



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

AGOTIME ZIOPE DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

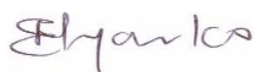
A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources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

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	viii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	x
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Physical Features.....	1
1.3 Political and Administrative Structure	3
1.4 Social and Cultural Structure	3
1.5 District Economy.....	4
1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions	5
1.7 Organization of the Report.....	15
CHAPTER TWO: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS.....	16
2.1 Introduction	16
2.2 Population size and distribution	16
2.3 Age-Sex Structure	17
2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration	18
CHAPTER THREE: SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS	25
3.1 Introduction	25
3.2 Size, Household Composition and Headship	25
3.3 Marital Status	27
3.4 Nationality.....	30
3.5 Religious Affiliation.....	31
3.6 Literacy and Education.....	31
CHAPTER FOUR: ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS	36
4.1 Introduction	36
4.2 Economic Activity Status.....	36
4.3 Occupation	37
4.4 Industry.....	38
4.5 Employment Status	39
4.6 Employment Sector	40
CHAPTER FIVE: INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	41
5.1 Introduction	41
5.2 Ownership of mobile phones.....	41
5.3 Use of internet	41
5.4 Households having desktop / laptop computers.....	41
CHAPTER SIX: DISABILITY	42
6.1 Introduction	42
6.2 Population with Disability.....	42
6.3 Types of Disability	42

6.4	Distribution by Type of Locality.....	43
6.5	Disability and Economic Activity	44
6.6	Disability and Education	45
CHAPTER SEVEN: AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES.....		47
7.1	Introduction	47
7.2	Households in Agriculture	47
7.3	Types of Farming Activity	48
7.4	Types of Livestock and Other Animals Reared	48
CHAPTER EIGHT: HOUSING CONDITIONS.....		50
8.1	Introduction	50
8.2	Housing Stock	50
8.3	Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Agreement	50
8.4	Construction Material.....	52
8.5	Room Occupancy	53
8.6	Access to Utilities and Housing Facilities.....	54
8.7	Main source of water for drinking and for other domestic use	55
8.8	Toilet and Bathing Facilities	56
8.9	Method of Waste Disposal	57
CHAPTER NINE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND POLICY.....		59
RECOMMENDATIONS.....		59
9.1	Introduction	59
9.2	Summary of Findings	59
9.3	Policy Recommendations	60
REFERENCES.....		62
APPENDICES		63
LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS		65

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Population by age, sex and type of locality	17
Table 2.2: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district 19	
Table 2.3: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child	20
Table 2.4: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by District	21
Table 2.5: Cause of death by district	22
Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants.....	24
Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality.....	25
Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex	26
Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex.....	27
Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status.....	28
Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education	29
Table 3.6: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status ...	30
Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex.....	31
Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex	31
Table 3.9: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status.....	33
Table 3.10: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex ...	35
Table 4.1: Economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age	37
Table 4.2: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex.....	38
Table 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex	39
Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex	40
Table 4.5: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex.....	40
Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, and sex	41
Table 5.2: Households having desktop/laptop computers by sex of head	41
Table 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex.....	43
Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex...	44
Table 6.3: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education	45
Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality	48
Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers.....	49
Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households by type of locality	50
Table 8.2: Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality ...	51
Table 8.3: Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality.....	51
Table 8.4: Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality	52
Table 8.5: Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality	52
Table 8.6: Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality.....	53
Table 8.7: Household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit	53

Table 8.8: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality	54
Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel and cooking space for households by type of locality.....	55
Table 8.10: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes	56
Table 8.11: Toilet and Bathing facilities used by household.....	57
Table 8.12: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality	58
Table A1: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities.....	63
Table A2: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities.....	64

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Map of Agotime Ziopie District	2
Figure 2.1: Population pyramid of Agotime Ziopie District, 2010.....	18
Figure 2.2: Reported age-specific death rates by sex, 2010.	23
Figure 3.1: Literacy status of the population 11 years and older.....	32
Figure 3.2: School attendance by sex	34
Figure 6.1: Disability and educational attainment	46
Figure 7.1: Households engaged in Agriculture by Locality	47

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
NCA	National Communication Authority
NCPEC	National Census Publicity and Evaluation Committee
NCTAC	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non-governmental Organisations
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NIPORT	National Institute of Population Research and Training
PAS	Population Analysis Spreadsheet
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
PWDs	Persons with disabilities
SHS	Senior High School
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
SSS	Senior Secondary School
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
W.C	Water Closet
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Agotime Ziope District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 28,013 representing 1.3 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 48.2 percent and females represent 51.8 percent. The District population is predominantly rural with 75.7 percent of its population in rural localities.

The district has a sex ratio of 93.0 males per 100 females. The population of the district is youthful with 37.6 percent below 15 years and older, depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (9.1%) who are 60 years and older. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 79.4.

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district is 3.8 births per woman. The General Fertility Rate is 109 births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 27 births per 1,000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 5.9 deaths per 1,000 population. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 9.7 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 90.3 percent of deaths in the district. About 71 percent of migrants living in Agotime Ziope district were born elsewhere in the region, while almost 17.5 percent were born elsewhere in another region.

Household size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 27,731 with a total number of 7,020 households. The average household size in the district is 4.3. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household population accounting for 39.7 percent. Spouses form about 10.4 percent. Members of Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 28.9 percent of the household population in the district

Marital status

About 44.8 percent of the population aged 12 years and older is married. Three out of every five persons aged between 30 and 59 years are married. Among the married, 30.8 percent had no education while 7.7 percent of the never married have never been to school. More than three quarters of the married population (85.4%) are employed, 1.4 percent are unemployed

and 13.2 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (61.3%) are economically not active.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 85.8 percent. Ghanaians who are of dual nationality account for 10.3 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 3.3 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and older, 75.7 percent are literate and 24.3 percent are not-literate. The proportion of not-literate females (32.8%) is higher than that of males (14.9 %). Sixty-nine percent (65.9%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population 3 years and older (12,958) in the district, 21.7 percent has never attended school, 14.3 percent are currently attending school and 28.6 percent have attended school in the past.

Economic activity status

About 72.9 percent of the population aged 15 years and older is economically active while 27.1 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 71.2 percent is employed while 1.7 is unemployed.

Occupation

Of the employed population 15 years and older, about 52 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 14.7 percent in service and sales, 20.6 percent in craft and related trade, and 4.0 percent are engaged as professionals.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 79.4 percent are self-employed without employees, 6.2 percent are contributing family workers, 0.7 percent are casual workers and 0.6 percent are domestic employees (house helps). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 91.1 percent of the population followed by the public sector (5.4%).

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and older (19,449), 36.7 percent own mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 44.9 percent of the total male population while 29.3 percent of the female population own mobile phones. About 2.5 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 162 households representing 2.3 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 4.7 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 (3.7%) than the females (4.9%). The various types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotional. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 43.3 percent followed by physical disability (31.0%).

Agriculture

Seventy two percent of households in the district are engage in agriculture. Most households in the district (96.4%) are engaged in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the most dominant livestock farming activity in the district.

Housing

The housing stock of Agotime Ziope District is 6,438 representing. The average number of persons per house is 4.4 and average household per house is 1.1.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Separate houses account for 50.0 percent of the occupied dwelling units while compound houses form 35.9 percent. About Sixty one percent of dwelling units (61.2%) are owned by a household member. Only 0.2 percent of dwelling units are owned by public or government.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the District is mud brick/earth accounting for 48.8 percent while cement block/concrete constitute 46.9 percent. Metal sheet is the main roofing material (62.1%) for dwelling units in the district. Thatch/palm leaf or raffia is used as roofing material for 34.5 percent of dwelling units. Cement/concrete (77.6%) and earth/mud (20.9%) are mainly used for floors of dwelling units in the District.

Utilities and household facilities

The two main sources of lighting for households in dwelling units in the District are kerosene lamp (51.0%) and electricity (mains) (41.0%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the District is wood (61.5%). Charcoal is used by 28.2 percent of households while 6.4 percent use gas. The main sources of household drinking water are public tap/standpipe (26.9%), bore-hole/pump/tube well (16.6%), dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal (16.3%) and river/stream (10.3%).

Waste disposal

The most common method of solid waste disposal by households is public dump in the open space (39.5%). Some households dump solid waste indiscriminately (20.3%) while other households disposed of solid waste by burning (13.3%). A high proportion of households (51.4%) disposed of liquid waste by throwing onto the compound of dwelling units.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Agotime-Ziope District was established by Legislative Instrument (LI 2080) in 2012. The former Adaklu-Anyigbe District was split into Agotime-Ziope and Adaklu Districts in June 2012. The capital of the District is Agotime Kpetoe located 22 kilometres east of the Volta Regional Capital Ho, along the Ho-Aflao Highway. This chapter presents information on the geo-physical characteristics of the District, definition of concepts and the methodology used in the 2010 Population and Housing Census as well as details on the organization of the report.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location and Size

Agotime-Ziope District is bordered by the Republic of Togo to the East and North; Akatsi to the North and Central Tongu Districts to the South and the Adaklu District to the West. The District covers a total land area of three hundred and fifteen kilometres square (315.7km²) and a population density of 88.7 persons per square kilometre.

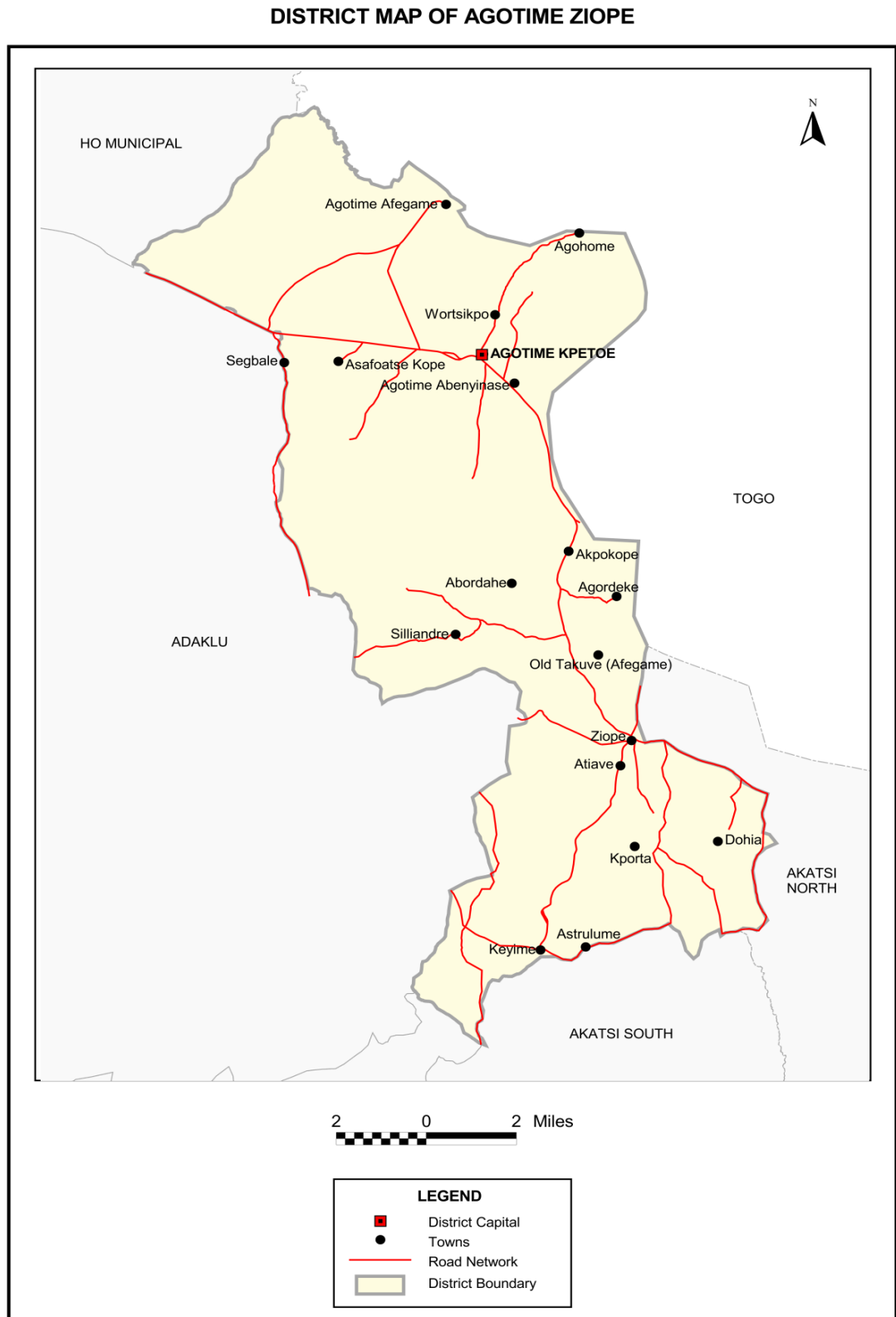
1.2.2 Topography and drainage

The District is characterised by flat lowlands which are generally poorly drained leading to frequent floods. The District is drained by River Todze, which stretches through fringe communities and eventually drains into Avu Lagoon. Other rivers include Kplikpa, Afortsihlui and Dzokple at Ziope, Tsilale at Kpetoe and Wlowlo at Afegame. The rivers do not provide all year round water supply to the communities they serve. During the dry season, the water levels reduce and some dry up completely.

1.2.3 Climate

The District falls within the semi equatorial zone. It experiences a bimodal rainfall regime commonly referred to as the major and minor seasons. The major season starts from Mid-March to July while the minor from August to November. The mean annual rainfall ranges between 20.1mm and 192mm. The highest rainfall occurs in June and has mean value of 192mm while the lowest rainfall is in December, recording a mean value of 20.1mm. The dry season, which is dominated by the dry harmattan winds, extends from December to February in the District. The District experiences short dry season, which is characterized by the cool-dry North East Trade Winds from early December to early or mid- March. Temperatures vary between 22°C and 34°C during the cold and hot seasons respectively.

Figure 1.1: Map of Agotime Ziope District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.3 Climate

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1.2.4 Vegetation

The District is located within the Forest-Savanna Transitional Ecological Zone of Ghana and generally covered with savannah woodland. However, few areas along river banks of Tordzie, and Awator have semi-deciduous forest. There are also strands of borassius species (Agorti) used for construction works. The borassius palm serves as economic tree for most people.

1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

The General Assembly, which is a Legislative and Deliberative Body of the District, consists of 26 members including 15 elected members and nine (9) Government Appointees. Other Members include the District Chief Executive and the Member of Parliament (MP) of the Agotime-Ziope Constituency. The Assembly works through its executive Committee headed by the District Chief Executive who is the political head of the District. It also has five statutory sub-committees: Development Planning, Social Services, Finance and Administration, Justice and Security and Works Sub-committees. The sub-committee deliberate on matters brought before it and report to the General Assembly through the Executive Committee.

The District has two sub-district structures namely Agotime Area Council and Ziope Area Councils. It also has one constituency called Agotime-Ziope Constituency. It has 15 Electoral Areas and 15 Unit Committees.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

1.4.1 Ethnicity and language

There are two predominant ethnic groups in the District. They are the Agotimes and Ewes. The Agotimes are traditionally Dangmes who have migrated to their present location from Ada areas. Their native language is Dangme which is still widely spoken in Agotime Communities. Intermingled in Agotime communities are a number of Ewe speaking people called the Andos. Other ethnic groups include the Hausas.

1.4.2 Traditional authority

Traditional authority in the District is vested in the chieftaincy institution which is very much respected in the District. The District consists of two main Traditional Areas: Agotime and Ziope paramountcies. The sphere of influence of chiefs in the District presents a potential force for the mobilization of people for development because they serve as unifying factors around which the communities rally for self-help initiatives.

1.4.3 Festivals

The main traditional festivals celebrated in the District include Agbamevor za and Agble Za for the Agotime and Ziope Traditional Areas respectively. The “Agbamevor za, (Kente /‘Kete’) festival, is a week-long and it is celebrated in September every year to showcase the traditional skills of the Agotimes in Kente weaving”. The District is very famous for hand-woven beautiful and colourful Kente/‘Kete’ varieties. The kente industry continues to attract tourists from all over the world to the District. Agble Za is celebrated by the people of Ziope to showcase the farming potential of the area. This festival is normally a rallying point for the mobilization of resources for the development of the area.

1.4.4 Religion

Christianity is the predominant religion in the District whilst the other religions like Islam and Traditional African Religion are also practised.

1.5 District Economy

1.5.1 Agriculture

The most dominant economic sector in the District is agriculture. The District is well known in the Region for the production of tomatoes and maize. Other major food and tree crops produced in the District are rice, sweet potatoes, yam, cassava, cowpea, groundnut and vegetables (including tomatoes, garden eggs, pepper, okro and water melon). Maize and cassava are the main staple foods and therefore grown by majority of farmers across the District. Maize production is mostly done by the people of Ziope.

The livestock sector plays an important role in the lives of the people as the District is endowed with large livestock population of cattle, sheep, goats, poultry and others. About 30 percent of agricultural land available in the District is used by livestock farmers as pasture for animals.

1.5.2 Transportation

The transport sector in the District is dominated by mini bus services normally from Ho. These services are quite effective in serving the transportation needs of the residents located along the Ho-Aflao main Highway. Vehicular movement into the communities off the main Highway is limited and fully operational only on periodic market days of communities like Kpetoe, Ziope and Afegame. On ordinary days, residents rely on the services of commercial motor cycles to commute from one location to another. This services rendered by the commercial motorcyclist, although prohibited by law, serves the transportation needs of the people in the absence of any alternative means of transport.

1.5.3 Roads

The total road network in the District is about 165.1km. This is categorized into Highways, consisting of the Ho-Kpetoe-Ziope Highway, and Feeder Roads including engineered, partially engineered and un-engineered roads. The only road with bitumen surface is the 41km stretch of the major highway from Ho through Kpetoe to Aflao. In addition to this about 3kms of streets in the Kpetoe Township are tarred. The rest are either gravelled or bush tracks accessible only during the dry season. The gravel roads are the Kpetoe-Afegame road and the Ziope-Wudzedeke road. The major challenge is the maintenance of these gravelled roads. The problem associated with road transportation in the area is the need to construct new roads and maintenance of existing ones

1.5.4 Trade and commerce

The major markets in the District are situated in Kpetoe, and Ziope. These markets have five-day cycles. These enable the people to move from one market place to another in order to buy and sell. The major foodstuffs that are normally found in the markets include tomatoes, okro, yam, plantain, cassava, among others.

1.5.5 Education

Education is one of the most important sectors of the District. The Sector is divided into five circuits with a total enrolment of 9,409 pupils at the Basic Schools with 243 trained teachers out of a total teacher population of 379 at the Basic School.

1.5.6 Telecommunication

Even though one can access a number of mobile telecommunication networks namely Vodafone, MTN, Tigo, Expresso and Airtel, the quality of these network services is poor due partly to interference by Togo cell (operational in Togo) and weak signals from the available networks. There is one Post Office in the District. However, with an intervention of a private institution, an internet café has been established at Kpetoe. There is the need for collaboration between government and private sector to establish ICT training centres and Cafés to enhance communication in the District.

1.5.7 Health

The health situation in the District has been improving over the years. Significant improvements have been made in the eradication of diseases such as polio and guinea worm. No cases were reported in the District between the years 2009 to 2012, as also were cases of cholera. However, malaria continues to be the most common disease in the District.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

A large scale statistical operation, such as the 2010 Population and Housing Census required meticulous planning for its successful implementation. A working group of the Ghana Statistical Service prepared the census project document with the assistance of two consultants. The document contains the rationale and objectives of the census, census organisation, a work plan as well as a budget. The project document was launched in

November 2008 as part of the Ghana Statistics Development Plan (GSDP) and reviewed in November 2009.

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

Selection of census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

Greater Accra Region. Experience from the pre-tests was used to improve the final census questionnaire.

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

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

Census Night. Out-door sleepers (floating population) were also enumerated on the Census Night.

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

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

The provisional results of the census were released in February 2011 and the final results in May 2012. A National Analytical report, six thematic reports, a Census Atlas, 10 Regional

Reports and a report on Demographic, Social, Economic and Housing were prepared and disseminated in 2013.

1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

Introduction

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

The concepts and definitions in this report cover all sections of the 2010 Population and Housing Census questionnaires (PHC1A and PHC1B). The sections were: geographical location of the population, Household and Non-household population, Literacy and Education, Emigration, Demographic and Economic Characteristics, Disability, Information 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 five (5) years and older who worked seven (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 seven (7) days before the census night were classified by the kind of work they were engaged in. The emphasis was on the work the person did during the reference period and not what he/she was trained to do. For those who did not work but had a job to return to, their occupation was the job they would go back to after the period of absence. Also, for persons who had worked before and were seeking for work and available for work, their occupation was on the last work they did before becoming unemployed. If a person was engaged in more than one occupation, only the main one was considered.

Industry

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

Employment status

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

Employment sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing conditions and facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

Population size, composition and age-sex structure are important characteristics that have many social and economic implications (GSS, 2013). The age-sex composition of a population is the outcome of mortality conditions and several forces, such as migration (both in and out), fluctuations in birth rates, wars and resettlements (forced or voluntary) (GSS, 2013). Population size and composition can influence the District's potential human resource requirement and level of provision of social services such as schools, hospitals / clinics and housing. The population composition by age and sex influences mortality, marital unions, fertility, migration and other demographic processes that underlie population growth and ultimately socio-economic development.

2.2 Population size and distribution

The size and distribution of the District population by age, sex and type of locality is presented in Table 2.1. The District has a total population of 28,013 with 13,498 (48.2%) males and 14,515 (51.8%) females. The District population is predominantly rural with 75.7 percent of its population in rural localities and 24.3 percent in urban localities. The Table further reveals that, the 0–4 year age group account for 13.9 percent of the population. The first four age groups 0-19 years- constitute nearly half of the total population (47.9%). This implies that the population in the District has the potential to grow for a considerable number of years to come, all other things being equal. The structure of the population has economic implications for the development of the District

Sex ratio

The District has a sex ratio of 93.0. This means that for every hundred females, there are 93 males. The sex ratio is high for females in all age groups except for the age groups 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19.

Dependency Ratio

The total population in the working age group (15-64) is 15,612 representing 55.7 percent of the population. The age-dependency ratio of the district is 79.4. This means that for every 100 persons in the working age group (15-64), there are about 79 dependents. The age dependency ratio is higher for males (82.2) than females (76.9). It is also lower in the urban localities (70.4) than the rural areas (82.6) as shown in the Table 2.1.

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

Age Group	Sex				Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Percent	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
Total	28,013	100.0	13,498	14,515	93.0	6,797	21,216
0 - 4	3,880	13.9	1,929	1,951	98.9	773	3,107
5 - 9	3,367	12.0	1,685	1,682	100.2	766	2,601
10 - 14	3,264	11.7	1,709	1,555	109.9	766	2,498
15 - 19	2,910	10.4	1,545	1,365	113.2	755	2,155
20 - 24	2,526	9.0	1,259	1,267	99.4	624	1,902
25 - 29	2,155	7.7	1,049	1,106	94.8	577	1,578
30 - 34	1,652	5.9	778	874	89.0	459	1,193
35 - 39	1,570	5.6	674	896	75.2	357	1,213
40 - 44	1,298	4.6	596	702	84.9	325	973
45 - 49	1,089	3.9	456	633	72.0	308	781
50 - 54	1,062	3.8	451	611	73.8	241	821
55 - 59	688	2.5	332	356	93.3	201	487
60 - 64	662	2.4	268	394	68.0	143	519
65 - 69	416	1.5	182	234	77.8	121	295
70 - 74	622	2.2	259	363	71.3	153	469
75 - 79	345	1.2	147	198	74.2	105	240
80 - 84	274	1.0	96	178	53.9	64	210
85+	233	0.8	83	150	55.3	59	174
Total	28,013	100.0	13,498	14,515	93.0	6,797	21,216
0-14	10,511	37.5	5,323	5,188	102.6	2,305	8,206
15-64	15,612	55.7	7,408	8,204	90.3	3,990	11,622
65+	1,890	6.7	767	1,123	68.3	502	1,388
Age-dependency ratio	79.4		82.2	76.9		70.4	82.6

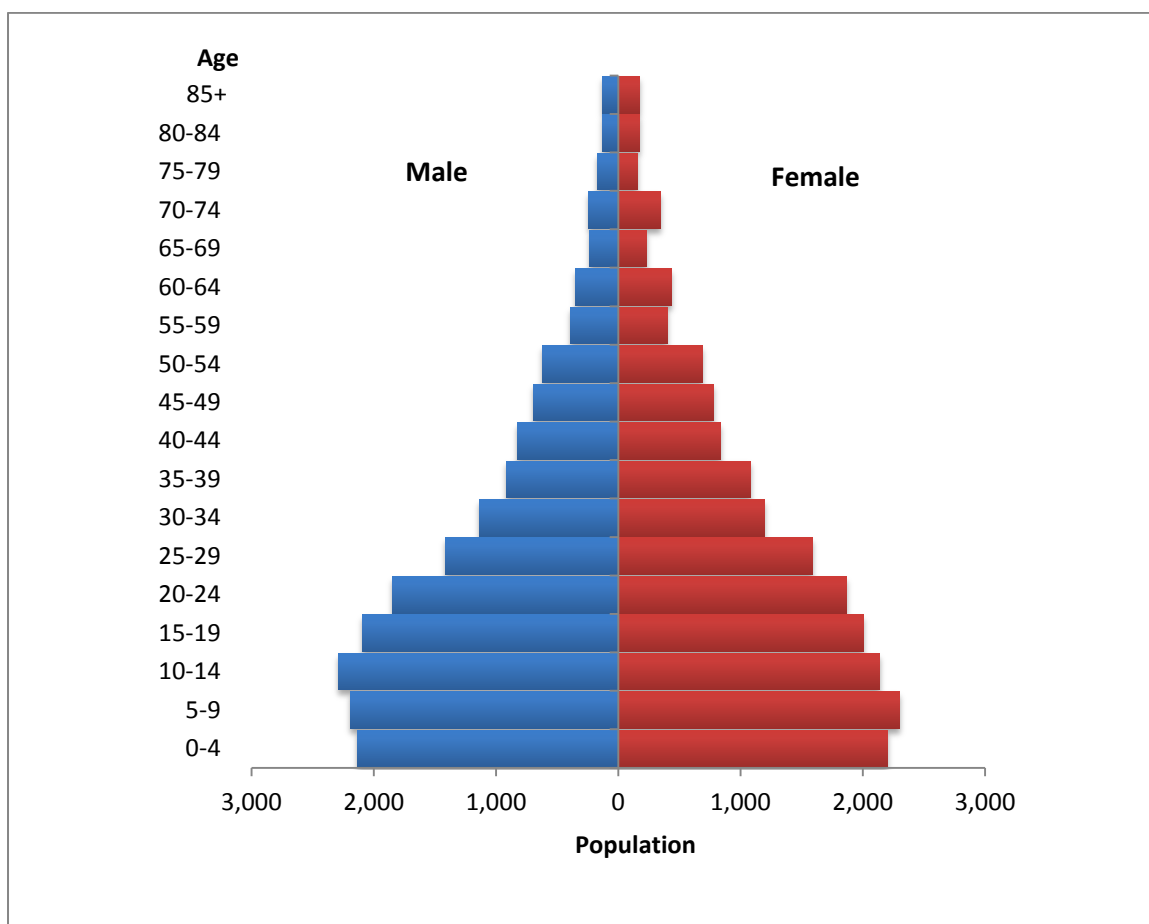
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age-sex composition of a population and its shape is influenced by the levels of fertility, mortality, migration and coverage and content errors such as digit preference and exaggeration of age. The broadness of the base is determined by the level of fertility, while the shape is determined by mortality and to some extent migration.

The age and sex structure of the District's population is depicted graphically in Figure 2.1. It is in the form of a pyramid, with broad base of the younger population and a narrow apex of persons in the older ages. The population pyramid shows a pattern of lower population in each age group with advancing age except in the case of age group 70-74 where the population in this age group is higher than the preceding age group 65-69. It also shows that there is a slightly higher proportion of males than females in the age groups 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19. This may be attributed to higher male out migration than females or the dangers associated with the male's life styles that cause them to die earlier than their female counterparts.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are important determinants of population size. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she ended childbearing if she was to pass through all her child bearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. Crude birth rate indicates the number of live births per 1,000 population in a given year. General Fertility Rate is the number of live births per 1,000 women ages 15-49 in a given year.

Fertility

Table 2.2 presents data on the reported fertility rate, general fertility and Crude Birth Rates of the Districts. The Table indicates that the Agotime-Ziope District has a total fertility rate of 3.8 which is higher than the regional total fertility rate of 3.4. The table further indicates a General Fertility Rate for the District to be 109.2 and crude birth rate of 26.7

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

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

Children ever born and surviving

Table 2.3 presents information on the fertility data of female population 12 years and older. The total female population within this category is 10,279. Few children (11) were ever born to females within 12-14 years age group and 81.8 percent of the children survived. It further reveals that, out of a total of 29,282 children ever born to females 12 years and older, 24,588 representing 84.0 percent survived. The Table also showed more female children (12,440) survived than males (12,148). More children belonging to women in the 15-19, 25-29 and 35-39 year age group survived than children of the other age groups.

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

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving			
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female
					Number	Percent		
All ages	10,279	29,282	14,606	14,676	24,588	84	12,148	12,440
12 - 14	952	11	2	9	9	81.8	2	7
15 - 19	1,365	218	93	125	200	91.7	82	118
20 - 24	1,267	1,035	526	509	909	87.8	444	465
25 - 29	1,106	1,972	995	977	1,808	91.7	885	923
30 - 34	874	2,332	1,164	1,168	2,115	90.7	1,025	1,090
35 - 39	896	3,105	1,503	1,602	2,842	91.5	1,353	1,489
40 - 44	702	3,049	1,600	1,449	2,688	88.2	1,393	1,295
45 - 49	633	3,075	1,555	1,520	2,684	87.3	1,341	1,343
50 - 54	611	3,241	1,684	1,557	2,731	84.3	1,437	1,294
55 - 59	356	1,951	947	1,004	1,626	83.3	786	840
60 +	1,517	9,293	4,537	4,756	6,976	75.1	3,400	3,576

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Mortality

Mortality defines all deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the Census Night. Data on mortality provide an indication of the health status of the population as well as a measure of the living conditions of the people. Mortality rate is a measure of the number of deaths in a population per unit of time.

Crude death rate

Death rate is the ratio of total deaths to total population in a specified community or area over a specified period of time. The crude death rate is often expressed as the number of deaths per 1,000 population in a given year. Table 2.4 shows the deaths in households and crude death rate of Districts in the Volta Region. The Table indicates that the Agotime-Ziope District had a total of 165 deaths in households out of a total of 18,596 deaths which occurred in all households in the Volta Region. The crude death rate for the District is 5.9 deaths per 1,000 population in the year preceding the census

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

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

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Causes of death

Table 2.5 presents the cause of death by district in the Volta Region. Out of a total of 165 deaths recorded in the Agotime Ziope District, 9.7 percent are due to accident or violence or homicide or suicide whiles 90.3 percent are due to all other causes such as natural deaths.

Table 2.5: Cause of death by district

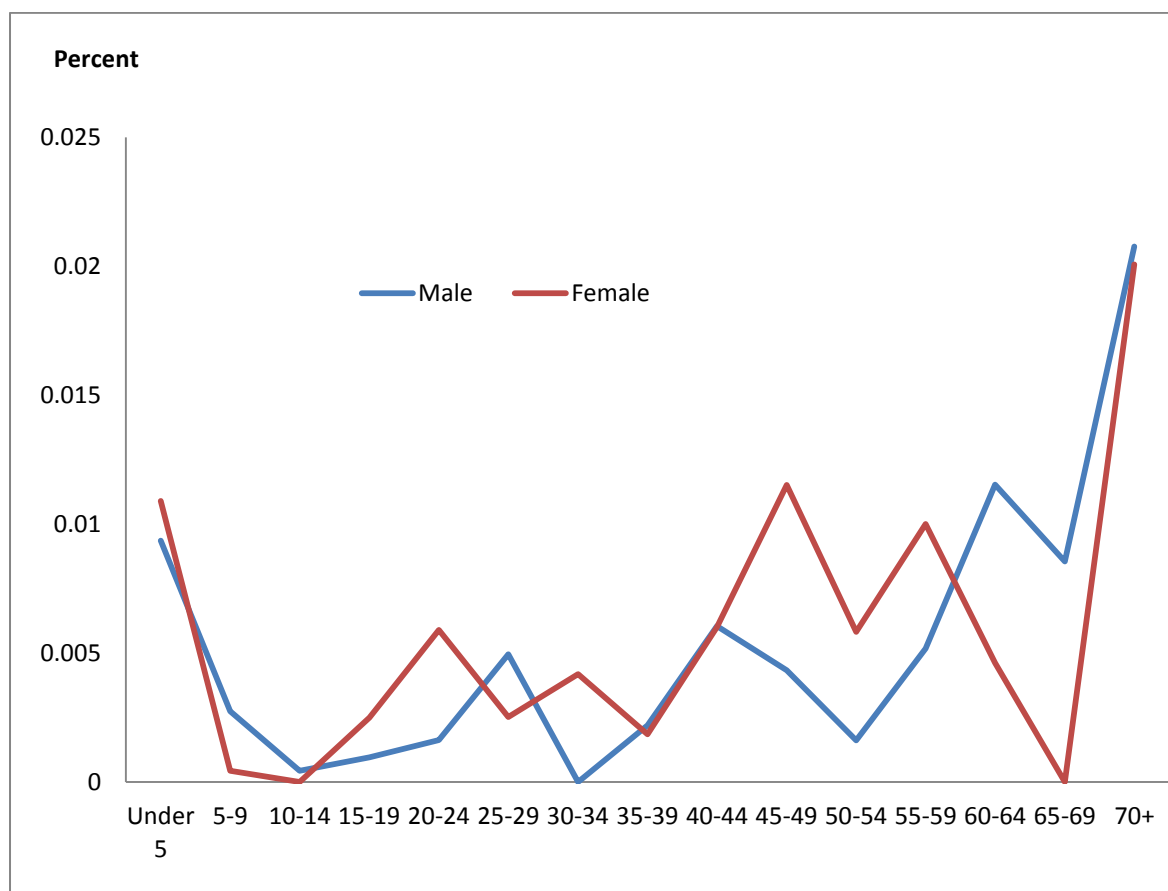
District	Total household deaths	Death due to			
		Accident/ violence/ homicide /suicide		All other causes	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Volta	18,596	2,060	11.1	16,536	88.9
South Tongu	1,025	162	15.8	863	84.2
Keta Municipal	1,819	271	14.9	1,548	85.1
Ketu South	1,160	145	12.5	1,015	87.5
Ketu North	908	73	8.0	835	92.0
Akatsi	1,013	102	10.1	911	89.9
Central Tongu	590	116	19.7	474	80.3
Adaklu	404	40	9.9	364	90.1
Ho Municipal	1,468	167	11.4	1,301	88.6
South Dayi	495	36	7.3	459	92.7
Kpando Municipal	478	65	13.6	413	86.4
Hohoe Municipal	1,458	136	9.3	1,322	90.7
Biakoye	414	34	8.2	380	91.8
Jasikan	568	62	10.9	506	89.1
Kadjebi	521	48	9.2	473	90.8
Krachi East	717	66	9.2	651	90.8
Krachi West	174	32	18.4	142	81.6
Nkwanta South	568	46	8.1	522	91.9
Nkwanta North	383	33	8.6	350	91.4
North Tongu	742	97	13.1	645	86.9
Akatsi North	450	23	5.1	427	94.9
Agotime Ziope	165	16	9.7	149	90.3
Ho West	1,181	118	10.0	1,063	90.0
Afadzato South	927	60	6.5	867	93.5
North Dayi	512	47	9.2	465	90.8
Krachi Nchumuru	456	65	14.3	391	85.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age-specific death rates

Death rates are calculated for specific age group in order to compare mortality at different ages or at the same age over time. Figure 2.2 presents the reported age specific death rate (ASDR) in the District. The under-five female deaths are higher than male deaths as shown in the figure. In age 5-9 death rate for both sexes declined sharply probably due to the immunization programs by the health authorities. In age groups 15-19 and 20-24 female age specific deaths were higher than that of males which may also be due to maternal mortality.

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



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Migration

Table 2.6 presents information of residents in the District who were born elsewhere either in another District within the region or in another region in Ghana or outside Ghana and their corresponding duration of residence. It can be seen from the Table that a total of 6,849 of the district's population are migrants. Out of this figure, 4,840 were born in another District within the Volta region and 2009 were born in another region in Ghana or elsewhere outside Ghana. The Table further shows that 807 people migrated from locations outside Ghana. The Table also indicates that the highest proportion of migrants (34.8%) has lived in the district for 1-4 years and the least proportion (15.0%) of the migrants has lived in the district for 10-19 years. In addition, it can be seen from the Table that Eastern Region has the highest number of migrants in the District and Greater Accra is the second highest while Upper West region has the lowest migrant population to the district. This may be attributed to the geographical proximity and historical or ethnic ties between the Agotimes and the Ga Adangbes of the Eastern and Greater Accra Regions. The reason of geographical proximity as an important factor for immigration is confirmed by the least number of migrants (3) who are from the Upper West Region which is the farthest region from the District.

Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Total		Duration of residence (%)				
	Number	Percent	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	6,849	100.0	15.9	34.8	17.4	15.0	16.9
Born elsewhere in the region	4,840	70.7	14.0	34.8	17.1	15.7	18.4
Born elsewhere in another region:							
Western	75	1.1	20.0	48.0	12.0	12.0	8.0
Central	77	1.1	24.7	32.5	14.3	19.5	9.1
Greater Accra	304	4.4	28.0	41.1	13.5	8.9	8.6
Volta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern	339	4.9	20.4	30.1	15.3	14.5	19.8
Ashanti	267	3.9	33.7	31.5	15.7	8.2	10.9
Brong Ahafo	69	1.0	14.5	40.6	2.9	20.3	21.7
Northern	58	0.8	5.2	37.9	37.9	13.8	5.2
Upper East	10	0.1	0.0	40.0	10.0	30.0	20.0
Upper west	3	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3
Outside Ghana	807	11.8	14.7	34.2	22.8	14.6	13.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on households; it contains an analysis of household size, composition, structure and headship using data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census. Understanding the dynamics of households is fundamental to the understanding of the characteristics of the District's population. The size of a district's population is mainly an aggregation of individual household members and non-household population. The size, composition, and structure of households are influenced by socio-economic, as well as demographic factors such as age at first marriage and birth, length of time spent in school, cultural practices, occupation, material or financial abilities, capabilities of parents and couples, fertility and mortality rates, and migration (GSS, 2012 National Analytical Report).

3.2 Size, Household Composition and Headship

Households constitute important units in planning for goods and services. In Ghana for instance, some social intervention programmes target households. Some of these interventions include cash transfer to the extremely poor and the vulnerable, such as the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programme (LEAP) and the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) in which household data provide inputs for calculating premiums and targeting those who should be exempted from the payment of premium. Households are also central to the study of income, maintenance, economic dependency, savings, fertility, migration and social welfare (GSS, 2012). Knowledge of household structure, composition, and headship provides important statistical tool for social and economic planning. A study of households also provides the basis for a reasonable projection of the future size of population, and planning of housing needs. A study on households indirectly uncovers the dynamics of household formation and disintegration.

3.2.1 Household size

The average household per house in the district is 1.1. This is higher in urban (1.6) than rural (1.0). The population per house is higher in urban areas (6.0) than rural (4.0). The average household size for the district is 4.0, urban localities have (3.8) and rural areas, 4.0 as shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality

Categories	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	2,086,567	27,731	6,757	20,974
Number of households	495,600	7,020	1,782	5,238
Average households per house	1.2	1.1	1.6	1
Average household size	4.3	4	3.8	4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Household composition

Table 3.2 shows household population by composition and sex in the Agotime-Ziope District. The district has a total household population of 27,731 of which 6,757 are in urban areas and 20,974 in rural areas. The total number of households is 7,020 out of which 4,442 are headed by males (63.3%) and 2,578 by females (36.7%). In terms of relationship to the head of households, children (son / daughter) constitute the highest percentage (39.7%) of the household population followed by spouses (wife / husband) 10.4 percent. Grand children form a significant portion of this population (9.0%). Other relatives make up 7.3 percent while non-relatives consist of 1.2 percent of the household population. Adopted/foster children category is the least (0.3%).

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	27,731	100.0	13,359	100.0	14,372	100.0
Head	7,020	25.3	4,442	33.3	2,578	17.9
Spouse (wife/husband)	2,889	10.4	125	0.9	2,764	19.2
Child (son/daughter)	11,014	39.7	5,605	42.0	5,409	37.6
Parent/Parent in-law	276	1.0	24	0.2	252	1.8
Son/Daughter in-law	142	0.5	25	0.2	117	0.8
Grandchild	2,484	9.0	1,204	9.0	1,280	8.9
Brother/Sister	1,093	3.9	574	4.3	519	3.6
Step child	318	1.1	166	1.2	152	1.1
Adopted/Foster child	72	0.3	32	0.2	40	0.3
Other relative	2,029	7.3	915	6.8	1,114	7.8
Non-relative	394	1.4	247	1.8	147	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Household structure

Table 3.3 presents information on household structure in the District. This refers to the type of relationship (whether related or unrelated) among household members who were present on census night. Classification of households depends on whether it is a single person household, household that consists of head and spouse only, nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and their children) or nuclear extended among other combinations. Table 3.3 indicates that households with head only, i.e. single person households, constitute a total of 1,353 (4.9%) of the household population in the District. In terms of proportions, the largest household composition in the District is nuclear (head, spouse(s), children) with 28.9 percent and the lowest is single parent extended + non relative (1.0%).

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	27,731	100.0	13,359	100.0	14,372	100.0
Head only	1,353	4.9	906	6.8	447	3.1
Head and a spouse only	434	1.6	219	1.6	215	1.5
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	8,007	28.9	4,096	30.7	3,911	27.2
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	5,475	19.7	2,686	20.1	2,789	19.4
Extended + non relatives	391	1.4	205	1.5	186	1.3
Head spouse(s) and other composition	917	3.3	434	3.2	483	3.4
Single parent Nuclear	3,254	11.7	1,414	10.6	1,840	12.8
Single parent Extended	4,754	17.1	1,924	14.4	2,830	19.7
Single parent Extended + non relative	288	1.0	113	0.8	175	1.2
Head and other composition but no spouse	2,858	10.3	1,362	10.2	1,496	10.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage is a social union or legal contract between people. The marital status of heads of households is seen as an important predictor of a wide range of socio-economic outcomes. In a typical situation, the presence of the two parents in a household is supposed to provide conducive conditions for the upbringing of children, as the two individually and collectively provide socio-emotional, psychological and material environment, and support for members of the household (GSS, 2012).

Marital Status, by sex and age-group

Table 3.4 shows the marital status of persons 12 years and older for both sexes in the district. About 37 percent (37.1%) of the population have never married while 44.8 percent are married. Close to three percent of the population 12 years and older are divorced and 6.6 percent are widowed. About six percent of the population in the age group 12-14 years is married even though they are supposed to be in school. The 15-19 age group has the highest proportion of the population who are never married while the 60-64 age group has the least proportion of the population who are never married (2.3%). The highest proportion of the population in informal/consensual union (living together but not formally married) is in the 25-29 age groups (10.8%). The highest proportion of the married population is in the 35-39 age groups (74.3%).

In respect of the sex and marital status of the population in the District, Table 3.5 indicates that 46.4 percent of males are never married as against 28.8 percent of females. The highest proportions of married males are in the 50-54 age group (79.4). Similarly, the highest proportion of married females is in the 35-39 age group (77.0%).

Table 3.5 further shows that a total of 11.6 percent female 15-19 years old are married as against 5.2 percent males of same age group. Similarly, 45.2 percent of females in the 20 – 24 age group are married whilst only 14.9 percent of their male counterparts are married. This probably means that females enter into marriages earlier than males in the district. This could be the result of a more prevailing social structure which expects males to be breadwinners of families and so the need to prepare adequately before getting married which require a little more time. Separation, divorce and widowhood are higher for females than for males.

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

Sex/ Age- group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	19,449	100.0	37.1	5.6	44.8	3.6	2.8	6.2
12 - 14	1,947	100.0	93.3	1.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	2,910	100.0	88.9	2.1	8.4	0.4	0.2	0.0
20 - 24	2,526	100.0	59.5	7.1	30.1	2.3	0.6	0.4
25 - 29	2,155	100.0	32.3	10.8	53.7	1.9	0.8	0.6
30 - 34	1,652	100.0	13.9	10.4	68.6	3.9	2.1	1.0
35 - 39	1,570	100.0	7.8	8.0	74.3	5.0	2.9	2.0
40 - 44	1,298	100.0	5.6	7.5	73.8	6.4	3.9	2.9
45 - 49	1,089	100.0	5.0	5.8	71.6	5.6	6.3	5.7
50 - 54	1,062	100.0	2.0	4.0	70.1	5.9	7.5	10.5
55 - 59	688	100.0	3.6	4.4	62.1	9.9	7.0	13.1
60 - 64	662	100.0	2.3	4.4	59.4	5.9	6.9	21.1
65+	1,890	100.0	3.4	1.7	44.0	6.8	7.5	36.6
Male								
Total	9,170	100.0	46.4	5.2	42.0	2.7	2.3	1.5
12 - 14	995	100.0	93.3	1.5	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	1,545	100.0	94.2	0.4	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	1,259	100.0	78.6	4.5	14.9	1.4	0.4	0.2
25 - 29	1,049	100.0	46.2	9.4	42.3	1.3	0.6	0.1
30 - 34	778	100.0	20.2	11.7	63.4	3.0	1.8	0.0
35 - 39	674	100.0	12.9	8.3	70.6	3.9	3.3	1.0
40 - 44	596	100.0	7.9	7.2	77.3	3.9	3.5	0.2
45 - 49	456	100.0	8.6	7.0	74.8	3.3	5.5	0.9
50 - 54	451	100.0	2.4	4.4	79.4	5.5	6.4	1.8
55 - 59	332	100.0	3.9	7.2	69.3	11.4	3.6	4.5
60 - 64	268	100.0	2.6	6.3	73.1	5.6	5.2	7.1
65+	767	100.0	4.2	1.8	68.4	6.1	8.6	10.8
Female								
Total	10,279	100.0	28.8	5.9	47.3	4.4	3.3	10.3
12 - 14	952	100.0	93.3	0.4	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	1,365	100.0	83.0	4.1	11.6	0.9	0.4	0.0
20 - 24	1,267	100.0	40.6	9.7	45.2	3.2	0.8	0.6
25 - 29	1,106	100.0	19.0	12.0	64.5	2.5	1.0	1.0
30 - 34	874	100.0	8.2	9.3	73.3	4.8	2.4	1.9
35 - 39	896	100.0	4.0	7.7	77.0	5.9	2.7	2.7
40 - 44	702	100.0	3.7	7.7	70.8	8.5	4.1	5.1
45 - 49	633	100.0	2.4	4.9	69.4	7.3	7.0	9.2
50 - 54	611	100.0	1.6	3.8	63.2	6.2	8.3	16.9
55 - 59	356	100.0	3.4	1.7	55.3	8.4	10.1	21.1
60 - 64	394	100.0	2.0	3.0	50.0	6.1	8.1	30.7
65+	1,123	100.0	2.8	1.6	27.3	7.3	6.7	54.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Marital status and level of education

Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education is shown in Table 3.5. The Table shows that 60.2 percent of the population 12 years and older have basic education, 10 percent have secondary education while 1.3 percent, 3.0 percent and 0.7 percent has vocational / technical / commercial, post middle or tertiary education respectively. Among the married population, 30.8 percent has never attended school while 56.2 percent and 6.5

percent of the married population have basic and secondary education respectively. The Table further indicates that higher proportions of males than females have attained higher levels of education.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	19,449	100.0	24.8	60.2	10.0	1.3	3.0	0.7
Never married	7,207	100.0	7.7	71.1	17.0	0.8	2.8	0.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,084	100.0	24.4	62.9	8.3	1.1	2.7	0.6
Married	8,706	100.0	30.8	56.2	6.5	1.7	3.8	0.9
Separated	699	100.0	34.9	57.2	4.3	1.4	1.6	0.6
Divorced	552	100.0	36.1	55.8	3.4	2.7	1.8	0.2
Widowed	1,201	100.0	73.5	23.9	1.2	0.3	1.0	0.0
Male								
Total	9,170	100.0	15.1	64.6	13.1	1.6	4.3	1.2
Never married	4,251	100.0	8.1	69.7	17.6	0.8	3.1	0.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	474	100.0	15.6	65.4	11.6	1.7	4.4	1.3
Married	3,847	100.0	20.0	60.6	9.4	2.2	6.0	1.8
Separated	244	100.0	23.0	65.6	7.0	2.0	2.0	0.4
Divorced	214	100.0	31.8	56.1	4.7	5.1	1.9	0.5
Widowed	140	100.0	55.0	32.9	7.9	0.7	3.6	0.0
Female								
Total	10,279	100.0	33.4	56.1	7.2	1.0	1.9	0.2
Never married	2,956	100.0	7.1	73.2	16.2	0.8	2.3	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	610	100.0	31.1	61.0	5.7	0.7	1.3	0.2
Married	4,859	100.0	39.3	52.8	4.2	1.4	2.1	0.2
Separated	455	100.0	41.3	52.7	2.9	1.1	1.3	0.7
Divorced	338	100.0	38.8	55.6	2.7	1.2	1.8	0.0
Widowed	1,061	100.0	76.0	22.7	0.4	0.3	0.7	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

Marital status and economic activity status

Table 3.6 presents the marital status and economic activity status by sex of household members 12 years and older. The Table shows that 67.2 percent of the population 12 years and older in the district are economically active and 32.8 percent are economically not active. The Table further shows that of the economically active population, 65.7 percent are employed and 1.5 percent is unemployed. Also, 85.4 percent of the married populations are employed and 1.4 percent is unemployed. About six in every ten persons (61.3%) who have never married are economically not active. About 84 percent (83.6%) of females who are married; as well as an equal proportion of females who are in 'informal/consensual union/living together' are employed.

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	19,449	100.0	12,769	65.7	294	1.5	6,386	32.8
Never married	7,207	100.0	2,659	36.9	130	1.8	4,418	61.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,084	100.0	935	86.3	16	1.5	133	12.3
Married	8,706	100.0	7,432	85.4	126	1.4	1,148	13.2
Separated	699	100.0	583	83.4	13	1.9	103	14.7
Divorced	552	100.0	437	79.2	3	0.5	112	20.3
Widowed	1,201	100.0	723	60.2	6	0.5	472	39.3
Male								
Total	9,170	100.0	6,170	67.3	121	1.3	2,879	31.4
Never married	4,251	100.0	1,901	44.7	69	1.6	2,281	53.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	474	100.0	425	89.7	9	1.9	40	8.4
Married	3,847	100.0	3,368	87.5	37	1.0	442	11.5
Separated	244	100.0	214	87.7	5	2.0	25	10.2
Divorced	214	100.0	177	82.7	-	-	37	17.3
Widowed	140	100.0	85	60.7	1	0.7	54	38.6
Female								
Total	10,279	100.0	6,599	64.2	173	1.7	3,507	34.1
Never married	2,956	100.0	758	25.6	61	2.1	2,137	72.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	610	100.0	510	83.6	7	1.1	93	15.2
Married	4,859	100.0	4,064	83.6	89	1.8	706	14.5
Separated	455	100.0	369	81.1	8	1.8	78	17.1
Divorced	338	100.0	260	76.9	3	0.9	75	22.2
Widowed	1,061	100.0	638	60.1	5	0.5	418	39.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth, by naturalization and dual nationality (Ghanaian and other). Table 3.7 shows that Ghanaians by birth constitute the greatest proportion (85.8%) of the District's population. This is followed by Ghanaians by dual nationality (10.3%) and Ghanaians by naturalization (3.3%). Other nationals constitute a small significant proportion of the District's population (0.6%).

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	28,013	100.0	13,498	100.0	14,515	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	24,033	85.8	11,576	85.8	12,457	85.8
Dual nationality (Ghanaian and Other)	2,882	10.3	1,354	10.0	1,528	10.5
Ghanaian by naturalization	914	3.3	454	3.4	460	3.2
ECOWAS	171	0.6	103	0.8	68	0.5
African other than ECOWAS	9	*	8	0.1	1	*
Other	4	*	3	*	1	*

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows Population by religion and sex. Christians form the majority of the population (74.2%) in the district followed by Traditionalist (14.5%) and Islam (5.8%). Among the Christian population, the three most dominant religious denominations are Pentecostal/Charismatic (31.6%), followed by Protestants (16.7%) and Catholic (15.1%). Also 4.3 percent of the population has no religious affiliation. Islam and Catholic religions have marginally more proportions of males than females while the other religions have higher proportions of females than males.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	28,013	100.0	13,498	100.0	14,515	100.0
No religion	1,215	4.3	669	5.0	546	3.8
Catholic	4,217	15.1	2,040	15.1	2,177	15.0
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	4,684	16.7	2,203	16.3	2,481	17.1
Pentecostal / Charismatic	8,865	31.6	4,174	30.9	4,691	32.3
Other Christian	3,014	10.8	1,436	10.6	1,578	10.9
Islam	1,625	5.8	878	6.5	747	5.1
Traditionalist	4,065	14.5	1,940	14.4	2,125	14.6
Other	328	1.2	158	1.2	170	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

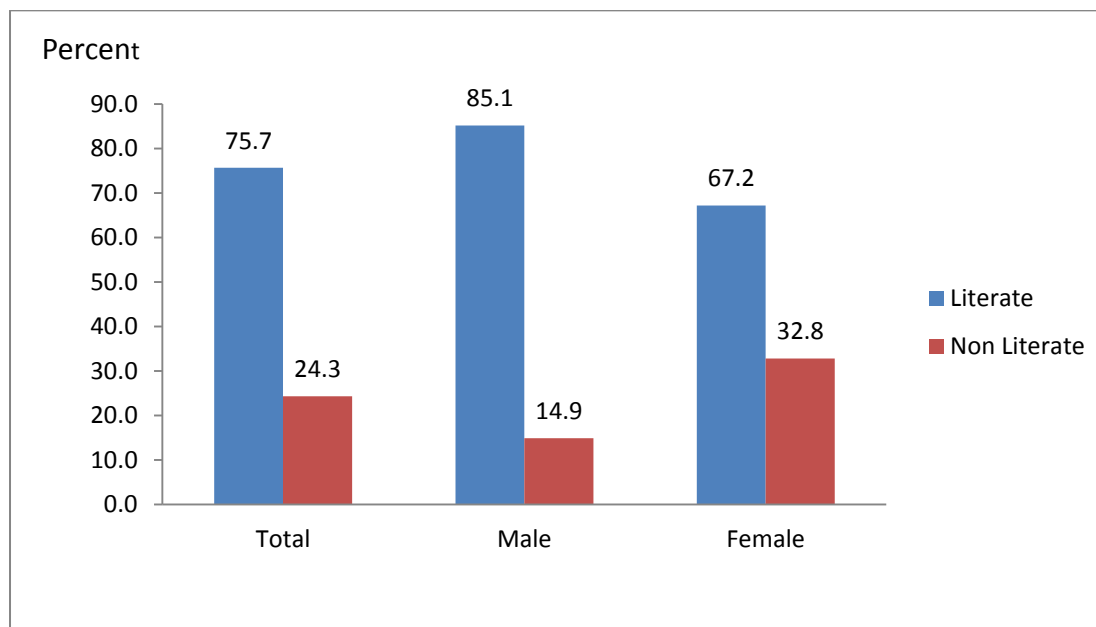
3.6 Literacy and Education

In the 2010 census, literacy was defined as the ability to read and write a simple statement with understanding in any language. It is an indicator of the extent to which societal knowledge can be transmitted from generation to generation in written form. Thus, literacy is important for the development of the individual and society at large. Education is essential for the development of the requisite human resources needed for accelerated socio-economic development of society.

3.6.1 Literacy

Figure 3.1 shows the literacy status of the population 11 years and older by sex. The Figure indicates that 75.7 percent of the population 11 years and older are literate and 24.3 percent are not literates. Figure 3.1 further indicates that the proportion of males who are literate is higher (85.1%) than that of females (67.2%). Conversely, the proportion of females not literate (32.8%) is higher than males (14.9%).

Figure 3.1: Literacy status of the population 11 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.9 shows that among the literate population, the highest proportion persons who are literate in English and Ghanaian Languages (65.9%) while English and French recorded the lowest (0.7%). Less than one percent (0.7%) of the population in all age groups is literate in French even though there is high level of interaction of residents in the District with its neighbouring French-speaking communities in Togo. Among the various age groups who are literate in English and Ghanaian Languages the highest proportion is recorded in the 15-19 age group (73.1%) and the lowest proportion is in the 11-14 age group (59.4%).

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	4,860	15,112	100.0	8.9	22.3	65.9	0.7	2.2
11-14	113	2,357	100.0	15.8	23.1	59.4	0.4	1.2
15-19	165	2,745	100.0	10.6	13.0	73.1	0.5	2.8
20-24	339	2,187	100.0	8.4	17.4	70.6	1.1	2.5
25-29	358	1,797	100.0	7.1	22.1	67.3	0.7	2.7
30-34	347	1,305	100.0	6.5	26.7	62.8	1.3	2.8
35-39	455	1,115	100.0	6.8	26.9	64.4	0.4	1.5
40-44	411	887	100.0	5.9	29.3	60.7	1.1	3.0
45-49	402	687	100.0	6.7	27.7	63.2	0.7	1.7
50-54	439	623	100.0	4.7	28.4	64.7	0.5	1.8
55-59	270	418	100.0	5.5	23.4	68.9	0.5	1.7
60-64	330	332	100.0	3.3	30.1	64.5	0.0	2.1
65+	1,231	659	100.0	6.5	32.8	58.3	0.3	2.1
Male								
Total	1,405	8,041	100.0	8.4	18.0	69.7	0.9	3.0
11-14	63	1,208	100.0	14.7	21.4	62.0	0.6	1.3
15-19	81	1,464	100.0	10.5	12.0	73.5	0.8	3.3
20-24	137	1,122	100.0	6.8	14.2	74.5	1.2	3.4
25-29	125	924	100.0	7.5	15.2	73.2	0.9	3.4
30-34	105	673	100.0	6.8	19.5	68.4	1.3	4.0
35-39	98	576	100.0	7.1	19.6	70.5	0.7	2.1
40-44	114	482	100.0	7.1	23.2	63.1	1.9	4.8
45-49	77	379	100.0	5.8	22.4	67.8	0.8	3.2
50-54	104	347	100.0	4.9	24.2	68.0	0.6	2.3
55-59	86	246	100.0	4.9	16.3	75.6	0.4	2.8
60-64	86	182	100.0	2.7	18.7	75.3	0.0	3.3
65+	329	438	100.0	5.5	26.3	64.8	0.5	3.0
Female								
Total	3,455	7,071	100.0	9.4	27.2	61.5	0.5	1.4
11-14	50	1,149	100.0	17.1	24.9	56.7	0.3	1.1
15-19	84	1,281	100.0	10.9	14.1	72.6	0.3	2.1
20-24	202	1,065	100.0	10.1	20.8	66.6	0.9	1.5
25-29	233	873	100.0	6.8	29.6	61.2	0.5	2.1
30-34	242	632	100.0	6.2	34.3	56.8	1.3	1.4
35-39	357	539	100.0	6.5	34.7	57.9	0.0	0.9
40-44	297	405	100.0	4.4	36.5	57.8	0.2	1.0
45-49	325	308	100.0	7.8	34.1	57.5	0.6	0.0
50-54	335	276	100.0	4.3	33.7	60.5	0.4	1.1
55-59	184	172	100.0	6.4	33.7	59.3	0.6	0.0
60-64	244	150	100.0	4.0	44.0	51.3	0.0	0.7
65+	902	221	100.0	8.6	45.7	45.2	0.0	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Education

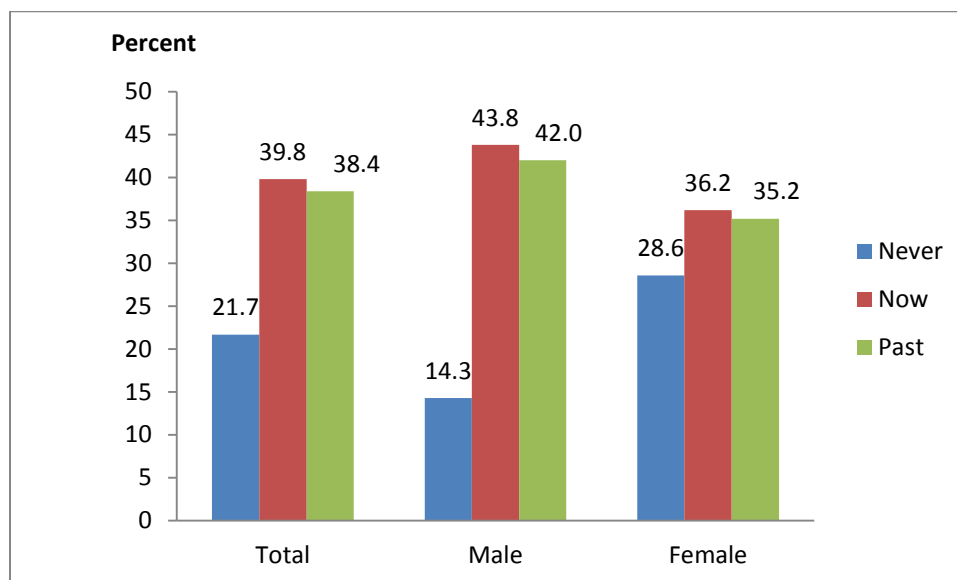
School Attendance

Current school attendance represents the human resource potential of the country. For this reason, data on the population currently attending educational institutions is important for human resource planning to sustain improvements to socio-economic conditions in the

country. Again, information on past school attendance provides an indication of formal schooling in society. In a society where few people have attended formal school in the past, there will be few people with the requisite knowledge and skills needed for social and economic development.

Out of a total population of 25,573 persons, 3 years and older in Agotime Ziope District, 21.7 percent have never been to school, 39.8 percent are currently in school while 38.4 percent have attended school in the past (Figure 3.2). The female (28.6%) population who has never attended school is higher than their male (14.3%) counterparts. For population which is attending school now, the male proportion (43.8%) is higher than the female (36.2%). More males (42.0%) than females (35.2%) attended school in the past.

Figure 3.2: School attendance by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Level of Education

Table 3.10 shows population 3 years and older in Agotime Ziope District by level of education, school attendance disaggregated by sex. The Table shows that 13,237 of the population 3 years and older are currently attending school. More than a third (45.3%) of this number is in primary school, 21.0 percent in JSS/JHS and 13.0 percent in kindergarten. A very small proportion (1.0%) are currently attending vocational/technical/commercial school, 0.5 percent and 2.0 percent are currently attending post middle/secondary certificate and tertiary respectively. The female population currently in primary school (45.6%) is almost the same as the male population currently in primary school (45.0%).

There are 12,958 persons 3 years and older who have attended school in the past. The proportion of females who have attended primary (27.5%), JSS/JHS (33.2%) in the past are higher than that of their male counterparts. On the other hand, the proportions of males who have attended Middle school (29.6%), SSS/SHS (9.2%), Secondary (4.1%), vocational/technical/commercial (2.4%) and post middle/secondary (3.0%) in the past are more than females.

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	13,237	100.0	6,808	100.0	6,429	100.0	12,958	100.0	6,647	100.0	6,311	100.0
Nursery	742	5.6	348	5.1	394	6.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	1,727	13.0	840	12.3	887	13.8	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	5,994	45.3	3,063	45.0	2,931	45.6	3,024	23.3	1,289	19.4	1,735	27.5
JSS/JHS	2,778	21.0	1,456	21.4	1,322	20.6	3,958	30.5	1,865	28.1	2,093	33.2
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	3,613	27.9	1,969	29.6	1,644	26.0
SSS/SHS	1,530	11.6	836	12.3	694	10.8	1,042	8.0	611	9.2	431	6.8
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	366	2.8	270	4.1	96	1.5
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	128	1.0	71	1.0	57	0.9	273	2.1	157	2.4	116	1.8
Post middle/secondary certificate	72	0.5	46	0.7	26	0.4	295	2.3	198	3.0	97	1.5
Tertiary	266	2	148	2.2	118	1.8	387	3.0	288	4.3	99	1.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The overall development of any society is based on the production of goods and services. The District production process is driven by its human capital. Thus, the volume of goods and services needed in the District is produced by a section of the total population: a working population often referred to as the “employed”. The type of economic activity pursued is influenced by nature of the economy and level of socio-economic development (Hull, 2009). Generally, the larger the employed population, the more wealth is created leading to the general well-being of the population (GSS, 2012). This chapter, therefore, analyses the economic activity status of the population.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

The age structure of a population is an important factor in determining the labour force of the District. Table 4.1 presents information on the persons 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status. The age group with the highest proportion of employed (92.1%) population is 45-49. The second highest is the 50-54 age group (92.0%) and the age group with the least employed population is 15-19 age group (29.2%). For the unemployed, the age group 20-24 recorded the highest figure of 4.0 percent while the age group 45-49 recorded the lowest figure of 0.3 percent. The data further reveals a greater proportion (69.8%) of the 15-19 age group is economically not active population. Similarly, 41.3 percent of the 65+ age group is economically not active population.

In terms of sex, males in the 50-54 recorded the highest proportion (94.7%) of the employed population while 15-19 age groups recorded the least, 33.9 percent. For the unemployed, the highest percentage 3.5 percent occurred in the 20-24 age groups while 45-49 age groups has the least proportion (0.2%) of the unemployed population. The highest proportion of the economically not active population is in 15-19 age group (65.6%) for males while the lowest (4.5%) is in the 40-44 age groups. For the female population, the highest proportion of the employed population is in the 44-49 age groups (90.4%) while the lowest proportion is in the 15-19 age groups (24.0%). Among the unemployed females the highest proportion (4.6%) is in 20-24 age groups while the lowest (0%) is recorded in the 55-59 age groups. Table 4.1 further revealed the highest proportion of the economically not active females (74.5%) is in the 15-19 age groups.

Table 4.1: 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	17,502	100.0	12,466	71.2	293	1.7	4,743	27.1
15-19	2,910	100.0	850	29.2	30	1.0	2,030	69.8
20-24	2,526	100.0	1,511	59.8	102	4.0	913	36.1
25-29	2,155	100.0	1,811	84.0	62	2.9	282	13.1
30-34	1,652	100.0	1,458	88.3	29	1.8	165	10.0
35-39	1,570	100.0	1,434	91.3	17	1.1	119	7.6
40-44	1,298	100.0	1,181	91.0	16	1.2	101	7.8
45-49	1,089	100.0	1,003	92.1	3	0.3	83	7.6
50-54	1,062	100.0	977	92.0	4	0.4	81	7.6
55-59	688	100.0	621	90.3	5	0.7	62	9.0
60-64	662	100.0	519	78.4	17	2.6	126	19.0
65+	1,890	100.0	1,101	58.3	8	0.4	781	41.3
Male								
Total	8,175	100.0	5,974	73.1	120	1.5	2,081	25.5
15-19	1,545	100.0	523	33.9	9	0.6	1,013	65.6
20-24	1,259	100.0	767	60.9	44	3.5	448	35.6
25-29	1,049	100.0	895	85.3	22	2.1	132	12.6
30-34	778	100.0	715	91.9	11	1.4	52	6.7
35-39	674	100.0	625	92.7	7	1.0	42	6.2
40-44	596	100.0	561	94.1	8	1.3	27	4.5
45-49	456	100.0	431	94.5	1	0.2	24	5.3
50-54	451	100.0	427	94.7	3	0.7	21	4.7
55-59	332	100.0	309	93.1	5	1.5	18	5.4
60-64	268	100.0	220	82.1	5	1.9	43	16.0
65+	767	100.0	501	65.3	5	0.7	261	34.0
Female								
Total	9,327	100.0	6,492	69.6	173	1.9	2,662	28.5
15-19	1,365	100.0	327	24.0	21	1.5	1,017	74.5
20-24	1,267	100.0	744	58.7	58	4.6	465	36.7
25-29	1,106	100.0	916	82.8	40	3.6	150	13.6
30-34	874	100.0	743	85.0	18	2.1	113	12.9
35-39	896	100.0	809	90.3	10	1.1	77	8.6
40-44	702	100.0	620	88.3	8	1.1	74	10.5
45-49	633	100.0	572	90.4	2	0.3	59	9.3
50-54	611	100.0	550	90.0	1	0.2	60	9.8
55-59	356	100.0	312	87.6	-	0.0	44	12.4
60-64	394	100.0	299	75.9	12	3.0	83	21.1
65+	1,123	100.0	600	53.4	3	0.3	520	46.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

The occupation of a person refers to the type of work the person is engaged in at the establishment where the person works. In the 2010 census, this was asked only of persons who worked for at least one hour during the seven days before census night, and those who did not work but had a job to return to as well as those who were unemployed but had worked before. All persons who worked during the seven 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. Table 4.2 therefore shows the categories of occupation of the employed population aged 15 years and older by sex in the District. The total number of all the persons employed in the various occupation stands at 12,466 persons. This represents 44.5 percent of the total population. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers constitute more than half (52.0%) of the population. This means that agriculture is the dominant occupation in the District. Craft and related trade workers are the next highest occupation involving 20.6 percent of the population. This is due to the presence of the kente industry in the District. Other occupations include service and sales work (14.7%), Professionals (4.0%), Elementary Occupations (2.8%) and plant and machine operators and assemblers (2.4%). Managers constitute only 1.4 percent of the population.

In terms of sex, 55.4 percent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers- the dominant occupation while for males the proportion is 48.2 percent. In the professional occupation however, males (2.0%) dominate females (0.8%). In the service and sales workers occupation, females recorded a higher proportion (24.5%) than males (4.1%)

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,466	100.0	5,974	100.0	6,492	100.0
Managers	176	1.4	84	1.4	92	1.4
Professionals	496	4.0	314	5.3	182	2.8
Technicians and associate professionals	174	1.4	122	2.0	52	0.8
Clerical support workers	86	0.7	64	1.1	22	0.3
Service and sales workers	1,837	14.7	246	4.1	1,591	24.5
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	6,478	52.0	2,881	48.2	3,597	55.4
Craft and related trades workers	2,562	20.6	1,862	31.2	700	10.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	303	2.4	301	5.0	2	0.0
Elementary occupations	352	2.8	98	1.6	254	3.9
Other occupations	2	0.0	2	0.0	-	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

The industry of a person refers to the type of product produced or services rendered by the person at his/her workplace. In the 2010 census information was collected only on the main product produced or service rendered in the establishment during the seven days before census night in the District. Table 4.3 presents information on employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. The Table shows that more than half of the employed population (51.4%) is in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry. Manufacturing is the second highest industry (17.7%), followed by wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (11.8%) The remaining industries employ less than five percent of the employed population. The proportion of females (54.8%) engaged in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry is higher than males (47.8%). Similarly, in the wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles females (18.5%) further dominate males (4.5%). Also in the accommodation and food service activities, females constitute 7.6 percent while male's share is only 0.6 percent of the population. On the contrary, in the manufacturing sector, males recorded a higher proportion (25.4%) than females (10.5%).

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,466	100.0	5,974	100.0	6,492	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	6,410	51.4	2,853	47.8	3,557	54.8
Mining and quarrying	2	0.0	2	0.0	-	0.0
Manufacturing	2,203	17.7	1,519	25.4	684	10.5
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	20	0.2	20	0.3	-	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	40	0.3	19	0.3	21	0.3
Construction	289	2.3	287	4.8	2	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,466	11.8	266	4.5	1,200	18.5
Transportation and storage	247	2.0	245	4.1	2	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	526	4.2	34	0.6	492	7.6
Information and communication	4	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	34	0.3	30	0.5	4	0.1
Real estate activities	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	27	0.2	17	0.3	10	0.2
Administrative and support service activities	27	0.2	25	0.4	2	0.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	232	1.9	174	2.9	58	0.9
Education	439	3.5	273	4.6	166	2.6
Human health and social work activities	79	0.6	33	0.6	46	0.7
Arts entertainment and recreation	41	0.3	39	0.7	2	0.0
Other service activities	341	2.7	110	1.8	231	3.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	32	0.3	20	0.3	12	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	7	0.1	7	0.1	-	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Table 4.4 shows employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. The total population of persons is 12,466 representing 44.5 percent of the total population. Self-employed without employees recorded the highest proportion (79.4%) of the employed population, followed by employees (9.7%) and contributing family workers (6.2%). From above therefore, the importance of self-employment is highlighted and the District must take prudent measures to build the capacities of the people in this category and also provide important support services that will enhance their operations. In terms of gender, females are more dominant in the self-employed without employee(s) category (83.5%) than males (74.9%). Females (6.3%) dominate males (5.9%) in the contributing family work category. The share of males (14.0%) in the employee category is however more than that of females (5.6%).

Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,466	100.0	5,974	100.0	6,492	100.0
Employee	1,203	9.7	839	14.0	364	5.6
Self-employed without employee(s)	9,899	79.4	4,475	74.9	5,424	83.5
Self-employed with employee(s)	244	2.0	147	2.5	97	1.5
Casual worker	90	0.7	56	0.9	34	0.5
Contributing family worker	767	6.2	355	5.9	412	6.3
Apprentice	168	1.3	71	1.2	97	1.5
Domestic employee (House help)	71	0.6	23	0.4	48	0.7
Other	24	0.2	8	0.1	16	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Table 4.5 shows the data on the employed population 15 years and older with respect to their sector of employment and sex. The Table indicates that the private informal sector employs over 90 percent (91.1%) of the employed population. The second highest employment sector is the Public (Government) employing 5.4 percent of the employed population while the private formal constitute 2.8 percent. The remaining sectors employ less than one percent of the employed population. Considering sex composition of the data, the proportion of employed females in the in the private informal sector (94.3%) is higher than males (87.6%) in the district. Similarly the proportion of males engaged in the private formal sector (3.9%) is higher than females (1.8%). Conversely, the proportion of employed females in the public sector of employment (3.5%) is less than that of males (7.5%).

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,466	100.0	5,974	100.0	6,492	100.0
Public (Government)	675	5.4	446	7.5	229	3.5
Private Formal	346	2.8	231	3.9	115	1.8
Private Informal	11,358	91.1	5,234	87.6	6,124	94.3
Semi-Public/Parastatal	4	0.0	3	0.1	1	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	80	0.6	57	1.0	23	0.4
Other International Organisations	3	0.0	3	0.1	-	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology is a vital tool in development. Now, some Ghanaians transact business on mobile phones and internet with their counterparts within and outside Ghana.

5.2 Ownership of mobile phones

Information on mobile phone ownership and internet facility usage for the population 12 years and older is presented in Table 5.1. Out of 19,449 persons who are 12 years and older in the District, 7,129 representing 36.7 percent own mobile phones. Almost 45.0 percent of the male and 29.3 percent of the female population own mobile phones

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
Total	19,449	7,129	36.7	481	2.5
Male	9,170	4,119	44.9	347	3.8
Female	10,279	3,010	29.3	134	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Use of internet

The population 12 years and older having access to internet facility is presented in Table 5.1. The Table shows that out of 19,449 population 12 years and older, 481 representing 2.5 percent use internet. Regarding sex distribution of internet usage, the data shows that 347 of males representing 3.8 percent and 134 female representing 1.3 percent use the internet.

5.4 Households having desktop / laptop computers

Table 5.2 shows households having desktop / laptops computers by sex of household heads. The Table indicates that out of 7,020 households only 162 (2.3%) have desktop/laptop computers. Of the 162 households with desktop/laptop computers 134 representing 3.0 percent are headed by males and 28 accounting for 1.1 percent are headed by females.

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

Sex of household head	Number of households	Number of Households having computers	
		Number	Percent
Total	7,020	162	2.3
Male	4,442	134	3
Female	2,578	28	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with disability have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks or activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation. People with disability (PWD) face a wide range of life challenges because disability, in whatever form or type, reduces the individual's ability to function to his or her full potential. As a result of this in Ghana, PWDs seem to be marginalized and suffer some form of discrimination on account of their disability status (GSS, 2012). A person is considered disabled if despite the use of assistive device or supportive environment (such as eye glasses and hearing aids), the limitation/restriction cannot be improved. The disability question in the 2010 PHC is a multiple response one and persons may answer to one or more types of disabilities.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 presents population by type of locality, disability type and sex. The 2010 PHC recorded a total of 1,314 persons with disability representing 4.7 percent of the population in the District. It is also observed that, in terms of proportions, there are more females (4.9 %) than males (3.7%) with disability. The rural-urban distribution shows that the proportion of persons with disability in the urban areas is 6.6 percent compared with 4.1 percent in rural areas.

6.3 Types of Disability

An analysis of the various types of disability is important to provide basis for appropriate interventions to curb their occurrence or provide appropriate support facilities to support persons with such forms of disabilities. From Table 6.1 the types of disabilities found in the District include sight, physical, hearing, speech and emotional. The data indicates that of all disabilities, sight disability is the commonest form in the District, recording 43.3 percent followed by physical (31.0%) and hearing (15.1%). The other forms of disabilities constitute 16.7 percent of the population. The high incidence of sight disability in the District could be attributed to improper eye care by the residents and absence of effective eye clinics where early detection and treatment could be given to residents in good time to prevent simple eye problems from degenerating into complex ones.

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	28,013	100.0	16,788	100.0	14,515	100.0
No disability	26,699	95.3	16,166	96.3	13,799	95.1
With a disability	1,314	4.7	622	3.7	716	4.9
Sight	569	43.3	246	39.5	330	46.1
Hearing	198	15.1	77	12.4	112	15.6
Speech	162	12.3	70	11.3	79	11.0
Physical	407	31.0	179	28.8	228	31.8
Intellectual	143	10.9	88	14.1	76	10.6
Emotional	122	9.3	76	12.2	65	9.1
Other	219	16.7	101	16.2	127	17.7
Urban						
Total	6,797	100.0	3,165	100.0	3,632	100.0
No disability	6,350	93.4	2,956	93.4	3,394	93.4
With a disability	447	6.6	209	6.6	238	6.6
Sight	151	33.8	65	31.1	86	36.1
Hearing	60	13.4	30	14.4	30	12.6
Speech	51	11.4	26	12.4	25	10.5
Physical	125	28.0	62	29.7	63	26.5
Intellectual	28	6.3	14	6.7	14	5.9
Emotional	30	6.7	16	7.7	14	5.9
Other	155	34.7	61	29.2	94	39.5
Rural						
Total	21,216	100.0	13,623	100.0	10,883	100.0
No disability	20,349	95.9	13,210	97.0	10,405	95.6
With a disability	867	4.1	413	3.0	478	4.4
Sight	418	48.2	181	43.8	244	51.0
Hearing	138	15.9	47	11.4	82	17.2
Speech	111	12.8	44	10.7	54	11.3
Physical	282	32.5	117	28.3	165	34.5
Intellectual	115	13.3	74	17.9	62	13.0
Emotional	92	10.6	60	14.5	51	10.7
Other	138	8.3	66	9.5	72	7.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Distribution by Type of Locality

In terms of the type locality of residence urban areas have a higher proportion of disability (6.6%) than rural localities (4.1%). Sight disability (33.8) is the highest form of disability in urban areas, followed by physical disability (28.0%) and hearing (13.4%). In rural localities, sight disability has a higher proportion (48.2%). Also physical disability is higher in rural areas (32.5%) than urban localities (28.0%). Intellectual and emotional and other forms of disabilities are higher in rural areas than urban.

6.5 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.2 presents the economic activity status of persons with disability in the District. The Table indicates that 60.9 percent of persons with disabilities are economically active. Out of the economically active population, 98.8 percent is employed while 1.2 percent is unemployed and 39.1 percent is economically not active. All the economically active persons with hearing disability in the District are employed. The proportion of economically active persons living with sight disability who are employed is 99.7 percent. The lowest proportion of economically active persons with disability who are employed is emotional disability (95.5).

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

Sex/ Disability type	All Status		Economically Active						Economically not active	
	N	%	Total		Employed		Unemployed		N	%
			N	%	N	%	N	%		
Both Sexes										
Total	17,502	100.0	12,759	72.9	12,466	97.7	293	2.3	4,743	27.1
No disability	16,369	100.0	12,069	73.7	11,784	97.6	285	2.4	4,300	26.3
With a disability	1,133	100.0	690	60.9	682	98.8	8	1.2	443	39.1
Sight	534	100.0	330	61.8	329	99.7	1	0.3	204	38.2
Hearing	157	100.0	94	59.9	94	100.0	0	0.0	63	40.1
Speech	116	100.0	56	48.3	55	98.2	1	1.8	60	51.7
Physical	357	100.0	159	44.5	153	96.2	6	3.8	198	55.5
Intellectual	100	100.0	44	44.0	43	97.7	1	2.3	56	56.0
Emotional	96	100.0	44	45.8	42	95.5	2	4.5	52	54.2
Other	180	100.0	135	75.0	135	100.0	0	0.0	45	25.0
Male										
Total	8,175	100.0	6,094	74.5	5,974	98.0	120	2.0	2,081	25.5
No disability	7,663	100.0	5,774	75.3	5,658	98.0	116	2.0	1,889	24.7
With a disability	512	100.0	320	62.5	316	98.8	4	1.3	192	37.5
Sight	224	100.0	134	59.8	133	99.3	1	0.7	90	40.2
Hearing	67	100.0	44	65.7	44	100.0	0	0.0	23	34.3
Speech	58	100.0	25	43.1	24	96.0	1	4.0	33	56.9
Physical	157	100.0	86	54.8	83	96.5	3	3.5	71	45.2
Intellectual	47	100.0	26	55.3	25	96.2	1	3.8	21	44.7
Emotional	45	100.0	19	42.2	18	94.7	1	5.3	26	57.8
Other	77	100.0	62	80.5	62	100.0	0	0.0	15	19.5
Female										
Total	9,327	100.0	6,665	71.5	6,492	97.4	173	2.6	2,662	28.5
No disability	8,706	100.0	6,295	72.3	6,126	97.3	169	2.7	2,411	27.7
With a disability	621	100.0	370	59.6	366	98.9	4	1.1	251	40.4
Sight	310	100.0	196	63.2	196	100.0	0	0.0	114	36.8
Hearing	90	100.0	50	55.6	50	100.0	0	0.0	40	44.4
Speech	58	100.0	31	53.4	31	100.0	0	0.0	27	46.6
Physical	200	100.0	73	36.5	70	95.9	3	4.1	127	63.5
Intellectual	53	100.0	18	34.0	18	100.0	0	0.0	35	66.0
Emotional	51	100.0	25	49.0	24	96.0	1	4.0	26	51.0
Other	103	100.0	73	70.9	73	100.0	0	0.0	30	29.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In terms of the sex composition, all the economically active males with hearing disability are employed, 99.3 percent of persons with sight disability are employed and 96.5 percent of persons with physical disability are employed. Among the unemployed males with disability the highest is persons with emotional disability (5.3%) and lowest is hearing disability (0%). All economically active female disabled from sight, hearing, intellectual and speech disabilities are employed. The lowest proportion of the employed females is persons with physical disability (95.9).

6.6 Disability and Education

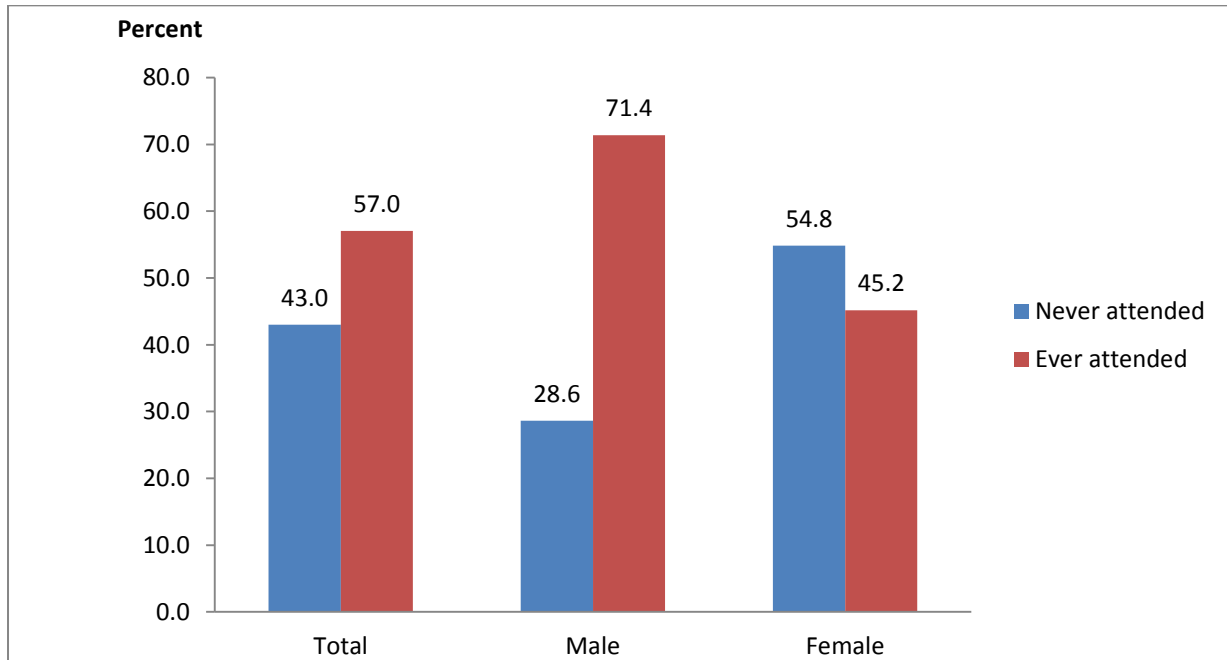
The educational levels of the disabled in the District is important in determining the degree of their capabilities for executing jobs requiring higher skills or getting employed in jobs which require higher academic or technical training. These jobs are associated with higher returns or tend to pay well. The Table reveals that out of the total of 1,268 PWDs, 545 never attended school. A total of 594 attended school up to Basic level while 94 had Secondary/SHS and higher 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	25,573	5,560	2,147	14,942	2,924	100.0	21.7	8.4	58.4	11.4
No disability	24,305	5,015	2,112	14,348	2,830	100.0	20.6	8.7	59.0	11.6
With a disability	1,268	545	35	594	94	100.0	43.0	2.8	46.8	7.4
Sight	563	262	3	261	37	100.0	46.5	0.5	46.4	6.6
Hearing	190	86	9	92	3	100.0	45.3	4.7	48.4	1.6
Speech	149	79	8	55	7	100.0	53.0	5.4	36.9	4.7
Physical	395	202	9	149	35	100.0	51.1	2.3	37.7	8.9
Intellectual	122	59	6	48	9	100.0	48.4	4.9	39.3	7.4
Emotional	115	45	4	56	10	100.0	39.1	3.5	48.7	8.7
Other	212	62	11	124	15	100.0	29.2	5.2	58.5	7.1
Male										
Total	12,279	1,752	1,083	7,590	1,854	100.0	14.3	8.8	61.8	15.1
No disability	11,706	1,588	1,064	7,276	1,778	100.0	13.6	9.1	62.2	15.2
With a disability	573	164	19	314	76	100.0	28.6	3.3	54.8	13.3
Sight	235	72	1	134	28	100.0	30.6	0.4	57.0	11.9
Hearing	81	33	5	41	2	100.0	40.7	6.2	50.6	2.5
Speech	73	32	5	31	5	100.0	43.8	6.8	42.5	6.8
Physical	172	48	3	91	30	100.0	27.9	1.7	52.9	17.4
Intellectual	57	27	1	23	6	100.0	47.4	1.8	40.4	10.5
Emotional	51	18	1	24	8	100.0	35.3	2.0	47.1	15.7
Other	88	14	4	57	13	100.0	15.9	4.5	64.8	14.8
Female										
Total	13,294	3,808	1,064	7,352	1,070	100.0	28.6	8.0	55.3	8.0
No disability	12,599	3,427	1,048	7,072	1,052	100.0	27.2	8.3	56.1	8.3
With a disability	695	381	16	280	18	100.0	54.8	2.3	40.3	2.6
Sight	328	190	2	127	9	100.0	57.9	0.6	38.7	2.7
Hearing	109	53	4	51	1	100.0	48.6	3.7	46.8	0.9
Speech	76	47	3	24	2	100.0	61.8	3.9	31.6	2.6
Physical	223	154	6	58	5	100.0	69.1	2.7	26.0	2.2
Intellectual	65	32	5	25	3	100.0	49.2	7.7	38.5	4.6
Emotional	64	27	3	32	2	100.0	42.2	4.7	50.0	3.1
Other	124	48	7	67	2	100.0	38.7	5.6	54.0	1.6

Figure 6.1 shows a graphical presentation of PWDs and their educational attainment in the District. The figure indicates that 43.0 percent of persons with disability have never attended school while 57 percent has ever attended school. In terms of sex distribution, the figure further shows that 28.6 percent of males with disability have never attended school while 54.8 percent of the females have never attended school. The figure also indicates that 71.4 percent of males and 45.2 percent of the females with disability has ever attended school.

Figure 6.1: Disability and educational attainment



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

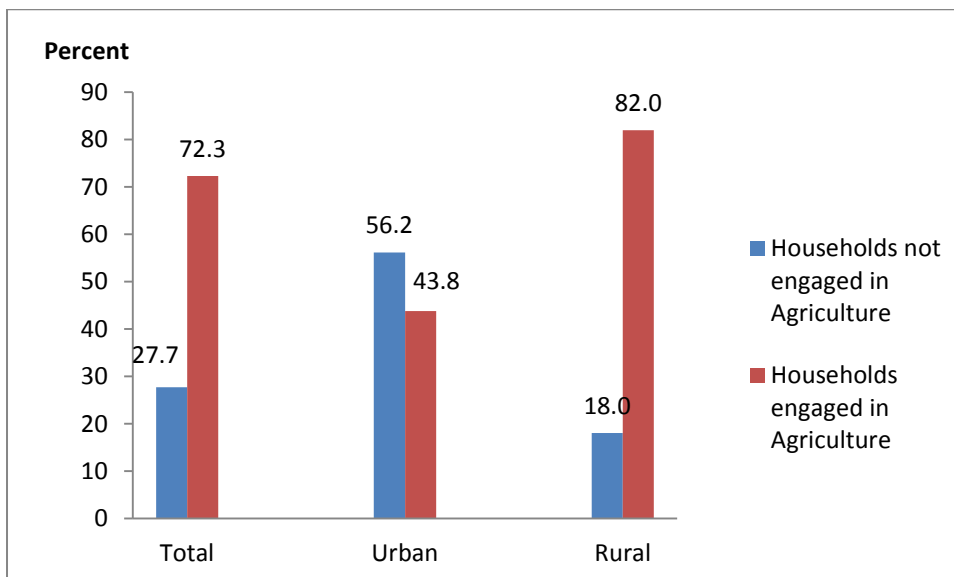
7.1 Introduction

Agriculture has for many decades dominated the economy of the country and contributed more than one-third of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The economy of the Agotime-Ziope District is mainly agrarian, with the people engaged in the cultivation of food crops (grains such as millet, sorghum and maize; roots and tubers, particularly yams and legumes, including groundnuts and beans). The 2010 Population and Housing Census classified agricultural household as one that engages generally in agricultural activities or at least one of its members engages in agricultural production even if not earning from agricultural activity alone. Households in the District are also actively engaged in rearing livestock, including cattle and small ruminants.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

A household is classified as an agricultural household if at least one of its members engages in agricultural production even if not earning from agricultural activity alone. Figure 7.1 shows the percentage of households engaged in agriculture by locality. The 2010 Population and Housing Census reported a total of 7,020 household in the District, out of which 5,075 representing 72.3 percent are engaged in agricultural activities. In the urban areas 43.8 percent of the urban households are engaged in agriculture while 82.0 percent of rural households are engaged in agriculture.

Figure 7.1: Households engaged in Agriculture by Locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Farming Activity

The 2010 PHC provided details of types of agricultural activities which were engaged in by households at the time of the census. The types of farming activities are crop farming, tree planting, fish farming or animal rearing.

The type of farming activity that most households engage in the District is crop farming (96.4%), livestock rearing (40.6%), tree planting (2.5%) and fish farming (0.1%). In the rural localities 92.3 percent of rural households is engaged in crop farming, followed by livestock rearing (30.0%). In the urban areas, the type of farming activity that most households engage in is crop farming (97.2%) while 2.8 percent undertake tree planting and 42.6 percent undertake livestock rearing. No household is engaged in fish farming in the urban localities.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Type	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	7,020	100.0	1,782	100.0	5,238	100.0
Households not engaged in Agriculture	1,945	27.7	1,001	56.2	944	18.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	5,075	72.3	781	43.8	4,294	82.0
<i>Crop Farming</i>	4,893	96.4	721	92.3	4,172	97.2
<i>Tree Planting</i>	125	2.5	4	0.5	121	2.8
<i>Livestock Rearing</i>	2,062	40.6	234	30.0	1,828	42.6
<i>Fish Farming</i>	3	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4 Types of Livestock and Other Animals Reared

The Census data for the District reported that a total of 49,325 livestock of different species are reared in the District (Table 7.2). The data recorded animals (grass cutter, goat, pig, sheep and rabbit), birds (chickens, doves, turkey, guinea fowl etc.), snails and silkworm and fish farm. It was further observed that chicken represents nearly two-thirds (63.6%) of all the various types of livestock followed by goat (17.3%), and cattle (6.9%) in order of quantity. Other animals being kept but in small quantities include: dove, grass-cutter, rabbit and ostrich. Table 7.2 shows the distribution of livestock and the keepers.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Type of animal	Animals		Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent		
Total	49,325	100.0	3225.0	15
Animals				
Cattle	3,413	6.9	47.0	73
Goat	8,520	17.3	1078.0	8
Pig	191	0.4	16.0	12
Rabbit	76	0.2	6.0	13
Sheep	3,422	6.9	395.0	9
Grass-cutter	324	0.7	33.0	10
Birds				
Guinea fowl	302	0.6	20.0	15
Chicken	31,381	63.6	1532.0	20
Dove	236	0.5	14.0	17
Duck	1,233	2.5	64.0	19
Turkey	18	0.0	3.0	6
Ostrich	7	0.0	1.0	7
Beehives		0.0		
Beehives	75	0.2	1.0	75
Silk worm and Snails				
Silk worm	64	0.1	7.0	9
Snail	0	0.0	0.0	0
Fish Farming				
Fish farming	37	0.1	3.0	12
Inland fishing	0	0.0	0.0	0
Other	26	0.1	5.0	5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

Housing is very important because it has social and economic values. It provides security and shelter for the population while providing income to owners as rent. The 2010 Population and Housing Census collected data on housing stock, amenities and housing conditions in general. This chapter provides information on types of housing and housing facilities in the Ho Municipality.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 presents the stock of houses and households by type of locality. In 2010 there are 6,438 houses in the District. The number of households in the District is 7,020 with an average of 1.1 households per house. A total of 5,238 representing 82.3 percent of the houses are located in the rural areas. Regarding locality distribution of households, the data show that 1,782 households are located in urban localities while 5,238 households are in the rural localities. There are 4.4 persons per house.

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	28,013	6,797	21,216
Total household population	24,076,327	2,086,567	27,731	6,757	20,974
Number of houses	3,392,745	399,953	6,438	1,139	5,299
Number of households	5,467,054	495,600	7,020	1,782	5,238
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.0
Population per house	7.3	5.3	4.4	6	4.0
Average household size	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Agreement

8.3.1 Type of dwelling units (Occupied)

Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality is presented in Table 8.2. The commonest type of dwelling units occupied by households in the District is separate houses which accounts for 50.0 percent of all dwelling units in the District, followed by compound houses (35.9%). Other forms of dwelling units in the District include huts/building (in the same compound) which account for 7.9 percent, Semi-detached house (3.6%) and huts/building (different in different compound) representing one percent.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	495,600	7,020	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	212,170	3,513	50.0	51.6	47.4	29.2	57.1
Semi-detached house	391,548	33,286	252	3.6	3.6	3.6	6.9	2.5
Flat/Apartment	256,355	7,668	52	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.7	0.4
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	219,276	2,518	35.9	34.8	37.7	59.8	27.7
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	15,705	554	7.9	7.5	8.5	0.6	10.4
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,781	71	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.2	1.3
Tent	10,343	989	14	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	1,198	13	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,157	11	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	858	21	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2
Other	9,846	512	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Ownership status of dwelling

Table 8.3 indicates the ownership status of dwelling units by sex of household heads and by locality. The Table shows that 61.2 percent of dwelling units are owned by a household member, 19.1 percent by relative not a household member and 17.2 percent by other private individual. Of dwellings occupied by male headed households, 63.5 percent are owned by a household member compared with 57.1 percent headed by females. About 19 percent (18.6%) and 14.7 percent of dwellings occupied by male and of female headed households are owned by private individuals. Dwellings in urban (43.0%) and rural (67.3%) localities are mostly owned by a household member.

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

Type of dwelling	Total Country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	495,600	7,020	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	304,481	4,293	61.2	63.5	57.1	43.0	67.3
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,075	26	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.2
Relative not a household member	851,630	91,956	1,343	19.1	14.9	26.5	24.7	17.2
Other private individual	1,439,021	81,191	1,204	17.2	18.6	14.7	27.9	13.5
Private employer	83,610	3,475	20	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2
Other private agency	21,123	1,419	12	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Public/Government ownership	118,804	8,003	103	1.5	1.9	0.8	2.9	1.0
Other	24,000	2,000	19	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Material

8.4.1 Construction material for outer wall

Table 8.4 shows the main construction material for outer wall of dwelling units by type of locality. The main construction material for outer walls in the District is mud bricks or earth (48.8%) and cement block/concrete (46.9%). In urban localities outer walls are mainly constructed with cement blocks/concrete (83.3%) while in the rural localities 59.9 percent of outer walls of dwelling units are constructed with mud bricks or earth.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	550,006	8,052	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	264,357	3,929	48.8	12.0	59.9
Wood	200,594	4,900	49	0.6	0.7	0.6
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	3,131	45	0.6	1.1	0.4
Stone	11,330	1,172	16	0.2	0.1	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	3,183	105	1.3	1.6	1.2
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	250,762	3,779	46.9	83.3	36.0
Landcrete	104,270	7,772	60	0.7	0.4	0.8
Bamboo	8,206	819	13	0.2	0.3	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	11,454	34	0.4	0.2	0.5
Other	39,206	2,456	22	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main material for floor

Table 8.5 shows main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality. About 21.0 percent of floors of dwelling units in the District are constructed with earth/mud and 77.6 percent of the floors of dwellings are constructed with cement/concrete. The predominant materials for floors in both rural (71.8%) and urban areas (94.8%) are cement / concrete.

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	7,020	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	87,880	1,469	20.9	3.1	27.0
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	397,467	5,450	77.6	94.8	71.8
Stone	32,817	1,842	17	0.2	0.5	0.2
Burnt brick	6,537	424	3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Wood	52,856	464	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,237	7	0.1	0.2	0.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	3,754	47	0.7	0.8	0.6
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,283	7	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other	15,567	1,249	19	0.3	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main material for roof

Table 8.6 shows the main construction material for roofing of dwelling units by the type of locality. The main roofing materials used for roofing of dwelling units in the District is metal sheets (62.1%) and thatch / palm leaf or raffia (34.5%). In urban and rural areas 92.4 percent and 52.9 percent respectively of dwelling units are roofed with metal sheets. Thatch/palm leaf or raffia (43.9%) is also a commonly used material for roofing of dwelling units in rural localities in the District.

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

Main Roofing material	District					
	Total country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	550,006	8,052	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,576	41	0.5	0.3	0.6
Wood	45,547	3,000	34	0.4	0.6	0.4
Metal sheet	4,152,259	388,664	4,998	62.1	92.4	52.9
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	41,055	82	1.0	1.9	0.8
Cement/Concrete	141,072	4,810	60	0.7	0.7	0.8
Roofing tile	31,456	1,603	5	0.1	0.0	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	1,254	10	0.1	0.1	0.1
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	102,769	2,779	34.5	3.5	43.9
Other	35,935	3,275	43	0.5	0.4	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 shows household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied by households in dwelling units in the District. The space available per person in a household is determined by the number of rooms available in the dwelling unit. Over half (55.1%) of all households have one room, and about one third (30.4%) have two rooms. Most single person households (92.0%) occupy one sleeping room. Nearly two-thirds (63.9%) of three-member households and 52.0 percent of four-member households occupy one sleeping room. About five percent (4.7%) of households with 10 or more members occupy one sleeping room while 23.6 percent occupy two rooms.

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

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	7,020	100.0	55.1	30.4	7.6	3.9	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4
1	1,353	100.0	92.0	6.7	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
2	1,026	100.0	70.8	26.2	2.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	1,075	100.0	63.9	30.5	4.7	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
4	1,071	100.0	52.0	35.7	7.9	2.8	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.5
5	821	100.0	39.1	48.2	7.2	3.5	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
6	596	100.0	28.5	45.1	14.3	7.9	2.0	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.7
7	428	100.0	19.9	42.3	19.6	10.3	4.2	3.0	0.5	0.0	0.2
8	256	100.0	18.4	43.0	18.8	11.7	5.1	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.8
9	140	100.0	11.4	34.3	21.4	17.1	7.1	2.9	2.9	0.7	2.1
10+	254	100.0	4.7	23.6	21.3	20.1	12.2	4.3	5.1	3.5	5.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Housing Facilities

Main source of lighting

Table 8.8 indicates the main source of lighting of dwelling units by locality in the District. The main source of lighting in the District is kerosene lamp (51.0%) and electricity from the main grid (41.0%). Households which use flashlight / torch light constitute 6.6 percent. In urban areas main source of lighting is electricity from the main grid (73.2%) followed by kerosene lamp (23.3%). Households which use solar constitute 0.1 percent. In the rural areas 60.4 percent use kerosene lamp as main source for lighting and 30.1 percent use electricity (mains).

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	495,600	7,020	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	245,583	2,881	41.0	73.2	30.1
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	3,923	32	0.5	0.4	0.5
Kerosene lamp	971,807	200,064	3,578	51.0	23.3	60.4
Gas lamp	9,378	799	15	0.2	0.3	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	783	2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Candle	41,214	2,239	19	0.3	0.2	0.3
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	39,881	460	6.6	2.1	8.1
Firewood	13,241	1,474	19	0.3	0.0	0.4
Crop residue	4,623	425	11	0.2	0.4	0.1
Other	11,739	429	3	0.0	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Main source of cooking fuel

Table 8.9 presents details on the main sources of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households. Since food is an indispensable need for humans and it is most often needed to be cooked before eating, it is important to look at the main sources of cooking fuel. The major source of cooking fuel in the district is wood (61.5%) followed by charcoal (28.2%). The use of gas accounts for 6.4 percent in the District. In the urban areas the three main sources of fuel for households is charcoal (60.0%), wood (21.2%) and gas (13.4%) while in the rural localities wood account for 75.2 percent of fuel used by households.

Cooking space used by household

The most common types of cooking spaces used by households in the district are structure with roof but without walls (28.9%), separate room for exclusive use of household (28.8%) and open space in compound (19.6%). Households that use bedroom/hall/living room account for 2.7 percent.

Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel and cooking space for households by type of locality

Main source of cooking fuel	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	495,600	7,020	100.0	100.0	100.0
None, no cooking	306,118	12,888	176	2.5	2.7	2.4
Wood	2,197,083	283,048	4,315	61.5	21.2	75.2
Gas	996,518	46,084	448	6.4	13.5	4.0
Electricity	29,794	972	7	0.1	0.2	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	2,512	47	0.7	2.0	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	146,677	1,981	28.2	60.0	17.4
Crop residue	45,292	2,419	33	0.5	-	0.6
Saw dust	8,000	389	4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Animal waste	2,332	104	2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	7,759	507	7	0.1	0.3	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	7,020	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	21,127	248	3.5	3.8	3.5
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	173,544	2,023	28.8	26.4	29.6
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	17,362	238	3.4	4.1	3.2
Enclosure without roof	117,614	9,352	68	1.0	0.8	1.0
Structure with roof but without walls (Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	349,832	97,942	2,031	28.9	11.3	34.9
Verandah	1,173,946	51,288	792	11.3	22.7	7.4
Open space in compound	1,115,464	106,104	1,376	19.6	26.2	17.4
Other	21,007	1,832	51	0.7	0.6	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Main source of water for drinking and for other domestic use

8.7.1 Main source of drinking water

The availability and reliability of improved drinking water is an important factor that affects the health of household members in the District. Households in the District derive their drinking water from diverse sources. The main sources of drinking water in the District are public standpipes, borehole / pump / tube well, River stream and dugout / pond/Dam.

From Table 8.10 it is seen that 26.9 percent of households rely on public tap/ standpipe, 16.6 percent rely on bore-hole/pump/tube-well and 16.3 percent use dugouts/pond/lake/dam/canal as source of drinking water for household.

Table 8.10 also shows main source of water for other domestic use of household. In urban areas 68.4 percent of households use public tap/standpipe and 13.2 use pipe-borne outside dwelling for other domestic use of households. Majority of rural households use dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal (26.5%) as main source of water for other domestic use.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	7,020	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	36,536	161	2.3	5.6	1.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	93,019	652	9.3	15.5	7.2
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	95,209	1,886	26.9	68.4	12.8
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	81,286	1,166	16.6	5.3	20.5
Protected well	321,091	22,577	76	1.1	0.1	1.4
Rain water	39,438	15,627	480	6.8	0.6	9.0
Protected spring	19,345	1,626	9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bottled water	20,261	761	12	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sachet water	490,283	16,196	154	2.2	3.9	1.6
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	2,120	11	0.2	0.0	0.2
Unprotected well	112,567	24,012	502	7.2	0.0	9.6
Unprotected spring	12,222	2,677	37	0.5	0.0	0.7
River/Stream	502,804	81,663	721	10.3	0.3	13.7
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	21,897	1,145	16.3	0.1	21.8
Other	3,972	394	8	0.1	0.0	0.2
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	7,020	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	36,186	181	2.6	7.2	1.0
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	74,062	560	8.0	13.2	6.2
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	83,508	1,693	24.1	68.4	9.0
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	73,484	1,049	14.9	7.6	17.4
Protected well	465,775	38,510	148	2.1	0.4	2.7
Rain water	39,916	14,834	261	3.7	1.2	4.6
Protected spring	18,854	1,986	11	0.2	0.1	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	2,325	19	0.3	0.2	0.3
Unprotected well	152,055	38,472	765	10.9	0.1	14.6
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,942	46	0.7	0.0	0.9
River/Stream	588,590	100,918	873	12.4	1.7	16.1
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	27,098	1,386	19.7	0.0	26.5
Other	10,302	1,275	28	0.4	0.0	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Toilet and Bathing Facilities

Information on toilet facilities is important for housing as well as public health policy and for planning the location of such facilities in areas they are most needed. Table 8.11 presents the data on toilet and bathing facilities in the district. Almost 30.0 percent of households use pit latrine, 29.2 percent use public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan, etc) while 24.7 percent use bush/field. Households which use KVIP account for 11.8 percent.

Table 8.11 shows that 24.1 percent of households have bathroom for exclusive use while 10.3 percent use open space around house for bathing. Other types of bathing facilities used by households include shared separate bathroom in the same house (23.2%), and shared open cubicle (24.9%).

Table 8.11: Toilet and Bathing facilities used by household

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	7,020	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	137,522	1,731	24.7	13.1	28.6
W.C.	839,611	29,799	218	3.1	7.6	1.6
Pit latrine	1,040,883	112,196	2,086	29.7	11.2	36.0
KVIP	572,824	63,237	825	11.8	23.1	7.9
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,393	95	1.4	4.2	0.4
Public toilet (WC, KVIP,Pit,Pan, etc)	1,893,291	148,740	2,052	29.2	40.3	25.4
Other	23,385	1,713	13	0.2	0.4	0.1
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	7,020	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	168,731	1,689	24.1	16.6	26.6
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	111,402	1,632	23.2	27.2	21.9
Private open cubicle	381,979	49,908	598	8.5	5.6	9.5
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	98,801	1,750	24.9	38.6	20.3
Public bath house	140,501	3,408	19	0.3	0.3	0.3
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,847	338	4.8	1.5	6.0
Open space around house	372,556	39,498	722	10.3	10.0	10.4
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,281	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	16,276	2,724	270	3.8	0.3	5.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Methods of waste disposal are divided into two major categories i.e. liquid waste and solid waste disposals. Waste disposal, especially solid waste, has remained a challenge to many localities in Ghana. Table 8.12 presents the main method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality in the District.

8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

Table 8.12 shows method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality. The most widely used means of disposing solid waste (refuse) in the District is by dumping at open space in public dump (39.5%). Some households dump solid waste indiscriminately (20.3%) while other households disposed of solid waste by burning (13.3%). Households which dump waste in public containers account for 16.6 percent and 6.4 percent of households bury their waste. Routine house-to-house collection of waste constitutes a little over two percent (2.4%).

Liquid waste disposal

The proportion of households which dispose of their liquid waste by throwing onto the compound account for 51.4 percent, followed by the practice of throwing liquid waste onto the street or any space outside the house (32.5%). Disposing of liquid waste by throwing it into gutter is practiced by 8.5 percent of households.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	7,020	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	30,430	170	2.4	1.5	2.7
Burned by household	584,820	78,604	936	13.3	19.1	11.4
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	82,361	1,168	16.6	55.7	3.3
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	204,656	2,772	39.5	10.7	49.3
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	67,801	1,428	20.3	3.6	26.0
Buried by household	182,615	26,014	448	6.4	7.2	6.1
Other	53,805	5,734	98	1.4	2.1	1.1
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	7,020	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	4,906	8	0.1	0.3	0.1
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,540	137	2.0	4.4	1.1
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,493	147	2.1	0.8	2.5
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	154,009	2,279	32.5	36.2	31.2
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	46,100	600	8.5	19.4	4.9
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	258,942	3,610	51.4	32.9	57.7
Other	38,294	7,610	239	3.4	6.1	2.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The Population and Housing Census, 2010 gathered data on the demographic, social and economic characteristics and housing conditions of the Agortime-Ziope District. The aim is to provide useful data for planners and policy makers in designing and implementing evidence-based strategies for development in the District.

9.2 Summary of Findings

9.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

Population size and distribution

The population of the District is 28,013 with 13,498 males and 14,515 females. Majority (21,216) of the population live in the rural areas compared to 6,797 that live in urban areas.

Fertility, mortality and migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are important factors as far as population growth is concerned because information on these factors is necessary for planning purposes. Measures of fertility for instance, are important in determining the size and structure of the population. Data on fertility in the District is therefore critical for the management of the population for social and economic development. The total fertility rate for the District stands at 3.8 while the general fertility is 109.2. The crude birth rate is 26.7 births per 1,000 population.

Further, the total number of children ever born to the female population 12 years and older in the District is 29,282 out of which 24,588 survived. The number of male to female children ever born is 14,606 and 14,676 respectively and that of the children surviving is 12,148 and 12,440 respectively.

The population of the migrants in the District is 6,849 of which 4,840 were born elsewhere in Volta Region while 407 were born outside the shores of Ghana.

9.2.2 Social Characteristics

The 2010 PHC revealed that the household population is 27,731. The total number of households is 7,020 out of which 4,442 representing 63.3 percent is headed by males and 36.7 percent is headed by females. For persons 12 years and older, the PHC 2010 revealed that out of 19,449, 37.1 percent have never married, 5.6 percent are in informal / consensual union / living together while 44.8 percent are currently married.

Ghanaian by birth constitutes 85.8 percent of the total population in the District followed by 10.3 percent being persons with dual nationality and 3.3 percent are Ghanaian by naturalization.

Majority of persons in the District are Christians (74.2%), 5.8 percent are Muslims, 14.5 percent practice traditional religion while 4.3 percent of the population are without religion.

The data also revealed that 75.7 percent of the population 11 years and older in the District are literate while 24.3 percent is not literate.

9.2.3 Economic Characteristics

The 2010 PHC indicates that out of the total population of persons 15 years and older, 71.2 percent are employed while 1.7 percent are unemployed and 27.1 percent are economically not active. Further, the data revealed that the age group with the highest proportion of employed population is 45-49 (92.1%) followed by the 50-54 age group (92.0%).

The main occupation in the District is skilled agricultural, forestry and fishing workers which engages 52 percent of the employed population 15 years and older. The sex distribution shows that males represent 48.2 percent while female account for 55.4 percent.

The main industry in the District is agriculture, forestry and fishing which employ 51.4 percent of the employed population 15 years and older. This is followed by wholesale and retail and repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles representing 11.8 percent. There is however, no manufacturing enterprise in the District.

9.2.4 Information Communication Technology

The data on Information Communication Technology shows that of the 19,449 persons 12 years and older, 7,129 representing 36.7 percent own mobile phones and 2.5 percent use internet facility. Only 162 out of 7,020 households have desktop/laptop computer.

9.2.5 Disability

The data on disability showed that 4.7 percent of the population constitutes persons with disabilities (PWDs). The commonest form of disability in the District is sight; recording a total of 43.3 percent followed by physical (31.0%) and hearing (15.1%). On educational attainment, 43.0 percent of PWDs have never attended school while 57 percent have ever attended school.

9.2.6 Agricultural Activity

The total number of households engaged in agriculture is 5,075 out of 7,020 households in the District. It is further observed that the main agricultural activity in the District is crop farming, tree planting and livestock rearing.

9.2.7 Housing Conditions

The total number of houses in the District is 6,438 with 1,139 located in the urban and 5,299 in the rural areas. A total of 4,293 dwelling units are owned by a household member. Other private individuals in the District own 1,204 dwelling units. The commonest type of dwelling units occupied by households in the District is separate houses which accounts for 50.0% of all dwelling units in the District, followed by compound houses which represent (34.8%) of all occupied dwellings

9.3 Policy Recommendations

It is recommended that the various population growth indicators reported in this report should inform policy makers design strategies to reduce those that have negative impact on the economy of the district. Areas for which immediate attention should be given include economic growth, poverty reduction, resource allocation, productivity, and the general welfare and well-being of the population.

The fertility rate of the District indicates the population is growing at a faster rate and as such interventions like family planning programs should be intensified in both rural and urban areas by the District Health Directorate.

Efforts should also be made to reduce the crude death rate. The Ministry of Health through the Ghana Health Service and the District Health Directorate and the District Assembly should provide the health facilities in the District with necessary logistics to expand and improve their services.

The data from 2010 PHC indicate that a higher proportion of the population 15 years and older are not employed. Consequently, a lot more needs to be done e.g. open up the District for both foreign and domestic investment to open manufacturing industries in the District. Such investors should be encouraged through tax exemptions or tax rebate so that more job could be created in the District. A greater attention should be paid to the challenges faced by Persons with Disabilities.

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APPENDICES

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

S/No.	Community Name	Sex		House holds	Houses	
		Total	Male			Female
1	Agotime Kpetoe	6,797	3,165	3,632	1,782	1,139
2	Ziope	2,194	1,019	1,175	545	394
3	Akp Kope	1,103	589	514	276	231
4	Agotime Abenyinase	1,078	537	541	263	198
5	Atiave	1,066	508	558	234	284
6	Agotime Afegame	965	450	515	287	192
7	Dohia	907	463	444	259	317
8	Agohome	866	458	408	157	143
9	Akpo Kope	858	413	445	221	173
10	Astrulume	821	375	446	184	213
11	Keyime	697	315	382	202	243
12	Wortsikpo	689	326	363	163	180
13	Old Takuve (Afegame)	681	297	384	154	226
14	Silliandre	672	349	323	168	158
15	Abordahe	651	345	306	177	204
16	Agordeke	623	312	311	126	131
17	Kporta	513	255	258	140	162
18	Dramave Noi	494	217	277	116	127
19	Asafoatse Kope	453	221	232	104	174
20	Segbale	451	229	222	108	128

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	Age Group															
			0-4	5-9	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	Agotime Kpetoe	6,797	773	766	766	755	624	577	459	357	325	308	241	201	143	121	153	206
2	Ziope	2,194	289	243	197	301	227	197	157	111	99	67	91	41	55	21	37	62
3	Akp Kope	1,103	135	131	132	118	116	91	76	42	65	34	48	24	23	10	26	29
4	Agotime Abenyinase	1,078	140	118	126	165	100	80	42	61	50	41	34	24	22	22	24	32
5	Atiave	1,066	175	164	125	100	96	87	51	49	38	39	35	11	26	11	24	37
6	Agotime Afegame	965	130	107	120	72	44	68	53	44	53	31	47	60	37	23	28	50
7	Dohia	907	146	114	100	73	90	55	50	50	31	35	58	26	13	8	28	32
8	Agohome	866	101	148	117	103	67	57	35	36	26	33	35	20	26	12	15	35
9	Akpo Kope	858	110	129	119	80	76	74	46	37	30	39	39	19	17	17	13	17
10	Astrulume	821	113	141	109	63	56	64	52	41	38	34	26	15	14	9	22	24
11	Keyime	697	205	26	58	31	92	9	14	172	36	28	-	-	4	-	21	6
12	Wortsikpo	689	80	68	80	86	80	61	54	34	26	22	26	23	17	13	10	12
13	Old Takuve (Afegame)	681	116	85	84	62	52	30	28	44	26	22	23	21	21	11	15	42
14	Silliandre	672	117	71	72	56	81	53	42	39	36	28	15	16	26	2	7	16
15	Abordahe	651	111	98	67	55	41	59	47	43	30	20	15	10	15	10	10	19
16	Agordeke	623	93	78	61	72	55	49	33	36	22	22	25	23	18	18	8	12
17	Kporta	513	80	70	67	31	26	26	29	20	34	32	33	9	17	5	24	12
18	Dramave Noi	494	103	57	45	42	45	47	21	27	12	21	9	7	13	13	7	25
19	Asafoatse Kope	453	76	63	70	56	30	35	22	25	20	17	9	5	6	5	6	12
20	Segbale	451	79	62	64	43	31	33	28	25	19	7	11	7	12	4	11	17

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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