used by households. A total of 19.8 percent of the households share open cubicles with others for bathing while 10.3 percent use private open bath cubicles. On the other hand, only 0.5 percent of households in rural areas depend on river/pond/lake/dam for bathing.

A substantial proportion of 46.4 percent in urban areas share separate bathroom in the same house, 24.4 percent of them have their own private bathroom and 14.1 percent depend on a shared open cubicle facility. It is observed that the percentage of households using river/pond/lake/dam and other bathing facilities in both urban and rural localities is negligible (0.1%). Table 8.11 further shows that, in rural areas, about one out of three (33.1%) households have their own bathroom.

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

Health and environmental authorities have raised concerns about indiscriminate disposal of solid waste within cities, towns and communities into open drains and rivers which poses serious hazard to the wellbeing of humans. Table 8.12 provides information on disposal of liquid and solid waste in dwelling units by type of locality. In the South Tongu District, almost two out of every five households burn their solid waste and the rest use public dump (container), dumped waste indiscriminately or bury their solid waste. In the rural areas, 40.2 percent of the households burn their waste while another 26.7 percent use the public dump (open space) and dumping indiscriminately.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054		20,509	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	495,600	1,705	8.3	11.6	7.7
Burned by household	584,820	30,430	8,192	39.9	38.2	40.2
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	78,604	1,697	8.3	35.5	3.6
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	82,361	4,856	23.7	6	26.7
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	204,656	2,783	13.6	2.3	15.5
Buried by household	182,615	67,801	875	4.3	6.2	3.9
Other	53,805	26,014	401	2	0.2	2.3
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	5,734	20,509	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	495,600	177	0.9	1.1	0.8
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	4,906	168	0.8	2.5	0.5
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	12,540	291	1.4	2.5	1.2
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	11,493	5,361	26.1	21.5	26.9
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	154,009	453	2.2	6.7	1.4
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	46,100	13,650	66.6	65.3	66.8
Other	38,294	258,942	409	2	0.4	2.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9.2 Liquid Waste Disposal

A high proportion of households in the District discharge their liquid waste onto their compounds (66.6%) or onto the street outside their dwellings (26.1%). A further 2.2 percent of households dispose their liquid waste into the gutter in front of their houses. However, other means of disposal include the use of soak away, through the sewage and drainage system into a gutter (Table 8.12)

Almost two-thirds of households in the urban centres and rural communities discharge their liquid waste onto their compounds. The data available reveals that sewage systems within dwellings or communities in general is not well developed in the District since as low as 6.1

percent discharge their liquid waste through sewage or drainage system into a gutter or drain into a pit (soak-away). Similar trend is observed in the rural localities with only 2.5 percent discharging liquid waste through drainage system. This is likely to have serious implication for environment and sanitation which could impair the health conditions and thereby undermine productivity.

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Summary of Findings

9.1.1 Introduction

The most important all-embracing data base for this District is population census. The 2010 PHC captured information on demography, social and economic characteristics, disability, agricultural activities and housing conditions of the entire population of the country and for that matter the South Tongu District.

9.1.2 Population Size and Distribution

The South Tongu District has a population of 87,950. Males account for 45.5 percent and females 54.5 percent. The sex ratio is 83.5, implying that for every 100 females there are 83.5 males. The report also reveals that 12.9 per cent of the population dwells in urban localities whilst the remaining 87.1 percent lives in rural communities. This presupposes that the South Tongu District is predominately rural. The general overview of the population also portrays a youthful one. The population aged 0-34 years constitutes more than one-half of the entire population. The population aged 0-15 years form over one-third (39.9%) of the population. This implies that the South Tongu District has a youthful population. The dependency ratio is 90.92, which is far higher than the regional average of 83.1.

9.1.4 Migration, Fertility and Mortality

(a) Migration

Data from the 2010 PHC shows that 27.1 percent of the population were born elsewhere rather than the South Tongu District but have stayed there for some time. The data also reveals that a total of 28,521 persons in the District are migrants. They form 32.4 percent of the entire population. The majority of them (60%) were born in other districts in the Volta Region (intra-regional migrants). A total of 10,398 persons forming 36.5 percent of the migrant population were born in other regions in Ghana. Of this category, those born in the Eastern, Greater Accra and Ashanti regions form the majority (68.9%). The remaining 3.5 percent of the migrants were born outside Ghana. Those who have resided in the District for one to four years are about 31.8 percent. Approximately 17.0 percent of the population though born elsewhere in Ghana, have lived in the District within 5 - 9 years. Those who have lived in the District for 10 to 19 years and over 20 years form 15.5 percent and 14.4 percent respectively.

(b) Fertility

The fertility rate for women aged 15-49 in the District stands at 3.6 children per woman. This means that a woman residing in the District would have an average of 3.5 children by the end of her reproductive period if the current age-specific fertility rate continues to prevail.

(c) Mortality

The South Tongu District recorded 1,025 households' deaths in the 12 months preceding the 2010 census. The crude death rate stands at 11.7 deaths per 1,000 population.

9.1.6 Marital Status and Education

A total of 5,478 persons are widowed out of which, males form 9.1 percent and females 89.9 percent. More than half (53.3%) of those widowed have had no education, 39.6 percent had basic education and only 0.4 percent had tertiary education while 80.0 percent of their female counterparts had no education, 18.1 percent had basic education and only 1.1 percent had attained post middle/secondary level education.

Only 19.7 percent of the males who are married had no formal education as compared to 39.7 percent of females. Among persons with basic level education and married, males are 59.6 percent and 53.0 percent females. Those with secondary level education comprise 8.5 percent males and 3.9 percent females. Persons with post middle/secondary level constitute 6.5 percent males and 1.8 percent females. At the tertiary level, males recorded 2.9 percent as against 0.5 percent for females.

It is significant to note that female who had basic school education and never married is 77.1 percent which is higher than that of males (72.7%). Only 1.1 percent of males who had tertiary education are never married while females recorded 0.5 percent.

9.1.3 Nationality

Ghanaians in the District constitute an overwhelming majority (99.5%) as non-nationals form less than one percent (0.5%). Ghanaians by birth living in the District represents (84.8%) followed by those with dual nationality (11.1%) and Ghanaians by naturalisation (3.6%). Disaggregation of population by nationality and sex shows that females outnumber their male counterpart among all categories of Ghanaians. However, there is high level of male dominance among the non-nationals in the District.

9.1.7 Religious Affiliation

The three dominant religious groups in the District are Christianity, Islam and Traditional religion. The Christian community make up 74.9 percent of the total population in the District. Two percent of the population profess Islamic faith, 12.0 percent uphold Traditional worship whilst 9.4 percent profess no faith at all.

9.1.8 Literacy and Education

The District recorded 68.7 percent for the population who are literate in both English and a Ghanaian language, however those who are literate in a Ghanaian language only is higher than English Language only. It is significant to note that within the age groups, ages 20-24 years recorded the highest percentage (74.0%) whereas 11-14 years recorded the lowest proportion (60.3%) of population literate in English and a Ghanaian language. The proportion of males and females who can read, write and understand English and a Ghanaian language is 73.8 and 63.4 percent respectively. Overall, it emerged that literacy in both English and Ghanaian language is higher than the regional average of 48.7 percent.

9.1.9 Economic Activity

The economically active population form 70.9 percent of those aged 15 years and older. In the economically active group, 95.9 percent are employed whilst 4.1 percent are unemployed.

Ninety six percent of the male population are employed while 95.9 percent of the male population are also employed. Further analysis reveals that 29.1 percent of the population aged 15 years and older in the District are economically not active.

9.1.10 Occupation

Among the employed population, more females are engaged in craft and related trades (22.9%) than their male counterparts (17.4%). On the other hand, more males are engaged in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery (53.2%) than their female counterparts (41.2%) in the District.

9.1.11 Industry

A high proportion of the population (15 years and older) in the District are involved in agriculture, forestry and fishing constituting 46.7 percent. This is followed by those in wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (14.3%). A higher percentage of males are likely to be working in the agriculture (53.9%) than their female counterparts (41.3%). It is interesting to note however, that there is higher proportion of females (22.5%) into manufacturing than the males (11.5%). As may be expected, more females (20.1%) in the District are into wholesale and retail; whilst males are mostly found in the repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry.

9.1.12 Information technology communication

Ownership of mobile phones by the population 12 years and older in the District is 39.4 percent. Male (47.4%) ownership is slightly higher than female (33.2%) ownership. Internet usage is very low in the District. Comparatively, a higher proportion of males (4.3%) than females (1.4%) have access to internet in the District. Household's ownership of desktop/laptops the District is 2.7%.

9.1.13 Population with disability

The South Tongu District has the highest disability rate (11.3%) in the region. Males constitute 39.5 percent and females (60.5%). At the locality level, the PWDs in rural areas are higher (92.6%) than those in urban localities (7.4%). In terms of education (three years and older), it was found that 20.3 percent of persons without disability as against 44.7 percent of PWDs have never attended school. On the basis of sex, a higher proportion of female PWDs (55.5%) have never attended school compared with 27.8 percent of their male counterparts.

9.1.14 Agricultural activities

The South Tongu District is a typical agrarian district where agriculture employs close to one-half (46.4%) of the economically active population. Fifty six percent of the population are engaged in agriculture. Of this the majority lives in rural areas (63.5%). A large proportion of households (90.9%) are engaged in crop farming.

9.1.15 Housing Conditions

(a) Housing Stock

The Districts total housing stock is 18,001. This comprised of 1,736 urban (9.6%) and 16,265 in the rural areas (90.4%). In terms of locality of residence, average households per house are lower in rural areas (1.1) than urban centres (1.7).

(b) Type of Dwelling Unit

Compound and separate housing units dominate. In terms of rural-urban distribution, 73.5 percent and 48.4 percent of urban and rural households respectively live in compound housing units (rooms).

(c) Ownership

Ownership by household member is the most common. In terms of the type of locality of residence, dwelling owned by other private individuals form the highest proportion (40%), and ownership by household member is 35.9 percent. On the other hand, dwellings owned by household member is higher in the rural areas (64.1%) followed by relative who is not a household member (24.8%).

(d) Construction Materials

Outer wall

Cement blocks or concrete is the main material for outer walls. This was followed by mud, brick or earth. In the urban setting, mud bricks or earth materials constitute 14.0 percent of the outer walls as compared to 45.9 percent in the rural communities.

Floor

The use of cement/concrete for construction of floor is pronounced. In urban areas, about 94.1 percent of the households in the District live in dwelling units whose floors were constructed with cement or concrete. Only 2.2 percent of the households use earth or mud in the construction of the floor.

Roof

Metal sheet is the main material for roofing in the District constituting 63.7 percent of dwellings occupied by the households. The proportion of households occupying houses roofed with metal sheets in urban and rural areas form 90.2 percent and 63.9 percent respectively. In rural communities a significant proportion of dwellings (24.4%) are roofed with thatch, leaf or raffia.

(e) Room Occupancy

For a two-member household, a large proportion (64.3%) sleep in a single room, 29.6 percent use two rooms for sleeping while only 0.2 percent has six sleeping rooms in their dwelling units. Also, with a total of 2,372 five-member households, 31.4 percent and 40.7 percent sleep in one and two rooms respectively. However, only a small proportion (0.2%) utilise nine and more rooms for sleeping. The proportion of seven-member households utilising two rooms for sleeping is higher than those using one room. The largest household size (10 and more) has the highest proportion (18.5%) having four sleeping rooms. However the proportion of household using one room as well as nine rooms or more are the same (5.7%).

(f) Household Facilities and Amenities

Lighting

In the District, an overwhelming majority of household rely on kerosene lamp and electricity from the national grid to provide light. A higher proportion of households (55.2%) in the rural areas use kerosene lamp extensively to provide lighting and a significant proportion of households use flashlight or torch (10.1%). However, in urban centres, a greater proportion

(75.5%) of households uses electricity from the national grid with only 17.1 percent using kerosene lamp.

Source fuel for cooking and cooking space

The distribution of energy sources for cooking used by households indicates that wood, charcoal and gas are mostly used in the District. In respect to distribution on the basis of locality, the use of wood is far higher in the rural areas (68.7) than the urban settings (8.8).

Type of cooking space used by household

The use of separate room for exclusive use of household, open space in compound and veranda constitute the main types of space for cooking for households. The use separate room exclusively for cooking is most common.

Main sources of water for drinking and other domestic purposes

The use of Public tap/Standpipe is dominant in the District accounting for 46.4 percent of drinking water. A high proportion (43.4%) of household's access pipe-borne water from inside their dwelling for other domestic purposes other than for drinking

Toilet facilities

A high proportion of household do not have any form of toilet facility and therefore practice open defecation. Another proportion of households in the District depend on public toilet facilities (WC, KVIP, pit latrine, pan, etc.). As expected, the use of WC is high (14.1%) in urban areas than in rural areas (2.0%).

Bathing Facilities

Bathroom for exclusive use (31.8%) is the main bathing facility used by households in the District. A substantial proportion of households in urban areas, (46.4%) share bathroom with other households in the same house.

Waste Disposal

A high proportion of households in the District discharge their liquid waste onto their compounds (66.6%) or onto the street outside their dwellings (26.1%). A further 2.2 percent of households dispose their liquid waste into the gutter in front of their houses. For solid waste disposal, almost two out of every five households burn their solid waste and the rest use public dump (container), dumped waste indiscriminately or bury their solid waste. In the rural areas, 40.2 percent of the households burn their waste while another 26.7 percent use the public dump (open space) and dumping indiscriminately.

9.3 Policy Implication

On the basis of the above conclusions, the following recommendations are offered to ensure sustainable development of the South Tongu District:

9.2.1 Population size, growth and structure

Analysis of the trends in population size and growth shows that population of the Volta Region has increased rapidly since 1960. As a result, it has had effect on the South Tongu District. For instance, age and structure of the population shows a relatively young population, which has the potential for further growth. The results have implications for the planning of social services, particularly education and health.

It is therefore recommended that the integration of population variables into the District's development planning should be given a serious attention. Thus, there is the need to manage the growth of the population in order to enhance the capacity of households, communities and the District Assembly as well as the central government to meet their needs and aspirations as a middle income country.

Fertility

The trend in the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in the District suggests that the District is experiencing a slow demographic transition like the rest of the country. To sustain the transition, there is the need to continue and to intensify, fertility education and family planning programmes.

Mortality

The results of this report show that both infant and child mortality rates are high in the District. There is the need for collaboration among the District Assembly, Ghana Education Service, Ghana Health Service and other stakeholders including civil society institutions in order to strengthen initiatives aimed at improving family planning, girl-child education and maternal health services in order to reduce childhood mortality.

Urbanization

Though urbanization in the District has not reached any appreciable level according to the 2010 PHC results of 11,310 (12.9%), there is the need to observe the trend in other districts and municipalities in order to fashion out developmental plans that would take its growth rate as a benchmark to see how the picture would be in the next ten years. Policy makers should therefore, not only make room for the challenges that come with urbanization but to make efforts to exploit the benefits that come with it. There is also the need for the South Tongu District Assembly to make a comprehensive lay out for all the towns in the District for expansion into township. Among other things, this will help to ensure that planning for human settlements proceeds development in order to avert the challenges being faced by Municipalities and metropolis in the country.

Education

The report shows that illiteracy (particularly at higher levels of education) is still high in the District. These are likely to compromise the quality of human resource required for rapid socio-economic development. The policy issues relating to the development of education in the District should be promptly adhered to and vigorously pursued in order to address the challenges faced.

The results of the analysis bring to question the completion rate of girls enrolled in schools in the District, although females outnumber males, the former form a small percentage of those who have been to secondary/SSS/SHS and beyond. This means that stakeholders in education should endeavour to create an enabling environment to encourage girls to be enrolled and also make them remain in the school system till completion.

In addition, the District Assembly should make the conscious effort to implement inclusive education to take care of children who have disabilities. There should also be attempt to bring more schools in the public sector under the inclusive education programme in order to support those suffering from disabilities This will help to address high levels of illiteracy and low level of educational attainment among persons with disability particularly, female PWDs.

The South Tongu District Assembly should strengthen its Educational Endowment Fund to assist needy but brilliant students, especially girls, to enable them pursue senior high school up to tertiary level.

Agriculture

Intensify efforts to modernize agriculture using appropriate technologies to increase productivity in the sector. Farmers need to be supported in order to acquire implements and small-to medium scale irrigation equipment that will facilitate farming activities throughout the year in order to increase output and income to combat household food insecurity and poverty. For instance, the rearing of cattle has great potential in the District and should be intensified to reduce household poverty and also rake in more revenue for the District Assembly.

The District Assembly should collaborate effectively with the Ministries of Food and Agriculture and Fisheries and Aquaculture as well as other stakeholders to strengthen the linkages between agriculture-related activities and local industries in order to create employment and ensure efficiency in both sectors.

Fishing in the Lower Volta Basin is almost a dead phenomenon; there is therefore, the need to invigorate aqua culture in order to revive the dying fishing industry. It is suggested that the South Tongu District Assembly should take the lead in supporting the youth in the District in this direction through sourcing of credit and other critical inputs. Among other things, introduction of aqua culture would enable the District change its fortunes by reviving its dying fishing industry and help create more economic opportunities and provide employment for the youth.

Mango and rice production should be intensified through small scale holders in the District. For instance, rice production should be given a boost through supply of inputs, irrigation facilities etc.

Community Facilities and Amenities

The quality of life of the people in every community hinges to a large extent on access to good drinking water, electricity, and adequate sanitary facilities among others. The report shows, however, that access to these facilities tends to be inadequate, in some cases non-existent. It is therefore recommended that:

- The South Tongu District Assembly in collaboration with the Central Government and non-governmental organizations operating in the water sector should support the expansion of Agordome Water Treatment Station in order to expand its capacity to enable it extend pipe borne water to every community in the District.
- The South Tongu District Assembly should enforce bye-laws regarding the disposal of solid and liquid wastes. Sanitary facilities should be made available in the communities to address the unhygienic ways of waste disposal. For instance, the District Assembly should strictly enforce the building regulation to ensure that building plans submitted for permit incorporates toilet facilities. Accessible and easily recoverable soft loans should be provided to households to construct adequate toilet facilities in their dwellings.
- An important concern is the use of wood and charcoal as the main source of fuel for domestic consumption with its attendant impact on deforestation in the District. The government of Ghana should review the policy of withdrawal of subsidy in liquefied petroleum gas to facilitate a switch from wood fuel and charcoal in order to preserve the environment.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	86,546	100.0	10,750	100.0	75,796	100.0
Head only	3,626	4.2	729	6.8	2,897	3.8
Household with head and a spouse only	1,046	1.2	192	1.8	854	1.1
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	9,846	11.4	1,216	11.3	8,630	11.4
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	16,019	18.5	1,991	18.5	14,028	18.5
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	16,630	19.2	1,873	17.4	14,757	19.5
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,187	1.4	233	2.2	954	1.3
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	2,674	3.1	425	4.0	2,249	3.0
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	22,033	25.5	2,111	19.6	19,922	26.3
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,321	1.5	298	2.8	1,023	1.3
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	12,164	14.1	1,682	15.6	10,482	13.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education

Sex/disability type	Educational level attained										
	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	Middle/ JSS/JHS	Sec./ SSS/ SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Both Sexes											
Total	79,716	18,780	2,225	5,183	24,044	21,416	4,883	888	1,723	454	120
No disability	69,998	14,440	2,143	4,988	21,894	19,096	4,588	796	1,516	424	113
With a disability	9,718	4,340	82	195	2,150	2,320	295	92	207	30	7
Sight	4,648	2,242	28	50	819	1,126	148	48	157	23	7
Hearing	1,018	585	16	32	178	181	12	8	6	0	0
Speech	697	363	6	23	137	132	27	1	8	0	0
Physical	1,493	898	6	14	214	279	34	12	31	5	0
Intellectual	1,702	1,019	19	26	317	266	36	4	15	0	0
Emotional	2,738	981	21	84	773	729	93	31	21	5	0
Other	461	208	2	10	108	105	14	3	7	2	2
Male											
Total	35,973	5,300	1,086	2,610	11,034	10,873	2,943	536	1,133	354	104
No disability	32,179	4,245	1,054	2,512	10,073	9,620	2,776	480	989	331	99
With a disability	3,794	1,055	32	98	961	1,253	167	56	144	23	5
Sight	1,664	460	12	18	330	603	89	28	102	17	5
Hearing	372	169	9	9	79	88	9	4	5	0	0
Speech	400	172	5	13	90	91	21	0	8	0	0
Physical	605	221	3	9	122	189	25	6	26	4	0
Intellectual	553	257	5	17	118	123	19	2	12	0	0
Emotional	1,184	297	8	46	347	396	46	22	18	4	0
Other	198	46	2	10	53	66	11	1	5	2	2
Female											
Total	43,743	13,480	1,139	2,573	13,010	10,543	1,940	352	590	100	16
No disability	37,819	10,195	1,089	2,476	11,821	9,476	1,812	316	527	93	14
With a disability	5,924	3,285	50	97	1,189	1,067	128	36	63	7	2
Sight	2,984	1,782	16	32	489	523	59	20	55	6	2
Hearing	646	416	7	23	99	93	3	4	1	0	0
Speech	297	191	1	10	47	41	6	1	0	0	0
Physical	888	677	3	5	92	90	9	6	5	1	0
Intellectual	1,149	762	14	9	199	143	17	2	3	0	0
Emotional	1,554	684	13	38	426	333	47	9	3	1	0
Other	263	162	0	0	55	39	3	2	2	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged

Households/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	20,509	86,546	39,390	47,156	24,900	11,523	13,377
Households engaged in agricultural activities	11,546	55,476	25,703	29,773	24,900	11,523	13,377
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	10,429	50,091	23,296	26,795	22,774	10,615	12,159
Households engaged in crop farming	10,419	50,037	23,273	26,764	22,754	10,603	12,151
Households engaged in tree growing	70	377	186	191	159	75	84
Agro forestry (tree planting)	70	377	186	191	159	75	84
Alligator pepper	77	341	153	188	162	67	95
Apples	14	72	34	38	32	12	20
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	3	20	7	13	10	5	5
Avocado	6	32	19	13	21	13	8
Banana	10	43	23	20	18	9	9
Beans	426	2,157	976	1,181	1,027	467	560
Black pepper	11	48	24	24	30	15	15
Cabbage	8	33	17	16	12	10	2
Carrot	8	47	18	29	16	5	11
Cashew	40	184	71	113	121	44	77
Cassava	7,023	34,386	15,984	18,402	16,059	7,362	8,697
Citrus	30	123	72	51	78	41	37
Cloves	2	8	2	6	2	0	2
Cocoa	70	442	224	218	182	96	86
Coconut	34	150	89	61	100	60	40
Cocoyam	21	79	32	47	44	21	23
Cocoyam/Taro (koko)	2	20	8	12	12	6	6
Cotton	2	11	5	6	3	2	1
Cucumber	29	145	69	76	64	23	41
Egg plant	2	12	8	4	4	2	2
Garden eggs	42	274	138	136	135	70	65
Ginger	5	16	5	11	12	5	7
Groundnut	229	1,220	532	688	495	214	281
Guava	3	15	5	10	3	0	3
Kenaf	4	21	10	11	14	9	5
Lemon grass	5	19	11	8	8	6	2
Lettuce	12	51	29	22	37	21	16
Maize	5,988	29,557	13,938	15,619	13,641	6,444	7,197
Mango	53	274	141	133	137	69	68
Melon (agusi)	9	39	27	12	24	20	4
Millet	10	74	33	41	15	7	8
Nut meg	3	15	4	11	5	4	1
Oil palm	26	188	100	88	64	41	23
Okro	1,837	9,404	4,418	4,986	3,862	1,851	2,011
Onion	29	120	59	61	56	29	27
Pawpaw	14	66	31	35	28	15	13
Peas	5	29	13	16	14	9	5
Pepper	4,881	24,433	11,442	12,991	11,324	5,231	6,093
Pineapple	18	91	46	45	51	22	29

Table A3: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged (cont'd)

Households/Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Plantain	39	222	102	120	97	43	54
Potatoes	31	189	92	97	79	36	43
Rice	71	393	185	208	190	98	92
Rubber	2	5	2	3	2	1	1
Soya beans	8	39	22	17	13	6	7
Spinach	4	24	18	6	12	8	4
Sugarcane	632	3,236	1,630	1,606	1,415	747	668
Sweet pepper	4	14	12	2	5	4	1
Sweet potatoes	12	110	41	69	25	10	15
Tiger nut	28	148	89	59	84	45	39
Tobacco	21	202	103	99	53	22	31
Tomatoes	581	3,072	1,418	1,654	1,495	673	822
Water melon	18	72	39	33	37	21	16
Yam	16	73	33	40	34	20	14
Other (specify)	74	423	217	206	188	92	96

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Sogakope	11,310	5,169	6,141	2,295	2,723
2	Dabala	4,936	2,241	2,695	2,375	1,535
3	Sokpoe	3,837	1,727	2,110	1,818	974
4	Tefle	3,531	1,572	1,959	732	708
5	Agorkpo	3,088	1,422	1,666	474	408
6	Agbakope	2,690	1,239	1,451	426	382
7	Hikpo	2,366	1,047	1,319	426	280
8	Agbadza Kope	2,047	920	1,127	420	274
9	Adutor	1,898	858	1,040	482	352
10	Agbogbla	1,680	812	868	344	308
11	Avegoeme	1,339	585	754	430	292
12	Dabala Junction	1,212	571	641	312	312
13	Dendo	1,071	511	560	393	323
14	Fiave - Kpotame	1,032	448	584	312	284
15	Kedzi	1,018	458	560	388	256
16	Osukpo	1,010	482	528	199	230
17	Awusakpe Kope	986	462	524	218	234
18	Adigbli Korpe	955	459	496	198	208
19	Agbagorme	924	384	540	218	218
20	Torve	892	412	480	164	167

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A5: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Age group																
		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	Sogakope	11,310	1,407	1,263	1,353	1,200	1,168	1,130	854	757	523	427	351	248	186	81	168	194
2	Dabala	4,936	818	586	611	568	458	352	318	249	199	152	142	128	103	63	69	120
3	Sokpoe	3,837	665	445	405	411	323	257	220	156	155	142	124	77	122	58	101	176
4	Tefle	3,531	436	497	522	412	257	247	220	173	173	87	105	70	67	59	86	120
5	Agorkpo	3,088	465	339	387	325	309	264	206	194	136	92	78	70	55	35	60	73
6	Agbakope	2,690	362	342	304	303	240	176	161	164	132	109	77	73	79	41	51	76
7	Hikpo	2,366	435	328	293	249	176	140	126	130	92	93	67	44	50	40	45	58
8	Agbadza Kope	2,047	332	284	221	180	127	115	108	103	108	79	79	33	60	28	72	118
9	Adutor	1,898	259	213	206	178	134	118	120	88	82	79	96	40	64	37	54	130
10	Agbogbla	1,680	246	232	198	174	148	130	94	92	91	50	52	29	38	21	36	49
11	Avegoeme	1,339	194	213	143	135	85	66	63	65	55	43	50	42	45	20	51	69
12	Dabala Junction	1,212	146	148	154	151	97	100	84	84	81	46	48	20	14	5	20	14
13	Dendo	1,071	142	152	140	135	99	75	63	49	31	23	32	19	16	25	26	44
14	Fiave - Kpotame	1,032	143	152	136	123	103	70	53	40	50	33	36	18	16	15	18	26
15	Kedzi	1,018	172	130	128	114	72	67	45	35	57	35	36	25	24	19	21	38
16	Osukpo	1,010	144	137	136	145	94	70	46	50	30	31	40	11	18	16	13	29
17	Awusakpe Kope	986	145	99	135	133	80	70	48	51	43	33	30	21	7	6	28	57
18	Adigbli Korpe	955	256	97	98	107	85	50	66	42	28	23	22	20	15	8	13	25
19	Agbagorme	924	117	132	124	92	90	48	55	33	47	38	29	25	35	8	28	23
20	Torve	892	134	132	104	93	51	67	38	29	49	34	38	11	31	16	29	36

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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