



# 2010

## POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

### DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

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### CENTRAL TONGU DISTRICT



Canada 

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

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

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## PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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



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## **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CERSGIS	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Survey
CHPS	Community Health Based Planning Services
CWIQ	Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DFID	Department for International Development
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EU	European Union
Fcube	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GETFund	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic product
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GSDP	Ghana Statistics Development Plan
GPS	Global Positioning System
GPRTU	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GES	Ghana Education Service
GDHS	Ghana Demography Health Survey
HIV	Human Immune Virus
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupation
ISIC	International Standard Classification of Industry
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ISSER	Institute of Statistical Social and Economic Research
JSS	Junior Secondary School
LISGIS	Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies



MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MOE	Ministry of Education
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
NCA	National Communication Authority
NIPORT	National Institute of Population Research and Training
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
PA	Population Analysis Spreadsheet
PWDs	Persons with disabilities
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
UNICEF	United Nations International Children’s Education Fund
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
W.C	Water Closet

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Introduction

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

## Population size, structure and composition

The population of Central Tongu District according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census is 59,411 representing 2.8 percent of the region's total population. Females constitute 53.2 percent and males represent 46.8 percent. About 88 percent of the population resides in rural localities. The District has a sex ratio (number males per 100 females) of 87.9. The District has a youthful population, with 38.7 percent of the population below 15 years. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 89.8.

## Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the District is 3.3. The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is 94.9 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the fourth highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 23.2 per 1000 population. The Crude Death Rate (CDR) for the district is 9.9 per 1000. Majority of migrants (68.0%) living in the District were born in elsewhere in the region in Ghana. For migrants born in another region, those born in Eastern (20.5% form the majority followed by Greater Accra (17.6%) and Northern (14.7%) regions.

## Household Size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 158764 with a total number of 12,996 households. The average household size in the District is 4.6 persons. Children constitute the largest proportion of households and accounts for 38.2 percent. Spouses form about 8.5 percent of households. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 19.7 percent of the total number of households in the district.

## Marital status

About four in ten (44.2 %) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 39.3% percent have never married, 7.4 percent are widowed, 3.4 percent are divorced, 3.0 percent are in consensual unions and 2.7 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (67.5%) are married compared to a little above one-third of males (43.0%). Among the married, 34.6 percent have no education while about 9.2 percent of the never married have never been to school

## **Nationality**

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 85.9 percent. Those who have naturalized constitute 3.4 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 0.4 percent.

## **Literacy and education**

Of the population 11 years and above, 72.0 percent are literate and 28.0 percent are not literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (52.0%) than that of females (48.0%). About seven out of ten people (68.0%) indicated they could read and write both English and a Ghanaian language (s). Of the population aged 3 years and above in the district, 24.8 percent have never attended school, 42.2 percent are currently attending and 33.3 percent have attended in the past.

## **Economic Activity Status**

About 73.6 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active. Of the economically active population, 97.7 percent are employed while 2.3 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (54.7 %).

## **Occupation**

Of the employed population, about 68.5 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers 12.9 percent in craft and related trade, , 9.0 percent in service and sales, and 5.2 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

## **Employment status and sector**

Of the population 15 years and older, 72.9 percent are self-employed without employees, 15.7 percent are contributing family workers, 1.4 percent are casual workers and 0.7 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except self-employed (without employees), contributing family worker and apprentices. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 93.8 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 4.2 percent.

## **Information Communication Technology**

Of the population 12 years and older, 35.3 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 43.5 percent as compared to 28.4 percent of females. About two percent (1.8) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 202 households representing 1.6 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

## **Disability**

About 6.5 percent of the district's total population have one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability is slightly higher (6.9%) than males (6.2%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 62.1 percent followed by physical disability (39.5).

## **Agriculture**

As high as 78.4 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, about nine out of ten (93.4%) households are engaged in agricultural, while in the urban localities, 6.6 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (96.4%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district accounting for 48.4 percent.

## **Housing**

The housing stock of Central Tongue District is 59411 representing 2.8 percent of the total number of houses in the Ashanti Region. The average population per house is 1.2.

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

Over half (57.8%) of dwelling units in the district are in compound houses, followed by separate houses (30.5%). More than half (69.3%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household, with 20.3 percent owned by a relatives who are not household members. Less than one percent (0.7 %) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

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

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 52.4 percent with cement/concrete constituting 43.1 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (75.7%) and mud/earth (22.7%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material 62.4 for dwelling units in the district.

### ***Room occupancy***

One room constitutes the highest percentage 84.2) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 4.7 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

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

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are Kerosene lamp (49.2%) and electricity (38.8%) . The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (70.2%). The proportion for rural (79.0%) is higher than that of urban (21.0%). The four main sources of water in the district are public tap/standpipe (37.0%), Dugout pond/Lake/Dam/Canal/(20.9), )Pipe borne/Outside dwelling(12.9%)and river stream .

About 35 percent of the population uses Pit latrine (30.7%), followed by, Public toilet(WC/KVIP/Pit Pan) ( 17.9%). About 23 percent (22.5%) of households in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house while 33.2 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

### ***Waste disposal***

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 38.1 percent. About one in ten households (13.4%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 14 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (62.0%) and onto the street (28.2%) are the two most common methods used by household in the district.

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Introduction**

The Central Tongu District was established by Legislative Instrument (LI. 2077) in February, 2012 with Adidome as its capital. The district was part of the southern Volta districts that were first colonized by the Danes and later on transferred to the British, was administered as part of the Gold Coast, now Ghana. Central Tongu District (formerly North Tongu District) was, at the time of its establishment in 1989, known as Adidome District. The North Tongu district was again divided into the current Central Tongu and the new North Tongu districts. The Central Tongu shares boundaries with South Tongu, North Tongu, Akatsi South, Akatsi North, Ho West and Adaklu districts of the Volta Region, and Ada East District of the Greater Accra Region. The strategic location and its nearness to the Volta regional capital, Ho and the National Capital Accra enhance marketing of agricultural produce and other economic product produced from the district.

### **1.2 Physical Features**

#### **1.2.1 Vegetation**

The District lies within the Tropical Savannah Grassland zone. The Volta River runs through the district with many communities dotted along the banks of the river. This makes the district a suitable place for large scale farming.

The vegetation is dense along the Volta River and also along the other river basins. This is basically due to the presence of more fertile and better subsoil moisture. This vegetation consists of mangoes, oil palm, silk cotton, acacia etc. The vegetation is sparse beyond the Volta basin, and is predominantly grassland, interspersed with neem trees and guinea grass and fan palms.

#### **1.2.2 Climate**

The climate of the district is tropical, greatly influenced by the South-West monsoon from the south Atlantic and the dry harmattan winds from the Sahara. There are two rainy seasons, the major one from mid-April to early July and the minor from September to November. The average annual rainfall varies from 900mm to 1100mm with more than 50 per cent of it occurring in the major season. Rainfall generally is inadequate even during the major season, which adversely affects both crop and cattle production in the district. Temperature and relative humidity vary little throughout the year. The mean temperature is 27° C and the minimum is around 22°. March is the hottest month while July and August are the coolest months. Average relative humidity is about 80 percent, making the weather quite conducive for farming activities and recreational purposes.

**Figure 1.1: Map of Central Tongu District**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

### **1.2.3 Geology and Mineral Composition**

The district is predominantly covered with medium to moderately coarse alluvial soils particularly in areas adjoining the Volta River. Below these categories of soils are the heavier clayey soils which are very common in most parts of the District. This soil type is very suitable for rice production. Areas between Adidome, Anfoe, Kpedzeglo, Mafi-Kumase, Sasekpe and Bakpa-Avedo consist of moderately coarse or sandy loams which drain easily and are suitable for agricultural purposes.

The main mineral deposits in the district are: - Clay, Oyster Shells, Nepheline, Gneiss, Sand and Granite. Many of these have not been exploited economically.

### **1.3 Political/Administration Structure**

The General Assembly of the Central Tongu District Assembly is made up of thirty-nine members. This figure comprises twenty-seven elected members, twelve government appointees, one District Chief Executive (DCE) and one Member of Parliament of the Central Tongu Constituency. There are four Sub-structures which are all of Area Council status.

### **1.4 Cultural and Social Structure**

#### **1.4.1 Chieftaincy, Religious Beliefs and Ethnic Groups**

The district is made up of three traditional areas and they are the Mafis, Bakpas and the Vumes. All these traditional groupings have their unique chieftaincy institutions. The main religious groupings that exist in the district are the Christians, Moslems and Traditional believers. More than three-quarters of the population belong to one of the various Christian religious bodies while the other religious groupings in the district have a population less than a quarter of the total population. All the ethnic groups within the district speak with the Tongu accent of the Ewe language. However there are few non-Ewes who mainly speak the Hausa language. One major traditional festival in the district is the Mafi Hogbetsotso which is celebrated annually by the Mafi Traditional council.

#### **1.4.2 Education**

There are 68 public and eight private primary schools which are spread in the eight educational circuit areas of the district. The average teacher / pupil ratio in the public schools is 1:45. One key challenge is how to attract qualified teachers to communities as many parts of the district are remote. Junior High Schools in the district number 47 public and five (5) private across the district. The teacher/pupil ratio at this level is not too different from the picture painted at the primary level i.e. 1:43. In these ratios, the advantage is skewed towards schools in urban and peri-urban communities. There are two (2) Senior High Schools in the district that serve the interest of the many qualified applicants from the Junior High Schools.

#### **1.4.3 Health Care**

The district has one hospital located in Adidome and other health facilities such as Mafi Kumase Health Post, Mafi Sasekpe Health Centre, Kpoviadzi Health Centre, Avedo CHPS Zone, Gidikpoe CHPS Zone, Agoe CHPS Zone, and Tove CHPS Zone. There is also a private clinic at Adidome by name Biodum Maternity which supplements health services at the district capital.

#### **1.4.4 Transportation**

The road network in the district is fast improving. First and second class roads link major communities within the district and also to the industrial centre of Accra and Tema. The bitumen surface roads in the District are the Adidome town road and Sogakope to Adidome road. The Sogakope –Adidome–Ho road which is currently under construction, on completion will enhance accessibility within the district and also to other districts and the regional capital. The Adidome – Volo – Juapong feeder road is another major outlet for the district. In addition to these are a number of feeder roads that link major farming areas to market centres. The district can also be accessed via the Volta River; and this is mainly through the use of small boats and the launch. This makes room for smooth transport of goods and people to and from the district to nearby districts.

#### **1.4.5 Telecommunication**

All the major national mobile telecommunication networks can be accessed in Central Tongu District (e.g. MTN, Tigo and Vodafone) and this promotes easy communication with the outside world. The existence of a community radio (Dela FM) at Adidome also serves as an avenue for advertisement and marketing of products and services.

### **1.5 District Economy**

#### **1.5.1 Industries and Commerce**

Women are engaged in pottery and earthenware dishes production on part-time and full – time basis at New Bakpa and Kpoviadzi for the local and external markets. There are also small –scale weavers at Mafi Akyemfo as well as a brick and tile factory at Kpogede near Adidome.

Stone quarrying activities are also predominant in the district with a major quarry site being developed at Tsawla near Adidome.

#### **1.5.2 Agriculture**

##### **Farming**

Agriculture is the leading sector in the district’s economy. The sector is dominated by small scale unorganized farmers who depend mainly on rainfall and simple labour intensive production techniques resulting in low productivity. Some of the major crops produced by the farmers in the district include cassava, maize and pepper. However, there are some commercial farms in the district including Amefrica Farms and Praire Volta Ltd. Rice Farm. Both are situated in between the Central and the North districts and serve as employment opportunities for the unemployed youth in the district.

##### **Fishing**

River fishing mostly in the Volta River has declined considerably due to the formation of the Volta Lake. The principal traditional fishing communities -Bakpa, Mafi which are close to the Volta, have had their economic base eroded. Many of the economically active population have been lost to areas along the Volta Lake in the Kete-Krachi, Nkwanta, Kpando, Atebubu, Gonja – East, Afram Plains and other districts.



## **Livestock**

The livestock sector forms an integral part of the farming system. More than 30 percent of the farming families in the district keep some ruminants. Central Tongu District is one of the largest cattle producing areas in the country. Apart from the two major cattle ranches at Amelorkope and Adidokpavu, individuals own smaller kraals which are dotted all over the district.

### **1.5.3 Markets**

The only major market in the district is the Mafi Kumase market which enjoys wide patronage with traders coming from as far as Accra, Koforidua, Aflao and other places beyond the region. Other smaller markets are found at Adidome, Mafi, Avedo, and Mafi Agorve.

### **1.5.4 Financial Institutions**

The district has three financial institutions which offer banking services for the business houses and individuals in the district. One of these banks is the Amuga Rural Bank, situated at Adidome.

### **1.5.5 Hospitality Industry**

A number of guest houses and restaurants operate in the district rendering hospitality services to the people. They include Ronna Guest House, Esinam Hotel, Salem Guest House etc.

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

### **1.6.1 Introduction**

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

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

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

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

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

## **Census secretariat and committees**

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

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

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

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

## **Selection of Census topics**

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

Some topics that were not considered core by the UN recommendations but which were found to be of great interest and importance to Ghana and were, therefore, included in the

2010 PHC are religion, ethnicity, employment sector and place of work, agricultural activity, as well as housing topics, such as, type of dwelling, materials for outer wall, floor and roof, tenure/holding arrangement, number of sleeping rooms, cooking fuel, cooking space and Information Communication Technology (ICT).

### **Census mapping**

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

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

### **Development of questionnaire and manuals**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **1.6.3 Census Enumeration**

#### **Method of enumeration and field work**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions**

### **Introduction**

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

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

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

### **Region**

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

### **District**

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

### **Locality**

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

## **Population**

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

## **Household**

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

## **Head of Household**

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

## **Household and Non-household population**

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

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

## **Age**

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

## **Nationality**

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

## **Ethnicity**

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

## **Birthplace**

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

## **Duration of Residence**

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

## **Religion**

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

## **Marital Status**

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

## **Literacy**

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



## **Education**

### ***School Attendance***

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

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

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

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

### **Activity Status**

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

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

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

### **Occupation**

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

## **Industry**

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

## **Employment Status**

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

## **Employment Sector**

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

## **Disability**

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

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

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

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

## **Fertility**

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

## **Mortality**

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

## **Agriculture**

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

## **Housing Conditions and Facilities**

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

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

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

## **1.7 Organization of the Report**

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

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

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

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

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

Demographic characteristics such as population size, age-sex structure are relevant indicators which have implications for socio-economic development. These characteristics have a great influence in determining resource allocation towards human resource development. The population composition by age and sex influences mortality, fertility, migration and other demographic processes that underline population growth and socio-economic development of an area.

This chapter analyses data on the population size and distribution, age-sex structure, migration, fertility and mortality of the Central Tongu District within the context of the 2010 census.

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

Table 2.1 indicates that the population of the Central Tongu District is 59,411, out of which 27,790, representing 46.8 percent, are males while females constitute 53.2 percent with an absolute value of 31,621.

The urban status of a community as per the 2010 Population and Housing Census is based on the size of the population. Localities with population 5,000 or more are classified as urban. On the basis of this definition it can be deduced that the population of the Central Tongu District is predominantly rural constituting 87.2 percent while 12.8 percent are in urban areas.

##### **2.3.2 Age Dependency Ratio**

The age-dependency ratio is the ratio of people in the “dependent” ages (those aged 14 and below and those aged 65 and older) to those in the working age (15 to 64 years) of a population.

The age-dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of the burden borne by the population within the productive ages. The dependency ratio for Central Tongu District is 85. This means that there are 85 dependents for every 100 population in the productive age group in the district.

Table 2.1 shows, that there are approximately 88 males in the dependent age groups for every 100 males in the working age group and 83 females in the dependent age group for every 100 females in the working ages. The dependency ratio in terms of rural and urban populations is 87 and 72 people respectively to a 100 people in the working age.

##### **2.3.3 Sex Ratio**

The total number of females (31,621) in the district is higher than that of males (27,790). This translates to a sex ratio of 87.9 males per 100 females. Almost all the 5 year age groupings exhibit this trend of females outnumbering males; however there are some few age groups that do not conform to the trend such as age groups 0-4 (101.3), 5-9 (102.2) and 15-19 (108.2:).

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

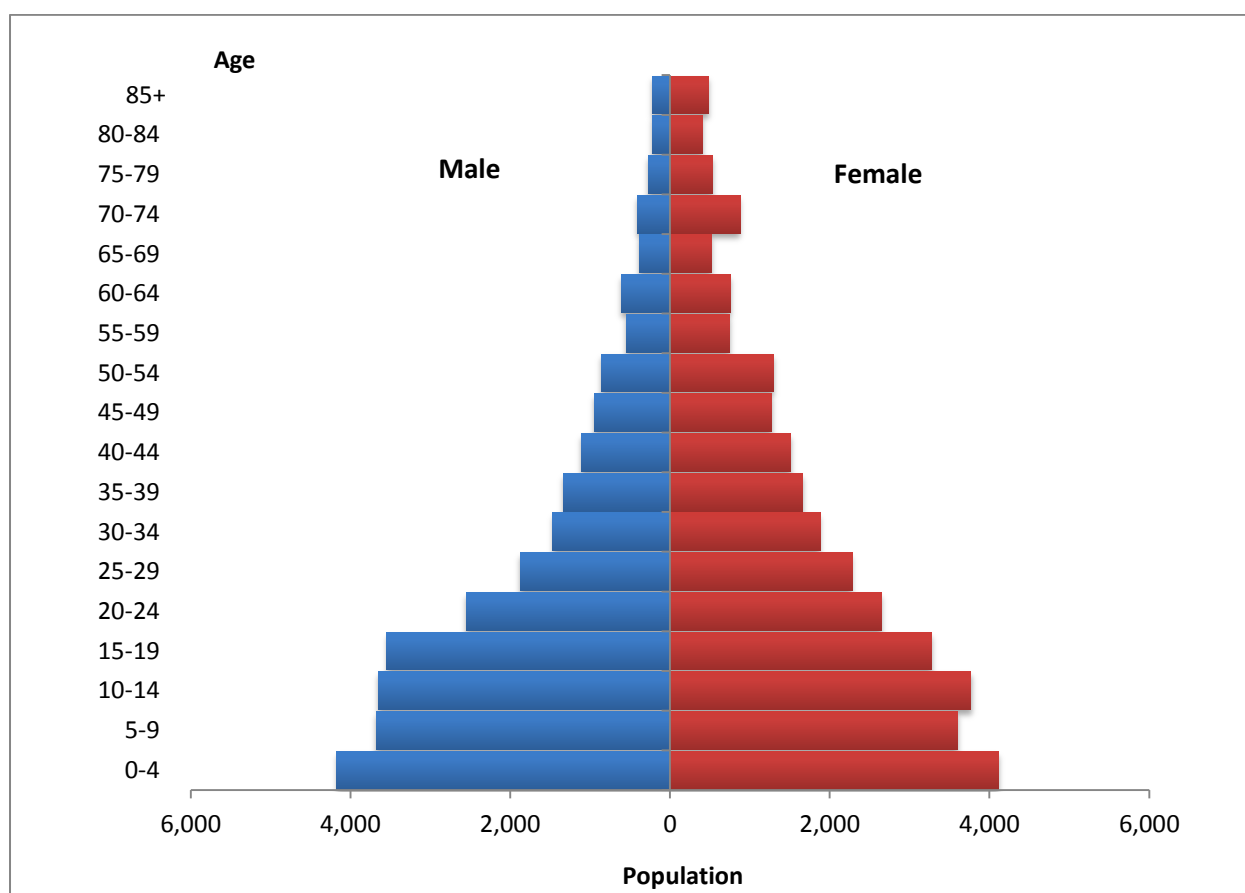
Age group	Sex						Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both sexes		Male		Female			Urban	Rural
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
All Ages	59,411	100.0	27,790	100.0	31,621	100.0	87.9	7,587	51,824
0 - 4	8,286	13.9	4,169	15.0	4,117	13.0	101.3	838	7,448
5 - 9	7,281	12.3	3,680	13.2	3,601	11.4	102.2	842	6,439
10 - 14	7,418	12.5	3,650	13.1	3,768	11.9	96.9	951	6,467
15 - 19	6,816	11.5	3,543	12.7	3,273	10.4	108.2	950	5,866
20 - 24	5,188	8.7	2,546	9.2	2,642	8.4	96.4	711	4,477
25 - 29	4,148	7.0	1,869	6.7	2,279	7.2	82	559	3,589
30 - 34	3,345	5.6	1,465	5.3	1,880	5.9	77.9	445	2,900
35 - 39	2,986	5.0	1,330	4.8	1,656	5.2	80.3	366	2,620
40 - 44	2,610	4.4	1,103	4.0	1,507	4.8	73.2	376	2,234
45 - 49	2,217	3.7	942	3.4	1,275	4.0	73.9	324	1,893
50 - 54	2,146	3.6	854	3.1	1,292	4.1	66.1	296	1,850
55 - 59	1,287	2.2	542	2.0	745	2.4	72.8	209	1,078
60 - 64	1,365	2.3	605	2.2	760	2.4	79.6	179	1,186
65 - 69	898	1.5	377	1.4	521	1.6	72.4	120	778
70 - 74	1,285	2.2	408	1.5	877	2.8	46.5	146	1,139
75 - 79	805	1.4	267	1.0	538	1.7	49.6	118	687
80 - 84	628	1.1	217	0.8	411	1.3	52.8	60	568
85 +	702	1.2	223	0.8	479	1.5	146.3	97	605
All Ages	59,411	100.0	27,790	100.0	31,621	100.0	87.9	7,587	51,824
0-14	22,985	38.7	11,499	41.4	11,486	36.3	100.1	2,631	20,354
15-64	32,108	54.0	14,799	53.3	17,309	54.7	85.5	4,415	27,693
65+	4,318	7.3	1,492	5.4	2,826	8.9	52.8	541	3,777
<b>Age-dependency ratio</b>	<b>85</b>		<b>87.8</b>		<b>82.7</b>			<b>71.8</b>	<b>87.1</b>

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 broad base or otherwise can be ascribed to the level of fertility; further the shape is influenced by the levels of mortality and migration. The broadness of the base is determined by the level of fertility, while the shrinking upper part of the pyramid is determined by mortality and to some extent migration. A pyramid representing the structure of the total population by sex of Central Tongu District in 2010 is shown by Figure 2.1. The population under age 15 constitutes 38.7 percent of the total population while the older age groups (75+) are very small (3.6 percent) in comparison.

**Figure 2.1: Population pyramid**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility, mortality and migration determine the size of a population at any given time. A change in any of these factors can affect the population either positively or negatively. A change in population size, age-sex composition and distribution at a particular point in time is mainly determined by these factors as well.

### 2.4.1 Fertility

A measure of fertility is important in determining the size and structure of the population. Information on fertility in the district is, therefore, critical for the management of the population for social and economic development. Table 2.2 shows the total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district in the Volta Region. The total fertility rate for the district is 3.3 children per woman age 15-49, which is slightly lower than the regional average of 3.38. This means that a woman living in the district would have, on average, 3.3 children by the end of her reproductive period if the current age-specific fertility rates continue to prevail. The general fertility rate and the crude birth rate are also a little more than the regional average.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,118,252	517,313	51,292	3.38	99.2	24.2
South Tongu	87,950	21,325	2,209	3.6	103.6	25.1
Keta Municipal	147,618	36,102	3,204	3.1	88.7	21.7
Ketu South	160,756	41,944	3,887	3.1	92.7	24.2
Ketu North	99,913	24,604	2,439	3.4	99.1	24.4
Akatsi	95,426	24,128	2,492	3.6	103.3	26.1
<b>Central Tongu</b>	<b>59,411</b>	<b>14,512</b>	<b>1,377</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>23.2</b>
Adaklu	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	33,035	7,797	723	3.3	92.7	21.9
Agotime Ziope	36,391	9,351	666	2.45	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: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

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

#### 2.4.2 Children Surviving

The number of children ever born and the number surviving by females 12 years and over are presented in Table 2.3. As expected, the number of children ever born increases steadily with age. It is worth noting that girls between the ages of 12 and 14 in the district give birth and the number of births by those 15-19 is quite substantial. These are certainly teenage births, which should engage the attention of the authorities in the district since they can disrupt the education of girls in the district. The table also shows the number of children surviving. It is interesting to note that at every age group the proportion of female children ever born surviving is more than males.

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

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	22,260	65,244	32,657	32,587	55,241	27,217	28,024
12 -14	2,125	5	2	3	4	1	3
15 -19	3,273	452	224	228	408	195	213
20 -24	2,642	2,194	1,078	1,116	1,992	951	1,041
25 -29	2,279	4,020	2,047	1,973	3,682	1,828	1,854
30 -34	1,880	5,428	2,727	2,701	4,958	2,451	2,507
35 -39	1,656	6,111	3,036	3,075	5,547	2,751	2,796
40 -44	1,507	6,790	3,371	3,419	6,099	3,002	3,097
45 -49	1,275	6,293	3,187	3,106	5,507	2,739	2,768
50 -54	1,292	7,338	3,581	3,757	6,225	2,989	3,236
55 -59	745	4,150	2,164	1,986	3,479	1,780	1,699
60 +	3,586	22,463	11,240	11,223	17,340	8,530	8,810

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.5 Mortality

Mortality refers to deaths that occur within a population. The probability of dying during a given time period is linked to many factors, such as age, sex, occupation, and economic status. The incidence of death can reveal much about a population's standard of living and health care. The death rate (also called the crude death rate) is the number of deaths per 1,000 people in that population in a given year

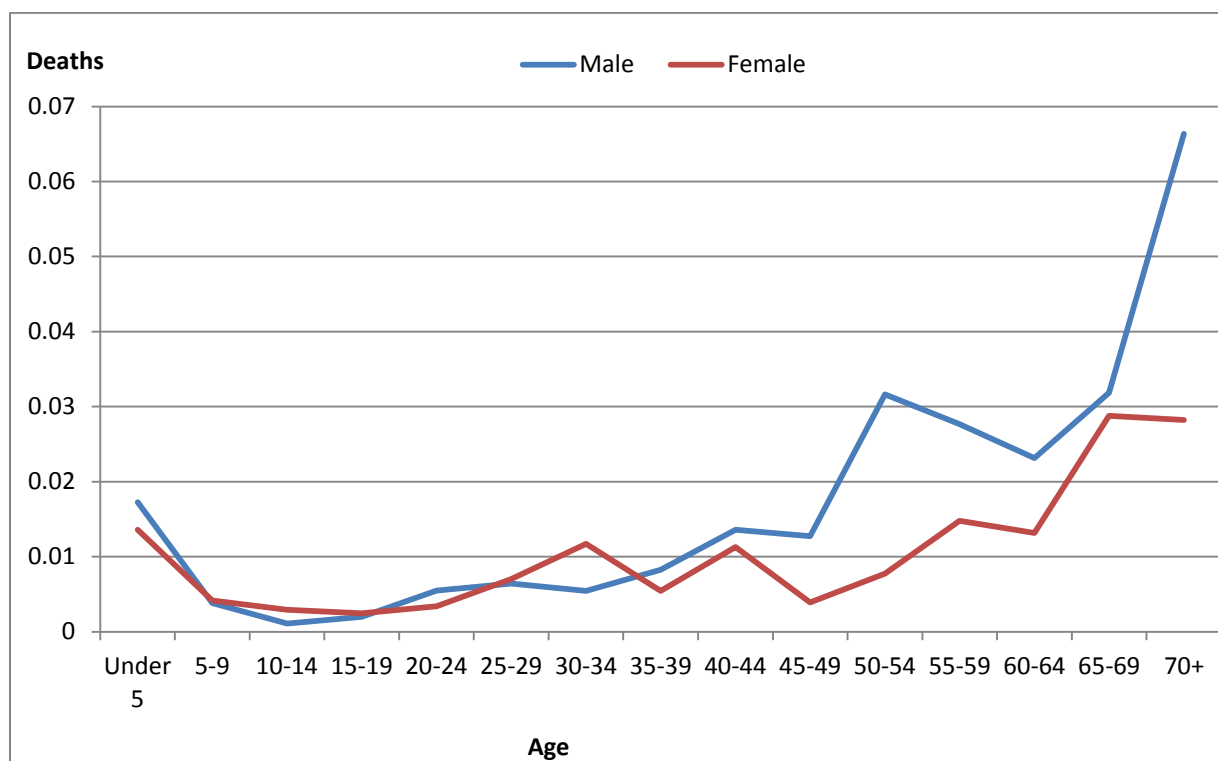
To reduce the prevailing high levels of mortality in Ghana, successive governments and development agencies have implemented various interventions over the years, including enhancing access to quality health care services, improving food security and improving environmental conditions, among others.

### 2.5.1 Age-specific death rate (ASDR)

Usually death occur within the different age groupings and as such death rates are therefore generally computed for the specific age groups in order to compare deaths occurring at different ages or at the same age over a period of time. The reported age specific death rate (ASDR) for males aged under 40-54 sharply higher compare to females whereas ASDR for males aged 50-59 is higher compare to their females' counterparts. There is however, a general rise in ASDRs for males over females from age 65 upwards, thus suggesting a relatively higher life expectancy for females than males. (Figure 2.2).



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



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 2.5.2 Crude death rate

Table 2.4 provides information on crude death rate among households in the region. The table shows that the district has a crude death rate of 9.9 per 1,000 population, which is higher than the regional average of 8.8.

The District's crude death rate is better than only 8 out of the 25 districts in the Volta Region. Crude death rate (CDR) is the number of deaths per 1000 population in a given year. The District recorded 590 households' deaths in the 12 months preceding the 2010 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	95,426	1,013	10.6
<b>Central Tongu</b>	<b>59,411</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>9.9</b>
Adaklu	28,013	404	14.4
Ho Municipal	177,281	1,468	8.3
South Dayi	46,661	495	10.6
Kpando Municipal	53,736	478	8.9
Hohoe Municipal	167,016	1,458	8.7
Biakoye	65,901	414	6.3
Jasikan	59,181	568	9.6
Kadjebi	59,303	521	8.8
Krachi East	116,804	717	6.1
Krachi West	49,417	174	3.5
Nkwanta South	117,878	568	4.8
Nkwanta North	64,553	383	5.9
North Tongu	89,777	742	8.3
Akatsi North	33,035	450	13.6
Agotime	36,391	165	4.5
Ho West	94,600	1,181	12.5
Afadzato South	95,030	927	9.8
North Dayi	39,913	512	12.8
Krachi Nchumuru	72,688	456	6.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.6 Migration

Migration is defined, as a geographical movement involving a change from a usual place of residence over a defined territory within a defined period (United Nations, 2012). Due to the harsh economic conditions that exist in the district migration has become a major phenomenon among the youth especially the male population. They normally leave to look for greener pastures in other parts of the country where mining, cocoa growing and fishing activities are carried out.

Table 2.5 presents information on birthplace and duration of residence of migrants. The table shows that 12,871 persons, (representing 21.7% of the total population) enumerated in Central Tongu were born outside the district., Two-thirds of the migrants population. percent were born elsewhere in the Volta Region, 28.7percent were born in other regions in Ghana and 3.3percent were born outside Ghana. The Eastern Region is the main source area of migrants from other regions of the country, contributing 20.5 percent of the migrants followed by the Greater Accra Region(17.6%) and the Northern Region (14.7%). More than half of the migrants (50.4%) have lived in the district for less than five years, with only about a third (32.2%) that has lived in the district for more than 10 years, indicating that migration into the district is relatively recent. A little more than half of the migrants from outside Ghana (51.5%) have lived in the district for 5 years or more.

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

Birthplace	Duration of residence (%)					
	Number	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	12,871	17.4	33	17.4	16.5	15.7
Born elsewhere in the region	8,752	17.3	33	16.2	16.2	17.2
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	314	18.2	32.8	17.5	15.9	15.6
Central	323	18.6	34.7	21.7	15.2	9.9
Greater Accra	727	21	32.6	16.8	17.5	12.1
Volta						
Eastern	844	18.2	30.9	18.4	18.8	13.6
Ashanti	278	15.1	35.3	15.1	12.9	21.6
Brong Ahafo	546	19.8	37.9	22	13.2	7.1
Northern	606	12.4	31	22.6	21.9	12
Upper East	36	2.8	33.3	33.3	13.9	16.7
Upper West	20	5	50	20	10	15
Outside Ghana	425	17.2	31.3	23.3	15.3	12.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## CHAPTER THREE

### SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

#### 3.1 Introduction

The size of a population is mainly an aggregation of individual household members. The size, composition, and structure of households are influenced by socio-economic, and 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. This chapter focuses on household size, composition, structure and headship.

#### 3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship

##### 3.2.1 Household Size

Household size provides important information to policy makers and planners with regard to allocating resources for social services such as shelter, health and education. As shown in Table 3.1, there are 12,996 households with an average of 4.6 persons per household in the district. The average number of households per house is 1.2, the same as the regional average but much lower than the national average of 1.6. The average is a little higher in the urban (1.7) than the rural areas (1.1). Every house has an average population of 5.4 persons, a little higher than the regional average of 5.3 but much lower than the national average of 7.3. The urban average (6.5) is higher than the rural average (5.3). The average household size is slightly above the national average of 4.5 and the regional average household size of 4.3.

**Table 3.1: Stock of houses and households by type of locality**

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,118,252	59,411	7,587	51,824
Total household population	24,076,327	2,086,567	58,764	7,512	51,252
Number of houses	3,392,745	399,953	10,962	1,162	9,800
Number of households	5,467,054	495,600	12,996	1,959	11,037
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.1
Population per house	7.3	5.3	5.4	6.5	5.3
Average household size	4.5	4.3	4.6	3.9	4.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

##### 3.2.2 Household Composition

In the 2010 Population and Housing Census, a household was defined as consisting of a person or a group of persons who live together in the same house and have a common catering arrangement as one unit and in addition look up to one person as the household head. The head by definition need not be the oldest person in the house or the person who is financially responsible for the upkeep of the family. It is rather the person who all members of the household recognize as their head, regardless of age and sex.

The household normally consists of a head, with or without spouse, children, in-laws, parents, grandchildren, and other relatives. Table 3.2 shows that a total of 58,764 people live in households. Household heads (22.1%), children (38.2%), Grandchildren (12.8%) and other relatives (9.6%) constitute significant proportions of household composition in the District. This pattern of household composition supports the view that the traditional household structure remains pervasive in the district. The proportions of non-relatives, step-children, and adopted/foster children are significantly low (0.9%, 0.9% and 0.4% respectively).

Table 3.2 presents information on household composition and sex in the district. The proportion of males in the district who are heads of households (26.8%) is higher than the proportion of females who are household heads (18.0%). It is observed that children (son/daughter) constitute the largest proportion of household members (38.2%), followed by heads of household (22.1%) in the district.

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

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	58,764	100.0	27,500	100.0	31,264	100.0
Head	12,996	22.1	7,370	26.8	5,626	18
Spouse (wife/husband)	4,967	8.5	368	1.3	4,599	14.7
Child (son/daughter)	22,449	38.2	11,233	40.8	11,216	35.9
Parent/Parent in-law	659	1.1	92	0.3	567	1.8
Son/Daughter in-law	363	0.6	101	0.4	262	0.8
Grandchild	7,497	12.8	3,700	13.5	3,797	12.1
Brother/Sister	2,863	4.9	1,403	5.1	1,460	4.7
Step child	527	0.9	266	1	261	0.8
Adopted/Foster child	232	0.4	109	0.4	123	0.4
Other relative	5,661	9.6	2,553	9.3	3,108	9.9
Non-relative	550	0.9	305	1.1	245	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.2.3 Household Structure

Household structure is defined as classification of ties of affiliation of persons who constitute households. Table 3.3 shows a distribution of households by sex. The household type of extended (head spouse(s) children head's relative) has the highest proportion of 25 percent; while households made up of the head and a spouse only had the least proportion of 1.1 percent. This pattern of household composition supports the view that the extended family household structure still remains an important feature in household structure in the district.

The Table further describes the household composition by type of locality which confirms the fact that majority of household types are of the extended family nature as against the nuclear structure. The table also indicates that household composition is higher in rural parts of the district as compared to the urban areas.

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

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	58,764	100.0	27,500	100.0	31,264	100.0
Head only	2,045	3.5	1,269	4.6	776	2.5
Head and a spouse only	630	1.1	321	1.2	309	1.0
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	11,586	19.7	5,929	21.6	5,657	18.1
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	14,694	25.0	7,283	26.5	7,411	23.7
Extended + non relatives	689	1.2	348	1.3	341	1.1
Head spouse(s) and other composition	1,829	3.1	916	3.3	913	2.9
Single parent Nuclear	6,299	10.7	2,638	9.6	3,661	11.7
Single parent Extended	13,082	22.3	5,227	19.0	7,855	25.1
Single parent Extended + non relative	807	1.4	371	1.3	436	1.4
Head and other composition but no spouse	7,103	12.1	3,198	11.6	3,905	12.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3 Marital Status

The 2010 Census classified “marital status” into never married, living together/consensual union, married, separated, divorced and widowed. The definition of marriage includes any of the following types of marriages: civil, traditional and common law/consensual. Marriage is a highly revered institution in Ghana and Central Tongu District is no exception. It boosts one's social status, thus adults of a certain age are expected to be married except those who have taken the oath of celibacy.

#### 3.3.1 Marital Status, by Sex and Age-group

In many societies in Ghana males are more likely than females to delay marriage. Nonetheless, due to an increased desire to educate females, in recent times, there has been an increase in the age at marriage for females. Table 3.4 shows the percentage distribution of marital status by sex and age-group. It shows a higher proportion of females who are married (46.2%) than their male counterparts (41.9%). Within the age cohort of 30-34 years, 75.4 percent of the females are married compared to 64.4 percent of males. There are also substantially high proportion of females who are widowed (58.1%) within the age group of 65 + while only 12.3 percent of males are widowed. Divorce is generally higher among females (4.4%) than males (2.2%). The proportions separated, is higher among females than males and for both sexes it increases with age and is highest in the age groups 40- 54 years, with the age cohort of 50-54 having the highest of 5.5 percent. Nearly half of all males aged 12 years and older (49.5%) have never married compared with 30.8 percent of females.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	40,702	100.0	39.3	3	44.2	2.7	3.4	7.4
12 - 14	4,276	100.0	93.6	0.5	5.9	0	0	0
15 - 19	6,816	100.0	88.6	1.4	9	0.5	0.2	0.2
20 - 24	5,188	100.0	62.6	4.8	29.7	1.6	1	0.4
25 - 29	4,148	100.0	32.7	6.8	56.5	2.2	1.3	0.6
30 - 34	3,345	100.0	15.6	5.5	70.6	3	3.6	1.7
35 - 39	2,986	100.0	9.3	4.3	75.1	4.8	4.6	1.9
40 - 44	2,610	100.0	5.9	3.3	75.7	4.9	5.7	4.4
45 - 49	2,217	100.0	5.1	3.2	72.8	4.9	7	7.1
50 - 54	2,146	100.0	3.2	1.7	69.5	5.5	7.7	12.4
55 - 59	1,287	100.0	2.3	1.8	67.1	4.4	9.2	15.2
60 - 64	1,365	100.0	3.7	1.2	59.3	5.9	8.5	21.5
65+	4,318	100.0	2.8	0.7	44	3.2	7	42.3
<b>Male</b>								
Total	18,442	100.0	49.5	2.8	41.9	1.8	2.2	1.9
14-Dec	2,151	100.0	93.9	0.4	5.7	0	0	0
15 - 19	3,543	100.0	92.7	0.7	6	0.3	0.1	0.2
20 - 24	2,546	100.0	81.1	2.9	14.9	0.7	0.3	0.2
25 - 29	1,869	100.0	48.2	6.3	43	1.5	0.8	0.3
30 - 34	1,465	100.0	23.8	6.9	64.4	2.3	1.9	0.8
35 - 39	1,330	100.0	13.9	5	74.3	3.4	2.8	0.6
40 - 44	1,103	100.0	8.5	3.7	79.4	3.1	3.9	1.4
45 - 49	942	100.0	8	3	79	4.6	3.8	1.7
50 - 54	854	100.0	4.2	2	80	4.6	5.5	3.7
55 - 59	542	100.0	3.3	1.8	81.2	3.3	5.9	4.4
60 - 64	605	100.0	5	1	76.9	4.6	6.4	6.1
65+	1,492	100.0	4.9	0.9	71.6	2.9	7.4	12.3
<b>Female</b>								
Total	22,260	100.0	30.8	3.2	46.2	3.4	4.4	12.1
14-Dec	2,125	100.0	93.3	0.5	6.2	0	0	0
15 - 19	3,273	100.0	84.1	2.2	12.3	0.9	0.3	0.2
20 - 24	2,642	100.0	44.7	6.6	44	2.5	1.7	0.6
25 - 29	2,279	100.0	20	7.2	67.5	2.8	1.7	0.8
30 - 34	1,880	100.0	9.3	4.5	75.4	3.7	4.8	2.4
35 - 39	1,656	100.0	5.7	3.7	75.7	6	6	3
40 - 44	1,507	100.0	3.9	3.1	72.9	6.3	7.1	6.7
45 - 49	1,275	100.0	3	3.3	68.2	5.1	9.4	11.1
50 - 54	1,292	100.0	2.6	1.5	62.5	6	9.2	18.2
55 - 59	745	100.0	1.5	1.7	56.9	5.2	11.5	23.1
60 - 64	760	100.0	2.6	1.3	45.4	6.8	10.1	33.7
65+	2,826	100.0	1.7	0.6	29.5	3.3	6.8	58.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.5 shows the marital status and level of education. The percentage of those married is lower among highly educated persons compared with those with lower education. Among those who have never married, 72.2 percent have only basic education with those who had had tertiary education recording the least of 0.3 percent. A higher proportion of males (3.0%) who have never married have post middle school education compared to 1.5 percent for females.

Slightly over half (53.5%) of those married have basic education while 34.6 percent have no education. Only about one percent (0.9%) of married persons in the district has up to tertiary 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 <sup>1</sup>	Secundary <sup>2</sup>	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma <sup>3</sup>	Tertiary <sup>4</sup>
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	40,702	100.0	28.6	57.7	9.1	1	3	0.6
Never married	15,982	100.0	9.2	72.2	15.2	0.7	2.4	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,222	100.0	31.8	54.3	10.1	1.4	2.2	0.2
Married	18,004	100.0	34.6	53.5	5.7	1.3	4	0.9
Separated	1,084	100.0	45.1	45.9	4.7	1.5	2.3	0.5
Divorced	1,384	100.0	50.8	42.8	2.8	1.4	2	0.2
Widowed	3,026	100.0	78.1	19.4	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.1
<b>Male</b>								
Total	18,442	100.0	17.5	62.9	12.3	1.4	4.8	1.1
Never married	9,130	100.0	9.6	70	16.1	0.8	3	0.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	508	100.0	28	51.8	13.6	1.6	4.5	0.6
Married	7,724	100.0	22.9	57.2	8.7	2.1	7.2	1.9
Separated	338	100.0	33.7	50	8.9	2.4	4.4	0.6
Divorced	399	100.0	34.8	55.6	3.8	2.5	2.8	0.5
Widowed	343	100.0	54.2	39.9	2.9	0.6	1.7	0.6
<b>Female</b>								
Total	22,260	100.0	37.8	53.5	6.4	0.7	1.5	0.2
Never married	6,852	100.0	8.6	75.1	14	0.6	1.7	0.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	714	100.0	34.6	56	7.6	1.3	0.6	0
Married	10,280	100.0	43.3	50.7	3.4	0.7	1.6	0.2
Separated	746	100.0	50.3	44.1	2.8	1.1	1.3	0.4
Divorced	985	100.0	57.3	37.6	2.4	0.9	1.7	0.1
Widowed	2,683	100.0	81.2	16.7	0.6	0.4	1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.6 shows the marital status of persons 12 years and older in the district by sex and economic activity status. Out of 40,702 persons 12 years and older 67.1 percent are employed, 1.5 percent are unemployed and 31.4 percent are economically not active. The proportion of persons who are employed is highest among those who are married (86.4%)



than that of other marital statuses. In terms of the economically not active population, persons who are never married (56.3%) have the highest proportion. The proportion of males who are widowed (65.3%) and employed is higher than that of the female (63.4%) counterparts.

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

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	40,702	100.0	27,309	67.1	609	1.5	12,784	31.4
Never married	15,982	100.0	6,725	42.1	266	1.7	8,991	56.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,222	100.0	1,044	85.4	26	2.1	152	12.4
Married	18,004	100.0	15,559	86.4	260	1.4	2,185	12.1
Separated	1,084	100.0	922	85.1	18	1.7	144	13.3
Divorced	1,384	100.0	1,133	81.9	20	1.4	231	16.7
Widowed	3,026	100.0	1,926	63.6	19	0.6	1,081	35.7
<b>Male</b>								
Total	18,442	100.0	12,011	65.1	291	1.6	6,140	33.3
Never married	9,130	100.0	4,079	44.7	165	1.8	4,886	53.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	508	100.0	456	89.8	6	1.2	46	9.1
Married	7,724	100.0	6,667	86.3	103	1.3	954	12.4
Separated	338	100.0	278	82.2	9	2.7	51	15.1
Divorced	399	100.0	307	76.9	6	1.5	86	21.6
Widowed	343	100.0	224	65.3	2	0.6	117	34.1
<b>Female</b>								
Total	22,260	100.0	15,298	68.7	318	1.4	6,644	29.8
Never married	6,852	100.0	2,646	38.6	101	1.5	4,105	59.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	714	100.0	588	82.4	20	2.8	106	14.8
Married	10,280	100.0	8,892	86.5	157	1.5	1,231	12.0
Separated	746	100.0	644	86.3	9	1.2	93	12.5
Divorced	985	100.0	826	83.9	14	1.4	145	14.7
Widowed	2,683	100.0	1,702	63.4	17	0.6	964	35.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.4 Nationality

Table 3.7 depicts the population of Central Tongu by nationality and sex. Out of the total population of 59,411 in 2010, Ghanaians by birth constituted 85.9 percent, dual nationality was 10.2 percent and Ghanaians by naturalization was 3.4 percent). Nationals of ECOWAS nations numbered 258 persons representing 0.4 percent of total population.

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

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	59,411	100.0	27,790	100.0	31,621	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	51,063	85.9	23,855	85.8	27,208	86.0
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	6,061	10.2	2,814	10.1	3,247	10.3
Ghanaian by naturalisation	2,008	3.4	953	3.4	1,055	3.3
ECOWAS	258	0.4	154	0.6	104	0.3
African other than ECOWAS	11	0.0	8	0.0	3	0.0
Other	10	0.0	6	0.0	4	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 depicts population by religion and sex in Central Tongu District. The Table reveals that Christians are in the majority constituting 76.6 percent (Pentecostal [29.3%], Protestant [27.8%], Catholic [11.3%], and Other Christians [8.2%]) followed by Traditionalists (11.3%). People with no religious affiliation form 9.1 percent which is higher than the regional figure of 6.6 percent while 2.3 percent of the population subscribe to Islam. The table further shows that 30.9 percent of females belong to the Pentecostal/Charismatic religious group as compared to 27.5 percent males.

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

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	59,411	100.0	27,790	100.0	31,621	100.0
No religion	5,424	9.1	2,936	10.6	2,488	7.9
Catholic	6,742	11.3	3,344	12.0	3,398	10.7
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	16,489	27.8	7,603	27.4	8,886	28.1
Pentecostal/Charismatic	17,407	29.3	7,649	27.5	9,758	30.9
Other Christian	4,856	8.2	2,134	7.7	2,722	8.6
Islam	1,387	2.3	751	2.7	636	2.0
Traditionalist	6,732	11.3	3,213	11.6	3,519	11.1
Other	374	0.6	160	0.6	214	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.6 Literacy and Education

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

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

### 3.6.1 Literacy

The population aged 11 years and older in Central Tongu District in 2010 was 41,979. Out of this, 11,738 (28.0%) were not literate while 30,241 (72.0%) were literate in at least one language. Table 3.9 presents the distribution of literacy levels for persons aged 11 and above by sex and age. Literacy rates among the population, as shown in Table 3.9 decrease with age; it is high among the younger persons and low among the aged. Those who are literate in English and Ghanaian Language form the majority (68.0%), followed by those who are literate in Ghanaian Language is only 23.2percent and those percent who are literate in English only (7.9%).

There are more female non literates (8,449) than males (3,289). This difference can be attributed to the difference in access to economic opportunities, reinforced by some cultural practices largely responsible for the much higher illiteracy rate of females.

**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
<b>Both sexes</b>								
<b>Total</b>	11,738	30,241	100.0	7.9	23.2	68	0.2	0.7
11- 14	350	5,203	100.0	12.5	27.5	59.4	0.2	0.5
15-19	507	6,309	100.0	9.4	18.7	70.9	0.2	0.8
20-24	757	4,431	100.0	7.3	18.2	73.5	0.2	0.8
25-29	927	3,221	100.0	7	23.1	68.8	0.2	0.8
30-34	934	2,411	100.0	6.5	25.3	67.1	0.2	0.8
35-39	952	2,034	100.0	6.2	29.1	63.9	0.2	0.6
40-44	1,025	1,585	100.0	4.4	25.6	69.2	0.1	0.7
45-49	921	1,296	100.0	4.5	25.4	69.4	0.1	0.6
50-54	947	1,199	100.0	4.5	25	69.4	0.2	0.9
55-59	539	748	100.0	5.6	23.3	69.7	0.4	1.1
60-64	699	666	100.0	5.1	19.5	74.6	0.3	0.5
65+	3,180	1,138	100.0	4	27.6	67.8	0.4	0.2
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Total</b>	3,289	15,740	100.0	6.7	19.5	72.9	0.2	0.7
11-14	231	2,507	100.0	11.1	26.1	62.3	0.2	0.3
15-19	266	3,277	100.0	8.8	18	72.4	0.3	0.5
20-24	243	2,303	100.0	6.5	15.1	77.6	0.2	0.6
25-29	291	1,578	100.0	5.7	17.3	75.7	0.2	1.1
30-34	249	1,216	100.0	4.9	19.4	74	0.4	1.2
35-39	246	1,084	100.0	4.8	24.4	69.8	0.3	0.7
40-44	244	859	100.0	3.7	17.6	78	0.1	0.6
45-49	235	707	100.0	3.7	21.1	74.5	0	0.7
50-54	225	629	100.0	4.5	17.3	76.6	0.2	1.4
55-59	129	413	100.0	4.8	17.7	75.3	0.5	1.7
60-64	183	422	100.0	4	12.8	82.9	0	0.2
65+	747	745	100.0	2	22.6	74.9	0.3	0.3

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

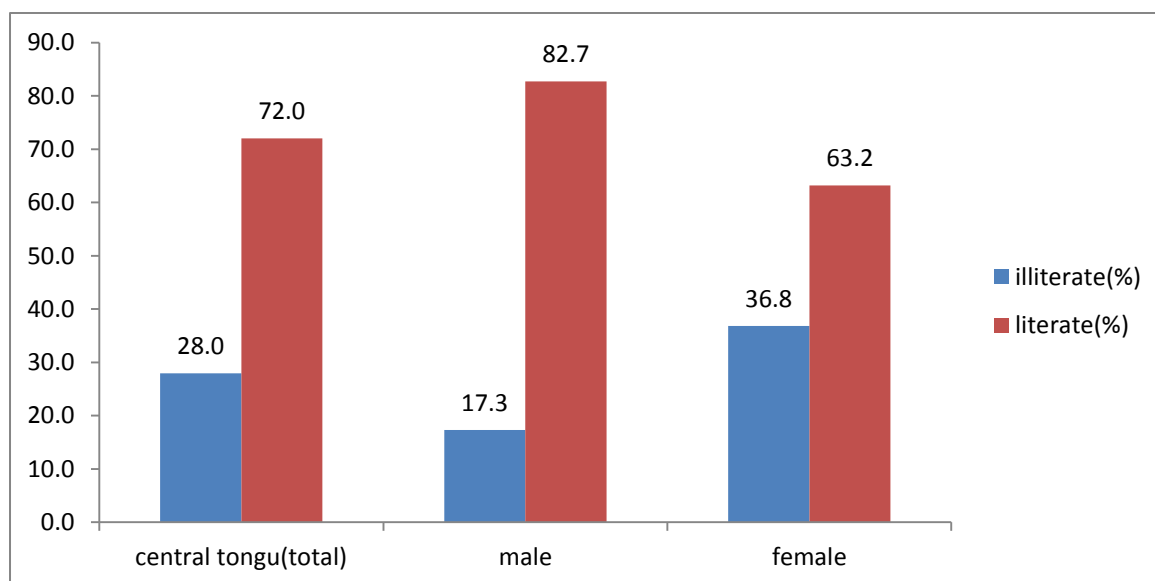
Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	8,449	14,501	100.0	9.1	27.2	62.7	0.2	0.7
11-14	119	2,696	100.0	13.8	28.7	56.6	0.2	0.6
15-19	241	3,032	100.0	10	19.5	69.3	0.1	1.1
20-24	514	2,128	100.0	8.2	21.6	68.9	0.2	1
25-29	636	1,643	100.0	8.3	28.7	62.1	0.3	0.6
30-34	685	1,195	100.0	8.1	31.4	60.1	0	0.4
35-39	706	950	100.0	7.8	34.5	57.1	0.1	0.5
40-44	781	726	100.0	5.1	35.1	58.8	0.1	0.8
45-49	686	589	100.0	5.4	30.6	63.3	0.2	0.5
50-54	722	570	100.0	4.6	33.5	61.4	0.2	0.4
55-59	410	335	100.0	6.6	30.1	62.7	0.3	0.3
60-64	516	244	100.0	7	31.1	60.2	0.8	0.8
65+	2,433	393	100.0	7.9	37.2	54.5	0.5	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.6.2 Literacy Rate in the District

Figure 3.1 shows the percentage of literates and illiterates in Central Tongu District. The proportion of literates (72%) is far higher than that of illiterate (28.0%). This picture is true for both males and females. However the proportion of female not literate(36.8%) is higher than that of males (17.3%).

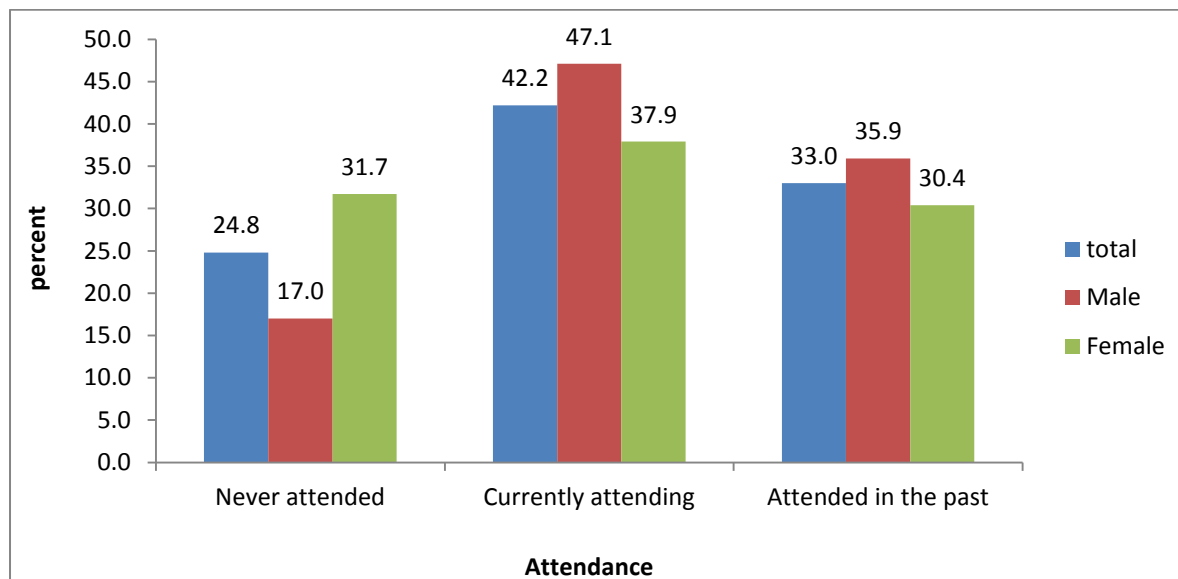
**Figure 3.1: Literacy status**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.2 shows the level of education, school attendance by sex for the district. Of the population aged 3 years and older in the district, 24.8 percent have never attended school, 42.2 percent are currently attending and 33.3 percent have attended in the past. For those who have never attended school, the percentage of females (31.7) exceeds that for males.

**Figure 3.2: Level of education, school attendance and sex**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Data on the population currently attending educational institutions is important for human resource planning to sustain improvements in socio-economic conditions in the country. 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.

Table 3.10 presents information on persons 3 years and older currently in school in the district and the distribution of past school attendance for persons aged 6 years and older.

The current school attendance population is 22,960 which represent 38.7 percent of the total population of the district. The total male population currently attending school is 11,917 and that of females 11,043. This indicates a slightly higher male than female school enrolment.

Generally, enrollment at the basic education level is high at the initial levels [kindergarten (16.0%), primary (47.9%) and JSS/JHS (18.4%)] but declines sharply as they enter into SSS/SHS and tertiary institutions.

A total of 17,922 people have been to school previously in the district with 29.7 percent attaining JSS/JHS. The proportion of females (33.8%) who have attended JSS/JHS is higher than that of males (25.7%).

**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	22960	100.0	11917	100.0	11043	100.0	17922	100.0	9080	100.0	8842	100.0
Nursery	1756	7.6	880	7.4	876	7.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kindergarten	3682	16.0	1825	15.3	1857	16.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	10991	47.9	5482	46.0	5509	49.9	4919	27.4	1995	22.0	2924	33.1
JSS/JHS	4230	18.4	2344	19.7	1886	17.1	5323	29.7	2332	25.7	2991	33.8
Middle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4420	24.7	2524	27.8	1896	21.4
SSS/SHS	1890	8.2	1097	9.2	793	7.2	1388	7.7	871	9.6	517	5.8
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	414	2.3	301	3.3	113	1.3
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	52	0.2	34	0.3	18	0.2	362	2.0	228	2.5	134	1.5
Post middle/secondary certificate	127	0.6	83	0.7	44	0.4	493	2.8	343	3.8	150	1.7
Tertiary	232	1.0	172	1.4	60	0.5	603	3.4	486	5.4	117	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

The economic and social development of the district depends upon the quality and quantity of its productive resources, of which labour is very vital. The other productive resources, namely physical capital and land, are dependent on effective and efficient human resource.

This chapter analyses the economic activity status, occupation, industry, employment status and employment sector, active and economically not active population, the employed and the unemployed population. Each of these population characteristics are analyzed by age, sex and locality of residence (urban or rural area).

#### **4.2 Economic Activity Status**

The work force of the district is derived from its adult population that is available to work (aged 15 years and older). Among this potential workforce, some may be schooling, others are retired or disabled and are therefore excluded from those the district can depend upon for the production of goods and services. This category of the population is referred to as economically not active. Table 4.1 shows that out of the total population of 36,426 aged 15 years and older, 73.6 percent is economically active (employed and unemployed) and 26.4 percent is economically not active. Out of the 73.6 percent economically active population 97.7 percent are employed while 2.3 percent are unemployed.

Among the economically not active population, those in full education form the largest proportion (54.7%). This is followed by those who did house chores (16.6%) and those too old/young to work (16.0 %).

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	36,426	<b>100.0</b>	16,291	<b>100.0</b>	20,135	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Economically active</b>	<b>26,822</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>11,710</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>15,112</b>	<b>75.1</b>
<i>Employed</i>	<i>26,215</i>	<i>97.7</i>	<i>11,420</i>	<i>97.5</i>	<i>14,795</i>	<i>97.9</i>
<i>Worked</i>	<i>24,548</i>	<i>93.6</i>	<i>10,664</i>	<i>93.4</i>	<i>13,884</i>	<i>93.8</i>
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	<i>1,564</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>701</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>863</i>	<i>5.8</i>
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>0.3</i>
<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>607</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>290</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>317</i>	<i>2.1</i>
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>40.4</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>37.9</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>42.6</i>
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	<i>362</i>	<i>59.6</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>62.1</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>57.4</i>
<b>Economically not active</b>	9,604	<b>26.4</b>	4,581	<b>28.1</b>	5,023	<b>24.9</b>
Did home duties (household chore)	1,596	16.6	511	11.2	1,085	21.6
Full time education	5,249	54.7	3,037	66.3	2,212	44.0
Pensioner/Retired	182	1.9	136	3.0	46	0.9
Disabled/Sick	677	7.0	263	5.7	414	8.2
Too old/young	1,536	16.0	450	9.8	1,086	21.6
Other	364	3.8	184	4.0	180	3.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 4.2.1 Economic Activity Status by Age

Table 4.2 depicts the economic activity status of the population aged 15 years and older by sex.

The 35-39 years age group has the largest proportion of its members employed (92.4%), the group with the lowest is 15-19 (37.2%). Furthermore, the age group 15-19 has the highest proportion of economically not active population while the age category 35-39 has the least proportion of the economically not active population of 6.3 percent. The trend is not much different for the gender specific economic activity status figures. A higher percentage of the economically active population for both male and female are employed as compared to the unemployed population. The proportion of the economically not active population for the age category 15-19 for both male and female had equal proportions of 61.9 percent.



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

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total								
15-19	6,816	100.0	2,533	37.2	64	0.9	4,219	61.9
20-24	5,188	100.0	3,159	60.9	161	3.1	1,868	36.0
25-29	4,148	100.0	3,435	82.8	140	3.4	573	13.8
30-34	3,345	100.0	2,983	89.2	86	2.6	276	8.3
35-39	2,986	100.0	2,758	92.4	39	1.3	189	6.3
40-44	2,610	100.0	2,399	91.9	26	1.0	185	7.1
45-49	2,217	100.0	2,041	92.1	25	1.1	151	6.8
50-54	2,146	100.0	1,981	92.3	17	0.8	148	6.9
55-59	1,287	100.0	1,149	89.3	8	0.6	130	10.1
60-64	1,365	100.0	1,118	81.9	25	1.8	222	16.3
65+	4,318	100.0	2,659	61.6	16	0.4	1,643	38.1
<b>Male</b>								
Total	16,291	100.0	11,420	70.1	290	1.8	4,581	28.1
15-19	3,543	100.0	1,322	37.3	28	0.8	2,193	61.9
20-24	2,546	100.0	1,421	55.8	74	2.9	1,051	41.3
25-29	1,869	100.0	1,496	80	75	4.0	298	15.9
30-34	1,465	100.0	1,322	90.2	35	2.4	108	7.4
35-39	1,330	100.0	1,242	93.4	16	1.2	72	5.4
40-44	1,103	100.0	1,003	90.9	14	1.3	86	7.8
45-49	942	100.0	880	93.4	10	1.1	52	5.5
50-54	854	100.0	788	92.3	7	0.8	59	6.9
55-59	542	100.0	492	90.8	5	0.9	45	8.3
60-64	605	100.0	490	81	16	2.6	99	16.4
65+	1,492	100.0	964	64.6	10	0.7	518	34.7
<b>Female</b>								
Total	20,135	100.0	14,795	73.5	317	1.6	5,023	24.9
15-19	3,273	100.0	1,211	37	36	1.1	2,026	61.9
20-24	2,642	100.0	1,738	65.8	87	3.3	817	30.9
25-29	2,279	100.0	1,939	85.1	65	2.9	275	12.1
30-34	1,880	100.0	1,661	88.4	51	2.7	168	8.9
35-39	1,656	100.0	1,516	91.5	23	1.4	117	7.1
40-44	1,507	100.0	1,396	92.6	12	0.8	99	6.6
45-49	1,275	100.0	1,161	91.1	15	1.2	99	7.8
50-54	1,292	100.0	1,193	92.3	10	0.8	89	6.9
55-59	745	100.0	657	88.2	3	0.4	85	11.4
60-64	760	100.0	628	82.6	9	1.2	123	16.2
65+	2,826	100.0	1,695	60	6	0.2	1,125	39.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 4.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work the person was engaged in at the establishment where he/she worked. This was asked only for persons 15 years and older who worked 7 days before the census night, and those who did not work but had a job to return to as well as those

unemployed who had worked before. The emphasis was on the work the person did during the reference period but not what he/she has been trained to do.

Majority of the employed persons in the district are engaged in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (68.5%). This is higher than the national figure of 41.7 percent and a regional figure of 50.1 percent (Table 4.3). This implies that agriculture is the mainstay of economic activity in the district. There are also about 13 percent employed in the craft and related trade workers while 9.0 percent are also engaged as service and sales workers.

A little more females than males were employed (73.5% versus 70.1%). The proportion of females to males was higher in the following categories of employed: service and sales workers, craft and related workers, and elementary occupations. However, males were more likely than females to be professionals (5.4% versus 2.2%), plant and machine operators (5.0 versus 0.1%), technicians and associate professionals (0.9% versus 0.3%) and clerical support workers (0.6% versus 0.2%).

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	26,215	100.0	11,420	100.0	14,795	100.0
Managers	256	1.0	119	1.0	137	0.9
Professionals	939	3.6	614	5.4	325	2.2
Technicians and associate professionals	154	0.6	108	0.9	46	0.3
Clerical support workers	105	0.4	73	0.6	32	0.2
Service and sales workers	2,369	9.0	402	3.5	1,967	13.3
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	17,953	68.5	7,914	69.3	10,039	67.9
Craft and related trades workers	3,377	12.9	1,402	12.3	1,975	13.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	579	2.2	566	5.0	13	0.1
Elementary occupations	482	1.8	221	1.9	261	1.8
Other occupations	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.4 Industry

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

Table 4.4 shows the industrial activities of employed persons 15 years and older by sex. It indicates that agriculture, forestry and fishing industry is the largest industrial sector, employing 68.1 percent (males 69.6%; females 67.0%) of the economically active population 15 years and older. The other two major industries are manufacturing (10.6%), and wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (7.2%). The proportion of females who are in manufacturing (12.8%) is almost twice as much as males' (7.7%) while those in wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles is almost thrice as much (9.7% versus 3.9%).

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	26,215	100.0	11,420	100.0	14,795	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	17,852	68.1	7,943	69.6	9,909	67.0
Mining and quarrying	87	0.3	69	0.6	18	0.1
Manufacturing	2,778	10.6	884	7.7	1,894	12.8
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	10	0.0	9	0.1	1	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	41	0.2	21	0.2	20	0.1
Construction	478	1.8	466	4.1	12	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,885	7.2	444	3.9	1,441	9.7
Transportation and storage	421	1.6	403	3.5	18	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	673	2.6	51	0.4	622	4.2
Information and communication	17	0.1	16	0.1	1	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	48	0.2	36	0.3	12	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	67	0.3	39	0.3	28	0.2
Administrative and support service activities	45	0.2	30	0.3	15	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	140	0.5	110	1.0	30	0.2
Education	755	2.9	509	4.5	246	1.7
Human health and social work activities	243	0.9	140	1.2	103	0.7
Arts entertainment and recreation	40	0.2	38	0.3	2	0.0
Other service activities	530	2.0	176	1.5	354	2.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	105	0.4	36	0.3	69	0.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.5 Employment Status

Employment status refers to the status of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. The 2010 census data indicates that a total of 26,215 economically active people aged 15 years and older were working in Central Tongu District at the time of the census in 2010.

From Table 4.5, it can be observed that 72.9 percent of the economically active population age 15 years and older are self-employed without employees, 15.7 percent were contributing family workers and 6.8 percent were employees. However, the proportion in the employee

category is higher among males (11.1%) than females (3.5%) whereas, in contrast, the proportion of females who are contributing family workers (16.7%) is higher than males (14.45%).

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	26,215	100.0	11,420	100.0	14,795	100.0
Employee	1,791	6.8	1,267	11.1	524	3.5
Self-employed without employee(s)	19,115	72.9	7,904	69.2	11,211	75.8
Self-employed with employee(s)	430	1.6	231	2.0	199	1.3
Casual worker	357	1.4	201	1.8	156	1.1
Contributing family worker	4,120	15.7	1,647	14.4	2,473	16.7
Apprentice	198	0.8	80	0.7	118	0.8
Domestic employee (House-help)	181	0.7	81	0.7	100	0.7
Other	23	0.1	9	0.1	14	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.6 Employment Sector

Employment status refers to the sector in which a person works. The employment sectors covered in the 2010 PHC were public, private formal, private informal, semi-public/parastatal, NGOs and international organizations.

From Table 4.6, it can be observed that 93.8 percent of the employed population aged 15 years and older are employed in the private informal sector; followed by those employed by the public (Government) [4.2%]. The proportion of females employed in the private sector (96.5%) is more than that of males (90.1%).

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	26,215	100.0	11,420	100.0	14,795	100.0
Public (Government)	1,107	4.2	767	6.7	340	2.3
Private Formal	431	1.6	292	2.6	139	0.9
Private Informal	24,577	93.8	10,293	90.1	14,284	96.5
Semi-Public/Parastatal	10	0.0	8	0.1	2	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	80	0.3	50	0.4	30	0.2
Other International Organisations	10	0.0	10	0.1	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER FIVE

## INFORMATION COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

### 5.1 Introduction

The importance of Information Communications Technology (ICT) for sustainable development in any country cannot be overemphasized. In today's knowledge, information-based and globalized society, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) plays a key role in socioeconomic development. This recognition is reflected in actions such as the development and deployment of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for the management of the sector, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy, implementation of e-governance in all government institutions and the construction of a National Data Centre as well as Regional Innovation Centres. This section presents information on access of individuals and households to ICT in the Central Tongu District.

### 5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Previously a tool for the rich and busy executives who could afford, mobile phones are now the ICT that is reshaping and revolutionizing communications globally. Its impact on the economic activities of nations, businesses, and small entrepreneurs is phenomenal. The use of mobile phones has been an important mode of communication for social and business activities for the majority of Ghanaians as far back as 2001. Table 5.1 provides information on mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage for the population 12 years and older in the Central Tongu District by district and sex. The table shows that for the district as a whole, there are 14,352 out of 40,702 persons 12 years and older who owns mobile phones. A considerably higher proportion of males (43.5%) than females (28.4%) 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	Number	Percent
Total	40,702	100.0	14,352	35.3	746	1.8
Male	18,442	45.3	8,028	43.5	549	3
Female	22,260	54.7	6,324	28.4	197	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 5.3 Use of Internet

The internet has become a vital communication facility for people, businesses and organizations.

Table 5.1 presents data on the percentage of population in the district 12 years and older using internet facility. The data reveal that out of the total population of 40,702, the number of persons using internet facilities in the district is 746 with the proportion of males (3.0%)

being far higher than females (0.9%).The proportion of the population using internet facility is generally low. However the situation is worse off with the female population. This observation could be attributed to the gender differences in educational attainment and/or employment in the formal sector, both of which may be associated with internet use.

#### 5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop

Ownership of desktop and laptop computers is essential for easy access to the internet, electronic mail (e-mail) and other services. Table 5.2 indicates the distribution of ownership of desktop/laptop computers, fixed telephone lines according to sex of household head. . Of the total number of households 12,996 in the district, only 202 households have access to desktop or laptop computers. With regard to sex of household head for households that own desktop/laptop computers, ownership is higher for male headed households (56.7%) compared to female headed households (43.3%) in the district.

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

Sex	Households		Population having desktop/laptop	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,996	100.0	202	1.6
Male	7,370	56.7	153	2.1
Female	5,626	43.3	49	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# **CHAPTER SIX**

## **DISABILITY**

### **6.1 Introduction**

This chapter discusses the prevalence of disability and selected characteristics of persons living with disability (PWDs) in the district. The development of a nation is the responsibility of all its citizenry and not only a segment of the population thus the collective contributions of every individual, including PWDs is very important. To this extent, government and civil society organizations in recent years have made progress in addressing disability issues, resulting in some positive gains in improving the lives of PWDs in the country. This includes Disability Act, 2006 , Act 715 to address issues of high poverty among PWDs due to low levels of education and lack of employable skills; inaccessibility to public facilities; and unfriendly environmental facilities such as the widespread absence of ramps for PWDs and uncovered drains and gutters.

### **6.2 Population with Disability**

Table 6.1 presents data on persons with disability by both sexes in the district. The table shows that out of a total population of 59,411 in the district, the population with disability is 3,888 (6.5%). The proportion of males with disability is 6.2 percent which is lower than that of females 6.9 percent.

### **6.3 Type of Disability**

Table 6.1 shows PWDs by type of disability. The table shows that among PWDs in the district the most common form of disability is sight (62.1%) followed by physical disability (38.4%) and emotional disability (34.5%). The proportion of females with sight disability (62.9%) is marginally higher than males (61.1%) while the proportion of males with emotional disability (35.8%) is slightly higher than females (33.5%). These high figures for emotional disability could be attributed to the existence of special school for the physically and intellectually challenged in the district.

### **6.4 Distribution by type of Locality**

Table 6.1 further shows that there is not much variation in the prevalence of disability by locality within the district. PWDs account for 6.9 percent and 6.5 percent of urban and rural populations respectively in the district. Further the proportion of females (urban 7.4%, rural 6.8%) with disability exceeds that of males (6.2%, 6.2%).

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>All localities</b>						
Total	59,411	100.0	27,790	100.0	31,621	100.0
No disability	55,523	93.5	26,073	93.8	29,450	93.1
With a disability	3,888	6.5	1,717	6.2	2,171	6.9
Sight	2,414	62.1	1,049	61.1	1,365	62.9
Hearing	1,163	29.9	553	32.2	610	28.1
Speech	1,111	28.6	553	32.2	558	25.7
Physical	1,493	38.4	679	39.5	814	37.5
Intellectual	1,165	30.0	557	32.4	608	28.0
Emotional	1,342	34.5	615	35.8	727	33.5
Other	363	9.3	169	9.8	194	8.9
<b>Urban</b>						
Total	7,587	100.0	3,377	100.0	4,210	100.0
No disability	7,065	93.1	3,168	93.8	3,897	92.6
With a disability	522	6.9	209	6.2	313	7.4
Sight	384	73.6	154	73.7	230	73.5
Hearing	22	4.2	7	3.3	15	4.8
Speech	33	6.3	12	5.7	21	6.7
Physical	87	16.7	29	13.9	58	18.5
Intellectual	29	5.6	12	5.7	17	5.4
Emotional	40	7.7	24	11.5	16	5.1
Other	23	4.4	12	5.7	11	3.5
<b>Rural</b>						
Total	51,824	100.0	24,413	100.0	27,411	100.0
No disability	48,458	93.5	22,905	93.8	25,553	93.2
With a disability	3,366	6.5	1,508	6.2	1,858	6.8
Sight	2,030	60.3	895	59.4	1,135	61.1
Hearing	1,141	33.9	546	36.2	595	32.0
Speech	1,078	32.0	541	35.9	537	28.9
Physical	1,406	41.8	650	43.1	756	40.7
Intellectual	1,136	33.7	545	36.1	591	31.8
Emotional	1,302	38.7	591	39.2	711	38.3
Other	340	10.1	157	10.4	183	9.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 6.5 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.2 presents the economic activity status of persons with disability. The table shows that 66.1 percent of people with disability are economically active while 33.9 percent of the same population are economically not active. Out of the economically active PWD population, about 98 percent are employed whilst 2.5 percent are unemployed. The table further depicts that the proportion of males with disability who are economically active (66.7%) is higher than that of females (65.6%). Similarly, for females with disability the proportion who are economically not active (34.4%), is higher than that of males (33.3%). The disability type that has the highest proportion of economically active population is those with hearing disability (72.8%) whilst those with physical disability had the least proportion of economically active population (63.2%). However, those with hearing disability have one of the highest unemployment rates (4.1%), coming second after those with speech disability. The pattern is repeated among both males and females except in the area of unemployment



where male rates are far higher than females'. For example, the unemployment rate among the male persons with disabilities is 3.3 percent compared with 2.1 percent for their female counterparts. While 6.3 percent of male persons with speech disability were unemployed, only 3.7 percent of their female counterparts are unemployed.

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

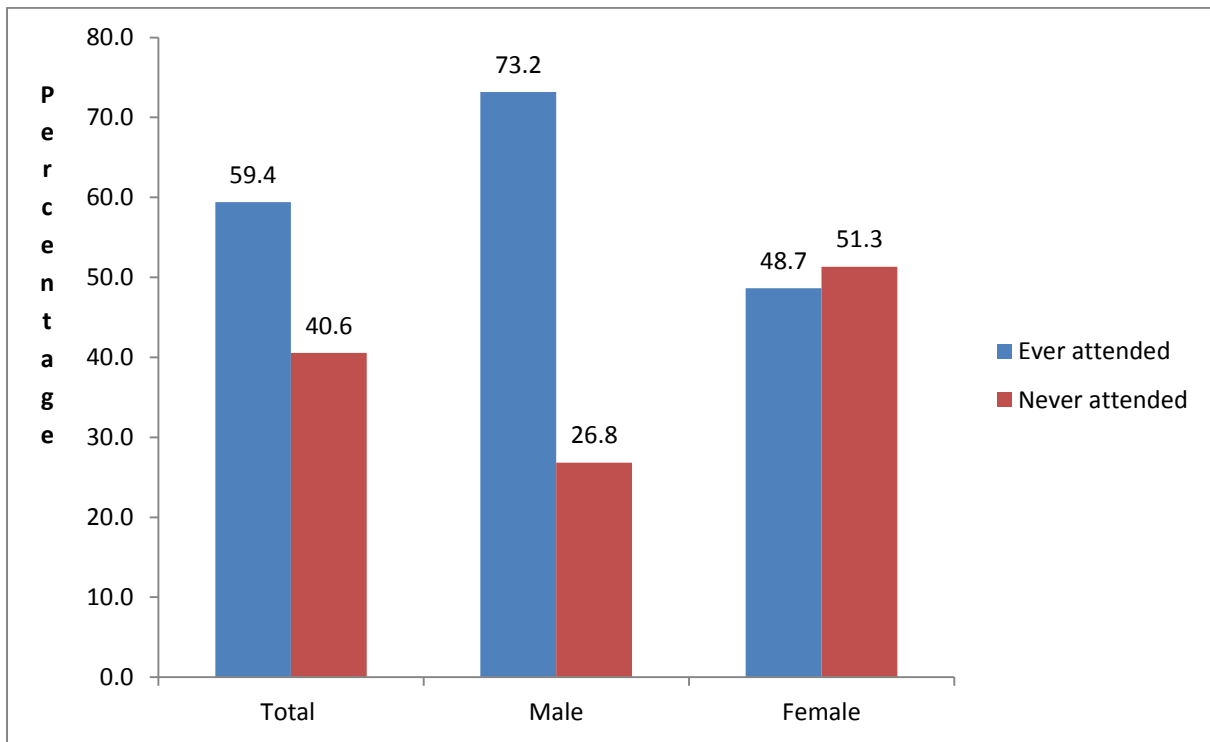
Disability type	All Status	Economically active		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>									
Total	36,426	26,822	73.6	26,215	97.7	607	2.3	9,604	26.4
No disability	33,326	24,773	74.3	24,217	97.8	556	2.2	8,553	25.7
<b>With a disability</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>2,049</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>1,998</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>33.9</b>
Sight	1,921	1,291	67.2	1,253	97.1	38	2.9	630	32.8
Hearing	771	561	72.8	538	95.9	23	4.1	210	27.2
Speech	701	493	70.3	469	95.1	24	4.9	208	29.7
Physical	1,092	690	63.2	663	96.1	27	3.9	402	36.8
Intellectual	787	534	67.9	513	96.1	21	3.9	253	32.1
Emotional	976	704	72.1	686	97.4	18	2.6	272	27.9
Other	295	204	69.2	199	97.5	5	2.5	91	30.8
<b>Male</b>									
Total	16,291	11,710	71.9	11,420	97.5	290	2.5	4,581	28.1
No disability	14,993	10,844	72.3	10,583	97.6	261	2.4	4,149	27.7
<b>With a disability</b>	<b>1,298</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>33.3</b>
Sight	789	528	66.9	504	95.5	24	4.5	261	33.1
Hearing	341	245	71.8	230	93.9	15	6.1	96	28.2
Speech	325	224	68.9	210	93.8	14	6.3	101	31.1
Physical	459	293	63.8	279	95.2	14	4.8	166	36.2
Intellectual	351	229	65.2	216	94.3	13	5.7	122	34.8
Emotional	433	304	70.2	293	96.4	11	3.6	129	29.8
Other	130	89	68.5	85	95.5	4	4.5	41	31.5
<b>Female</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,135</b>	<b>15,112</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>14,795</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>5,023</b>	<b>24.9</b>
No disability	18,333	13,929	76	13,634	97.9	295	2.1	4,404	24
<b>With a disability</b>	<b>1,802</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>1,161</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>34.4</b>
Sight	1,132	763	67.4	749	98.2	14	1.8	369	32.6
Hearing	430	316	73.5	308	97.5	8	2.5	114	26.5
Speech	376	269	71.5	259	96.3	10	3.7	107	28.5
Physical	633	397	62.7	384	96.7	13	3.3	236	37.3
Intellectual	436	305	70	297	97.4	8	2.6	131	30
Emotional	543	400	73.7	393	98.3	7	1.8	143	26.3
Other	165	115	69.7	114	99.1	1	0.9	50	30.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 6.6 Disability and Education

Figure 6.1 shows the population with disability in the district by sex and level of educational attainment. The table indicates that 40.6 percent of the people with disability in the district have never been to school, while 59.4 percent of them have. About 73 percent of males have been to school while 26.8 percent have not. Slightly more females with disability have never attended school than those who have, while 48.7 percent of females have ever been to school, 51.3 percent have not.

**Figure 6.1: School attendance by PWDs and sex**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Highest level of Education by Disability and Sex**

Table 6.3 shows the various levels of education attained by people with disability in the district. From the Table, 46.7 percent of persons with disability have attended school up to basic level, while 40.6 percent have never attended school. About nine and a little above four percent of people with disability have attained education up to /SHS/Higher and Pre-School respectively. Four persons with disability have attended school up to SSS/Sec and higher.

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-School	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-School	Basic	*Sec/SHS and higher
<b>Both Sexes</b>										
Total	54,388	13,506	5,438	29,883	5,561	100.0	24.8	10.0	54.90	10.2
No disability	50,664	11,995	5,280	28,145	5,244	100.0	23.7	10.4	55.60	10.4
With a disability	3,724	1,511	158	1,738	317	100.0	40.6	4.2	46.70	8.5
Sight	2,306	938	98	1,083	187	100.0	40.7	4.2	47.00	8.1
Hearing	1,079	424	76	505	74	100.0	39.3	7.0	46.80	6.9
Speech	1,013	375	86	477	75	100.0	37	8.5	47.10	7.4
Physical	1,395	582	77	610	126	100.0	41.7	5.5	43.70	9
Intellectual	1,077	396	73	522	86	100.0	36.8	6.8	48.50	8
Emotional	1,270	453	76	632	109	100.0	35.7	6.0	49.80	8.6
Other	351	130	14	167	40	100.0	37	4.0	47.60	11.4
<b>Male</b>										
Total	25,287	4,290	2,705	14,677	3,615	100.0	17	10.7	58.00	14.3
No disability	23,651	3,851	2,621	13,786	3,393	100.0	16.3	11.1	58.30	14.3
With a disability	1,636	439	84	891	222	100.0	26.8	5.1	54.50	13.6
Sight	995	257	49	560	129	100.0	25.8	4.9	56.30	13
Hearing	509	136	38	280	55	100.0	26.7	7.5	55.00	10.8
Speech	500	133	48	266	53	100.0	26.6	9.6	53.20	10.6
Physical	627	166	39	331	91	100.0	26.5	6.2	52.80	14.5
Intellectual	508	133	37	275	63	100.0	26.2	7.3	54.10	12.4
Emotional	580	149	37	315	79	100.0	25.7	6.4	54.30	13.6
Other	164	33	8	90	33	100.0	20.1	4.9	54.90	20.1

**Table 6.3: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education (Cont'd)**

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-School	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-School	Basic	*Sec/SHS and higher
<b>Female</b>										
Total	29,101	9,216	2,733	15,206	1,946	100.0	31.7	9.4	52.30	6.7
No disability	27,013	8,144	2,659	14,359	1,851	100.0	30.1	9.8	53.20	6.9
With a disability	2,088	1,072	74	847	95	100.0	51.3	3.5	40.60	4.5
Sight	1,311	681	49	523	58	100.0	51.9	3.7	39.90	4.4
Hearing	570	288	38	225	19	100.0	50.5	6.7	39.50	3.3
Speech	513	242	38	211	22	100.0	47.2	7.4	41.10	4.3
Physical	768	416	38	279	35	100.0	54.2	4.9	36.30	4.6
Intellectual	569	263	36	247	23	100.0	46.2	6.3	43.40	4
Emotional	690	304	39	317	30	100.0	44.1	5.7	45.90	4.3
Other	187	97	6	77	7	100.0	51.9	3.2	41.20	3.7

Source; Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

# CHAPTER SEVEN

## AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

### 7.1 Introduction

Agriculture plays a predominant role in the socio-economic development of any nation, region or district. There is a consensus among policy makers, the development partners, and experts in agriculture that the wealth of country can substantially be derived from agricultural production. In this chapter the analysis of data on the agricultural activities in the district is presented with focus on households in agriculture and types of farming engaged in. The agricultural sector comprises crops, livestock, fisheries, agro-forestry and non-traditional commodities. Ghana's agricultural sector has and continues to be the largest sector of the country's economy since independence.

### 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 that activity alone. The district has substantial agricultural resources, land suitable for general agriculture. Table 7.1 shows that 78.3 percent of the total households (12,996) in the district are engaged in agriculture, while 21.7 percent are not.

### 7.3 Types of Farming Activities

The 2010 PHC collected information on the following types of agricultural activities in which any member of a household was engaged at the time of the census. These are crop farming, tree planting, fish farming or animal rearing. The type of agricultural activity engaged in by the agricultural households in the district is presented in Table 7.1.

Most households (9,823 out of 10,187) in the district engaged in agriculture (96.4%) are involved in crop farming. Nearly all households engaged in crop farming are in rural areas (95.1%) compared with that of the urban areas (4.9%). The second most common agricultural activity in the district is livestock (32.9%) with urban to rural proportions of 9.9 percent and 91.1 percent respectively. Fish farming recorded 3 percent in urban and 18 percent in rural areas.

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

Agricultural activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total Households</b>	12,996	100.0	1,959	15.1	11,037	84.9
Households engages in Agriculture	10,187	100.0	675	6.6	9,512	93.4
Crop Farming	9,823	100.0	483	4.9	9,340	95.1
Tree Planting	74	100.0	2	2.7	72	97.3
Livestock Rearing	3,350	100.0	330	9.9	3,020	90.1
Fish Farming	21	100.0	3	14.3	18	85.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 7.4 Type of livestock and other animals reared

The census reported that a total of 106,319 livestock of different species are reared in the district; Table 7.4 presents the distribution of livestock types and their keepers. Nearly half (48.4%) of all livestock reared in the district are chicken, and the others are cattle (20.0%), goat (11.3%), sheep (6.8%), guinea fowl (4.3%), and inland fishing (0.054 %). Marine fishing recorded the least percentage of 0.05 percent, possibly due to the district's distance from the coast.

In terms of keepers of livestock, the proportion of livestock keepers who rear chicken is 44.9 percent, followed by keepers of goat (21.9%), cattle (11.1%) and sheep (10.6%). Fish farming, an emerging agricultural activity, recorded 0.25 percent.

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

Type of animal/keepers	Number of Animals	Percentage of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
Total	106,319	100.0	5,138	21
Beehives	60	0.1	6	10
Cattle	21,306	20	574	37
Chicken	51,418	48.4	2,312	22
Dove	930	0.9	22	42
Duck	1,178	1.1	90	13
Goat	12,540	11.8	1,109	11
Grass-cutter	164	0.2	9	18
Guinea fowl	4,526	4.3	179	25
Ostrich	62	0.1	5	12
Pig	2,455	2.3	176	14
Rabbit	24	0	3	8
Sheep	7,202	6.8	544	13
Silk worm	161	0.2	6	27
Snail	2	0	1	2
Turkey	111	0.1	11	10
Other	511	0.5	67	8
Fish farming	3,554	3.3	13	273
Inland fishing	58	0.1	7	8
Marine fishing	57	0.1	4	14

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER EIGHT

## HOUSING CONDITIONS

### 8.1 Introduction

Man's basic needs are food, clothing and shelter. Housing is both a social good, providing security for households, neighborhoods, communities and also an economic good, stimulating growth and development

The information provided by housing censuses serves as a basis for planning housing and human settlement programmes and policies, evaluation and monitoring of housing conditions and needs of the population. In this chapter, data on stock of houses, facilities and amenities of houses in Central Tongu District from the 2010 Population and Housing Census are presented.

### 8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 presents the stock of houses and households by type of locality. The total number of houses in the district is 10,962 with 1,162 (10.6%) located in the urban and 9,800 (89.4%) in the rural areas. The number of households in the district is 12,996 as shown in the Table 8.1. The average number of households per house is 1.2 which is the same as the regional average but lower than national average of 1.6. The average number of households per house for urban areas (1.7) is relatively higher than the rural areas (1.1) as shown.

**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	59,411	7,587	51,824
Total household population	24,076,327	2,086,567	58,764	7,512	51,252
Number of houses	3,392,745	399,953	10,962	1,162	9,800
Number of households	5,467,054	495,600	12,996	1,959	11,037
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.1
Population per house	7.3	5.3	5.4	6.5	5.3
Average household size	4.5	4.3	4.6	3.9	4.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

#### 8.3.1 Ownership status of dwelling

Table 8.2 specifies the ownership status of dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality. Approximately 69 percent (9001 out of 12,996; 69.3%) of dwelling units in the district are owned by a member of the household followed by ownership by relative not household member (20.3%) and those owned by other private individuals (7.9%). The proportion of ownership by a member of the household in rural (72.8%) is higher than urban (49.6%).

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

Type of dwelling	Total Country	District					
		Region	Total	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	495,600	12,996	7,370	5,626	1,959	11,037
Owned by household member	2,883,236	304,481	9,001	5,400	3,601	971	8,030
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,075	92	50	42	68	24
Relative not a household member	851,630	91,956	2,643	1,183	1,460	346	2,297
Other private individual	1,439,021	81,191	1,024	576	448	450	574
Private employer	83,610	3,475	97	65	32	68	29
Other private agency	21,123	1,419	25	19	6	11	14
Public/Government ownership	118,804	8,003	75	54	21	38	37
Other	24,000	2,000	39	23	16	7	32

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.3.2 Type of Dwelling Units (Occupied)

The various types of dwelling units in the district are presented in Table 8.3. According to the table, there is a total of 12,996 dwelling units (Occupied) in the district. The most common type of dwelling unit is the Separate house type which forms 57.8 percent of all dwelling units in the district, followed by compound housing units which account for 30.5 percent of all occupied dwelling units. Semi-detached houses form the third commonest type of occupied dwelling units, constituting 7.5 percent. Dwellings in tents, kiosks, containers and shops constitute small proportions of occupied dwellings. There are a few rural-urban differences. Whiles nearly two-thirds (63.7%) of all dwelling units in the rural areas is of the separate type, just about a quarter (24.3%) of urban dwelling units are of that type. On the other hand, majority of dwelling units in the urban areas (55.7%) are compound houses compared with 26.1 percent in the rural areas.



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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	495,600	12,996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	212,170	7,508	57.8	59.2	56.0	24.3	63.7
Semi-detached house	391,548	33,286	978	7.5	7.4	7.6	9.5	7.2
Flat/Apartment	256,355	7,668	194	1.5	1.2	1.9	6.1	0.7
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	219,276	3,968	30.5	29.3	32.2	55.7	26.1
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	15,705	258	2.0	2.2	1.7	3.3	1.8
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,781	12	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tent	10,343	989	32	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	1,198	18	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,157	18	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	858	8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	9,846	512	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.4 Construction Materials

Building constructional material is any material which is used for construction purposes. Many naturally occurring substances, such as clay, rocks, sand, and wood, even twigs and leaves, have been used to construct buildings. Apart from naturally occurring materials, many man-made products are in use, some more and some less synthetic.

### 8.4.1 Material of Outer Walls

Table 8.4 represents the main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality. From the table we find that the main construction material for outer walls identified in the district is mud brick/earth found in 52.4 percent of dwelling units followed by cement blocks/concrete (43.1% of dwelling units). While an overwhelming majority of houses in the urban areas have cement blocks/concrete for their outer walls, a much reduced majority of dwelling units in the rural areas (58.8%) used mud ricks/earth. Landcrete as material for outer walls of dwelling units is found only in rural areas (1.6%). While the proportion of dwelling units with palm leaf/thatch (grass/raffia) for the outer walls found in the rural areas is about three times as much as those found in the urban areas, that of metal sheets/slate/asbestos found in urban areas is about four times those found in the rural areas.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	550,006	14,359	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	264,357	7,519	52.4	13.6	58.8
Wood	200,594	4,900	103	0.7	0.6	0.7
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	3,131	88	0.6	1.7	0.4
Stone	11,330	1,172	13	0.1	0.1	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	3,183	122	0.8	1.4	0.8
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	250,762	6,195	43.1	81.7	36.7
Landcrete	104,270	7,772	191	1.3	0.0	1.6
Bamboo	8,206	819	17	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	11,454	41	0.3	0.1	0.3
Other	39,206	2,456	70	0.5	0.6	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 8.4.2 Floor Material

Materials for floors of dwelling units are mainly cement/concrete and earth/mud bricks. The type of materials used for the floor of a house affects the appearance, quality and health status of the people living in the house. Some floors are easily contaminated and are difficult to clean or disinfect. As can be seen from Table 8.5, a higher proportion of the floors of urban (84.6%) than rural (74.1%) dwelling units, are made of cement. Both dwelling units in rural and urban areas have floors made of earth/mud, the proportions being 24.3 percent and 13.6 percent respectively. All the other materials used for floor of dwelling units in the district recorded values less than one percent.

**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	12,996	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	87,880	2,946	22.7	13.6	24.3
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	397,467	9,840	75.7	84.6	74.1
Stone	32,817	1,842	34	0.3	0.1	0.3
Burnt brick	6,537	424	17	0.1	0.2	0.1
Wood	52,856	464	8	0.1	0.2	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,237	12	0.1	0.3	0.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	3,754	81	0.6	0.5	0.6
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,283	21	0.2	0.5	0.1
Other	15,567	1,249	37	0.3	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.4.3 Roofing Materials

Table 8.6 shows the main materials for roofing of dwelling units by type of locality. The table shows that 62.4 percent of the dwelling units in the district are roofed with metal sheets. The proportion is 89.4 percent in urban areas and 57.8 percent in rural. Over one-third (38.7%) of dwelling units in rural areas are roofed with thatch/palm leaf or raffia compared to only 4.7 percent in urban areas. Only 1.3 percent (urban 3.2%, rural 0.9%) of dwelling units are roofed with slate/asbestos.

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Total</b>	5,817,607	550,006	14,359	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,576	89	0.6	0.0	0.7
Wood	45,547	3,000	54	0.4	0.5	0.4
Metal sheet	4,152,259	388,664	8,955	62.4	89.4	57.8
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	41,055	185	1.3	3.4	0.9
Cement/Concrete	141,072	4,810	105	0.7	0.9	0.7
Roofing tile	31,456	1,603	19	0.1	0.2	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	1,254	11	0.1	0.0	0.1
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	102,769	4,855	33.8	4.7	38.7
Other	35,935	3,275	86	0.6	0.8	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.5 Room Occupancy

The relationship between the number of rooms and the number of persons gives the space available per person. Table 8.7 shows the distribution of rooms in occupied dwelling units in the district. On the whole, dwelling units with one sleeping room constitutes the highest percentage (39.3%) of all the types dwelling units. Over one-third (37.1%) of four-member households, 27.5 percent of households with five members, and 15.3 percent of seven-member households have only one sleeping room.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms									
	Total	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	12,996 100.0	39.3	30.7	15.1	7.2	3.2	2.2	1.0	0.6	0.8
1	2,045 100.0	84.2	10.3	2.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
2	1,661 100.0	55.7	34.6	5.3	2.3	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3
3	1,831 100.0	47.4	36.7	10.5	2.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.5
4	1,801 100.0	37.1	38.9	14.5	5.3	2.0	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.2
5	1,624 100.0	27.5	39.4	19.9	8.1	2.9	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.4
6	1,243 100.0	17.8	38.5	25.3	10.7	3.8	2.3	0.9	0.5	0.4
7	857 100.0	15.3	34.1	25.9	12.7	5.3	3.6	1.2	0.9	1.1
8	620 100.0	9.8	29.0	30.0	15.3	6.5	4.2	2.7	1.3	1.1
9	411 100.0	6.6	27.0	30.2	20.0	6.3	5.4	2.2	0.7	1.7
10+	903 100.0	4.7	15.1	21.5	20.0	13.0	11.1	5.2	3.7	5.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

Fuel (energy) source and use is important for the welfare of households. Improving access to modern energy source- electricity, for light and appliances and clean cooking technologies is an important development goal.

### 8.6.1 Main source of lighting of dwelling unit

Table 8.8 presents the main source of lighting of dwelling units by locality in the district. The main source of lighting for almost half of dwelling units in the district (49.2%) is kerosene lamp, with urban and rural proportions of 11.4 percent and 55.9 percent respectively, followed by electricity (38.8%). One in ten (10.3%) dwelling units use flashlights/torch as the main source of lighting. The use of generator, crop residue, gas lamps, solar energy, candle and other lighting systems recorded less than one percent.

**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	12,996	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	245,583	5,045	38.8	83.3	30.9
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	3,923	113	0.9	0.4	1.0
Kerosene lamp	971,807	200,064	6,388	49.2	11.4	55.9
Gas lamp	9,378	799	15	0.1	0.1	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	783	15	0.1	0.2	0.1
Candle	41,214	2,239	17	0.1	0.3	0.1
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	39,881	1,345	10.3	3.8	11.5
Firewood	13,241	1,474	27	0.2	0.2	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	425	24	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other	11,739	429	7	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

The distribution of cooking spaces and main source of cooking fuel used by households is presented in Table 8.9. The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district (70.2%) is wood. Charcoal is used by almost 22.0 percent of households while 3.5 percent use gas. The number of households using gas for cooking in urban areas is 254 whilst 202 households in the rural area also use gas for cooking.

Table 8.9 also shows that in terms of cooking space, 1.3 percent (162 households) have separate room for exclusive use of household, 47.1 percent (6,117 households) use open space in the compound and almost 18 percent (2,318 households) have structures with roofs without walls.

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
<b>Main source of cooking fuel for household</b>					
Total	5,467,054	495,600	12,996	1,959	11,037
None no cooking	306,118	12,888	424	56	368
Wood	2,197,083	283,048	9,123	402	8,721
Gas	996,518	46,084	456	254	202
Electricity	29,794	972	19	5	14
Kerosene	29,868	2,512	29	13	16
Charcoal	1,844,290	146,677	2,836	1,224	1,612
Crop residue	45,292	2,419	99	2	97
Saw dust	8,000	389	6	1	5
Animal waste	2,332	104	2	1	1
Other	7,759	507	2	1	1
<b>Cooking space used by household</b>					
Total	5,467,054	495,600	12,996	1,959	11,037
No cooking space	386,883	21,127	775	105	670
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	173,544	6,117	830	5,287
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	17,362	788	91	697
Enclosure without roof	117,614	9,352	162	35	127
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	97,942	2,318	111	2,207
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	17,049	192	72	120
Verandah	1,173,946	51,288	1,033	436	597
Open space in compound	1,115,464	106,104	1,596	278	1,318
Other	21,007	1,832	15	1	14

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

The availability, accessibility, affordability and reliability of improved drinking water is an important aspect of the health of household members in the district. Households in the district derive their drinking water from diverse sources but the five main sources are river/stream, well, standpipes, dugout and borehole, which together constitute the main sources for 91.2 percent of households.

From Table 8.10 over one-third of households (37.0%) rely on public tap/standpipe as main source of drinking water. The proportion using tap/standpipe in urban areas (47.1%) is higher than that of rural areas (35.2%). About 21 percent (20.9%) use dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal for domestic purposes while 12.4 use river/stream water. About five percent (4.9%) of households have pipe-borne water inside their dwelling unit. About 13 percent (12.9 %) of households in the district use pipe-borne water outside dwellings with greater proportion of urban (21.4%) communities in the district relying on pipe-borne inside dwelling than rural (11.4%).

**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		
<b>Main source of drinking water for household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	12,996	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	36,536	641	4.9	28.1	0.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	93,019	1,681	12.9	21.4	11.4
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	95,209	4,807	37.0	47.1	35.2
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	81,286	525	4.0	0.5	4.7
Protected well	321,091	22,577	71	0.5	0.1	0.6
Rain water	39,438	15,627	255	2.0	0.2	2.3
Protected spring	19,345	1,626	15	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bottled water	20,261	761	10	0.1	0.0	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	16,196	123	0.9	0.6	1.0
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	2,120	26	0.2	0.0	0.2
Unprotected well	112,567	24,012	373	2.9	0.1	3.4
Unprotected spring	12,222	2,677	132	1.0	0.0	1.2
River/Stream	502,804	81,663	1,613	12.4	1.8	14.3
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	21,897	2,720	20.9	0.1	24.6
Other	3,972	394	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Main source of water for other domestic use of household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	12,996	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	36,186	667	5.1	28.1	1.1
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	74,062	1,453	11.2	21.4	9.4
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	83,508	4,596	35.4	46.7	33.4
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	73,484	513	3.9	0.4	4.6
Protected well	465,775	38,510	57	0.4	0.1	0.5
Rain water	39,916	14,834	80	0.6	0.1	0.7
Protected spring	18,854	1,986	14	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	2,325	8	0.1	0.2	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	38,472	586	4.5	0.1	5.3
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,942	121	0.9	0.0	1.1
River/Stream	588,590	100,918	1,809	13.9	2.8	15.9
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	27,098	3,075	23.7	0.1	27.9
Other	10,302	1,275	17	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition of the unit and is an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of every household in the district. Table 8.11 shows type of toilet and bathing facilities used by households. The table indicates that 4,538 (35.0%) households in the district have no toilet facilities. Approximately 18 percent (17.8%) which is made up of 2,326 households rely on public toilets (WC, KVIP). Four thousand three hundred and eleven (4311) which is about one-third (33.1%) of households have their own bathroom for exclusive use, while 2,913 households shared separate bathroom in the same house and 2,158 households shared open cubicle (16.6%).

**Table 8.11: Bathing facility and toilet facilities used by household**

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
<b>Toilet facility used by household</b>					
Total	5,467,054	495,600	12,996	1,959	11,037
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	137,522	4,538	279	4,259
W.C.	839,611	29,799	268	180	88
Pit latrine	1,040,883	112,196	3,995	537	3,458
KVIP	572,824	63,237	1,814	536	1,278
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,393	25	14	11
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/PitPan/etc)	1,893,291	148,740	2,326	411	1,915
Other	23,385	1,713	30	2	28
<b>Bathing facility used by household</b>					
Total	5,467,054	495,600	12,996	1,959	11,037
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	168,731	4,311	627	3,684
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	111,402	2,913	617	2,296
Private open cubicle	381,979	49,908	1,282	182	1,100
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	98,801	2,158	435	1,723
Public bath house	140,501	3,408	90	1	89
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,847	830	6	824
Open space around house	372,556	39,498	1,309	87	1,222
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,281	24	2	22
Other	16,276	2,724	79	2	77

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Waste disposal continues to be a rising challenge as population grows along with the industrial development of districts. Also, one of most difficult challenges of both urban and rural areas in the district and Ghana as a whole is adopting modern and hygienic solid and liquid waste disposal systems. Acceptable waste management helps to prevent the spread of some types of infections and improves the quality of the environment. Table 8.12 shows the main method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality in the district. The table shows that 4,956 households, which constitute about 38 percent of households, dispose of their solid waste by dumping them in public dump open space (38.1%) and 3,378 households (25.9%) dispose by burning whiles eight percent bury their waste (384 households).

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
<b>Method of rubbish disposal by household</b>					
Total	5,467,054	495,600	12,996	1,959	11,037
Collected	785,889	30,430	1,813	72	1,741
Burned by household	584,820	78,604	3,378	1,243	2,135
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	82,361	660	373	287
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	204,656	4,956	175	4,781
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	67,801	1,739	35	1,704
Buried by household	182,615	26,014	384	55	329
Other	53,805	5,734	66	6	60
<b>Method of liquid waste disposal by household</b>					
Total	5,467,054	495,600	12,996	1,959	11,037
Through the sewerage system	183,169	4,906	237	38	199
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,540	117	51	66
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,493	354	139	215
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	154,009	3,669	527	3,142
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	46,100	366	119	247
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	258,942	8,055	1,081	6,974
Other	38,294	7,610	198	4	194

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



# **CHAPTER NINE**

## **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **9.1 Introduction**

The formulation and implementation of development policies are often motivated by available data. The main objective for conducting the 2010 PHC was to provide the nation with up-to-date socio-economic data for planning and for evaluating the various government policy intervention programmes at national, regional and district levels. This will inform policy makers and implementers on remedial measures and further actions that need to be taken. The findings of the 2010 Population and Housing Census will thus provide relevant data planning in Central Tongu District.

### **9.2 Summary**

The population of Central Tongu is 59,411 which is made up of 31,621 females and 27,790 males. The economically productive age group (15–64 years) constitutes 54 percent of the total population and the economically unproductive (0-14 years, and 65 years and older) forms about 46 percent. In terms of population by locality, the figures clearly indicate that the district is predominantly rural with 51,824 (87.2%) people as compared to an urban population of 7,587(12.8%).

There are 12,996 households with an average of 4.6 persons per household in the district. The average household size is the same as the national average but higher than the regional average household's size of 4.3 which means that the housing situation within the district is relatively worse off than the average regional figure. Further data show that for every 100 children born in the district, there are about 94 (94.9%) survivors.

As per the data, agriculture/forestry fishing is the largest industrial sector employing more than 68.1 percent of the economically active population. The quality of life of the people in the district depends largely among other things, on the quality of food they eat, the type of houses they live in, their access to potable water, education, health, electricity, and adequate sanitary facilities. According the 2010 PHC report, Central Tongu District still has 20.9 percent of its households depending on pond/dugout wells and river water for domestic purposes. Forty-nine percent of households still use kerosene lamp for lighting. The report shows, however, that access to these facilities tends to be poor and non-existent in some homes and communities.

The findings also show that 6.5 percent of the population of the district has one form of disability, and that 40.6 percent of persons with disability in the district have never attended school.

### **9.3 Recommendation**

As in any other country, especially in the developing world, Ghana's demographic processes play a vital role in its development. In particular, structural changes that occur in the context of rapid population growth have a direct as well as indirect impact on national development.

Areas of impact include economic growth, poverty reduction, resource allocation, productivity, and the general welfare and well-being of the population. It is important, therefore, for the district to formulate policies and programmes based on accurate, credible and timely statistics to deal with such issues in order to attain the district's objective and of course the country's as a whole in becoming a higher middle-income. The findings from the 2010 PHC offer the opportunity for such objectives to be achieved.

The census figures show that the district has a large population of economically active people. There is the need to create jobs for these people. This could be done by giving tax incentives to small scale industries and also encouraging the formation of cooperatives in order to be able to access credit from financial institutions. Efforts should be made to expand social interventions such as the LEAP and School Feeding programme in the district.

The Total Fertility Rate is relatively low in the district (3.3 children per woman aged 15-49 years). Notwithstanding this some women do not have control over their reproductive health especially when it comes to regulating fertility and using contraceptives. There is therefore the need to integrate family planning in school curriculum at the Senior High School and out-of-school programmes.

It is also critical that initiatives aimed at improving maternal and child health should be taken up in the district. Also promoting healthy living and enhancing of both financial and physical access to health services should be intensified.

The Department of Agriculture should intensify public education in encouraging farmers on the use of appropriate technologies to increase productivity in the sector. Farmers in agriculture need to be supported to acquire implements and small-to medium scale irrigation equipment that will facilitate farming activities throughout the year. The linkage between agriculture-related activities and local industries need to be strengthened to create employment and ensure efficiency in both sectors.

The District Assembly in collaboration with Non-governmental organizations operating in the water sector need to target underserved communities to extend portable water or construct bore-holes. This will enhance and improve on the access to portable water for those communities.

District Assemblies should enforce by-laws regarding the issue of permit such that all housing units would have the required sanitation facilities (Toilet, Sewerage etc) before permit are issued for putting up such structures. They should also be supported to enforce by-laws regarding the disposal of solid and liquid wastes. Refuse containers should be sited in vantage points in the various communities to ensure easier dumping of refuse.

An important concern is the use of wood as the main source of fuel for domestic consumption with its attendant impact on deforestation in the district. The planning officers need to devise strategies for households to cut down on the use of wood for cooking and encourage the use of gas as a replacement.

The disability situation was not the best and in view of this development, in addition to the disability fund, we urge the District Assembly to devote much of its resources to better the conditions of the disabled persons. This will afford disabled persons the opportunity to benefit from scholarship schemes for apprenticeship training or schooling.

Since internet access is very key for information transfer and knowledge acquisition it is very important that private individuals be encouraged to set up more internet cafés in the communities whilst the District Assembly and the Adidome community collaborate effectively to manage the MTN computer centre very well.

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## APPENDICES

**Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality**

Household Composition	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Total	5467136	12996	12996	1959	11037
Household with head and a spouse only	208340	315	315	43	272
Household with head and multiple spouse only	0	0	0	0	0
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	1337416	2308	2308	264	2044
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	762847	1896	1896	206	1690
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	47570	75	75	15	60
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	165052	373	373	46	327
Head only	960700	2045	2045	482	1563
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	707214	1804	1804	286	1518
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	603295	2168	2168	300	1868
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	41189	100	100	10	90
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	633513	1912	1912	307	1605

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A2: Highest level of education by sex and disability type**

Disability type	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kindergarten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secondary	Vocational/Technical/Commercial	Post middle /secondary certificate	Post secondary diploma	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD ect)
<b>Both sexes</b>														
<b>Total</b>	54,388	13,506	1,756	3,682	15,910	9,553	4,420	3,278	414	414	620	603	180	52
No disability	50,664	11,995	1,720	3,560	15,110	9,090	3,945	3,122	381	379	572	566	176	48
With a disability	3,724	1,511	36	122	800	463	475	156	33	35	48	37	4	4
Sight	2,306	938	19	79	474	282	327	97	20	17	23	26	4	0
Hearing	1,079	424	15	61	243	172	90	51	3	4	8	8	0	0
Speech	1,013	375	17	69	239	163	75	51	4	4	9	7	0	0
Physical	1,395	582	13	64	286	185	139	64	8	13	23	14	1	3
Intellectual	1,077	396	13	60	254	176	92	58	7	5	9	7	0	0
Emotional	1,270	453	14	62	304	206	122	69	6	9	11	13	0	1
Other	351	130	6	8	80	44	43	23	4	7	5	0	1	0
<b>Male</b>														
<b>Total</b>	25,287	4,290	880	1,825	7,477	4,676	2,524	1,968	301	262	426	462	149	47
No disability	23,651	3,851	864	1,757	7,100	4,455	2,231	1,869	280	236	386	433	145	44
With a disability	1,636	439	16	68	377	221	293	99	21	26	40	29	4	3
Sight	995	257	6	43	228	134	198	61	12	13	20	19	4	0
Hearing	509	136	8	30	132	90	58	36	2	3	7	7	0	0
Speech	500	133	9	39	130	85	51	35	2	3	7	6	0	0
Physical	627	166	6	33	146	90	95	43	6	9	18	11	1	3
Intellectual	508	133	6	31	132	86	57	41	5	3	8	6	0	0
Emotional	580	149	6	31	140	94	81	46	4	6	11	12	0	0
Other	164	33	5	3	39	24	27	17	3	7	5	0	1	0

**Table A2: Highest level of education by sex and disability type**

Disability type	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secondary	Vocational/Technical/Commercial	Post middle /secondary certificate	Post secondary diploma	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD ect)
<b>Female</b>														
<b>Total</b>	29,101	9,216	876	1,857	8,433	4,877	1,896	1,310	113	152	194	141	31	5
No disability	27,013	8,144	856	1,803	8,010	4,635	1,714	1,253	101	143	186	133	31	4
With a disability	2,088	1,072	20	54	423	242	182	57	12	9	8	8	0	1
Sight	1,311	681	13	36	246	148	129	36	8	4	3	7	0	0
Hearing	570	288	7	31	111	82	32	15	1	1	1	1	0	0
Speech	513	242	8	30	109	78	24	16	2	1	2	1	0	0
Physical	768	416	7	31	140	95	44	21	2	4	5	3	0	0
Intellectual	569	263	7	29	122	90	35	17	2	2	1	1	0	0
Emotional	690	304	8	31	164	112	41	23	2	3	0	1	0	1
Other	187	97	1	5	41	20	16	6	1	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



**Table A3: 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	Adidome	7,587	3,377	4,210	1,959	1,162
2	Mafi Kumasi	2,461	1,105	1,356	709	375
3	Kpodiwlor	1,705	796	909	373	318
4	Avekedome	1,406	671	735	257	252
5	Wuti Adzenheta	1,215	593	622	227	193
6	Dove	1,159	533	626	255	284
7	New Bakpa	1,058	562	496	130	115
8	Venu	972	494	478	186	174
9	Mafi Mebiawoe	864	403	461	207	123
10	Akyemfo	855	410	445	175	151
11	Adalekpoe	841	410	431	202	194
12	Mafi Asiekpe	838	424	414	194	141
13	Tsirinyikope	806	382	424	170	140
14	Mafi Kpedzeglo	804	398	406	162	142
15	Bakpa-Agortakpo	794	377	417	171	129
16	Sadekpe	785	358	427	185	120
17	Mafi Tsawla	783	352	431	163	157
18	Mafi Srekpe	772	359	413	158	115
19	Meyikpor	766	359	407	161	111
20	Dekpevie	750	356	394	143	167

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	Age Group																
		All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Adidome	7,587	838	842	951	950	711	559	445	366	376	324	296	209	179	120	146	275
2	Mafi Kumasi	2,461	281	263	315	314	260	209	126	147	97	88	98	62	51	28	47	75
3	Kpodiwlor	1,705	263	215	185	178	143	141	91	87	72	65	69	37	40	25	37	57
4	Avekpedome	1,406	196	176	164	166	134	94	75	62	60	50	55	24	40	30	21	59
5	Wuti Adzenheta	1,215	176	158	134	157	121	77	67	78	57	44	37	35	19	14	18	23
6	Dove	1,159	161	176	150	111	68	58	71	40	35	34	44	37	30	23	45	76
7	New Bakpa	1,058	65	112	138	152	127	93	68	50	51	48	33	32	12	19	13	45
8	Venu	972	134	125	128	125	93	55	57	45	36	32	30	16	31	23	12	30
9	Mafi Mebiawoe	864	106	86	122	106	80	65	46	48	40	39	28	16	13	10	26	33
10	Akyemfo	855	100	71	102	126	50	67	51	51	45	38	33	22	32	15	27	25
11	Adalekpoe	841	148	107	104	84	69	65	55	38	42	37	23	21	16	6	9	17
12	Mafi Asiekpe	838	118	100	107	84	87	60	47	46	40	37	24	21	16	3	17	31
13	Tsirinyikope	806	116	90	105	89	87	61	44	44	37	31	21	13	20	16	10	22
14	Mafi Kpedzeglo	804	130	97	103	87	64	43	37	49	41	22	37	16	25	10	19	24
15	Bakpa-Agortakpo	794	130	106	96	77	73	60	37	46	30	25	24	12	37	3	20	18
16	Sadekpe	785	94	108	102	65	43	64	42	46	29	37	33	22	23	26	22	29
17	Mafi Tsawla	783	138	99	96	91	66	35	31	45	37	32	29	16	14	7	13	34
18	Mafi Srekpe	772	103	102	104	79	61	64	59	47	34	25	18	9	16	7	19	25
19	Meyikpor	766	132	95	83	69	49	54	45	44	34	45	35	24	13	6	13	25
20	Dekpevie	750	138	119	102	65	55	49	38	43	31	18	25	9	12	10	13	23

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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