



# 2010

## POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

### DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

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### HOHOE MUNICIPALITY



Canada 

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

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## PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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



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

# **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

## **Introduction**

The Hohoe Municipal 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 Municipality. It gives a brief background of the Municipality, 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 Municipality, 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 Municipality. 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 Hohoe Municipality, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 167,016 representing 7.9 percent of the total population of the Volta Region. It comprises of 52.1 percent females and 47.9 percent males. About fifty three (52.6%) percent of the population is urban. The Municipality has a sex ratio of 91.9. The population of the Municipality is youthful with the population under age 15 constituting 35.9 percent. The total age dependency ratio for the Municipality is 73.4. The age dependency ratio for males (76.2) is higher than that of females (70.9).

## **Fertility, mortality and migration**

The Total Fertility Rate for the Municipality is 3.3. The General Fertility Rate is 96.0 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 24.3 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the Municipality is 8.7 per 1000. Out of a total of 54,771 migrants in the Municipality, 41,995 are persons born elsewhere in the region. The remaining 8,433 migrants are persons born outside the region particularly regions which share borders with the Volta Region. Greater Accra (2,591) accounts for the highest number of migrants to the Municipality.

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

The Municipality has a household population of 164,324 with 43,329 households. The average household size in the Municipality is 3.9 persons per household. Children (37.4%) constitute the largest proportion of the household composition. The extended family constitute 56.1 percent of the total number of household structure in the Municipality.

## **Marital status**

About four in ten (43.1%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 37.7 percent have never married, 2.6 and 6.3 percent are widowed. The proportion of married female (43.6%) is slightly higher than that of the males (42.5 %). At age 65 and older, widowed females account for as high as 56.9 percent while widowed males account for only 12.8 percent. Among the married, 14.0 percent have no education. Sixty percent of the married population are employed and 19.2 percent are economically not active.

## **Nationality**

The majority of the Municipality's population are Ghanaians by birth (90.2%). Those who have naturalised constitute 5.8 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the Municipality all together is 2.3 percent.

## **Literacy and education**

Of the population 11 years and older, 88.3 percent are literate. Seven out of ten people (70.5%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and older in the Municipality, 53.8 percent are currently attending school at the time of the census and 46.2 percent have attended in the past.

## **Economic activity status**

Sixty-six percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 33.6 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 96.0 percent are employed while 4.0 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (49.2%) and 18.1 percent perform household duties. About six out of ten (63.2%) of the unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

## **Occupation**

Of the employed population, about 38.7 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and service and sales workers account for 21.4 percent.

## **Employment status and sector**

Of the population 15 years and older, 71.0 percent are self-employed without employees and 16.4 percent are employees. More females (76.7%) are self-employed without employees than males (64.9%). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the Municipality.

## **Information communication technology**

Of the population 12 years and older, 46.7 percent have mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 51.8 percent as compared to 42.3 percent of females. Only 5.1 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the Municipality while 4.6 percent of the total households in the Municipality have desktop/laptop computers.

## **Disability**

About 2.3 percent of the Municipality's total population has one form of disability or the other. The types of disability in the Municipality include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with physical disability recorded the highest of 33.8 percent followed by sight disability (27.8%). About 2.9 percent of the population with disability are in the rural localities.

## **Agriculture**

More than half (57.4%) of households in the Municipality are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, six out of ten households (65.3%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 34.7 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the Municipality (91.1%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the Municipality.

## **Housing**

The total housing stock of Hohoe Municipality is 27,702 representing 7.0 percent of the total number of houses in the Volta Region. The average number of persons per house is 6.0.

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

Fifty-seven percent of all dwelling units in the Municipality are compound houses while 39.2 and separate houses. Almost 57.1 percent of the dwelling units in the Municipality are owned by other private individual.

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

The two main construction materials for outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality are mud brick/earth (52.4%) and cement blocks/concrete (44.0%). Similarly, cement/concrete (88.6%) and mud/earth (9.0%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the Municipality. Metal sheets (52.3%) is the main roofing material for dwelling units in the Municipality.

### ***Room occupancy***

One room constitutes the highest percentage (89.8%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the Municipality. Only 5.2 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

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

The two main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the Municipality are electricity (main) (65.8%) and kerosene lamp (27.2%). The use of wood (44.5%) account for the main source of cooking fuel for most households in the Municipality. The proportion for rural (77.01%) is higher than that of urban (15.6%). Pipe-borne outside dwelling (42.8%) and public tap/standpipe (21.9%) are the main sources of drinking water for households. Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc.) (38.6%) and pit latrine (20.7%) are the common toilet facilities used by households in the Municipality.

### ***Waste disposal***

The most commonly method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 39.0 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (37.0 %) and unto the street/outside (31.6%) are the two common methods used by households in the Municipality.

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

Issues discussed in this chapter include the physical features, political administration, social structure, economy and demographics of the Hohoe Municipality. Hohoe Municipal Assembly is one of the 25 administrative districts of the Volta Region of Ghana. It was carved out of the former Kpando District. It is established by the Legislative Instrument (L.I. 2072) of 2012.

### 1.2 Physical Features

#### 1.2.1 Location and Size

The Municipality has a total land area of 1,172 km<sup>2</sup>, which is 5.6 percent of the land area of the region. It is located in longitude 0° 15'E and 0° 45'E and latitude 6° 45'N and 7° 15'N and lies almost in the heart of region. It shares borders with the Republic of Togo on the east, forming part of Ghana's international border; on the southeast by the Afadzato district and southwest by Kpando Municipality; on the north with Jasikan district; and on the northwest with the Biakoye districts. Its capital, Hohoe, is about 78 kilometres from Ho, the regional capital and 220km from Accra, the national capital.

#### 1.2.2 Relief and drainage

The Municipality has part of the Akwapim-Togo ranges extending beyond the country's eastern boundary all the way to Western Nigeria. These ranges are the eastern part of the Voltarian basin, aligning on the southwest and northeast axis. Within these ranges is the Afadjato (Mountain Afadza) - the highest elevation in Ghana, 880.3 meters above sea level. The terrain in the Municipality is generally undulating. The low-lying areas, some of which are swampy average 456.4 meters above sea level, and are used for rice cultivation. They include Akpafu Odomi, Mempeasem, Santrokofi, Fodome and Godenu plains.

#### 1.2.3 Climate

The Municipality lies in the wet semi-equatorial climatic zone. Annual rainfall is between 1,016mm- 1,210mm. There is 4-5months dry season between November and April. The pattern of the rainy season has become highly unpredictable. The hitherto well defined two peaks of rainfall have almost merged. The rains start in late April and ends in October.

Temperatures are high throughout the year and range from 26°C in the coolest months to about 32°C in the hottest months.

**Figure 1.1: Map of Hohoe Municipal**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

#### **1.2.4 Vegetation**

The Municipality falls within the forest-savannah transitional ecological zone. The forest area is at the southern and eastern sides and tapers into the middle of the Municipality. The vegetation of the transitional zone has developed from the forest. Several valuable trees in the forest include Wawa, obeche, odum and mahogany. Apart from the Alavanyo area which also has forest, most of the western plains are occupied by savannah woodlands and tall grasses.

### **1.3 Political and Administrative Structure**

The Municipal Assembly (MA) has political and administrative structures, made up of a Member of Parliament, thirty-three Assembly members; twelve government appointees and twenty-one elected including the Presiding Member of the Assembly and a Municipal Chief Executive (MCE), who is appointed by the President of Ghana. The Government employees of the Assembly are responsible for implementing policies and decisions of the Assembly and the government.

The Assembly has ten Sub-Committees and an Executive Committee chaired by the Municipal Chief Executive. The various Sub-Committees submit their recommendations to the Executive Committee for consideration. These recommendations are further submitted to the General House for approval or ratification. Decisions taken at the General House are then implemented by the General Administration, headed by the Municipal Co-ordinating Director who is also the secretary to the Assembly.

### **1.4 Social Structure**

#### **1.4.1 Traditional administration**

People in the Municipality have the same chieftaincy arrangement that prevails generally in the Volta Region. They have a paramount chief in the traditional areas with sub-chiefs under him. In the Municipality, no paramountcy owes allegiance to another. The Gbi-Dzigbe (the Hohoes) Traditional area pays homage to their paramount chief Togbegah Gabusu (VI). The other traditional areas like the Likpes, the Wlis and the Alavanyos also have their own paramountcies.

The traditional authorities administer stool lands, holding them in trust for the people, and arrange the celebration of traditional festivals. They are also the custodians of traditional beliefs and customs, passed on from one generation to another. The traditional authorities also have courts which adjudicate on matters relating to stool lands, lineage and family lands, chieftaincy disputes, violations of traditions and disputes between localities, lineages, families and individuals.

#### **1.4.2 Religious composition**

The 2010 Population and Housing Census indicate that Christians are 89.1 per cent of the population, followed by Islam 7.8 percent; Traditionalists 1.2 percent and other religions are less than one percent.

#### **1.4.3 Festivals**

Every Traditional area in the Municipality celebrates its own unique festivals. The people of Wli have the Agumatsa festival, which is celebrated on the last Saturday of October each year. The Alavanyo Traditional Area celebrates the Golofose festival in November, while the

Gbi, in conjunction with the people of Peki in the South Dayi district, have the Gbidukor festival celebrated in late November or early December.

## **1.5 Economy**

The majority of the population in the Municipality are engaged in petty trade, crop farming and livestock keeping. The Municipality is one of the four main cocoa growing areas in Volta region. It was the cocoa industry that made Hohoe a very important commercial town and the capital of the Trans-Volta Togoland before Ho became the capital of the region after independence in 1957.

The 2010 Census shows that among the employed population 15 years and older, 31.0 percent are in the trading sector. This is becoming the mainstay of the population in Hohoe, the capital of the district. All the industries, which are small scale, are owned and managed mainly by sole proprietors. The industrial activities in the Municipality have been grouped under seven categories to facilitate identification of future prospects and promotional strategies. The categories are:

- (i) Agro-based: Fish processing, cassava processing and distilling, and coconut-oil extraction
- (ii) Mining: Salt mining and sand winning;
- (iii) Wood-based: Carpentry, Plywood Processing factory and Toilet Roll Processing factory;
- (iv) Textile: Kente Weaving, Tailoring/Dressmaking;
- (v) Raffia Weaving: Raffia basket weaving
- (vi) Service: Hairdressing, Vehicle repair/fitting mechanics, Radio/TV mechanics, masonry;  
Ceramics: Pottery

### **1.5.1 Tourism**

The Municipality has untapped tourism potential capable of transforming its economy, as well as its overall contribution to national income when fully developed. The beautiful landscapes, clean environment of the towns, and numerous eco-tourism sites make it one of the most important tourism areas in the country. Notably among these are lofty mountains blending with low green plains, heart throbbing natural scenery of spectacular waterfalls (Wli waterfall, the highest in West Africa), sanctuaries and ancient caves. Hohoe Municipality can boast of the following marked tourism features:

- i. The highest peak in Ghana Mt. Afadja (Afadjato) located between Liati Wote and Gbledi communities
- ii. The highest waterfall in West Africa – Wli Waterfall located at Wli.
- iii. Tsatsadu Waterfall located at Alavanyo
- iv. Tagbo Waterfall at Liati Wote
- v. Wadjakli Waterfall located at Likpe Todome



- vi. The most wonderful ancient old iron mines at Akpafu –Todzi
- vii. The four ancestral caves located at Likpe-Todome

## **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 Klotey 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, Ksoa and Techiman were not properly demarcated and some were characterized by large EAs, some enumerators were unable to complete their assigned tasks within the stipulated time.

#### **1.6.4 Post enumeration survey**

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

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

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

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

#### **1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions**

##### **Introduction**

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

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

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

## **Region**

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

## **District**

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

## **Locality**

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

## **Population**

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

## **Household**

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

## **Head of Household**

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

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

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

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

## **Age**

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

## **Nationality**

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

## **Ethnicity**

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

## **Birthplace**

The birthplace of a person refers to the locality of usual residence of the mother at the time of birth. If after delivery a mother stayed outside her locality of usual residence for six months

or more or had the intention of staying in the new place for six or more months, then the actual town/village of physical birth becomes the birthplace of the child.

### **Duration of residence**

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

### **Religion**

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

### **Marital status**

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

### **Literacy**

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

### **Education**

#### ***School Attendance***

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

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

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

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

### **Activity status**

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



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

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

### **Occupation**

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

### **Industry**

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

### **Employment status**

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

### **Employment sector**

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

### **Disability**

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

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

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

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

## **Fertility**

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

## **Mortality**

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

## **Agriculture**

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

## **Housing conditions and facilities**

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

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

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

## **1.7 Organization of the Report**

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

This chapter provides information on population size, rural and urban distribution, age and sex structure and distribution, fertility, mortality and migratory patterns in the Municipality.

#### **2.2 Population Size**

The population of the Municipality in 2010 is 167,016. Males constitute 47.9 percent and 52.1 percent are females. The population density of the Municipality in 2000 was 211.9 persons per square kilometres and reduced to 196.0 persons per square kilometres in 2010. This is higher than both the national and regional estimates of 103.4 persons per square kilometres and 103.0 persons per square kilometres, respectively. The Hohoe Municipality has 52.6 percent of the population in urban locality and the remaining 47.4 percent are in rural locality.

#### **2.3 Age-Sex Structure, Sex Ratio and Population Pyramid**

##### **2.3.1 Age-sex structure**

Table 2.1 provides information on age and sex composition by five-year age groups in the Municipality. The age dependency population is 77.6 percent. Children below five years in the population are 12.4 percent and cumulatively, the population below 15 years (0-14 years) is 34.6 percent and below 20 years is 45.6 percent. The labour force (15-64 years) is 56.3 percent of the total population implying a pool of working population is available to be harnessed for productive work. Considering the labour force 15-64 years, 46.2 percent are below 30 years of age, 18.2 percent are 30-39 years of age, 16.6 percent are 40-49 years of age and 18.4 percent are above fifty years of age. Cumulatively, almost 65 percent of the labour force is below forty years of age.

The population by age, sex and locality of residence are also shown in Table 2.1. The proportion of the population 0-14 years of age is 35.9 percent, those who are 15-64 years, the productive age group are 57.7 percent and those aged 65 years and older are 6.4 percent. The proportion among the male population who are 0-14 years of age are 37.7 percent, higher than that among the female population, 34.2 percent. In the 15-64 years and 65 years and older age groups, the proportions among females are higher (58.5% and 7.3%, respectively) than the proportions among males (56.8% and 5.6%, respectively). There are differences in the age structure of the rural and urban populations. The proportions of the rural population in the 0-14 years and 65+ years age groups are higher (36.6% and 8.6%, respectively) than the proportions among the urban population (35.3% and 4.5%, respectively). The proportion among the urban population in the productive age group 15-64 years is higher (60.2%) than that among the rural population (54.9%).

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

Age Group	Sex						Type of locality			
	Both Sexes	Male		Female		Sex ratio	Urban		Rural	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	167,016	79,967	100.0	87,049	100.0	91.9	87,885	100.0	79,131	100.0
0 - 4	21,913	11,071	13.8	10,842	12.5	102.1	11,101	13.0	10,812	13.7
5-9	19,026	9,584	12.0	9,442	10.8	101.5	9,535	11.0	9,491	12.0
10-14	18,992	9,468	11.8	9,524	10.9	99.4	10,365	12.0	8,627	10.9
15 - 19	17,205	8,605	10.8	8,600	9.9	100.1	9,947	11.0	7,258	9.2
20 - 24	14,199	6,651	8.3	7,548	8.7	88.1	8,547	10.0	5,652	7.1
25 - 29	12,408	5,594	7.0	6,814	7.8	82.1	7,605	9.0	4,803	6.1
30 - 34	10,439	4,883	6.1	5,556	6.4	87.9	5,918	7.0	4,521	5.7
35 - 39	9,781	4,586	5.7	5,195	6.0	88.3	5,341	6.0	4,440	5.6
40 - 44	8,660	4,222	5.3	4,438	5.1	95.1	4,396	5.0	4,264	5.4
45 - 49	7,521	3,452	4.3	4,069	4.7	84.8	3,737	4.0	3,784	4.8
50 - 54	6,855	3,175	4.0	3,680	4.2	86.3	3,354	4.0	3,501	4.4
55 - 59	4,973	2,216	2.8	2,757	3.2	80.4	2,276	3.0	2,697	3.4
60 - 64	4,282	2,010	2.5	2,272	2.6	88.5	1,777	2.0	2,505	3.2
65 - 69	2,796	1,259	1.6	1,537	1.8	81.9	996	1.0	1,800	2.3
70 - 74	3,305	1,395	1.7	1,910	2.2	73.0	1,194	1.0	2,111	2.7
75 - 79	2,148	898	1.1	1,250	1.4	71.8	815	1.0	1,333	1.7
80 - 84	1,384	505	0.6	879	1.0	57.5	505	1.0	879	1.1
85+	1,129	393	0.5	736	0.8	160.8	476	0.0	653	0.8
<b>All Ages</b>	<b>167,016</b>	<b>79,967</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>87,049</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>87,885</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>79,131</b>	<b>100.0</b>
0-14	59,931	30,123	37.7	29,808	34.2	101.1	31,001	35.3	28,930	36.6
15-64	96,323	45,394	56.8	50,929	58.5	89.1	52,898	60.2	43,425	54.9
65+	10,762	4,450	5.6	6,312	7.3	70.5	3,986	4.5	6,776	8.6
<b>Age-dependency ratio</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>76.2</b>		<b>70.9</b>			<b>66.1</b>		<b>82.2</b>	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

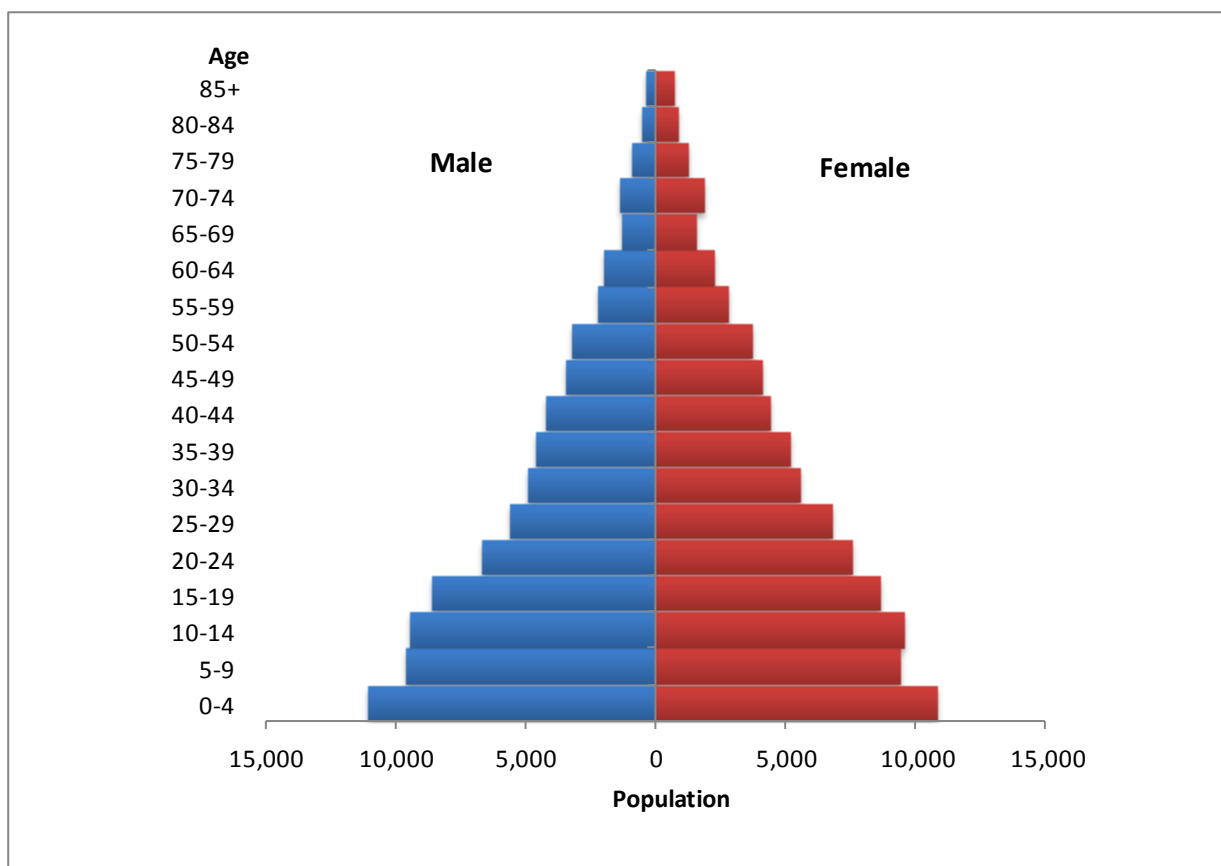
### 2.3.2 Population pyramid

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age-sex composition of a population and its shape is influenced by the levels of fertility, mortality and migration. The age structure and sex composition of the population of the Municipality follow the regional and national patterns. The age structure is broad at the base and reduces gradually in the succeeding age groups until the population becomes relatively small at the top. The broadness of the base is determined by the level of fertility, while the shape is determined by mortality and to some extent migration. The population of the Municipality is 167,016 of which 79,967 representing 47.9 percent are males and 87,049 representing 52.1 percent are females. The Municipality forms 7.0 percent of the region's total population (Table 2.1).

Figure 2.1 is a pyramid showing the structure of the total population by sex of the Municipality in 2010. The population under 15 years of age constitutes 34.6 percent of the total population while the older age groups (6.4%) are very small in comparison.

With increasing age, the age-sex structure looks slightly thinner for males than for females, indicating that at older ages, the proportion of males is lower than that of females. For the age groups 10-14 years and 15-19 years there are more males than females. The high proportions of the populations aged 0-4 and 5-9 years indicate that the population in the Municipality has the potential to grow for a considerable number of years. This has implications for the economic development of the Municipality.

**Figure 2. 1: Population pyramid**

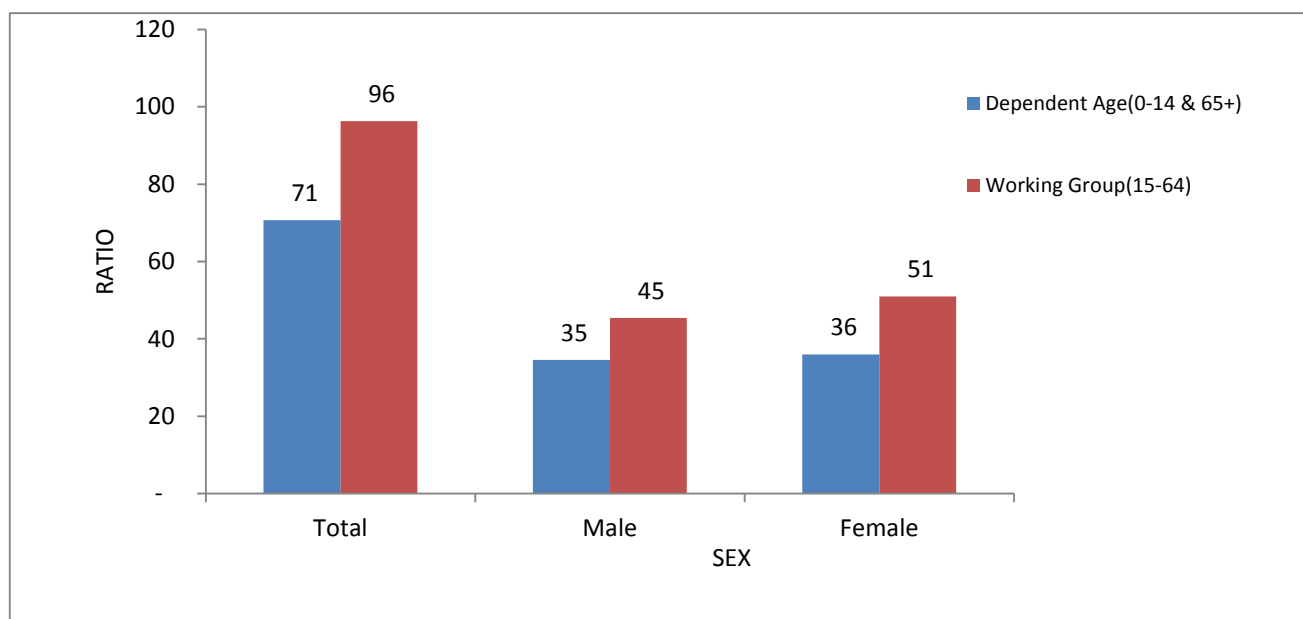


Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 2.3.3 Age-dependency ratio

The age-dependency ratio is the ratio of the dependent-age population (under age 15 years and 65+ years) to the working-age population (15 to 64 years). The age-dependency ratio is an indicator of the economic burden the productive portion of a population must carry. The higher this ratio is, the more people a potential worker is assumed to be supporting and vice-versa. The age dependency ratio for the Municipality is about 73 dependents (child and old age) for every 100 people working. This means that 100 persons in the active population group are being depended on by 73 persons in the not active population group. There is a variation of the age dependency ratio by sex; for males, there are 76 people in the dependent age group for every 100 persons in the working age group whereas for females, there are about 71 persons in the dependent age group for every 100 persons in the working age group.

**Figure 2.2: Age dependency ratio**

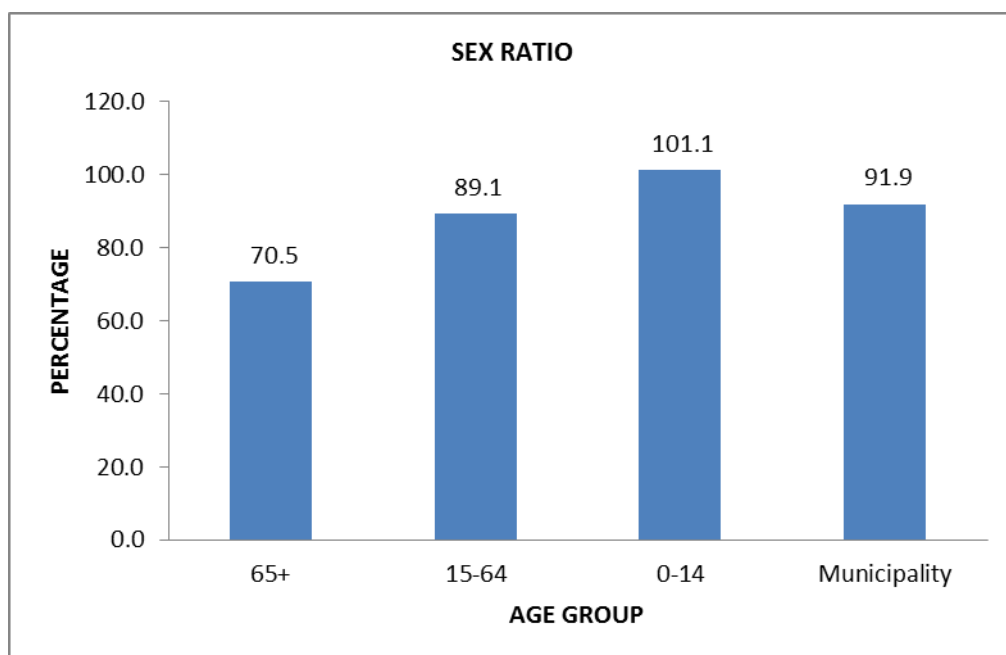


Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 2.3.4 Sex ratio

The sex composition of a population is influenced largely by the sex ratio at birth (ratio of male births to female births) as well as sex differences in death rates and migration. The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females. Sex ratio that is higher than 100 indicates that there are more males than females and sex ratio under 100 indicates that there are more females than males. The sex ratio for the Municipality is 91.1. There are more males at early ages than there are females. However as the population grows in older, the male population reduces compared to that of females. For instance, for ages 0-14 the sex ratio is 101.1 and reduces to 70.5 for ages 60 years and older.

**Figure 2.3: Sex ratio for Hohoe**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are principal determinants of population growth (or its inverse) at a point in time. Data on these three components are critical for planning the overall socio-economic development of the Municipality.

### 2.4.1 Fertility

A measure of fertility is important in determining the size and structure of the population. Information on fertility in the Municipality is therefore critical for the management of the population for social and economic development. Table 2.2 shows the distribution of total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate for Volta region and Hohoe municipality in 2010. The total fertility rate for the Municipality is 3.3 children per woman 15-49 years of age, which is slightly lower than the regional average of 3.4. This means that a woman living in the Municipality would have, on average, about 3 children by the end of her reproductive period if the current age-specific fertility rate continues to prevail. The general fertility rate, which is the number of birth per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years, is 96. The crude birth rate for the Municipality is about 24. This means the number of live births for every 1,000 population is about 24.



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

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### Children surviving

Table 2.3 provides information on female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child in the Municipality in 2010. The total number of children ever born to the female population 12 years and older in the Municipality is 155,703 out of which 135,208 are children surviving (i.e. about 87%). The number of male to female children ever born is 78,248 and 77,455, respectively and children surviving are 67,283 and 67,925, respectively. The data show that as age increases, the number of children ever born to females above 12 years of age increases, except for the age group 55-59 years.

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

Age in Years	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	62,926	155,703	78,248	77,455	135,208	67,283	67,925
12-14	5,685	31	14	17	28	11	17
15 - 19	8,600	1,072	518	554	956	435	521
20 - 24	7,548	5,191	2,693	2,498	4,824	2,461	2,363
25 - 29	6,814	10,205	5,123	5,082	9,527	4,753	4,774
30 - 34	5,556	13,158	6,740	6,418	12,118	6,120	5,998
35 - 39	5,195	16,041	8,197	7,844	14,855	7,571	7,284
40 - 44	4,438	16,095	7,974	8,121	14,567	7,182	7,385
45 - 49	4,069	16,658	8,386	8,272	14,934	7,463	7,471
50 - 54	3,680	16,083	8,028	8,055	14,242	7,103	7,139
55 - 59	2,757	13,200	6,617	6,583	11,482	5,711	5,771
60+	8,584	47,969	23,958	24,011	37,675	18,473	19,202

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

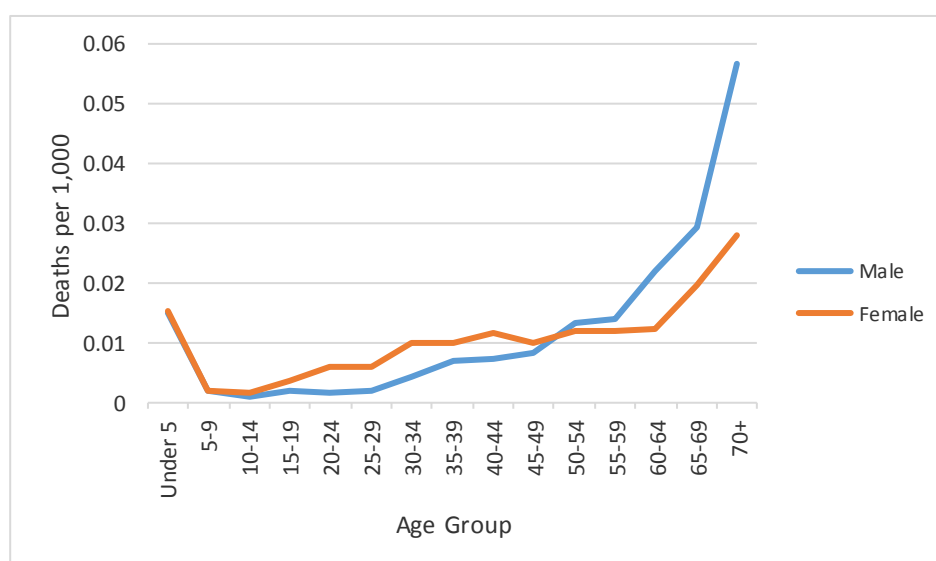
## 2.4.2 Mortality

Data on mortality provide an indication of the health status of the population as well as a measure of the living conditions of the people. It also provides information on the potential growth of the population in the future. Several policy interventions which include enhancing access to quality health care services, improving food security and improving environmental conditions are put in place by government to reduce mortality.

### Age-specific death rate (ASDR)

Death commonly take place 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 females aged 10-14 and 40-49 is slightly higher compare to males. The ASDR for males aged 50-54 upwards is higher compare to their females' counterparts thus suggesting a relatively higher life expectancy for females over males at this age groups (figure 2.4).

**Figure 2.4: Age-specific death rate (ASDR)**



## Crude death rate

Crude death rate (CDR) is the number of deaths per 1000 population in a given year. Hohoe Municipal recorded 1,458 households' deaths in the 12 months preceding the 2010 census whereas it's crude death rate stand at 8.7 deaths per 1,000 populations (Table 2.4).

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

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

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

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

### 2.4.3 Migration

Migration refers to change in usual place of residence. A migrant is a person whose usual place of residence is different from his/her place of birth or previous residence. The importance of measuring migration lies in its impact on population size, structure and distribution. Out migration decreases the size of population, and immigration increases population size. In addition, the variations in the migration process in terms of age, sex, education and other socio-demographic characteristics can have significant impact on the overall social and economic development of the Municipality. To measure migration, the 2010 Population and Housing Census collected information on place of birth and duration of stay in current place of residence. Table 2.5 shows the birthplace and duration of residence of migrants in the Municipality. The data shows that majority of the migrants (41,995) in the Municipality are born elsewhere in Volta region, 8,433 are born elsewhere in other region and 4,343 of the migrants are born outside Ghana. The data further shows that a higher proportion of the migrants born elsewhere in other regions are from Greater Accra region (2,591), followed by the Eastern region (2,045) and the Northern region (1,200).

In terms duration of residence majority of the migrants have been in the Municipality for ten years or more (36%). Among those born elsewhere in another region, those from the Upper East (22.0%), Eastern (20.7%) and Ashanti (18.2%) have stayed the longest (20+ years).

**Table 2. 5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants**

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	54,771	14.9	31	18.1	18.5	17.5
Born elsewhere in the region	41,995	14.7	30.7	18.5	18.5	17.6
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	440	15.9	30.9	21.8	18.2	13.2
Central	595	16.5	33.4	18.7	20	11.4
Greater Accra	2,591	21.3	34.2	15.9	16.3	12.2
Volta	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern	2,045	13.2	31	16.6	18.6	20.7
Ashanti	997	16.8	30.3	16.2	18	18.8
Brong Ahafo	319	17.2	35.1	20.7	15.4	11.6
Northern	1,200	17.6	31	17.7	17.4	16.3
Upper East	182	18.1	33.5	8.2	18.1	22
Upper west	64	15.6	37.5	10.9	18.8	17.2
Outside Ghana	4,343	11.7	31.9	16.8	19.5	20

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## CHAPTER THREE

### SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

#### 3.1 Introduction

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

#### 3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

##### 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. Table 3.1 shows that there are 164,326 households in the Municipality with an average household size of 3.9.

**Table 3.1: Household's size by type of locality**

Category	Region	Municipality		
		Total	Urban	Rural
Total household population	2,086,567	164,326	86,080	78,246
Number of households	495,600	43,329	22,947	20,382
Average households per house	1.2	1.6	2.1	1.2
Average household size	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

##### 3.2.2 Household composition

The population of households in the Municipality is 164,326 (Table 3.2). Household heads (26.4%), children (37.4%), grand children (8.3%) and other relatives (7.5%) are 79.6 percent of the household population. in the Municipality. This household composition portrays the traditional household structure where members live together as a family. The proportions of non-relatives (2.2%), step-children (1.1%), and adopted/foster children (0.5%) are 3.8 percent of household population. The proportion of males who are heads of households (34.1%) is higher than the proportion of female heads of household (19.3%) in the Municipality. The proportion of male children in the households is 39.9 percent, higher than female children, 19.4 percent.

**Table 3.2: Household composition and sex**

Household Composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All	164,326	100.0	78,597	100.0	85,729	100.0
Head	43,329	26.4	26,794	34.1	16,535	19.3
Spouse (wife/husband)	17,851	10.9	1,192	1.5	16,659	19.4
Child (son/daughter)	61,450	37.4	31,330	39.9	30,120	35.1
Parent/Parent in-law	1,871	1.1	271	0.3	1,600	1.9
Son/Daughter in-law	1,166	0.7	343	0.4	823	1.0
Grandchild	13,629	8.3	6,885	8.8	6,744	7.9
Brother/Sister	6,387	3.9	3,377	4.3	3,010	3.5
Step child	1,790	1.1	884	1.1	906	1.1
Adopted/Foster child	877	0.5	390	0.5	487	0.6
Other relative	12,362	7.5	5,428	6.9	6,934	8.1
Non-relative	3,614	2.2	1,703	2.2	1,911	2.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.2.3 Household structure

Household structure is a classification of ties of affiliation of persons who constitute households. Table 3.3 shows the distribution of household structure and sex in Hohoe Municipality in 2010. The extended family household (head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives is dominant (56.1%) compared to nuclear family households comprising head, spouse(s) and children are 44 percent of the total population of households.

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

Household Structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All	164,326	100.0	78,597	100.0	85,729	100.0
<b>Nuclear family</b>	<b>72,371</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>36,220</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>36,151</b>	<b>42.2</b>
Head only	9,176	5.6	5,493	7.0	3,683	4.3
Head and a spouse only	3,442	2.1	1,728	2.2	1,714	2.0
Single parent Nuclear	17,797	10.8	7,457	9.5	10,340	12.1
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	41,956	25.5	21,542	27.4	20,414	23.8
<b>Extended family</b>	<b>91,955</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>42,377</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>49,578</b>	<b>57.9</b>
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	35,096	21.4	17,203	21.9	17,893	20.9
Extended + non relatives	4,083	2.5	2,050	2.6	2,033	2.4
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	7,720	4.7	3,838	4.9	3,882	4.5
Single parent Extended	25,924	15.8	10,608	13.5	15,316	17.9
Single parent Extended + non relative	2,286	1.4	931	1.2	1,355	1.6
Head and other composition but no spouse	16,846	10.3	7,747	9.9	9,099	10.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3 Marital Status

This section provides information on marital status of persons 12 years and older. The 2010 Census classified “marital status” into never married, informal/consensual union/living together, married, separated, divorced and widowed. The definition of marriage includes persons in any of the following types of marriage: civil, traditional and common law/consensual.

### 3.3.1 Marital status by sex and age group

In many societies in Ghana, males are more likely to delay marriage than females. Nonetheless, the widespread of education has increased the age at marriage of females.

Table 3.4 shows the distribution of marital status of the population 12 years and older by sex and age-group. About 43.1 percent are married and 37.7 percent have never married. Those widowed are 6.3 per cent, informal/consensual union / living together are 5.7 percent, divorced are 4.0 percent and separated are 3.3 percent. The age group 40-44 years has the highest proportion (71.4%) of those who are married while informal / consensual union /living together is most common among age-group 25-29 (11.4%). The proportion of divorced is highest among age-group 55-59 years (10.2%) while those who are separated is highest among age-group 60-64 years (7.2%). The age group 65 years and older has the highest percentage (38.7%) of widows.

Apart from never married where the percentage of males (45.0%) is higher than that of females (31.3 %), the proportions of females in the other types of relationships are higher than the proportions of males: the proportions of married females (43.6%), females in informal / consensual union /living together 6.2%), separated (4.0%), divorced (4.9%), and widowed (10.1%), and the male counterparts are 42.5 percent, 5.1 percent, 2.6 percent, 2.9 percent and 1.9 percent, respectively.

Among the age-groups, the proportion of males who are married is highest for the age group 50-54 years (75.0%) and for females the highest proportion is among the age-group 35-39 years (73.1%). This probably suggests that females are more likely to marry than males and that early marriage is more common among females than among males. Among the age group 65 years and older, 56.9 percent of females are widowed compare to 12.8 percent of males. This may be due to females marrying males who are older and therefore dying earlier. The highest proportion of persons in informal /consensual union or /living together is highest among the age-group 25-29 years for both males (12.4%) and females (10.3%).

**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>								
All	118,290	100.0	37.7	5.7	43.1	3.3	4	6.3
12 - 14	11,205	100.0	93.9	0.6	5.5	0	0	0
15 - 19	17,205	100.0	88.6	2.5	8.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
20 - 24	14,199	100.0	64.9	8.6	24.1	1.6	0.5	0.4
25 - 29	12,408	100.0	36.8	11.4	47.1	2.6	1.5	0.6
30 - 34	10,439	100.0	19.5	9.5	63.5	3.6	2.8	1.1
35 - 39	9,781	100.0	9.9	8	71.2	4.6	4.5	1.8
40 - 44	8,660	100.0	6.9	6.9	71.4	5.4	5.9	3.5
45 - 49	7,521	100.0	5.7	6	69	6.1	7.6	5.6
50 - 54	6,855	100.0	4.6	3.7	66.5	6.4	9.8	9
55 - 59	4,973	100.0	3.5	3.8	62.5	6.7	10.2	13.4
60 - 64	4,282	100.0	3.5	2.7	58.7	7.2	9.7	18.4
65+	10,762	100.0	3.4	1.7	42.6	4.3	9.3	38.7

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

Sex/Age-Group	Number	Total	Never Married	Informal/ Consensual Union/Living Together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
<b>Male</b>								
All	55,364	100.0	45	5.1	42.5	2.6	2.9	1.9
12 -14	5,520	100.0	93.6	0.6	5.8	0	0	0
15 - 19	8,605	100.0	93.5	0.9	5.3	0	0.1	0.2
20 - 24	6,651	100.0	81.4	5.1	12.9	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 - 29	5,594	100.0	51.8	10.3	35.6	1.7	0.5	0.1
30 - 34	4,883	100.0	28	9.9	57.3	2.7	1.8	0.3
35 - 39	4,586	100.0	15.4	8	69	3.5	3.2	0.9
40 - 44	4,222	100.0	9.8	7.5	72.7	4.1	4.3	1.5
45 - 49	3,452	100.0	8.1	6.8	72.2	4.8	6.2	1.9
50 - 54	3,175	100.0	6.4	4	75	5.6	6.8	2.2
55 - 59	2,216	100.0	4.8	4.5	74.6	5.8	6.4	3.8
60 - 64	2,010	100.0	4.9	3	71.6	6.9	8.6	4.9
65+	4,450	100.0	4.7	2.6	65.6	5.2	9.1	12.8
<b>Female</b>								
All	62,926	100.0	31.3	6.2	43.6	4	4.9	10.1
12 - 14	5,685	100.0	94.2	0.6	5.1	0	0	0
15 - 19	8,600	100.0	83.8	4.2	11	0.7	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	7,548	100.0	50.3	11.7	34	2.8	0.7	0.6
25 - 29	6,814	100.0	24.6	12.4	56.5	3.3	2.2	1.1
30 - 34	5,556	100.0	12	9.2	69	4.5	3.6	1.7
35 - 39	5,195	100.0	5.1	8	73.1	5.5	5.6	2.7
40 - 44	4,438	100.0	4.1	6.4	70.1	6.7	7.5	5.3
45 - 49	4,069	100.0	3.6	5.3	66.4	7.3	8.8	8.7
50 - 54	3,680	100.0	2.9	3.5	59.2	7.1	12.3	14.9
55 - 59	2,757	100.0	2.5	3.2	52.7	7.4	13.2	21
60 - 64	2,272	100.0	2.2	2.3	47.2	7.4	10.6	30.3
65+	6,312	100.0	2.4	1.1	26.3	3.7	9.5	56.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3.2 Marital status and education

Table 3.5 shows the marital status and level of education in the Municipality in 2010. Among the married population, 14 percent have no education, 62.8 percent have basic education, 10.2 percent have secondary education, and the remaining 13.0 percent have relatively higher levels of education. Among the married males, lower proportions have no education (9.7%) and basic education (59.4%) than their female counterparts (17.7% and 65.8%, respectively). At higher levels of education, the proportions of males are higher than the proportions among females.

Among the never married population, 4.1 percent have no education, 66.0 percent have basic education, 21.8 percent have secondary education and the remaining 8.1 percent have higher levels of education. Among the never married, there is a slightly higher proportion of males (4.2%) than that of females (4.0%). The proportion of males with basic education is 65.2 percent compared with 67.0 percent of females; and males with secondary education are 22.6 percent compared with 20.8 percent of females. The proportion of males with higher levels of education is 8.0 percent compared with 8.2 percent of females. Among the widowed, the proportion with no education is quite high (43.1%), among males, it is 25.0 percent and 46.1 among females. Among the separated and divorced, the proportions among females with no



education are higher (17.6% and 22.5%, respectively) than the proportions among males (9.8% and 10.1%, respectively).

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

Sex/Marital Status	Number	All Levels	No Education	Basic <sup>1</sup>	Secondary <sup>2</sup>	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post Middle/ Secondary Cert/ Diploma <sup>3</sup>	Tertiary <sup>4</sup>
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
All	118,290	100.0	12	63.7	14	3	5.6	1.6
Never married	44,575	100.0	4.1	66	21.8	2	5	1.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	6,719	100.0	8.6	69.3	14.2	3.3	3.5	1
Married	51,009	100.0	14	62.8	10.2	3.8	6.7	2.5
Separated	3,913	100.0	14.8	68.8	7.1	3.9	4.5	0.9
Divorced	4,674	100.0	18.2	66	5.9	4.4	4.7	0.7
Widowed	7,400	100.0	43.1	47.2	2.4	2.3	4.4	0.6
<b>Male</b>								
Total	55,364	100.0	7.4	62.8	17	3.4	6.9	2.6
Never married	24,907	100.0	4.2	65.2	22.6	2	4.8	1.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,832	100.0	6.9	64.9	17.3	3.6	5.2	2.1
Married	23,543	100.0	9.7	59.4	12.7	4.7	9.4	4.3
Separated	1,427	100.0	9.8	70	8.2	4.2	6.3	1.5
Divorced	1,617	100.0	10.1	70.3	8.3	4.5	5.4	1.4
Widowed	1,038	100.0	25	56.1	5.2	4.2	7.7	1.8
<b>Female</b>								
Total	62,926	100.0	16.1	64.6	11.5	2.7	4.5	0.7
Never married	19,668	100.0	4	67	20.8	2.1	5.4	0.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,887	100.0	9.8	72.5	12	3.1	2.3	0.2
Married	27,466	100.0	17.7	65.8	8.1	3	4.4	0.9
Separated	2,486	100.0	17.6	68.2	6.4	3.7	3.5	0.5
Divorced	3,057	100.0	22.5	63.8	4.7	4.4	4.3	0.3
Widowed	6,362	100.0	46.1	45.7	1.9	2	3.9	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3.3 Marital status and economic activity

Table 3.6 shows the marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and economic activity status in the Municipality in 2010. Among those who have never married, 69.2 percent are economically not active and the remaining 30.8 percent are active of which 27.8 percent are employed and 3.0 percent are unemployed. Among the males who have never married, the proportion that is economically not active is 65.3 percent compared with 74.0 percent of females; 34.7 percent of the males are economically active of which 31.6 percent are employed and 3.2 percent are unemployed, their female counterparts are 23.1 percent and 2.9 percent, respectively.

Among the married population, 17.6 percent are economically not active and 82.4% are active of which 80.4 percent are employed and 2.0 percent are unemployed. Among the males, 14.9 percent are not active, 85.1 percent are active of which 83.5 percent are employed and 1.6 percent unemployed. Among the females, the economically not active proportion is 19.8 percent and 80.2 percent are active of which 77.8 percent are employed and 2.4 percent unemployed.

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

Sex/Marital Status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
All	118,290	100.0	68,811	100.0	2,862	100.0	46,617	100.0
Never married	44,575	37.7	12,397	18.0	1,355	47.3	30,823	66.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	6,719	5.7	5,091	7.4	238	8.3	1,390	3.0
Married	51,009	43.1	41,021	59.6	1,036	36.2	8,952	19.2
Separated	3,913	3.3	3,013	4.4	117	4.1	783	1.7
Divorced	4,674	4.0	3,489	5.1	60	2.1	1,125	2.4
Widowed	7,400	6.3	3,800	5.5	56	2.0	3,544	7.6
<b>Male</b>								
All	55,364	100.0	32,938	100.0	1,302	100.0	21,124	100.0
Never married	24,907	45.0	7,859	23.9	785	60.3	16,263	77.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,832	5.1	2,449	7.4	75	5.8	308	1.5
Married	23,543	42.5	19,656	59.7	378	29.0	3,509	16.6
Separated	1,427	2.6	1,153	3.5	38	2.9	236	1.1
Divorced	1,617	2.9	1,226	3.7	23	1.8	368	1.7
Widowed	1,038	1.9	595	1.8	3	0.2	440	2.1
<b>Female</b>								
All	62,926	100.0	35,873	100.0	1,560	100.0	25,493	100.0
Never married	19,668	31.3	4,538	12.7	570	36.5	14,560	57.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,887	6.2	2,642	7.4	163	10.4	1,082	4.2
Married	27,466	43.6	21,365	59.6	658	42.2	5,443	21.4
Separated	2,486	4.0	1,860	5.2	79	5.1	547	2.1
Divorced	3,057	4.9	2,263	6.3	37	2.4	757	3.0
Widowed	6,362	10.1	3,205	8.9	168	6.7	3,104	12.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.4 Nationality

Table 3.7 presents the nationality and sex of the population in the Hohoe municipality in 2010. The majority of residents are Ghanaians (97.7%) as compared to non-Ghanaians (2.3%). Those who are Ghanaians by birth are 90.2 percent, 5.8 percent have dual nationality and 1.7 percent are Ghanaians by naturalization. Among males, 97.2 percent are Ghanaians in the three categories compared with 97.9 percent of females. There is a slightly higher proportion among males who are from ECOWAS countries (2.4%) than that of females (1.8%).

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

Nationality	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All	167,016	100.0	79,967	100.0	87,049	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	150,583	90.2	71,951	90.0	78,632	90.3
Dual nationality	9,679	5.8	4,503	5.6	5,176	5.9
Ghanaian by naturalization	2,870	1.7	1,416	1.8	1,454	1.7
ECOWAS	3,544	2.1	1,939	2.4	1,605	1.8
Africa other than ECOWAS	190	0.1	88	0.1	102	0.1
Other	150	0.1	70	0.1	80	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows the population in the Municipality by religion and sex in 2010. Christianity is the dominant religion (89.1%), followed by Islam (7.8%) and Traditionalist (1.2%). Those with no religion are only 1.0 percent. Slightly higher proportion of males (1.3%) than females (1.1%) are traditionalist. Also, the proportions among males who are Catholics (34.5%), Islam (8.5%) and no religion (1.4%) are higher compared to the proportions among females (33.2%, 7.3% and 0.7%, respectively).

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

Religion	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All	167,016	100.0	79,967	100.0	87,049	100.0
No Religion	1,687	1.0	1,115	1.4	572	0.7
Catholic	56,510	33.8	27,581	34.5	28,929	33.2
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	43,475	26.0	20,553	25.7	22,922	26.3
Pentecostal/Charismatic	40,000	23.9	17,993	22.5	22,007	25.3
Other Christians	8,982	5.4	4,269	5.3	4,713	5.4
Islam	13,109	7.8	6,774	8.5	6,335	7.3
Traditionalist	2,032	1.2	1,074	1.3	958	1.1
Other (Specify)	1,221	0.7	608	0.8	613	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.6 Literacy and Education

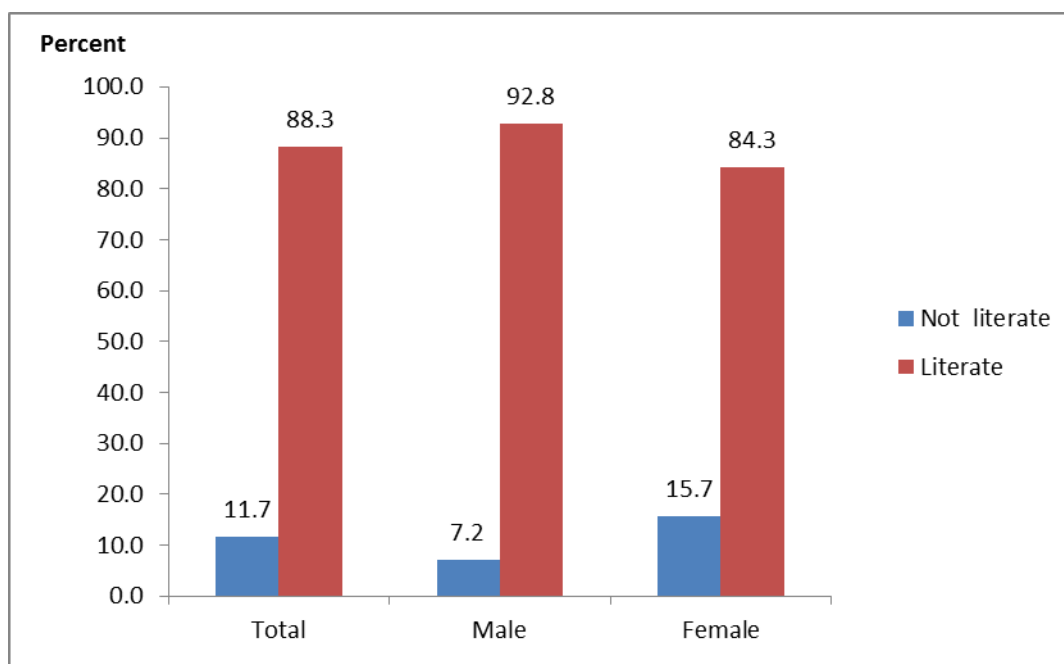
Education is essential for the development of the requisite human resources for accelerated socio-economic development of a society. It is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for societal well-being. There is a relationship between education,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

In the 2010 Census, literacy was defined as the ability to read and write a simple statement with understanding. It is an indicator of the extent to which knowledge can be transmitted from generation to generation in written form.

#### 3.6.1 Literacy

Figure 3.1 and Table 3.9 provides information on literacy of the population 11 years and older by sex and age in the Municipality in 2010. About 88.3 percent of the population is literate and 11.7 percent are not literate. The male population has a higher proportion of literate (92.8%) compared with female population (84.3%).

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



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among the literate population, 11.7 are literate in English only, 15.9 percent are literate in a Ghanaian language only, and 70.5 percent are literate in both English and Ghanaian language. Less than one percent of the population is literate in English and French and 1.4 percent are literate in English, French and Ghanaian language.

Among the male population, 92.8 percent are literate compared with 84.3 percent of females. A higher proportion among males (74.4%) than females (66.7%) is literate in both English and Ghanaian language, and higher proportions among females are literate in Ghanaian language only (20.2%) and English only (11.9%) than among males (11.5%, and 11.5%, respectively).

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

Age/Sex	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>All</b>	14,288	107,374	100.0	11.7	15.9	70.5	0.5	1.4
11-14	258	14,319	100.0	22.0	11.1	65.9	0.3	0.7
15-19	539	16,666	100.0	13.3	7.5	77.5	0.4	1.2
20-24	847	13,352	100.0	11.8	10.0	75.7	0.8	1.7
25-29	1,082	11,326	100.0	12.4	15.2	69.8	0.7	1.8
30-34	1,111	9,328	100.0	10.1	19.5	67.4	0.9	2.1
35-39	1,238	8,543	100.0	9.8	22.3	65.8	0.5	1.7
40-44	1,149	7,511	100.0	9.3	22.3	66.9	0.4	1.2
45-49	993	6,528	100.0	7.6	21.5	69.1	0.3	1.5
50-54	981	5,874	100.0	7.1	18.9	72.3	0.2	1.4
55-59	680	4,293	100.0	7.0	20.5	70.8	0.5	1.2
60-64	886	3,396	100.0	5.6	20.8	72.0	0.2	1.4
65+	4,524	6,238	100.0	5.5	26.6	66.6	0.3	1.0
<b>Male</b>								
<b>All</b>	4,124	52,990	100.0	11.5	11.5	74.4	0.6	1.9
11-14	122	7,148	100.0	22.3	10.7	66.0	0.4	0.6
15-19	218	8,387	100.0	12.7	6.7	78.9	0.4	1.4
20-24	320	6,331	100.0	10.8	7.2	78.6	1.1	2.2
25-29	354	5,240	100.0	11.5	11.0	74.2	0.8	2.4
30-34	360	4,523	100.0	10.6	13.4	71.7	1.0	3.3
35-39	374	4,212	100.0	10.3	15.5	71.0	0.6	2.6
40-44	374	3,848	100.0	10.0	15.5	72.4	0.6	1.6
45-49	330	3,122	100.0	8.0	15.2	73.9	0.4	2.5
50-54	290	2,885	100.0	7.4	12.2	77.8	0.3	2.3
55-59	192	2,024	100.0	6.8	12.8	77.7	0.6	2.1
60-64	205	1,805	100.0	4.8	12.6	79.9	0.3	2.4
65+	985	3,465	100.0	4.6	16.7	76.7	0.4	1.6
<b>Female</b>								
<b>All</b>	10,164	54,384	100.0	11.9	20.2	66.7	0.4	0.9
11-14	136	7,171	100.0	21.8	11.5	65.8	0.2	0.7
15-19	321	8,279	100.0	14.0	8.5	76.1	0.4	1.1
20-24	527	7,021	100.0	12.7	12.5	73.1	0.5	1.2
25-29	728	6,086	100.0	13.1	18.8	66.1	0.6	1.3
30-34	751	4,805	100.0	9.6	25.3	63.3	0.9	1.0
35-39	864	4,331	100.0	9.3	28.9	60.7	0.3	0.8
40-44	775	3,663	100.0	8.5	29.5	61.1	0.2	0.7
45-49	663	3,406	100.0	7.1	27.4	64.7	0.2	0.6
50-54	691	2,989	100.0	6.9	25.4	67.0	0.1	0.6
55-59	488	2,269	100.0	7.2	27.5	64.6	0.4	0.4
60-64	681	1,591	100.0	6.5	30.0	63.0	0.1	0.4
65+	3,539	2,773	100.0	6.7	38.9	54.0	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

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

Table 3.10 presents information on persons 3 years and older currently in school and past school attendance. Of the 53,084 people currently attending school, 53.5 percent are males and 46.5 percent are females. About 88.7 percent are enrolled in basic school (nursery, kindergarten, primary, JSS/JHS and middle), 9.0 percent are in secondary/senior high school, 0.9 percent are in vocational/technical/commercial school, and 0.8 percent are in tertiary institutions. Among females, higher proportions (89.7%) are pursuing basic education than among males (87.7%). In higher levels of education, higher proportions among males are in SSS/SHS (9.7%), vocational/technical/commercial (1.0%) and tertiary (1.0%) than the proportions among females (8.2%, 0.8% and 0.6%, respectively).

Among the population that attended school in the past in the Municipality, 50.1 percent are males and 49.9 percent are females. A higher proportion among females (84.8%) had basic education compared with their male counterparts (75.0%). The proportions among males who had higher levels of education are higher than their female counterparts.

**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
All	61,718	100.0	28,390	100.0	24,694	100.0	52,997	100.0	26,553	100.0	26,444	100.0
Nursery	3,532	5.7	1,742	6.1	1,755	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kindergarten	8,451	13.7	4,173	14.7	4,006	16.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	28,236	45.8	13,328	46.9	11,864	48.0	14,595	27.5	5,691	21.4	8,904	33.7
JSS/JHS	12,679	20.5	5,667	20.0	4,542	18.4	13,033	24.6	5,883	22.2	7,150	27.0
Middle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14,712	27.8	8,339	31.4	6,373	24.1
SSS/SHS	6,637	10.8	2,759	9.7	2,022	8.2	3,605	6.8	2,122	8.0	1,483	5.6
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,591	3.0	1,015	3.8	576	2.2
Vocational/Tech / Comm.	375	0.6	293	1.0	202	0.8	1,830	3.5	1,080	4.1	750	2.8
Post middle/ secondary cert	536	0.9	140	0.5	153	0.6	1,461	2.8	836	3.1	625	2.4
Tertiary	1,272	2.1	288	1.0	150	0.6	2,170	4.1	1,587	6.0	583	2.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# **CHAPTER FOUR**

## **ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

### **4.1 Introduction**

The economic characteristics of a population are important for informed development planning and policy formulation. They are also development important indicators that determine how a government should manage the national resources to provide the needs of the population, and to achieve human development goals. It is against this background that the economic characteristic of the population of Hohoe municipality is discussed in this chapter. The areas of focus include economic activity status, occupation, industries and employment status and sectors.

### **4.2 Economic activity status**

The economic activity questions sought to find out from individuals whether they engaged in any activity for pay (cash or kind) or profit or family gain for at least one hour during the seven days preceding the 2010 census night. The information was collected on persons 15 years and older.

#### **4.2.1 Economic activity status**

Table 4.1 shows the activity status of the economically active and not active population in the Municipality in 2010. The economically active population consists of the employed and unemployed. The employed population is made up of those who worked for pay or any form of reward as well as those who did not work but had jobs to go back to. The unemployed include those who did not work but had worked before, seeking and available for work. The economically not active population are those who did not work, did not seek work and are not available for work.

The economically active population is 71,056, 42.8 percent are males and 52.2 percent are females. About 96.0 percent of the economically active population are employed and 4.0 percent are unemployed. Among males, a higher proportion of the economically active are employed (96.2%) compared with the proportion among females (95.8%). The proportion of economically not active is higher among females (35.2%) than that among males (31.9%)

About 49.2 percent of the economically not active population in the Municipality is attending school full time, 18.6 percent perform household duties and 4.9 percent are pensioners, retirees, etc. There are disparities between the sexes. While 60.4 percent of the male population are in full time education, the female counterpart is 40.4 percent. More females (25.6%) than males (9.7%) did home duties. There are more male retirees (4.9%) than the female counterparts (2.8%).



**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>All</b>	107,085	<b>100.0</b>	49,844	<b>100.0</b>	57,241	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Economically active</b>	<b>71,056</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>33,959</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>37,097</b>	<b>64.8</b>
<b>Employed</b>	<b>68,204</b>	96.0	<b>32,657</b>	96.2	<b>35,547</b>	95.8
<i>Worked</i>	64,825	95.0	31,171	95.4	33,654	94.7
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	3,219	4.7	1,423	4.4	1,796	5.1
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	160	0.2	63	0.2	97	0.3
<b>Unemployed</b>	2,852	<b>4.0</b>	1,302	<b>3.8</b>	1,550	<b>4.2</b>
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	1,050	36.8	467	35.9	583	37.6
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	1,802	63.2	835	64.1	967	62.4
<b>Economically not active</b>	36,029	<b>33.6</b>	15,885	<b>31.9</b>	20,144	<b>35.2</b>
Did home duties (household chore)	6,698	18.6	1,534	9.7	5,164	25.6
Full time education	17,732	49.2	9,588	60.4	8,144	40.4
Pensioner/Retired	1,778	4.9	1,217	7.7	561	2.8
Disabled/Sick	2,369	6.6	929	5.8	1,440	7.1
Too old/young	4,679	13.0	1,307	8.2	3,372	16.7
Other	2,773	7.7	1,310	8.2	1,463	7.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 4.2.2 Economic activity and age

Table 4.2 shows population 15 years and older by activity status, age and sex in the Municipality in 2010. Out of a population of 107,085 who are 15 years and older, 66.4 percent are economically active and 33.6 percent are economically not active. Among the economically active population, 96.0 percent are employed and 4.0 percent are unemployed.

Among the male population 15 years and older, 68.1 percent are active and 31.9 percent are not active, compared with 64.8 percent of females who are active and 35.2 percent who are not active. Among the male active population, 96.2 percent are employed and 3.8 percent are unemployed compared with 95.8 percent and 4.2 percent, respectively, of female counterparts.

Among the population aged 65 years and older, 44.3 percent are economically active and 54.7 percent are not active. Among males in this age group, 52.5 percent are active and 47.5 percent are not active. Among females, the proportions are 38.5 percent active and 61.5 percent not active. Among extended age group 25-44 years, employed economically active population is about 50 percent and 50 percent are unemployed. This shows a high level of unemployment in Hohoe municipality.

Table 4.2 also shows that age-group 55-59 has the highest proportion (99.2%) of employed males. The highest proportion of employed females is among the age-group 50-54 years (99.3%). The proportion of economically active population who are unemployed is highest in the age-group 20-24 years for both males and females even though the proportions differ (11.3% and 12.6%, respectively). There is a high unemployment among the youth in Hohoe municipality which might be partly because many of them may be in school full time. There are more females (61.5%) than males (47.5%) in the age-group 65 years and older who are economically not active. Many of them are pensioners/retirees.

**Table 4.2: Population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status**

Age Group	All Status		Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Both sexes</b>										
<b>All</b>	107,085	100.0	71,056	66.4	68,204	96.0	2,852	4.0	36,029	33.6
15-19	17,205	100.0	2,845	16.5	2,533	89.0	312	11.0	14,360	83.5
20-24	14,199	100.0	7,459	52.5	6,564	88.0	895	12.0	6,740	47.5
25-29	12,408	100.0	9,828	79.2	9,178	93.4	650	6.6	2,580	20.8
30-34	10,439	100.0	9,117	87.3	8,789	96.4	328	3.6	1,322	12.7
35-39	9,781	100.0	8,815	90.1	8,611	97.7	204	2.3	966	9.9
40-44	8,660	100.0	7,898	91.2	7,769	98.4	129	1.6	762	8.8
45-49	7,521	100.0	6,874	91.4	6,786	98.7	88	1.3	647	8.6
50-54	6,855	100.0	6,100	89	6,043	99.1	57	0.9	755	11.0
55-59	4,973	100.0	4,300	86.5	4,256	99.0	44	1.0	673	13.5
60-64	4,282	100.0	3,053	71.3	2,965	97.1	88	2.9	1,229	28.7
65+	10,762	100.0	4,767	44.3	4,710	98.8	57	1.2	5,995	55.7
<b>Male</b>										
All	49,844	100.0	33,959	68.1	32,657	96.2	1,302	3.8	15,885	31.9
15-19	8,605	100.0	1,324	15.4	1,196	90.3	128	9.7	7,281	84.6
20-24	6,651	100.0	3,429	51.6	3,042	88.7	387	11.3	3,222	48.4
25-29	5,594	100.0	4,526	80.9	4,222	93.3	304	6.7	1,068	19.1
30-34	4,883	100.0	4,409	90.3	4,252	96.4	157	3.6	474	9.7
35-39	4,586	100.0	4,272	93.2	4,184	97.9	88	2.1	314	6.8
40-44	4,222	100.0	3,975	94.1	3,913	98.4	62	1.6	247	5.9
45-49	3,452	100.0	3,265	94.6	3,213	98.4	52	1.6	187	5.4
50-54	3,175	100.0	2,942	92.7	2,907	98.8	35	1.2	233	7.3
55-59	2,216	100.0	2,000	90.3	1,984	99.2	16	0.8	216	9.7
60-64	2,010	100.0	1,481	73.7	1,429	96.5	52	3.5	529	26.3
65+	4,450	100.0	2,336	52.5	2,315	99.1	21	0.9	2,114	47.5
<b>Female</b>										
All	57,241	100.0	37,097	64.8	35,547	95.8	1,550	4.2	20,144	35.2
15-19	8,600	100.0	1,521	17.7	1,337	87.9	184	12.1	7,079	82.3
20-24	7,548	100.0	4,030	53.4	3,522	87.4	508	12.6	3,518	46.6
25-29	6,814	100.0	5,302	77.8	4,956	93.5	346	6.5	1,512	22.2
30-34	5,556	100.0	4,708	84.7	4,537	96.4	171	3.6	848	15.3
35-39	5,195	100.0	4,543	87.4	4,427	97.4	116	2.6	652	12.6
40-44	4,438	100.0	3,923	88.4	3,856	98.3	67	1.7	515	11.6
45-49	4,069	100.0	3,609	88.7	3,573	99.0	36	1.0	460	11.3
50-54	3,680	100.0	3,158	85.8	3,136	99.3	22	0.7	522	14.2
55-59	2,757	100.0	2,300	83.4	2,272	98.8	28	1.2	457	16.6
60-64	2,272	100.0	1,572	69.2	1,536	97.7	36	2.3	700	30.8
65+	6,312	100.0	2,431	38.5	2,395	98.5	36	1.5	3,881	61.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 4.3 Occupation

In the 2010 PHC, occupation is defined as economic activities that individuals engaged in to earn a living in cash or in kind. Table 4.3 illustrates the occupations of employed persons 15 years and older in Hohoe municipality in 2010. A higher proportion of the population (38.7%) is engaged in skilled agricultural forestry and fishery related occupation, followed by service and sales occupation (21.4%) and craft and related trades (17.9%). The least proportion is in clerical support occupation (1.4%).

The proportions of males and females in various occupations vary. For instance, more males (42.6%) than females (35.1%) are in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery occupation, while more females (33.3%) than males (8.5%) are in the service and sales occupation.

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All	68,204	100.0	32,657	100.0	35,547	100.0
Managers	1,556	2.3	592	1.8	964	2.7
Professionals	4,942	7.2	2,897	8.9	2,045	5.8
Technicians and associate professionals	1,231	1.8	941	2.9	290	0.8
Clerical support workers	981	1.4	572	1.8	409	1.2
Service and sales workers	14,629	21.4	2,785	8.5	11,844	33.3
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	26,397	38.7	13,916	42.6	12,481	35.1
Craft and related trades workers	12,217	17.9	6,857	21.0	5,360	15.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3,065	4.5	2,957	9.1	108	0.3
Elementary occupations	3,170	4.6	1,128	3.5	2,042	5.7
Other occupations	16	0.0	12	0.0	4	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.4 Industry

Industry refers to the type of product or service rendered at a person's workplace. Changes in the structural composition of the workforce often reflect the course of social and economic development. As a country progresses through industrialization, the proportion of workers in agriculture decreases while those in manufacturing and service sectors increase. The more urbanized the municipal is, the smaller the proportion of its workforce in agricultural, forestry and fishing industry.

Table 4.4 presents the distribution of the municipal's workforce in the industry of employment by sex. The agriculture, forestry and fishing industry employ the highest proportion of the workforce (39.2%), followed by wholesale and retail/ repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles (18.3%), manufacturing (12.5%), education (5.9%) and accommodation and food services (5.0%). The relatively high proportion of employed persons in agriculture and related industry might be due to the fact that most persons in the Municipality are engaged in growing, harvesting and selling cassava and rice. The Table also shows that higher proportions of males (43.7%) and females (34.9%) are in the agricultural, forestry and fishing industry, for males, the highest proportion in agriculture is followed by manufacturing (11.0%), construction (7.4%) and transportation and storage (7.2%). For females, the highest proportion in agriculture is followed by wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles (26.4%), manufacturing (14.0%) and accommodation and food services (9.0%).

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All	68,204	100.0	32,657	100.0	35,547	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	26,702	39.2	14,287	43.7	12,415	34.9
Mining and quarrying	68	0.1	50	0.2	18	0.1
Manufacturing	8,557	12.5	3,580	11.0	4,977	14.0
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	120	0.2	105	0.3	15	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	173	0.3	109	0.3	64	0.2
Construction	2,463	3.6	2,422	7.4	41	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	12,453	18.3	3,052	9.3	9,401	26.4
Transportation and storage	2,445	3.6	2,351	7.2	94	0.3
Accommodation and food service activities	3,546	5.2	337	1.0	3,209	9.0
Information and communication	200	0.3	155	0.5	45	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	451	0.7	337	1.0	114	0.3
Real estate activities	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	571	0.8	332	1.0	239	0.7
Administrative and support service activities	285	0.4	202	0.6	83	0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1,243	1.8	936	2.9	307	0.9
Education	3,990	5.9	2,252	6.9	1,738	4.9
Human health and social work activities	1,097	1.6	472	1.4	625	1.8
Arts entertainment and recreation	372	0.5	327	1.0	45	0.1
Other service activities	3,153	4.6	1,197	3.7	1,956	5.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	311	0.5	151	0.5	160	0.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3	0.0	2	0.0	1	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.

Table 4.5 and Figure 4.2 show the employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex in the Municipality in 2010.

About 71.0 percent of the employed persons are self-employed without employee(s), 16.4 percent are employees, 4.8 percent are contribution family worker, 3.3 percent are self-employed with employees and 2.2 percent are apprentice.

About 76.7 percent among employed females are self-employed without employee/s compared with 64.9 percent among males in this employment status. Also 22.5 percent among employed males and 10.8 percent among females are employees. About 5.9 percent of employed females are contributing family worker compared with 3.6 percent of males in this status of employment.

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

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All	68,204	100.0	32,657	100.0	35,547	100.0
Employee	11,180	16.4	7,333	22.5	3,847	10.8
Self-employed without employee(s)	48,458	71.0	21,201	64.9	27,257	76.7
Self-employed with employee(s)	2,235	3.3	1,270	3.9	965	2.7
Casual worker	1,055	1.5	712	2.2	343	1.0
Contributing family worker	3,293	4.8	1,186	3.6	2,107	5.9
Apprentice	1,475	2.2	718	2.2	757	2.1
Domestic employee (Househelp)	429	0.6	192	0.6	237	0.7
Other	79	0.1	45	0.1	34	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.6 Employment sector

Employment sector refers to the section in which a person works or worked. Table 4.6 and Figure 4.2 show the employment sector of employed population 15 years and older in the Municipality by sex in 2010. About 85.5 percent of the employed population are in the private informal sector, followed by 9.3 percent in the public (government) sector and 4.0 percent in private formal sector. NGOs and other international organizations account for 0.5 percent and semi-public/parastatal sector 0.2 percent of the employed population.

About 80.8 percent among the male employed population and 89.9 percent among female employed population are in the private informal sector. The proportions of employed males in public (government) sector (12.0%) and private formal sector (6.3%) are higher than the proportions among females employed in these sectors (6.8% and 2.8%, respectively). Also higher proportions among males are employed in semi-public/parastatal sector (0.2%) and by NGOs (local/international) (0.7%) than the proportions among females in these sectors (0.1% and 0.3%, respectively).

**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
All	68,204	100.0	32,657	100.0	35,547	100.0
Public (Government)	6,337	9.3	3,904	12.0	2,433	6.8
Private Formal	3,071	4.5	2,073	6.3	998	2.8
Private Informal	58,343	85.5	26,376	80.8	31,967	89.9
Semi-Public/Parastatal	106	0.2	72	0.2	34	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	343	0.5	230	0.7	113	0.3
Other International Organizations	4	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER FIVE

## INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

### 5.1 Introduction

The evolution of ICT has enhanced access to information and knowledge in a manner that is simple, easy, effective, efficient, and independent of time and subject discipline (University of Wisconsin-Madison Libraries, 1999). The ICT has emerged globally as the most resilient indicator and a key driver for development, growth and employment. The 2010 Population and Housing Census collected information on ownership of mobile phones, desk top/laptop computers, usage of internet facilities and fixed telephone lines by individuals and households. This chapters presents information on access and usage of ICT in Hohoe municipality in 2010.

### 5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phone

Table 5.1 provides information on ownership of mobile phones and usage of internet facility among population 12 years and older in Hohoe municipality in 2010. About 46.7 percent of the population own mobile phones compared with 37.3 percent of the population in Volta region as a whole. A higher proportion of males in the Municipality (51.8%) than in the region (42.8%) own mobile phones. A higher proportion among males (51.8%) own mobile phones than the proportion among females (42.3 %).

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

Sex of household head	Population 12 years and older	Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes	118,290	55,274	46.7	5,979	5.1
Male	55,364	28,656	51.8	3,978	7.2
Female	62,926	26,618	42.3	2,001	3.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 5.3 Usage of Internet facilities

About 5.1 percent of the population 12 years and older in the Municipality use internet facilities as compared to 3.5 percent of the population in Volta region. A higher proportion among males (7.2%) use internet facility than the proportion among females (3.2%).

### 5.4 Ownership of Desktop/Laptop Computer

About 4.6 percent of households in the Municipality have laptop/desktop computers; the proportion is higher than that of the region, 3.0 percent. The proportion of male-headed households that have desktop/laptop computers is 5.7 percent compared with 2.9 percent among female-headed households.

**Table 5.2: Household heads by sex, ownership of desktop/laptop computers**

Sex of household head	Number of households	Households having desktop/laptop computers	
		Number	Percent
Total	43,329	1,998	4.6
Male	26,794	1,518	5.7
Female	16,535	480	2.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER SIX

## DISABILITY

### 6.1 Introduction

Persons with disability (PWD) are unable to or restricted in the performance of specific tasks/ activities due to loss of function of part/s of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012). Information was collected on persons with sight impairment, hearing impairment, mental retardation, emotional or behavioural disorder and other physical challenges. In the past, people with disability are discriminated against and most often than not, prevented from participating in economic activities. Measures are being put in place to mainstream persons with disability into all socio-economic activities through improved design of housing and other infrastructure such as transportation, walkways and pedestrian bridges in the country. The municipal assembly common fund has three percent component to provide income generating projects for persons with disability. In the 2010 population and housing census, socio-economic and demographic data on persons with disability were collected.

### 6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 and Figure 6.1 show the population with disability in the Municipality by sex and type of locality in 2010. A person can have multiple types of disability. The population of persons with disability (PWDs) is 3,796, 2.3 percent of the total population. The proportions among males and among females with disability are the same, 2.3 percent each.

With respect to disability type, the highest proportion is physical disability (33.8%), followed by sight disability (27.8%) and intellectual disability (22.2%). The least proportion is hearing disability (15.1%). Among male persons and also female persons with disability, the trends in the proportions with physical, sight, intellectual and hearing disabilities are similar to the trend for the Municipality as a whole, except that the proportions differ.

**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>						
All	167,016	100.0	79,967	100.0	87,049	100.0
No disability	163,220	97.7	78,133	97.7	85,087	97.7
With a disability	3,796	2.3	1,834	2.3	1,962	2.3
Sight	1,054	27.8	483	26.3	571	29.1
Hearing	574	15.1	290	15.8	284	14.5
Speech	714	18.8	374	20.4	340	17.3
Physical	1,282	33.8	620	33.8	662	33.7
Intellectual	842	22.2	424	23.1	418	21.3
Emotional	646	17.0	319	17.4	327	16.7
Other	430	11.3	225	12.3	205	10.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

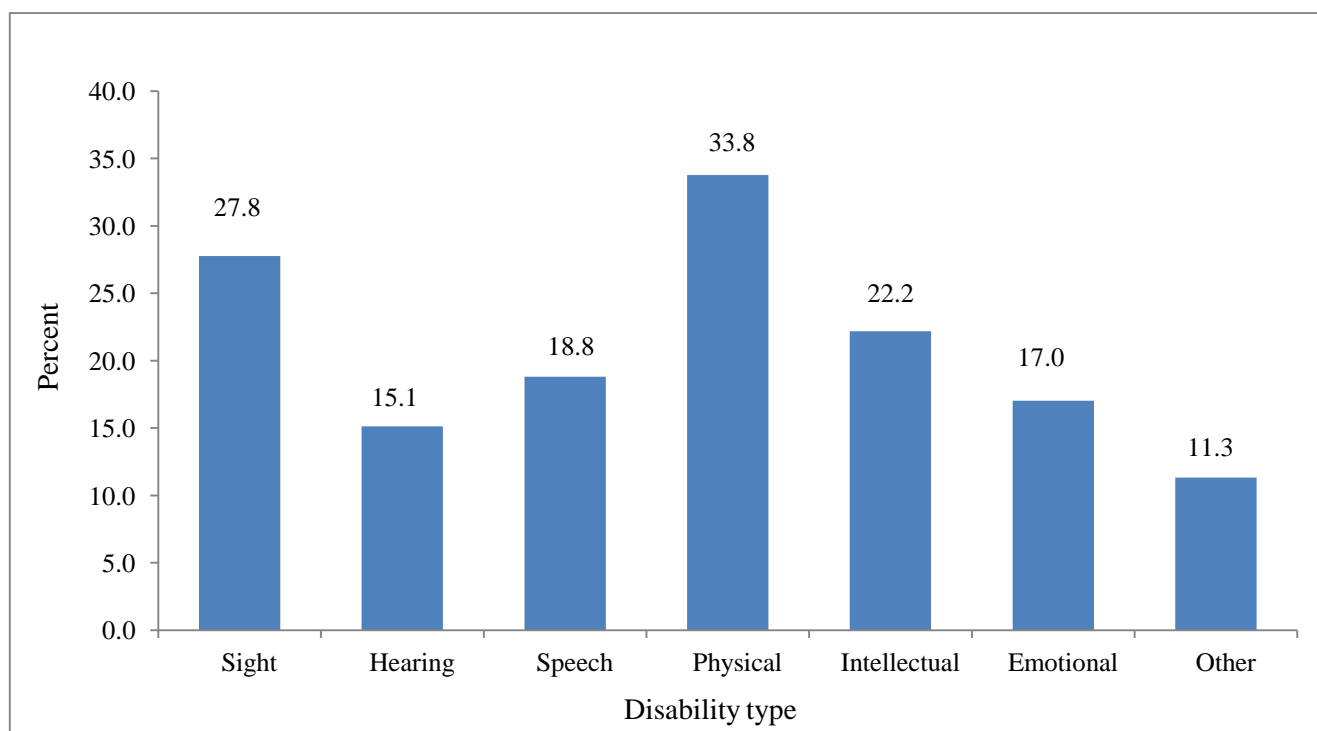


**Table 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex (cont'd)**

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Urban</b>						
All	87,885	100.0	41,401	100.0	46,484	100.0
No disability	86,361	98.3	40,671	98.2	45,690	98.3
With disability	1,524	1.7	730	1.8	794	1.7
Sight	419	27.5	193	26.4	226	28.5
Hearing	276	18.1	136	18.6	140	17.6
Speech	359	23.6	188	25.8	171	21.5
Physical	479	31.4	245	33.6	234	29.5
Intellectual	342	22.4	162	22.2	180	22.7
Emotional	246	16.1	130	17.8	116	14.6
Other	112	7.3	58	7.9	54	6.8
<b>Rural</b>						
All	79,131	100.0	38,566	100.0	40,565	100.0
No disability	76,859	97.1	37,462	97.1	39,397	97.1
With disability	2,272	2.9	1,104	2.9	1,168	2.9
Sight	635	27.9	290	26.3	345	29.5
Hearing	298	13.1	154	13.9	144	12.3
Speech	355	15.6	186	16.8	169	14.5
Physical	803	35.3	375	34.0	428	36.6
Intellectual	500	22.0	262	23.7	238	20.4
Emotional	400	17.6	189	17.1	211	18.1
Other	318	14.0	167	15.1	151	12.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Figure 6.1: Types of disability**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### **6.3 Disability by Type of Locality**

Table 6.1 presents the distribution of PWDs by type of locality. The physically challenged is the most prevalent type of disability in both urban (31.4%) and rural localities (35.3%), followed by sight impairment (27.5%) in urban locality and (27.9%) in rural locality. The percentage of PWDs with hearing impairment is slightly higher in urban locality (18.1%) than in rural locality (13.1%). Similarly, the proportion of PWDs with speech impairment is higher in urban locality (23.6%) than in rural locality (15.6%). And the percentage of PWDs with emotional challenges is lower in urban locality (16.1%) than in rural locality (17.6%).

In urban locality, the trend in proportions among persons with disability is the same as the trend for the Municipality as a whole except that the proportion of the persons with speech disability is higher than the proportion with intellectual disability. The trends in proportions of males and females in urban and rural localities by type of disability are also similar to the Municipality as wholes but with different proportions.

### **6.4 Disability and Economic Activity**

Table 6.2 presents information on persons with disability (15 years and older) that are either economically active or economically not. The response to the question of disability allows for multiple responses. Respondents were thus required to indicate all disability types that they suffer from. Out of the total number of 107,085 persons 15 years and older living in the Municipality, 3,274 persons are living with one disability type or more. Of the disable population, 39.4 percent are employed, 1.9 percent are unemployed while 58.7 percent are economically not active

As indicated in Table 6.2, out of the total number of 1,577 males living with disability in the Municipality, 47.3 percent of them are employed, 2.6 percent are unemployed and 53.6 percent of them are economically not active. For the female population living with disability, 63.5 percent of them are economically not active, 1.2 percent are unemployed and the rest (35.3%) are employed.

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	107,085	100.0	68,204	63.7	2,852	2.7	36,029	33.6
No disability	103,811	100.0	66,914	64.5	2,790	2.7	34,107	32.9
With a disability	3,274	100.0	1,290	39.4	62	1.9	1,922	58.7
Sight	929	100.0	404	43.5	13	1.4	512	55.1
Hearing	448	100.0	192	42.9	5	1.1	251	56.0
Speech	500	100.0	180	36	13	2.6	307	61.4
Physical	1,173	100.0	369	31.5	19	1.6	785	66.9
Intellectual	667	100.0	178	26.7	22	3.3	467	70.0
Emotional	518	100.0	151	29.2	5	1.0	362	69.9
Other	338	100.0	127	37.6	8	2.4	203	60.1
<b>Male</b>								
Total	49,844	100.0	32,657	65.5	1,302	2.6	15,885	31.9
No disability	48,267	100.0	31,966	66.2	1,261	2.6	15,040	31.2
With a disability	1,577	100.0	691	43.8	41	2.6	845	53.6
Sight	431	100.0	212	49.2	9	2.1	210	48.7
Hearing	225	100.0	99	44	3	1.3	123	54.7
Speech	261	100.0	98	37.5	7	2.7	156	59.8
Physical	553	100.0	201	36.3	11	2.0	341	61.7
Intellectual	344	100.0	96	27.9	13	3.8	235	68.3
Emotional	252	100.0	76	30.2	3	1.2	173	68.7
Other	178	100.0	75	42.1	8	4.5	95	53.4
<b>Female</b>								
Total	57,241	100.0	35,547	62.1	1,550	2.7	20,144	35.2
No disability	55,544	100.0	34,948	62.9	1,529	2.8	19,067	34.3
With a disability	1,697	100.0	599	35.3	21	1.2	1,077	63.5
Sight	498	100.0	192	38.6	4	0.8	302	60.6
Hearing	223	100.0	93	41.7	2	0.9	128	57.4
Speech	239	100.0	82	34.3	6	2.5	151	63.2
Physical	620	100.0	168	27.1	8	1.3	444	71.6
Intellectual	323	100.0	82	25.4	9	2.8	232	71.8
Emotional	266	100.0	75	28.2	2	0.8	189	71.1
Other	160	100.0	52	32.5	0	0	108	67.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 6.5 Disability and Education

Education plays a vital role in bridging the poverty gap between the rich and the poor because it exposes people to opportunities which they could embrace to help lift them out of deprivation. Table 6.3 presents information on population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education. Overall, there are 3,728 persons (3 years and older) with disability in the District. Out of this number, 28.4 percent have never attended school, 52.2 of have attained basic education with a further 16.4 percent attaining Sec/SHS and higher education. Across all disability types, a higher proportion of female PWDs have never attended school compared to their male counterparts while a higher proportion of males compared to females have attained basic education.

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	*Sec/SHS and higher
<b>Both Sexes</b>										
<b>Total</b>	153,580	16,377	11,983	96,495	28,725	100.0	10.7	7.8	62.8	18.7
No disability	149,852	15,320	11,915	94,503	28,114	100.0	10.2	8	63.1	18.8
With a disability	3,728	1,057	68	1,992	611	100.0	28.4	1.8	53.4	16.4
Sight	1,034	294	16	540	184	100.0	28.4	1.5	52.2	17.8
Hearing	568	168	11	330	59	100.0	29.6	1.9	58.1	10.4
Speech	696	257	25	357	57	100.0	36.9	3.6	51.3	8.2
Physical	1,263	363	13	645	242	100.0	28.7	1	51.1	19.2
Intellectual	822	295	22	412	93	100.0	35.9	2.7	50.1	11.3
Emotional	635	202	19	338	76	100.0	31.8	3	53.2	12
Other	418	90	10	252	66	100.0	21.5	2.4	60.3	15.8
<b>Male</b>										
Total	73,074	5,184	5,994	45,366	16,530	100.0	7.1	8.2	62.1	22.6
No disability	71,269	4,836	5,957	44,355	16,121	100.0	6.8	8.4	62.2	22.6
With a disability	1,805	348	37	1,011	409	100.0	19.3	2	56	22.7
Sight	476	82	11	273	110	100.0	17.2	2.3	57.4	23.1
Hearing	288	65	4	182	37	100.0	22.6	1.4	63.2	12.8
Speech	363	102	13	211	37	100.0	28.1	3.6	58.1	10.2
Physical	609	109	12	312	176	100.0	17.9	2	51.2	28.9
Intellectual	422	130	9	222	61	100.0	30.8	2.1	52.6	14.5
Emotional	319	83	9	178	49	100.0	26	2.8	55.8	15.4
Other	223	41	3	128	51	100.0	18.4	1.3	57.4	22.9
<b>Female</b>										
Total	80,506	11,193	5,989	51,129	12,195	100.0	13.9	7.4	63.5	15.1
No disability	78,583	10,484	5,958	50,148	11,993	100.0	13.3	7.6	63.8	15.3
With a disability	1,923	709	31	981	202	100.0	36.9	1.6	51	10.5
Sight	558	212	5	267	74	100.0	38	0.9	47.8	13.3
Hearing	280	103	7	148	22	100.0	36.8	2.5	52.9	7.9
Speech	333	155	12	146	20	100.0	46.5	3.6	43.8	6
Physical	654	254	1	333	66	100.0	38.8	0.2	50.9	10.1
Intellectual	400	165	13	190	32	100.0	41.3	3.3	47.5	8
Emotional	316	119	10	160	27	100.0	37.7	3.2	50.6	8.5

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

# CHAPTER SEVEN

## AGRICULTURE ACTIVITIES

### 7.1 Introduction

Agriculture plays a crucial role in the economy of developing countries, providing food, income and employment to majority of the population. According to Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO, 2012), the share of agricultural population in developing countries is 67 percent; it accounts for 39.4 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP) and 43 percent of all exports. As a predominantly agricultural country, Ghana produces a variety of crops in various climatic zones which range from dry savannah to wet forest which run across the country. Currently, Ghana's agriculture is made up, predominantly of subsistence small holder production units, with weak linkages to industry and the services sectors. The sector is dominated by women and accounts for much of women's labour. It is characterised by low level of technology and productivity, low income and un-competitiveness in production, processing and distribution. Given its central role in generating income and providing livelihood for majority of the people as well as its potential to lead the transformation of the economy, agriculture is expected to drive the new development agenda (GSGA, 2010-2013).

### 7.2 Agricultural Households

Agricultural household is defined as where a least one member of a household is engaged in a farming activity, namely, crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming.

Table 7.1 presents the distribution of agricultural households in the Municipality by farming activity and type of locality. There are 24,863 agricultural households, 57.4 percent of all households in the Municipality. In urban locality, agricultural households are 37.6 percent compared with 79.7 percent in rural locality.

Crop farming is the predominant activity engaged in by 91.1 percent of agricultural households, followed by livestock rearing (47.6%), tree planting (0.3%) and fish farming (0.1%). In urban locality, 83.8 percent of the agricultural households are engaged in crop farming compared to 95.0 percent of agricultural households in rural locality, 43.2 percent of urban agricultural households are engaged in livestock rearing compared to 49.8 percent of rural agricultural households, 0.2 percent of urban agricultural households are into planting trees compared with 0.4 percent of rural households. In fish farming only four (4) urban and nine (9) rural agricultural households are engaged in it. In both cases, the proportion is less than 0.1 percent.

**Table 7.1: Agricultural households and farming activity by type of locality**

Household/activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	43,329	100.0	22,947	53.0	20,382	47.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	24,863	100.0	8,618	34.7	16,245	65.3
Crop Farming	22,653	100.0	7,224	31.9	15,429	68.1
Tree Planting	86	100.0	18	20.9	68	79.1
Livestock Rearing	11,823	100.0	3,726	31.5	8,097	68.5
Fish Farming	13	100.0	4	30.8	9	69.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 7.3 Types of Livestock and other Animals Reared

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity in the Municipality. Among the ruminants and other animals, goats are 63.2 percent, sheep are 29.8 percent, cattle 3.4 percent and pigs 3.1 percent. Rabbits and grass cutters are less than 1.0 percent each (Table 7.2). Among birds, chickens are 98.2 percent and the proportions of all other birds (dove, guinea fowl, ostrich and turkey) are less than 1.0 percent each.

For ruminants and other animals, 69.3 percent of the keepers' rear goats, 26.5 percent rear sheep, 2.4 percent rear pigs and 1.0 percent rear cattle. For birds, 98.2 percent of the keeper's rear chicken, 0.5 percent rear guinea fowl and the proportions of keepers who rear other birds are less than 1.0 percent each.

The average number of ruminants / other animals per keeper is highest for cattle (30), followed by rabbits (14), pigs and grass cutter (11 each), sheep (10) and goats (8). The average number of birds per keeper is highest for doves (22), followed by chicken (19), ostrich (18) and guinea fowl and turkey (10 each).

**Table 7. 2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers**

Livestock	Animals		Keepers	Average per keeper
	Number	Percent		
All Types	259,695	259,695	18,709	14
<b>Animals</b>	78,957	100.0	9,051	100
Goat	49,879	63.2	6,274	8
Pig	2,420	3.1	214	11
Rabbit	436	0.6	32	14
Sheep	23,523	29.8	2,395	10
Cattle	2,699	3.4	89	30
Grass-cutter	537	0.7	47	11
<b>Birds</b>				
Chicken	163,887	98.2	8,762	19
Dove	1,018	0.6	46	22
Guinea fowl	899	0.5	89	10
Ostrich	299	0.2	17	18
Turkey	709	0.4	73	10
<b>Fish</b>				
Fish farming	5,640		11	513
Inland fishing	0	0.0	0	0
Marine fishing	6	6.0	2	3
<b>Snail and Silk</b>				
<b>Worm</b>				
Silk worm	168	7.7	27	6
Snail	2,022	92.3	15	135
<b>Beehives</b>	204	100.0	16	13
Others	914	100.0	138	7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER EIGHT

## HOUSING CONDITIONS

### 8.1 Introduction

Shelter is one of man's most important basic needs. Housing is both a social good, providing core security for households, neighborhoods, societies and communities and an economic good stimulation of growth and development. The information from housing census serves as basis for planning housing and human settlement programmes and policies, evaluation and monitoring of housing conditions and needs of the population. This chapter provides information on types of housing and housing facilities in the Hohoe municipality. Discussed in this chapter are stock of houses, types dwelling units and ownership, construction materials, utilities and facilities, sources of water for drinking and other household uses and waste disposal.

### 8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 presents the stock of houses and households by type of locality in the Municipality in 2010. The total number of houses is 27,702. Urban localities account for 39.2 percent while the remaining 60.8 percent are in rural locality. The number of households in the Municipality is 43,329 and average numbers of persons per household is 1.6 which is higher than the regional average of 1.2 but lower than the national average of 7.1. The population per house for the urban locality (8.1) is relatively higher than that for the rural locality (4.7).

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

Category	Total		Municipal		
	Country	Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,118,252	167,016	87,885	79,131
Total household population	24,076,327	2,086,567	164,326	86,080	78,246
Number of houses	3,392,745	399,953	27,702	10,870	16,832
Number of households	5,467,054	495,600	43,329	22,947	20,382
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.6	2.1	1.2
Population per house	7.3	5.3	6	8.1	4.7
Average household size	4.5	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.3 Dwelling Units, Ownership, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

#### 8.3.1 Ownership of dwelling units

Table 8.2 indicates the ownership of dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality in the Municipality in 2010. About 57.1 percent of the dwelling units are owned by other private individual, followed by 31.8 percent that are owned by a household member and 7.1 percent being purchased (e.g. mortgage).

About 60.3 percent and 60.4 percent of dwelling units of male-headed and female-headed households, respectively, are owned by household member. About 30.0 percent of dwelling

units of female-headed households are owned by relative not a household member compared with 25.4 percent of male-headed households. The proportion of dwelling units of male-headed households owned by other private individual (10.9%) is higher than that of female-headed households (7.4%). Also the proportions of dwelling units of male-headed households that are owned by public/government (1.4%) and private employer (0.8%) are higher than those of female headed households (0.8% and 0.5%, respectively).

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

Ownership status	Total		Municipality					
			Total		Male Headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Country	Region				
All	5,467,054	495,600	43,329	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	1,471,391	212,170	13,789	31.8	60.3	60.4	21.1	43.9
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	391,548	33,286	3,066	7.1	0.5	0.4	6.0	8.2
Relative not a household member	256,355	7,668	693	1.6	25.4	30.0	2.7	0.4
Other private individual	2,942,147	219,276	24,727	57.1	10.9	7.4	67.2	45.7
Private employer	170,957	15,705	535	1.2	0.8	0.5	1.5	0.9
Other private agency	36,410	2,781	29	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public/Government ownership	10,343	989	74	0.2	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.2
Other	90,934	1,198	178	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.3.2 Types of dwelling units

Table 8.3 shows types of dwelling units by locality and sex of household head in the Municipality in 2010. There are 37,705 occupied dwelling units in the Municipality. The commonest type is compound house (47.3%), followed by separate house (39.2%), semi-detached house (6.8%), huts/ buildings (same compound) (2.9%) and flat /apartment (2.0%). Other dwelling units, such as, improvised homes, living quarters and tent, etc., are less than 1.0 percent each.

About 49.0 percent of dwelling units of female-headed households are compound houses (rooms) compared with 45.6 percent of dwelling units of male-headed households. Higher proportions of dwelling units occupied by male-headed households are separate houses (40.3%) and semi-detached houses (7.0%) than the proportions of female-headed households (38.0% and 6.6%, respectively) in these types of dwelling units.

In urban locality, the highest proportion of dwelling units is compound house (rooms) (52.2%) compared with 41.5 percent in rural locality. Also in urban locality, the proportion of households in flats/apartments (2.7%) is higher than that in rural locality (1.3%). In rural locality, higher proportions of households occupy separate houses (44.8%) and semi-detached houses (7.0%) than that in urban locality (34.4% and 6.6%, respectively).



**Table 8.3: Types of dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality**

Ownership status	Total		Municipal					
			Total		Male Headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Country	Region				
All	5,467,054	495,600	37,705	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	212,170	14,771	39.2	40.3	38.0	34.4	44.8
Semi-detached house	391,548	33,286	2,552	6.8	7.0	6.6	6.6	7.0
Flat/Apartment	256,355	7,668	771	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.7	1.3
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	219,276	17,833	47.3	45.6	49.0	52.2	41.5
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	15,705	1,103	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.0	4.0
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,781	242	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6
Tent	10,343	989	100	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	1,198	52	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,157	91	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	858	170	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3
Other	9,846	512	20	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.4 Construction Materials

### 8.4.1 Materials for outer walls

Table 8.4 shows the construction materials for outer walls of dwelling units by type of locality in the Municipality in 2010. The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units is mud brick / earth (52.4%), followed by cement blocks/concrete (44.0%). The proportion of other materials used for construction of outer walls is 1.0 percent and less each.

In urban locality, the main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units is cement blocks/concrete (66.5%), followed by mud brick /earth (30.2 %). In rural locality, the outer walls of 75.4 percent of the dwelling units are constructed with mud brick/earth, followed by cement blocks /concrete (20.8%).

**Table 8.4: Construction materials for outer walls of dwelling units by type of locality**

Material for Outer wall	Total		Municipal			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Country	Region		
All	5,817,607	550,006	46,954	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	264,357	24,602	52.4	30.2	75.4
Wood	200,594	4,900	375	0.8	0.9	0.7
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	3,131	290	0.6	0.5	0.7
Stone	11,330	1,172	69	0.1	0.2	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	3,183	272	0.6	0.7	0.4
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	250,762	20,674	44.0	66.5	20.8
Landcrete	104,270	7,772	455	1.0	0.7	1.3
Bamboo	8,206	819	41	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	11,454	74	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	39,206	2,456	102	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.4.2 Materials for floor

Table 8.5 presents the construction materials for floors of dwelling units in the Municipality in 2010. The floors of 88.6 percent of dwelling units are constructed with cement /concrete, followed by 9.0 percent of dwelling units that the floors are constructed with earth/mud. In urban locality, the floors of 93.0 percent of dwelling units are constructed with cement/concrete compared with 83.7 percent of dwelling units in rural locality. In rural locality, the proportion of dwelling units that earth/mud is used to construct the floors is higher (14.8%) than that in urban locality (3.9%).

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

Materials for the floor	Total		Municipal			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
All	5,467,054	495,600	43,329	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	87,880	3,906	9.0	3.9	14.8
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	397,467	38,382	88.6	93.0	83.7
Stone	32,817	1,842	152	0.4	0.3	0.4
Burnt brick	6,537	424	17	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wood	52,856	464	57	0.1	0.2	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,237	211	0.5	0.8	0.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	3,754	386	0.9	1.1	0.7
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,283	135	0.3	0.5	0.1
Other	15,567	1,249	83	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.4.3 Materials for roof

Table 8.6 shows the construction materials for roofs of dwelling units by type of locality in 2010. About 93.1 percent of dwelling units in the Municipality are roofed with metal sheets; In urban locality, the proportion of dwelling units is 94.5 percent compared to 91.7 percent of rural dwelling units. The other materials that are used are cement/concrete (0.7%), slate/asbestos (1.0%) and thatch/palm leaf/raffia (3.1%).

**Table 8.6: Construction materials for roofs of dwelling units by type of locality**

Main Roofing material	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
All	5,817,607	550,006	46,954	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,576	183	0.4	0.2	0.6
Wood	45,547	3,000	380	0.8	1.0	0.6
Metal sheet	4,152,259	388,664	43,731	93.1	94.5	91.7
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	41,055	493	1.0	1.4	0.7
Cement/Concrete	141,072	4,810	350	0.7	0.9	0.6
Roofing tile	31,456	1,603	65	0.1	0.2	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	1,254	84	0.2	0.1	0.3
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	102,769	1,468	3.1	1.3	5.1
Other	35,935	3,275	200	0.4	0.5	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.5 Room Occupancy

The number of rooms in a dwelling unit and the number of persons occupying them provide information on space available per person. Table 8.7 shows household size and number of sleeping rooms in dwelling units in the Municipality in 2010. Generally, 52.7 percent of households have one room in the dwelling units they occupy, 29.0 percent of the households have two rooms and the proportion of households decreases steadily as the number of rooms in dwelling units increase. From one to four member households, the highest proportions (89.8% to 46.6%) occupy one room, followed by two rooms (7.2% to 37.2%). From five to nine member households, the highest proportions occupy two rooms (42.3% to 29.1%). Among five and six member households, the second highest proportions occupy one room (34.8 % and 22.9%, respectively), and among seven to nine member households, the second highest proportions occupy three rooms (22.2% to 26.6%). Among 10+ member households, the highest number of room occupancy is three (20.6%), followed by two room occupancy (19.6%) and three room occupancy (17.7%).

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

Household Size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
All	43,329	100.0	52.7	29.0	9.8	4.5	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.4
1	9,176	100.0	89.8	7.2	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
2	6,896	100.0	67.1	27.8	3.1	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1
3	6,628	100.0	57.7	31.4	7.7	2.0	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1
4	6,191	100.0	46.6	37.2	10.6	3.4	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4
5	5,061	100.0	34.8	42.3	14.2	5.4	2.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1
6	3,600	100.0	22.9	43.5	18.3	10.2	3.0	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.2
7	2,214	100.0	17.3	40.6	22.2	12.6	3.4	2.5	0.7	0.2	0.4
8	1,390	100.0	12.1	35.9	25.8	15.8	5.7	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.9
9	824	100.0	8.4	29.1	26.6	15.0	10.1	5.2	3.3	0.5	1.8
10+	1,349	100.0	5.6	19.6	20.6	17.9	12.2	10.7	4.0	3.6	5.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.6 Sources of Energy for Lighting Dwelling Units

Table 8.8 presents sources of energy for lighting dwelling units by type of locality in the Municipality in 2010. The source of lighting for most dwelling units is electricity (mains) (65.8%). The proportion is 74.2 percent in urban locality and 56.2 in rural locality. Kerosene lamp is used by 27.2 percent and flashlights/touch are used by 4.8 percent in the Municipality. The use of crop residue, gas lamps solar energy, candle and other lighting sources are used by less than 1 percent of households in each case. In rural locality, 35.8 percent of the households use kerosene lamp compared with 19.5 percent of households in urban locality.

**Table 8.8: Sources of energy for lighting dwelling units by type of locality**

Source of Energy	Total Country	Region	Municipal			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
All	5,467,054	495,600	43,329	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	245,583	28,491	65.8	74.2	56.2
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	3,923	335	0.8	0.7	0.8
Kerosene lamp	971,807	200,064	11,767	27.2	19.5	35.8
Gas lamp	9,378	799	42	0.1	0.1	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	783	28	0.1	0.1	0.0
Candle	41,214	2,239	369	0.9	1.2	0.4
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	39,881	2,059	4.8	3.9	5.7
Firewood	13,241	1,474	165	0.4	0.2	0.6
Crop residue	4,623	425	27	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	11,739	429	46	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.6.2 Main source of cooking fuel

Table 8.9 shows sources of cooking fuel as well as cooking space used by households in the Municipality. About 44.5 percent of households use wood as fuel for cooking, followed by charcoal (38.0%) and gas (12.9%). The proportions of households that use other energy sources as fuel for cooking are less than 0.5 percent each. In urban locality, higher proportions of households use charcoal (58.8%), gas (20.9%) and kerosene (0.5%) than that of households in rural locality (14.7%, 4.0% and 0.2%, respectively). In rural locality, a very high proportion of households (77.0%) use wood compared to that of urban households (15.6%).

### 8.6.3 Main source of cooking Space

Table 8.9 also shows cooking space for households in dwelling units in the Municipality. Majority of households use separate rooms for exclusive use of household (43.3%), followed by open space in compound (18.7%), structure with roof but without walls (14.8%), verandah (10.35) and 4.9 percent have no cooking space. Higher proportions of rural households use separate room for exclusive use of household (47.0%), structure with roof but no walls (25.5%) and separate room shared with other household/s (3.2%) as cooking space than the proportions of urban households (40.0%, 8.0% and 2.9%, respectively). In urban locality, higher proportions of households use open space in compound (25.5%), verandah (13.4%) and bedroom/hall/living room (4.6%) than the proportions of rural households (11.2%, 6.9% and 1.9%, respectively).

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

Source of cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total Country	Region	Municipal					
			Total		Urban		Rural	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Main source of cooking fuel</b>								
All	5,467,054	495,600	43,329	100.0	22,947	100.0	20,382	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	12,888	1,518	3.5	792	3.5	726	3.6
Wood	2,197,083	283,048	19,266	44.5	3,577	15.6	15,689	77.0
Gas	996,518	46,084	5,601	12.9	4,792	20.9	809	4.0
Electricity	29,794	972	52	0.1	18	0.1	34	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	2,512	164	0.4	122	0.5	42	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	146,677	16,486	38.0	13,498	58.8	2,988	14.7
Crop residue	45,292	2,419	127	0.3	46	0.2	81	0.4
Saw dust	8,000	389	79	0.2	68	0.3	11	0.1
Animal waste	2,332	104	8	0.0	8	0.0	0	0.0
Other	7,759	507	28	0.1	26	0.1	2	0.0
<b>Cooking Space</b>								
All	5,467,054	495,600	43,329	100.0	22,947	100.0	20,382	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	21,127	2,113	4.9	953	4.2	1,160	5.7
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	173,544	18,769	43.3	9,188	40.0	9,581	47.0
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	17,362	1,314	3.0	671	2.9	643	3.2
Enclosure without roof	117,614	9,352	502	1.2	226	1.0	276	1.4
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	97,942	6,415	14.8	1,828	8.0	4,587	22.5
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	17,049	1,458	3.4	1,066	4.6	392	1.9
Veranda	1,173,946	51,288	4,475	10.3	3,078	13.4	1,397	6.9
Open space in compound	1,115,464	106,104	8,121	18.7	5,847	25.5	2,274	11.2
Other	21,007	1,832	162	0.4	90	0.4	72	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

### 8.7.1 Main source of drinking water

Table 8.10 shows sources of drinking water for households in the Municipality in 2010. About 91.4 percent get drinking water from five sources, namely, pipe-borne outside dwelling (28.3%), public tap/standpipe (21.9%), river/stream (17.2%), pipe-borne inside dwelling (14.6%) and borehole/pump/tube well (9.4%).

In urban households, higher proportions get drinking water from pipe-borne outside dwelling (42.8%) and pipe borne inside dwelling (25.2%) than the proportions of rural households (12.0% and 2.7%, respectively). Higher proportions of rural households get drinking water from river/stream (33.5%), public tap /standpipe (25.9%) and borehole/pump/tube well (18.4%) than the proportions among urban households (2.8%, 18.3% and 1.4%, respectively).

### 8.7.2 Main source of water for other domestic use

The highest proportion of households in the Municipality use pipe-borne outside dwelling as source of water for domestic purposes (21.5%), followed by river / stream (20.6%), public tap/standpipe (17.3%), pipe-borne inside dwelling (13.8%) and protected well (10.8%). In urban locality, higher proportions of households use pipe-borne outside dwelling (31.6%), pipe-borne inside dwelling (23.8%) and protected well (18.4%) compared to proportions of rural households (10.2%, 2.5% and 2.2%, respectively). The proportions of rural households that use river/stream (38.3%), public tap/standpipe (21.3%) and borehole/pump/tube well

(17.3%) are higher than the proportions among urban households (4.9%, 13.8% and 3.2%, respectively).

**Table 8.10: Sources of water for drinking and other domestic purposes by type of locality**

Sources of Water	Municipal					
	Total Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Drinking Water</b>						
All	5,467,054	495,600	43,329	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	36,536	6,333	14.6	25.2	2.7
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	93,019	12,267	28.3	42.8	12.0
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	95,209	9,479	21.9	18.3	25.9
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	81,286	4,079	9.4	1.4	18.4
Protected well	321,091	22,577	1,190	2.7	4.1	1.2
Rain water	39,438	15,627	304	0.7	0.5	1.0
Protected spring	19,345	1,626	356	0.8	0.7	0.9
Bottled water	20,261	761	67	0.2	0.2	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	16,196	774	1.8	2.7	0.8
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	2,120	212	0.5	0.9	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	24,012	220	0.5	0.3	0.8
Unprotected spring	12,222	2,677	263	0.6	0.1	1.2
River/Stream	502,804	81,663	7,473	17.2	2.8	33.5
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	21,897	298	0.7	0.1	1.4
Other	3,972	394	14	0.0	0.0	0.1
<b>Water for Other Domestic Use</b>						
All	5,467,054	495,600	43,329	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	36,186	5,969	13.8	23.8	2.5
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	74,062	9,337	21.5	31.6	10.2
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	83,508	7,516	17.3	13.8	21.3
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	73,484	4,266	9.8	3.2	17.3
Protected well	465,775	38,510	4,682	10.8	18.4	2.2
Rain water	39,916	14,834	414	1.0	0.6	1.4
Protected spring	18,854	1,986	487	1.1	0.8	1.4
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	2,325	316	0.7	1.3	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	38,472	690	1.6	1.2	2.1
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,942	263	0.6	0.2	1.1
River/Stream	588,590	100,918	8,925	20.6	4.9	38.3
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	27,098	385	0.9	0.1	1.8
Other	10,302	1,275	79	0.2	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

### 8.8.1 Toilet facility

Table 8.11 shows toilet facilities used by households in the Municipality in 2010.

About 11.0 percent of households have no toilet facility, and the highest proportion (38.6%) use public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan, etc.), followed by pit latrine (20.7%), KVIP (19.9%) and WC (8.8%). In urban locality, higher proportions of households have no toilet facility (53.0%), 12.9 percent use bucket/ pan latrine and 7.9 percent use pit latrine than the proportions among rural households (47.0%, 7.0% and 0.9%, respectively). The proportion of urban households that use public toilet (0.7%) is also higher than that of rural households

(0.1%). In rural households, higher proportions use KVIP (14.6%) and WC (8.4%) than the proportions among urban households (6.0% and 2.6%, respectively).

**Table 8.11: Toilet and bathing facilities used by households by type of locality**

Facility	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Country	Region		
<b>Toilet Facility</b>						
All	5,467,054	495,600	43,329	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Facility (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	137,522	4,749	11.0	53.0	47.0
W.C.	839,611	29,799	3,825	8.8	2.6	8.4
Pit Latrine	1,040,883	112,196	8,950	20.7	7.9	0.9
KVIP	572,824	63,237	8,605	19.9	6.0	14.6
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,393	350	0.8	12.9	7.0
Public Toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc.)	1,893,291	148,740	16,717	38.6	0.7	0.1
<b>Bathing Facility</b>						
All	5,467,054	495,600	43,329	100.0	53.0	47.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	168,731	11,724	27.1	12.4	14.7
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	111,402	12,113	28.0	18.3	9.7
Private open cubicle	381,979	49,908	3,174	7.3	2.4	4.9
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	98,801	11,444	26.4	16.2	10.2
Public bath house	140,501	3,408	181	0.4	0.3	0.1
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,847	1,744	4.0	0.8	3.3
Open space around house	372,556	39,498	2,745	6.3	2.3	4.1
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,281	47	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	16,276	2,724	157	0.4	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.8.2 Bathing facility

About 28.0 percent of households in the Municipality use shared separate bathroom in the same house, 27.1 percent have own bathroom for exclusive use, 26.4 percent use shared open cubicle, 7.3 percent use private open cubicle and 6.3 percent use open space around house.

In urban locality, higher proportions of households use shared separate bathroom in the same house (18.3%) and shared open cubicle (16.2%) than the proportions among rural households (9.7% and 10.2%, respectively). And, higher proportions of rural households use own bathroom for exclusive use (14.7%), private open cubicle (4.9%), open space around house (4.1%) and bathroom in another house (3.3%) than the proportions among urban households (12.4%, 2.4%, 2.3% and 0.8%, respectively).

## 8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Waste disposal continues to be a challenge as population increases along with the industrial development. Also, one of the most difficult challenges of both urban and rural localities is adopting modern and hygienic solid and liquid waste disposal methods. Efficient and effective waste management prevent the spread of some infectious diseases and improves quality of the environment.

### 8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

Table 8.12 shows the methods of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality in the Municipality. The highest proportion of households dispose off solid waste at public dump (open space) (39%), followed by public dumb (container) (29.4%) and burned by household (13.5%). The lowest proportions of households bury solid waste (4.8%).

In urban locality, higher proportions of households dispose of solid waste at public dump (container) (28.0%), burned by household (8.3%) and collected (5.7%) compared to proportions among rural households (1.4%, 5.2% and 0.6%, respectively). In rural locality, higher proportions of household's dispose of solid waste at public dump (open space) (32.1%) and indiscriminately (4.3%) compared to proportions among urban households (7.0% and 2.3%, respectively).

**Table 8.12: Disposal methods of solid and liquid wastes by type of locality**

Method of Disposal	Total Country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Solid Waste</b>						
All	5,467,054	495,600	43,329	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	30,430	2,731	6.3	5.7	0.6
Burned by household	584,820	78,604	5,829	13.5	8.3	5.2
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	82,361	12,750	29.4	28.0	1.4
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	204,656	16,919	39.0	7.0	32.1
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	67,801	2,421	5.6	1.3	4.3
Buried by household	182,615	26,014	2,080	4.8	2.3	2.5
Other	53,805	5,734	599	1.4	0.4	1.0
<b>Liquid Waste</b>						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	43,329	100.0	53.0	47.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	4,906	393	0.9	0.8	0.1
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,540	2,304	5.3	4.3	1.0
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,493	1,313	3.0	2.5	0.6
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	154,009	13,706	31.6	15.8	15.8
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	46,100	8,668	20.0	14.2	5.8
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	258,942	16,044	37.0	14.4	22.7
Other	38,294	7,610	901	2.1	1.0	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.9.2 Liquid waste

Figure 8.1 shows the methods of liquid waste disposal in the Municipality in 2010. The highest proportion of households dispose of liquid waste by throwing onto compound (37.0%), followed by throwing onto streets/outside (31.6%), throwing into gutter (20.0%) and through drainage system into gutter (5.3%). In rural locality, a higher proportion of household's dispose of liquid waste by throwing onto compound (22.7%) compared with that of urban households (14.4%). Higher proportions of urban households dispose of liquid waste throwing into gutter (14.2%), through drainage system into gutter (4.3%) and through drainage into a pit (soak away) 2.5%) than the proportions among rural households (5.8%, 1.0% and 0.6%, respectively). The same proportions of rural and urban households throw liquid waste onto the street/outside (15.8%).



# **CHAPTER NINE**

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

### **9.1 Summary of Findings**

#### **Population size, growth and structure**

The total population of Hohoe municipality is 167,016, 48 percent are males and 52 percent are females. The economically active population (15–64 years) is 56.8 percent of the total population, and the economically not active population (0-14 years, and 65 years and older) is 43.2 percent. The age dependency ratio is 73.

#### **Fertility and mortality**

Total fertility rate (TFR) for the Municipality is 3.3 children per woman in the 15-49 years age group. Crude birth rate 24, and 87 percent of children born survive.

#### **Social characteristics:**

##### **Households**

There are 164,326 households in the Municipality with an average household size of 3.9. The extended family household is dominant (56.1%) compared to the nuclear family household (44%).

##### **Nationality**

The majority of the population are Ghanaians (97.7%) and 2.3 per cent are non-Ghanaians.

##### **Religion**

Christianity is the dominant religion (89.1%) of the population, followed by Islam (7.8%) and Traditionalists (1.2%). Those who have no religion are 1.0 percent

##### **Education**

About 12 percent of persons 11 years and older are not literate. Less than 10 percent have post-secondary and tertiary levels education. Literacy among male population is 8.5 percentage points higher than that of female population. About 77.5 percent of the populations in 15-19 years age group are literate in English and Ghanaian language.

##### **Information communication technology**

The proportion of the population 12 years and older who own mobile phones is 37.3 percent. More males than females own mobile phones. Only 3.5 percent of the population use internet facility. About 1.2 percent of households have fixed telephone lines and 3.0 percent have desktop/laptop computers.

## **Disability**

The persons with disability (PWDs) are 2.3 percent of the total population. The proportion of persons with physical disability is 33.8 percent, followed by sight disability (27.8%) and intellectual disability (22.2%). Among the persons with disability, 39.4 percent are employed and 1.9 percent are unemployed. Among males with disability, 43.8 percent are employed compared with 35.3 percent of females with disability. About 28.4 percent of persons with disability have never attended school.

## **Agriculture activities**

There are 24,863 agricultural households, 57.4 percent of all households in the Municipality. About 91.1 percent of the agricultural households are engaged in crop farming, 47.6 percent rear livestock, 0.3 percent are engaged in tree planting and 0.1 percent are in fish farming.

## **Housing**

The number of houses in the Municipality is 27,702, 39.2 percent are in urban locality and 60.8 percent are in rural locality. About 57 percent of the dwelling units are owned by other private individuals followed by household a member of household (31.8%). The commonest type of dwelling units is compound house (47.3%). A household occupying one room constitutes the highest percentage (89.8%) of all dwelling units. A household with more than 10 persons occupying one room is about 5 percent.

## **Lighting, cooking fuel and water**

The main source of lighting for most dwelling units is electricity (mains) in urban locality, 74.2 percent use electricity (mains) compared with 56.2 percent among rural households. The sources of fuel used by most households are wood, charcoal and gas. Most of the households get drinking water from five sources, pipe-borne outside dwelling, public tap/standpipe, river/stream, pipe-borne inside dwelling and borehole/pump/tube well, which together account for 91.4 percent. Over 20 percent of households use river/stream for other domestic purposes. The proportion of rural households that use this water source is 38.3 percent compared with 4.9 percent of urban households.

## **Bathing and toilet facilities**

About 28 percent of households use shared separate bathroom in the same house, 27 percent have own bathroom for exclusive use, and 26 percent use shared open cubicle. The proportions of households in urban and rural localities that use shared separate bathroom in the same house are 18.3 percent and 9.7 percent, respectively. About 39 percent of households use public toilet (WC, KVIP) and about 1 percent use bucket/pan toilet. For those who do not have toilet facility, 53 percent are in urban locality and 47 percent are in rural locality.

## **Methods of waste disposal**

About 40 percent of households dispose of solid waste at public dump (open space) (39.0%) and public dumb with container (29.4%), a small proportion bury solid waste (4.8%). Majority (37.0%) of household's dispose of liquid waste by throwing onto the compound, 31.6 percent throw onto the street/outside and 20.0 percent throw into gutter.

## **9.2 Policy Recommendations**

### **Population size, growth and structure**

There is the need to create jobs for the economically active population since they form a majority in the Municipality. Furthermore, efforts should be made to design policies and implement social interventions that will target the dependent persons since many are economically not active. This will help to improve their living standards.

### **Fertility and mortality**

Effort should be made to integrate family life education into school curriculum and out-of-school programmes. Attention should also be paid to sexual and reproductive health, and family planning issues. This is because improvement in these areas would have direct effect on maternal and child health, as well as, on birth rates. It is critical that initiatives aimed at improving maternal and child health issues be given considerable attention. Moreover, the Assembly should promote healthy living styles, and enhance both financial and physical access to health services.

### **Occupation and industry**

Majority of the economically active population are engaged in primary industries, particularly, agriculture, forestry and fishing. Data from the Ghana Living Standard Survey (GLSS 4) show that people in this sector of the economy are mostly poor. Efforts should therefore be geared towards improving activities and productivity in the primary industries by developing systems to facilitate co-ordination and linkages between the formal and informal sectors of the economy to promote growth of these industries and creating jobs. Policies to modernize agriculture using appropriate technologies to increase productivity need to be implemented and other efforts in this direction intensified. 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. Credit facilities should be made available to the agricultural and other small-scale industrial sectors to increase productivity and storage of produce.

### **Education**

Education has a potential for providing employment and other opportunities for the teeming youthful population. It is therefore recommended that the Municipal Authority intensifies programmes on school feeding, capitation grant and provision of free uniforms and exercise books to increase school enrollment, retention and completion rates for basic education, and put in place interventions to reduce dropout rates at the secondary and tertiary levels. To address the imbalanced distribution of resources and development among communities and bridge differentials in educational sector, the decentralization policy should be pursued vigorously with emphasis on education. The Municipal Assembly should also intensify community sensitization and enforce the policy of free and compulsory education. The Assembly should also ensure that school buildings, trained teachers and other infrastructure are available to match the expected increase in the number of school going people at all levels.

### **Social amenities**

The Municipal Assembly in collaboration with other relevant organizations operating in the water sector need to target under-served communities to extend portable water or construct bore-holes. This will enhance and improve access to portable water for those communities.

The Municipal Administration should enforce by-laws regarding the issuance of building permit when a plan includes toilet and bathing facilities. Moreover, the Municipal Authorities should make every effort to enforce by-laws regarding proper disposal of solid and liquid wastes. The planning officers need to devise strategies for households to reduce the use of wood-based fuel for cooking and encourage the use of liquefied petroleum gas and other environmentally friendly alternatives.

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## APPENDICES

**Table A1: Household composition in the district**

Household Composition	Total		District		
	Country	Region	Total	Urban	Rural
All	5,467,136	495,603	43,329	22,947	20,382
Household with head and a spouse only	208,340	16,549	1,721	882	839
Household with head and multiple spouse only	-	-	-	-	-
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	1,337,416	109,865	9,000	4,567	4,433
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	762,847	65,114	5,046	2,563	2,483
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	47,570	3,846	447	296	151
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	165,052	15,864	1,637	864	773
Head only	960,700	89,163	9,176	4,945	4,231
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	707,214	68,003	5,813	3,194	2,619
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	603,295	62,343	4,821	2,472	2,349
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	41,189	3,211	314	204	110
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	633,513	61,645	5,354	2,960	2,394

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A2: Level of education by sex and type of disability type**

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	*Sec/SHS and higher
<b>Both Sexes</b>										
<b>Total</b>	153,580	16,377	11,983	96,495	28,725	100.0	10.7	7.8	62.8	18.7
No disability	149,852	15,320	11,915	94,503	28,114	100.0	10.2	8	63.1	18.8
With a disability	3,728	1,057	68	1,992	611	100.0	28.4	1.8	53.4	16.4
Sight	1,034	294	16	540	184	100.0	28.4	1.5	52.2	17.8
Hearing	568	168	11	330	59	100.0	29.6	1.9	58.1	10.4
Speech	696	257	25	357	57	100.0	36.9	3.6	51.3	8.2
Physical	1,263	363	13	645	242	100.0	28.7	1	51.1	19.2
Intellectual	822	295	22	412	93	100.0	35.9	2.7	50.1	11.3
Emotional	635	202	19	338	76	100.0	31.8	3	53.2	12
Other	418	90	10	252	66	100.0	21.5	2.4	60.3	15.8
<b>Male</b>										
Total	73,074	5,184	5,994	45,366	16,530	100.0	7.1	8.2	62.1	22.6
No disability	71,269	4,836	5,957	44,355	16,121	100.0	6.8	8.4	62.2	22.6
With a disability	1,805	348	37	1,011	409	100.0	19.3	2	56	22.7
Sight	476	82	11	273	110	100.0	17.2	2.3	57.4	23.1
Hearing	288	65	4	182	37	100.0	22.6	1.4	63.2	12.8
Speech	363	102	13	211	37	100.0	28.1	3.6	58.1	10.2
Physical	609	109	12	312	176	100.0	17.9	2	51.2	28.9
Intellectual	422	130	9	222	61	100.0	30.8	2.1	52.6	14.5
Emotional	319	83	9	178	49	100.0	26	2.8	55.8	15.4
Other	223	41	3	128	51	100.0	18.4	1.3	57.4	22.9
<b>Female</b>										
Total	80,506	11,193	5,989	51,129	12,195	100.0	13.9	7.4	63.5	15.1
No disability	78,583	10,484	5,958	50,148	11,993	100.0	13.3	7.6	63.8	15.3
With a disability	1,923	709	31	981	202	100.0	36.9	1.6	51	10.5
Sight	558	212	5	267	74	100.0	38	0.9	47.8	13.3
Hearing	280	103	7	148	22	100.0	36.8	2.5	52.9	7.9
Speech	333	155	12	146	20	100.0	46.5	3.6	43.8	6
Physical	654	254	1	333	66	100.0	38.8	0.2	50.9	10.1
Intellectual	400	165	13	190	32	100.0	41.3	3.3	47.5	8
Emotional	316	119	10	160	27	100.0	37.7	3.2	50.6	8.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A3: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming**

Households/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	43,329	164,326	78,597	85,729	49,329	25,584	23,745
Households engaged in agricultural activities	24,863	106,542	52,936	53,606	49,329	25,584	23,745
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	22,662	96,470	48,557	47,913	44,815	23,582	21,233
Households engaged in crop farming	22,653	96,450	48,548	47,902	44,803	23,577	21,226
Households engaged in tree growing	86	370	183	187	168	88	80
Agro forestry (tree planting)	86	370	183	187	168	88	80
Alligator pepper	37	145	70	75	72	39	33
Apples	20	87	48	39	46	28	18
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	17	84	38	46	45	20	25
Avocado	14	52	36	16	26	16	10
Banana	306	1,293	685	608	610	356	254
Beans	366	1,782	958	824	872	471	401
Black pepper	9	21	10	11	11	6	5
Black berries	1	6	4	2	2	1	1
Cabbage	12	57	30	27	40	22	18
Carrot	22	126	80	46	30	16	14
Cashew	82	358	166	192	154	78	76
Cassava	13,097	57,617	28,801	28,816	26,599	13,652	12,947
Citronella	36	172	81	91	94	41	53
Citrus	95	433	246	187	230	141	89
Cloves	4	12	5	7	5	4	1
Cocoa	3,062	13,647	7,310	6,337	6,405	3,782	2,623
Coconut	72	389	200	189	165	106	59
Cocoyam	727	2,990	1,448	1,542	1,412	722	690
Cocoyam / Taro (kooko)	41	182	89	93	93	46	47
Coffee	288	1,709	922	787	820	440	380
Cola	26	117	59	58	59	34	25
Cotton	2	6	4	2	2	0	2
Cucumber	61	309	136	173	159	69	90
Egg plant	14	28	18	10	20	14	6
Garden eggs	189	811	425	386	347	200	147
Ginger	44	229	108	121	108	64	44
Groundnut	191	867	386	481	456	192	264
Guava	11	50	29	21	17	10	7



**Table A3: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming (cont'd)**

Households/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Kenaf	5	24	13	11	13	5	8
Lemon grass	3	10	6	4	5	2	3
Lettuce	5	33	18	15	11	5	6
Maize	17,341	75,576	38,197	37,379	35,269	18,566	16,703
Mango	27	116	57	59	48	30	18
Melon (agusi)	4	34	20	14	8	6	2
Millet	53	291	130	161	128	57	71
Mushroom	2	4	2	2	2	0	2
Nut meg	23	108	46	62	53	23	30
Oil palm	2,333	10,690	5,656	5,034	4,922	2,850	2,072
Okro	457	2,052	974	1,078	923	452	471
Onion	17	106	51	55	26	13	13
Pawpaw	23	98	47	51	42	23	19
Peas	34	108	65	43	51	34	17
Pepper	906	4,323	2,098	2,225	1,969	972	997
Pineapple	84	351	186	165	171	100	71
Plantain	1,983	8,479	4,385	4,094	3,948	2,208	1,740
Potatoes	34	160	80	80	92	44	48
Rice	4,966	22,477	10,962	11,515	10,394	4,966	5,428
Rubber	4	11	7	4	6	4	2
Shallot	81	424	198	226	154	73	81
Shea tree	2	2	0	2	2	0	2
Sorghum	2	4	4	0	4	4	0
Soya beans	27	127	63	64	57	33	24
Spinach	64	298	145	153	137	62	75
Sugarcane	21	134	71	63	39	21	18
Sweet potatoes	41	183	104	79	79	46	33
Tiger nut	5	17	7	10	5	3	2
Tobacco	1	5	3	2	2	1	1
Tomatoes	490	2,235	1,074	1,161	1,070	531	539
Water melon	8	32	12	20	12	6	6
Yam	2,041	9,691	4,913	4,778	4,226	2,277	1,949
Other (specify)	244	1,076	571	505	463	278	185

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

No.	Community Name	Total	Male	Female	House holds	Houses
1	Hohoe	73,641	34,611	39,030	19,081	8,558
2	Gbi Kpoeta	8,878	4,131	4,747	2,388	1,386
3	Gbi Wegbe	5,366	2,659	2,707	1,478	926
4	Alavanyo Wudidi	3,972	1,970	2,002	976	778
5	Likpe Bakwa	3,726	1,826	1,900	946	626
6	Santrokofi Benua	3,702	1,682	2,020	1,174	954
7	Gbi Atabu	3,394	1,627	1,767	832	550
8	Alavanyo Dzogbedze	2,916	1,346	1,570	864	662
9	Kledjo	2,850	1,351	1,499	684	392
10	Lolobi Ashambi	2,656	1,354	1,302	722	646
11	Lolobi Kumasi	2,317	1,112	1,205	706	561
12	Likpe Bala	1,962	962	1,000	511	448
13	Akpafu Odomi	1,955	953	1,002	510	398
14	Wli Afegame	1,872	910	962	542	446
15	Fodome Amele	1,714	798	916	532	368
16	Likpe Kukurantumi	1,707	845	862	438	337
17	Alavanyo Deme	1,706	760	946	476	416
18	Akpafu Mempeasem	1,675	797	878	477	458
19	Fodome Hlome	1,622	794	828	374	242
20	Fodome Helu	1,620	804	816	394	340

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	Hohoe	73,641	9,117	7,937	8,829	8,472	7,345	6,427	5,006	4,414	3,572	3,095	2,819	1,888	1,469	793	987	1,471
2	Gbi Kpoeta	8,878	1,172	994	1,034	987	796	774	572	589	526	390	291	240	182	85	97	149
3	Gbi Wegbe	170	812	604	502	488	406	404	340	338	298	252	244	148	126	118	110	176
4	Alavanyo Wudidi	3,972	566	460	356	376	286	232	260	254	216	206	164	134	134	66	120	142
5	Likpe Bakwa	3,726	558	444	388	344	282	242	302	218	212	176	136	100	80	66	82	96
6	Santrokofi Benua	3,702	418	414	302	278	194	194	204	156	208	228	194	192	194	124	188	214
7	Gbi Atabu	3,394	459	392	339	330	379	323	179	214	98	164	129	87	84	36	66	115
8	Alavanyo Dzogbedze	2,916	416	374	294	268	188	186	159	156	157	100	116	112	94	90	98	108
9	Kledjo	2,850	344	366	429	286	229	170	144	180	126	124	106	98	72	48	68	60
10	Lolobi Ashambi	2,656	322	344	274	240	170	130	150	150	168	130	124	104	96	72	76	106
11	Lolobi Kumasi	2,317	278	252	207	256	145	149	121	127	120	139	117	104	87	55	77	83
12	Likpe Bala	1,962	287	238	193	188	139	124	104	121	99	107	76	73	49	56	41	67
13	Akpafu Odomi	1,955	278	241	237	182	161	109	97	105	108	93	76	53	61	47	41	66
14	Wli Afegame	1,872	278	198	158	130	150	134	110	108	98	110	86	70	68	50	58	66
15	Fodome Amele	1,714	202	176	190	170	94	80	96	112	148	100	88	70	44	52	34	58
16	Likpe Kukurantumi	1,707	266	200	185	147	113	112	108	96	98	80	64	60	46	36	34	62
17	Alavanyo Deme	1,706	254	208	200	134	112	52	104	98	102	82	64	54	42	42	62	96
18	Akpafu Mempeasem	1,675	204	183	160	148	115	91	77	72	77	82	98	65	85	54	62	102
19	Fodome Hlome	1,622	198	202	214	134	126	118	88	88	78	72	62	48	38	58	42	56
20	Fodome Helu	1,620	188	202	168	150	112	68	94	94	104	56	88	58	64	52	50	72

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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