



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

HO MUNICIPALITY



Canada 

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

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

The GSS wishes to express its profound gratitude to the Government of Ghana for providing the required resources for the conduct of the 2010 PHC. While appreciating the contribution of our Development Partners (DPs) towards the successful implementation of the Census, we wish to specifically acknowledge the Department for Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD) formerly the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) for providing resources for the preparation of all the 216 district reports. Our gratitude also goes to the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies, the Ministry of Local Government, Consultant Guides, Consultant 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, Editors, Project Steering Committee members and their respective institutions for their.



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CEB	Children Ever Born
CID	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	National Census Publicity and Evaluation Committee
NCTAC	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NIPORT	National Institute of Population Research and Training
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non-governmental Organisations
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
PAS	Population Analysis 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 Ho 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 Ho Municipality according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census is 177,281 representing 8.4 percent of the region's total population. Females constitute 52.7 percent and males represent 47.3 percent. About 62 percent of the population resides in urban localities. The Municipality has a sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) of 89.7. The youthful population (population less than 15 years) in the Municipality accounts for 31 percent of the population with a small number of elderly persons (population aged 65 years and older). The total age dependency ratio (dependent population to population in the working age) for the Municipality is 59.0, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (60.7) than that of females (57.4).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the Municipality is 2.6. The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is 74.4 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 20.9 per 1000 population. The Crude Death Rate (CDR) for the Municipality is 8.3 per 1000. Majority of migrants (72.7%) living in the Municipality were born elsewhere in the region in Ghana. For migrants born in another region, those born in Greater Accra (38.3%) form the majority followed by Eastern (24.6%) and Ashanti (12.1 %) regions.

Household Size, composition and structure

The Municipality has a household population of 172,068 with a total number of 49,826 households. The average household size of the Municipality is 3.6 persons. Children constitute the largest proportion of households and accounts for 34.1 percent. Spouses form about 10.7 percent of households. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 23.4 percent of the total number of households in the Municipality

Marital status

About one-third (35.8 %) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 42.8 percent have never married, By age 45-49 years, about seventy percent of males (69.6%) are married compared to a little below two-third of males (60.1%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 57.8 percent while widowed males account for only 13.9 percent. Among the married, 11.9 percent have no education while about 3.1 percent of the never married have never been to school. About 8 out of 10 of the married population (79.3%) are employed, 2.9 percent are unemployed and 17.8 percent are economically not

active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (65.7%) are economically not active with 29.4 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the Municipality is 86.8percent. Those who have naturalized constitute 2.8 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the Municipality is negligible.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 90.3 percent are literate while 9.7 percent are not literate. The proportion of literate females is higher (51.3%) than that of males (48.7%). Seven out of ten people (73.8%) indicated they could read and write both English and a Ghanaian language (s). Of the population aged 3 years and above in the Municipality, 9.3 percent have never attended school, 39.4 percent are currently attending and 51.3 percent have attended school in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 64.5 percent of the population aged 15 years and older is economically active while 35.5 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 93.6 percent are employed while 6.4 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (56.1 %), 14.7 percent perform household duties and 5.7 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Six out of ten (64.6%) unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 21.4 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers 26.8 percent are engaged in service and sales while 22.6 percent are into craft and related trade, and 15.8 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older, 58.5 percent are self-employed without employees while employees constitute 27.6 percent. Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except self-employed (without employees), contributing family worker and domestic employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the Municipality, employing 76.7 percent of the population followed by the public sector (16.1%).

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and older, 58.4 percent have mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 63.3 percent as compared to 54.1percent of females. About 14 percent (13.6%) of the population 12 years and older, use internet in the Municipality. Only 4,973 households representing 10 percent of the total households in the Municipality have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 4.3 percent of the Municipality's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability is slightly higher (4.5%) than males (4.1%). The types of disability in the Municipality include sight, hearing, speech,

physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 38.4 percent followed by physical disability (25.8%). Of the population disabled, 23.7 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 68.6 percent of households in the Municipality are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, about one third (35.44%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 31.4 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the Municipality (90.3%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the Municipality accounting for 58.1 percent.

Housing

The housing stock of Ho Municipality is 31,832 representing 8 percent of the total number of houses in the Volta Region. The average population per house is 5.6.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (55.4%) of houses in the Municipality are compound houses; 31.9 percent of all dwelling units are separate houses and 5.8 percent are semi-detached houses. About two-fifth (43.2%) of the dwelling units in the Municipality are owned by members of the household. Less than one percent (0.9 %) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality is cement blocks/concrete accounting for 73.5 percent with mud brick/earth constituting 18.7 percent. Cement (89.5%) and mud/earth (6.4%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the Municipality. Metal sheets (85.4%) account for the main roofing material for dwelling units in the Municipality.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest (89.6%) percentage of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the Municipality. About 5.9 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 (76.4%) and Kerosene lamp (17.8%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the Municipality is charcoal (36 %). The proportion for urban (43.5%) is higher than that of rural (23.5%). The two main sources of water in the Municipality are pipe borne outside dwelling (33.0%) and pipe-borne inside dwelling (25.6 %).

About 32 percent of the population uses public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit Pan) followed by private W.C constituting 25.6 percent of household dwellings). About 31 percent (30.8%) of households in the Municipality share separate bathrooms in the same house while 28.1 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 37.8 percent. About three in ten households (29.0%) dump their solid waste in an open space of a public dump. House to house waste collection accounts for only 6.8 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (37.2%) and onto the street (24.3%) are the two most common methods used by household in the Municipality.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The Ho Municipal, one of the 5 Municipalities in the Volta Region, was established by a Legislative Instrument (L.I) 2074 of 2012. Originally, Agotime – Ziope and Ho West were all part of the then Ho District until 2012 when these Districts were carved from it. The Municipality has Ho as its capital which also serves as the capital and economic hub of the Volta Region. The Municipality was the home of missionaries who founded Evangelical Presbyterian Church in the then Gold Coast. This chapter focuses on the background information of the Municipality, definition of concepts and methodology used in the 2010 Population and Housing Census as well as the organization of the report.

1.2 Physical Feature

1.2.1 Location and Area

The Municipality is located between latitudes 6° 20’N and 6° 55’N and longitudes 0° 12’E and 0° 53’E. The Municipality shares boundaries with Adaklu and Agotime-Ziope Districts to the South, Ho West District to the North and West and the Republic of Togo to the East (see Figure 1.1). Its total land area is 2,361 square kilometers thus representing 11.5 percent of the region’s total land area.

1.2.2 Relief and Drainage

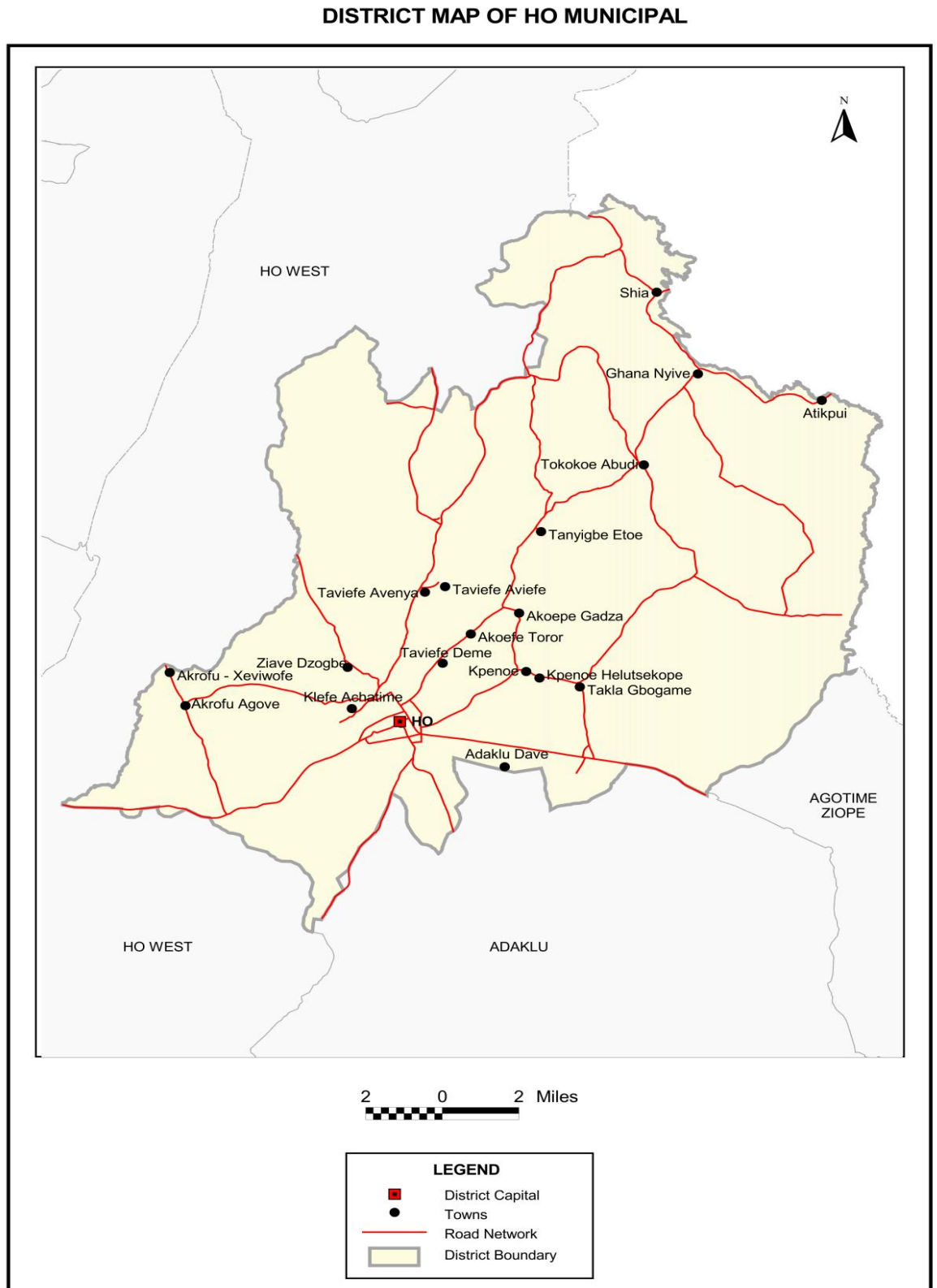
The general relief of the Municipality is made up of both mountainous and lowland areas. The mountainous areas are mostly to the north and northeast which are part of the Akuapim - Togo Range and have heights between 183–853 metres tall. The notable areas are Awudome stretch in the southwest and Matse and Klefe in the northeast. The lowland areas are to the South of the Municipality and are between 60 – 152 metres in height. The general drainage pattern is southwards and dominated by rivers like Tsawe (Alabo) and Kalapa, which flow into the lower Volta or Avu Lagoon. These rivers are seasonal and therefore do not provide all year round dependable source of water supply to the communities for home use and irrigation for farming.

1.2.3 Climate

Generally, the mean monthly temperature in the Municipality ranges between 22⁰ C and 32⁰ C while annual mean temperature ranges from 16.5⁰ C 37.8 C. In effect, temperatures are generally high throughout the year which is good for crop farming.

The rainfall pattern is characterized by two rainy seasons referred to as the major and the minor seasons. The major season begins from March to June while the minor season is from July to November. Mean annual rainfall figures are between 20.1mm and 192mm. The highest rainfall occurs in June and has mean value of 192mm while the lowest rainfall is in November averaging about 20.1mm.

Figure 1.1: Map of Ho Municipality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.4 Vegetation

Ho Municipality has two main types of vegetation zones. The moist semi-deciduous forest covers mostly the hills in the Municipality while the savannah woodland covers the rest of the Municipality. The Municipality has 33.83 square kilometres of forest reserve at two main locations namely, Ho Hills and Kabakaba Hills.

1.2.5 Soils

There are several soil groups in the Ho Municipality. These could be put into two major groups: these are forest soils and savanna soil. Examples of forest soil are forest ochrosols, lethosols and intergrades found in the mountainous and wetter northern areas of the Municipality. The savanna soil type which is sandy is found in Sokode and part of Ho Township.

1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

The governance structure of the Municipality is made up of 43 Assembly Members. These include 29 elected members and 14 government appointees. There is also a Member of Parliament and the Municipal Chief Executive. The Municipality is headed by the Municipal Chief Executive who is the highest political authority. The General Assembly which is the deliberative organ of the Assembly is chaired by a Presiding Member. Administratively, the Municipality has five Zonal Councils which operate below the Assembly structure. These are Ho Zonal Council – Ho; Sokode Zonal Council – Sokode; Dutasor Zonal Council –Matse; Hokpeta Zonal Council – Kpenoe and; Norvisi Zonal Council – Nyive

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

1.4.1 Traditional Administration

Traditionally, chiefs are the main custodians of stool lands, beliefs and customs in the Municipality. They are also the symbol of authority in the Municipality. The Municipality is made up of two major traditional councils. These are the Asogli Traditional Council and Hokpeta Traditional Council. Both are headed by paramount chiefs, and they supported by divisional and sub chiefs who play various roles in the traditional society.

1.4.2 Religious Composition

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the most predominant religion in the Municipality is Christianity which constitutes 91.9 percent of the population followed by Islam (3.2%). Traditional religion forms 2.2 percent, and other religions constitutes less than one percent of the population.

1.4.3 Festivals

Like many of the districts in the region, the Municipality celebrates a variety of festivals. Prominent among them is the Asogli Yam Festival (Ete Za), which is celebrated annually by the people of Asogli State to thank the Almighty God and the gods for a bumper harvest of yam. The Sasa festival is also celebrated by the Chiefs and people of Akrofu to commemorate their migration from Notsie in Togo to their present settlement. Zendo Glimetsoza is also celebrated annually by the people of Klefe and four other related communities (Klikor, Kpeve, Tsorxor and Tsibu).

1.5 Economy

Although an urban area, agriculture is the mainstay of the Ho Municipality's economy. It employs about 70 percent of the economically active labour force. Nearly every household in the Municipality is engaged in farming or an agricultural related activity. Farming in the Municipality is largely carried out on small-scale or subsistence basis. The average acreage cultivated ranges between 4-6 acres for all crops. Despite its importance in the Municipality's economy, much of the agricultural potentials in the Municipality remain unutilized. For instance, out of a total of 62,261 hectares of arable land, only 23,167.6 hectares are currently being utilized. The Municipality's irrigation potential also remains untouched.

The Municipality's economy is also characterized by large number of small-scale commercial and industrial activities. These small-scale enterprises and industrial concerns are concentrated in the city centre, making it the business hub of the Municipality. People are in various forms of employment both in the public and private sectors. The public service employs 9 percent of the workforce while the private sector (dominated by the informal sector) employs the remaining 91 percent.

1.5.1 Industry, Commerce and Service

The industrial sector in the Municipality is less developed. There are currently no large industrial holdings in the Municipality. The commercial sector is dominated by retail activities. There are limited wholesale activities in agricultural and industry. On the other hand, the service sector is dominated by small-scale operators in activities such as telecommunication services, hair dressing and barbering, electronic repairs, vehicle repairs and footwear repairs. The Municipality has a number of small-scale industries. These include cassava flour processing, mushroom growing, bee keeping, gari production, soap making, batik tie and dye making, carpentry and metal work.

1.5.2 Tourism

A few tourist sites are located in the Municipality. These tourist attractions include the Ancient German Cemetery, Ancient European Church Bell and Old German Buildings all located at Ho Kpodzi. The Municipality also has a number of guest houses and hotels to host tourists and visitors to the Municipality.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

The main census enumeration involved the canvassing of all categories of the population by trained enumerators, using questionnaires prepared and tested during the pre-enumeration phase. Specific arrangements were made for the coverage of special population groups, such

as the homeless and the floating population. The fieldwork began on 21st September 2010 with the identification of EA boundaries, listing of structures, enumeration of institutional population and floating population.

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

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

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

- 97.0 percent of all household residents who were in the country on Census Night (26th September, 2010) were enumerated.
- 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.
- Regional differentials are observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent.
- Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2

percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups are relatively lower compared to the coverage rates of the other age groups.

- There was a high rate of agreement between the 2010 PHC data and the PES data for sex (98.8%), marital status (94.6%), relationship to head of household (90.5%) and age (83.0%).

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

- (a) Educational Institutions
- (b) Children's and Old People's Homes
- (c) Hospitals and Healing Centres
- (d) Hotels
- (e) Prisons
- (f) Service Barracks
- (g) Soldiers on field exercise
- (h) Floating Population: The following are examples of persons in this category:

- i. All persons who slept in lorry parks, markets, in front of stores and offices, public bathrooms, petrol filling stations, railway stations, verandas, pavements, and all such places which are not houses or compounds.
- ii. Hunting and fishing camps.
- iii. Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

Marital status refers to the respondent's marital status as at Census Night. The question on marital status was asked only of persons 12 years and older. The selection of the age limit of

12 years was based on the average age at menarche and also on the practice in some parts of the country where girls as young as 12 years old could be given in marriage.

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

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

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

Occupation

This referred to the type of work the person was engaged in at the establishment where he/she worked. This was asked only of persons 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

Population changes are brought about by changes in fertility, mortality and migration. This chapter presents information about the size of the population, sex and age structure and the dependency ratio as well as the migratory pattern within the Ho Municipality. The chapter further provides information on population distribution by locality, fertility, mortality and migration.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 shows that the total population of Ho Municipality in 2010 was 177,281 with 83,819 being males and 93,469 females. A total of 110,048 of the population, representing 62.1 percent are living in the urban areas as compared to 37.9 percent (67,233 persons) in the rural areas. This suggests that 4 out of 10 of the District population reside in rural areas.

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

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	177,281	83,819	93,462	89.7	110,048	67,233
0 – 4	19,618	9,942	9,676	102.7	11,295	8,323
5 – 9	16,922	8,446	8,476	99.6	9,850	7,072
10 – 14	18,366	8,922	9,444	94.5	11,125	7,241
15 – 19	18,714	9,109	9,605	94.8	12,052	6,662
20 – 24	18,990	9,252	9,738	95.0	13,652	5,338
25 – 29	15,731	7,259	8,472	85.7	10,926	4,805
30 – 34	12,371	5,782	6,589	87.8	8,365	4,006
35 – 39	10,822	5,097	5,725	89.0	7,129	3,693
40 – 44	9,091	4,040	5,051	80.0	5,580	3,511
45 – 49	8,203	3,654	4,549	80.3	4,807	3,396
50 – 54	7,684	3,495	4,189	83.4	4,517	3,167
55 – 59	5,412	2,410	3,002	80.3	3,210	2,202
60 – 64	4,509	2,058	2,451	84.0	2,426	2,083
65 – 69	2,951	1,314	1,637	80.3	1,496	1,455
70 – 74	3,311	1,272	2,039	62.4	1,518	1,793
75 – 79	2,039	844	1,195	70.6	950	1,089
80 – 84	1,338	482	856	56.3	601	737
85+	1,209	441	768	159.5	549	660
All Ages	177,281	83,819	93,462	89.7	110,048	67,233
0-14	54,906	27,310	27,596	99.0	32,270	22,636
15-64	111,527	52,156	59,371	87.8	72,664	38,863
65+	10,848	4,353	6,495	67.0	5,114	5,734
Age-dependency ratio	59.0	60.7	57.4		51.4	73.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.1 also indicates that in 2010, there were 54,906 children or almost 31 percent of the total population of the Municipality aged 0-9 years. It is also observed that older people aged 60+ years totalling 10,848 (or about 6.1% of the total population) of both sexes are more likely to be found in the urban areas than rural areas. The Table again reveals that the

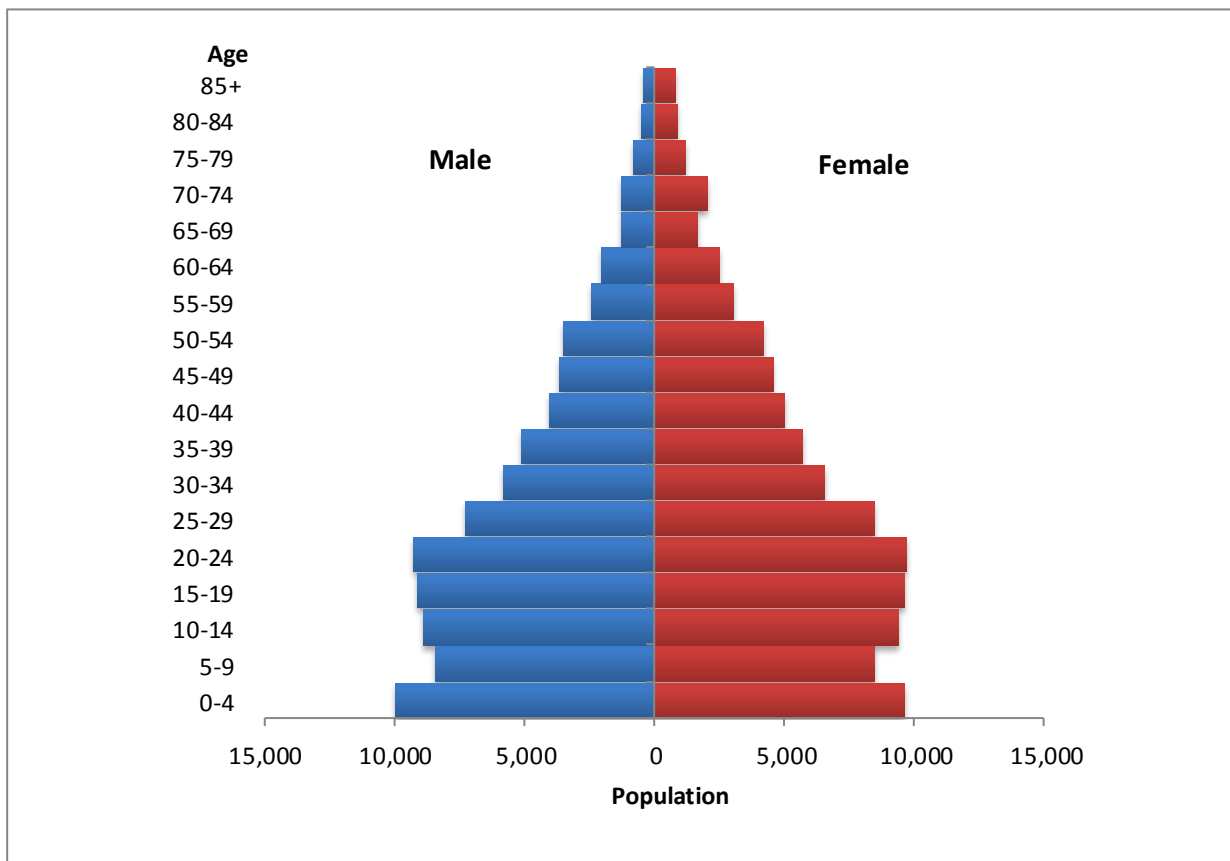
population decrease for both sexes from 60 years and older. Table 2.1 shows that over 37 percent (or almost 4 out of 10) of the total population of the Municipality (0-15 years and 65 years and above) who are economically inactive and who must be supported by the active population group, 15-64 years.

2.3 Age-Sex Structure, Sex Ratio and Population Pyramid

2.3.1 Age-Sex Structure

The age-sex structure of the Ho Municipality as provided in Table 2.1 is illustrated graphically in Figure 2.1 on the population pyramid of the Municipality. The shape of the population pyramid of the Ho Municipality is in shape contrast to that of the national and many other districts where one observes a broad base and then narrows up with aging. However, Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1 show a bulge in the lower middle part of the pyramid indicating higher proportion of the age group 15-30 years, which predominately constitutes the youth population. Many studies have indicated this age group as critical to reaping the benefits of what has been described as the ‘demographic dividends. In other words, the large than normal proportion of the youthful population in Ho Municipality if educated and trained could contribute to the socio-economic development of the Municipality in a country known for its large dependent children population.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.2 Age- Dependency Ratio

The age-dependency ratio is the ratio of the dependent-age population (those under age 15 years and ages 65years and older) to the working-age population (15 to 64 years). The age-dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of the economic burden the productive portion of a population must carry. Countries with very high birth rates usually have the highest age-dependency ratios. From Table 2.1, the age dependency ratio for the Ho Municipality is about 59 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 59 persons in the inactive population group in the Municipality. Table 2.1 also shows variation of the age dependency ratio by sex, indicating that, for males in Ho Municipality, there are 61 people in the dependent age groups for every 100 persons in the working ages whereas for females, there are 57 persons in the dependent age group for every 100 persons in the working age population.

2.3.3 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 ratios that are higher than 100 indicate that there are more males than females but sex ratios below 100 indicate that there are more females than males. As shown in Table 2.1 the sex ratio for the Municipality is 89.7 which means that there are more females than males in the Ho Municipality.

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are important factors as far as population growth is concerned. Information on these factors is necessary for planning purposes.

2.4.1 Fertility

A measure of fertility is important in determining the size and structure of a population. Information on fertility in the Municipality is, therefore, critical for the management of the population for social and economic development. Table 2.3 shows the distribution of total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate for districts in the Volta Region. The Table shows that 3,702 births were recorded in last 12 months of the 2010 census out of 2,118,252 births recorded in the Volta region. The total fertility rate for the Municipality stands at 2.6 while the general fertility rate is 74.4. The crude birth rate is 20.9.

Table 2.2 shows that the Ho Municipality is the most populous district in the Volta Region. The table indicates that after the relatively small district of Adaklu, the Municipality has the lowest fertility, general fertility and crude birth rates in the region. This may be partly due to its urban character as urban areas in Ghana are general associated with lower fertility rates.

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	2,384	3.4	9.6	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	3.0	87.1	21.9
Hohoe Municipal	167,016	42,220		3.3	96.0	24.3
Biakoye	65,901	15,067	1,484	3.4	98.5	22.5
Jasikan	59,181	13,924	1,455	3.5	104.5	24.6
Kadjebi	59,303	13,652	1,430	3.6	104.7	24.1
Krachi East	116,804	26,146	3,319	4.3	126.9	28.4
Krachi West	49,417	11,225	1,245	3.7	110.9	25.2
Nkwanta South	117,878	27,226	3,304	4.0	121.4	28.0
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	25.0
North Dayi	39,913	9,115	865	3.3	94.9	21.7
Krachi Nchumuru	72,688	16,449	1,822	3.8	110.8	25.1

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

2.4.2 Children Surviving

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

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

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	71,577	155,148	77,671	77,477	133,778	66,037	67,741
12 - 14	5,711	28	11	17	23	7	16
15 - 19	9,605	863	432	431	750	347	403
20 - 24	9,738	4,468	2,212	2,256	3,994	1,882	2,112
25 - 29	8,472	9,385	4,704	4,681	8,558	4,161	4,397
30 - 34	6,589	13,254	6,667	6,587	12,068	5,951	6,117
35 - 39	5,725	15,450	7,794	7,656	14,010	7,004	7,006
40 - 44	5,051	16,718	8,485	8,233	14,958	7,463	7,495
45 - 49	4,549	16,533	8,146	8,387	14,729	7,244	7,485
50 - 54	4,189	17,127	8,559	8,568	15,133	7,485	7,648
55 - 59	3,002	13,841	7,003	6,838	11,913	6,003	5,910
60 +	8,946	47,481	23,658	23,823	37,642	18,490	19,152

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

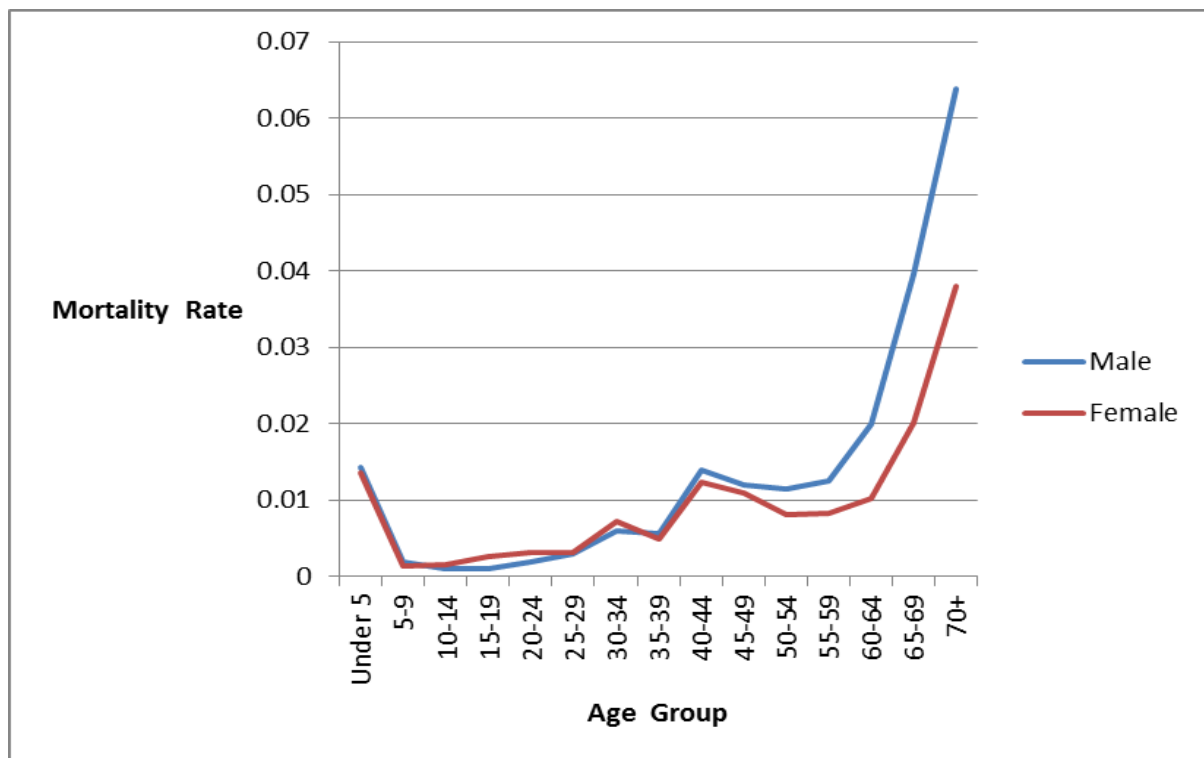
2.5 Mortality

Data on mortality provide an indication of the health status of the population as well as a measure of the living conditions of the people. It also provides information on the potential growth of the population in the future. Table 2.4 provides information on female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of the child in the Municipality. The Table reveals that the total number of children ever born to the female population 12 years and older in the Municipality is 155,148 out of which 133,778 survived. The proportion of male to female children ever born is 77,671 and 77,477 respectively and that of the children surviving is 66,037 and 67,741 respectively.

2.5.1 Age-specific death rate (ASDR)

Usually death occur within the different age groupings and as such death rates are therefore generally computed for the specific age groups in order to compare deaths occurring at different ages or at the same age over a period of time. The reported age specific death rate (ASDR) for females aged 10-29 is higher compare to males whereas ASDR for males aged 50 years and older is higher for both increases sharply. There is however, a general rise in ASDRs for males over females from age 60 upwards, thus suggesting a relatively higher life expectancy for females than males. (Figure 2.2).

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



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.5.2 Crude death rate

Table 2.4 provides information on crude death rate among households in the region. The Table shows that the District has a crude death rate of 8.3 per 1,000 population and 1,468 households' deaths in the 12 months preceding the 2010 census.

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

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

2.6 Migration

Migration refers to a change in place of residence of the population. Migration in and out of a community can have major effect on population size, structure and distribution. Table 2.2 provides information on usual place of residence five years before the census and current residence is used to discuss migration patterns within the Municipality. The migrants' population in the Municipality is 74,677 of which 54,677 were born elsewhere in Volta Region whilst 4,953 were born outside the shores of Ghana. Among the migrants born in other regions in Ghana, Greater Accra recorded the highest (5,928) migrants followed by the Eastern region (3,810) with the least (212) migrants coming from the Upper West. About 17 percent have resided in the Municipality for less than one year while 30 percent have lived in the Municipality for a period of 1-4 years. The Table further depicts that 16.8 percent of the migrants in the Municipality have spent 5-9 years and 17.1 percent have been in the Municipality for 10-19 years. About 18 percent have resided in the Municipality for 20 years and beyond.

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	74,677	17.3	30.0	16.8	17.1	18.8
Born elsewhere in the region	54,262	16.7	29.0	16.8	17.5	20.0
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	911	18.1	31.5	16.9	17.6	15.9
Central	1,017	18.7	33.2	16.7	14.8	16.5
Greater Accra	5,928	24.5	33.9	15.4	13.0	13.2
Volta	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eastern	3,810	17.8	29.4	16.7	16.6	19.4
Ashanti	1,873	16.0	35.6	15.7	15.4	17.3
Brong Ahafo	628	21.0	33.0	18.9	13.5	13.5
Northern	806	17.2	30.9	16.5	19.9	15.5
Upper East	277	15.9	31.0	20.2	15.5	17.3
Upper West	212	9.0	39.6	23.1	19.8	8.5
Outside Ghana	4,953	15.4	31.8	18.3	19.1	15.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The composition of households is a reflection of the social structure of the country. A household composition is therefore defined in terms of the relationship of members of the household to the one person they accept and recognize as the head and who is responsible for the management and upkeep of the house and the household members. This chapter focuses on analysis of data on household structure, size and composition in Ho Municipality using data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

3.2.1 Household Size

Household is made up of both nuclear and extended families and provides important information for policy makers and planners with regard to the provision of social services such as shelter, health and education. Table 3.1 shows the total number of households and average household size in the country, region and district. In all, there are 49,826 households in Ho Municipality representing 10 percent of the total number of households in the Volta Region. The rural–urban distribution of households is such that 62.7 percent of households are in urban communities while 37.3 percent of households are in rural communities. Regarding average household size, the rural and urban localities all have about 3.6 persons per household just as the Municipality average.

Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality

Categories	Region	Ho Municipal	Urban	Rural
Total household population	2,086,567	172,068	105,707	66,361
Number of households	495,600	49,826	31,253	18,573
Average households per house	1.2	1.6	2.0	1.1
Average household size	4.3	3.6	3.5	3.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household Composition

The 2010 PHC defined household as a person or a group of persons who live together in the same house and have a common catering arrangement as one unit and in addition look up to one person as the household head. The head is the person who all members of the household recognize as their leader, regardless of age and sex. The household normally consists of a head, with or without spouse, children, in-laws, parents, grandchildren and other relatives.

Table 3.2 shows that out of a total of 172,068 household members, with household heads constitute 29 percent, children (34.1%) and spouse (10.7%). Other relatives (8.9 %) form a significant proportion of household composition in the Municipality. The proportions of non-son/daughter in law, step-children, and adopted/foster children are significantly low (0.6%, 0.9% and 0.4% respectively). Table 3.2 further shows that in the Municipality the proportion of male household members who are heads of households (36.2%) is higher than the

proportion of female household members who are household heads is (22.5%). It is observed also that children constitute the largest proportion of household members, followed by heads of household.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	172,068	100.0	80,953	100.0	91,115	100.0
Head	49,828	29.0	29,342	36.2	20,486	22.5
Spouse (wife/husband)	18,381	10.7	1,550	1.9	16,831	18.5
Child (son/daughter)	58,725	34.1	29,396	36.3	29,329	32.2
Parent/Parent in-law	1,922	1.1	305	0.4	1,617	1.8
Son/Daughter in-law	1,082	0.6	308	0.4	774	0.8
Grandchild	14,121	8.2	7,129	8.8	6,992	7.7
Brother/Sister	6,364	3.7	3,212	4.0	3,152	3.5
Step child	1,634	0.9	815	1.0	819	0.9
Adopted/Foster child	723	0.4	323	0.4	400	0.4
Other relative	15,382	8.9	6,770	8.4	8,612	9.5
Non-relative	3,906	2.3	1,803	2.2	2,103	2.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household Structure

Household structure is defined as classification of ties of affiliation of persons who constitute households. Table 3.3 shows the distribution of household structure by sex in the Ho Municipality. Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) children) constitutes the highest proportion of households (23.4%), followed by extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives) 18.9 percent while single parent extended and non-relatives constitute the lowest proportion of households (1.5%). Female headed household (19.5%) has the largest share of household with single parent extended than males (13.8%).

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	172,068	100.0	80,953	100.0	91,115	100.0
Head only	12,058	7.0	7,310	9.0	4,748	5.2
Head and a spouse only	4,250	2.5	2,114	2.6	2,136	2.3
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	40,325	23.4	20,625	25.5	19,700	21.6
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	32,443	18.9	15,832	19.6	16,611	18.2
Extended + non relatives	3,255	1.9	1,572	1.9	1,683	1.8
Head spouse(s) and other composition	7,497	4.4	3,574	4.4	3,923	4.3
Single parent Nuclear	19,418	11.3	7,738	9.6	11,680	12.8
Single parent Extended	28,934	16.8	11,205	13.8	17,729	19.5
Single parent Extended + non relative	2,645	1.5	1,036	1.3	1,609	1.8
Head and other composition but no spouse	21,243	12.3	9,947	12.3	11,296	12.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

The 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) classified marital status as never married, living together/consensual union, married, separated, divorced and widowed. The operational definition of marriage includes persons in any of the following types of marriages: civil, traditional and common law/consensual.

3.3.1 Marital status by sex and age group

The marriage institution in Ghana has experienced social changes due to education, urbanization, modernization, preferential marriage among others. These factors have delayed the marriage age in many societies in Ghana (Nukunya, 2003). Table 3.4 reveals that out of 133,303 of persons 12 years and older, 42.8 percent are never married, 8.6 percent are in informal/consensual union/living together while 35.8 percent are married. It further shows that 3.5 percent of the population is separated, 3.4 percent are divorced and 5.9 percent are widowed. Regarding the male population 12 years and older, 49.8 percent of 61,726 are never married, while 8.1 percent are in informal/consensual union/ living together and 35.4 percent are married. The number of males who are separated, divorced or widowed represent 2.7 percent, 2.3 percent and 1.7 percent respectively. Further,

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	133,303	100.0	42.8	8.6	35.8	3.5	3.4	5.9
12 - 14	10,928	100.0	96.1	0.7	3.2	0	0	0
15 - 19	18,714	100.0	92.8	2.3	4.5	0.3	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	18,990	100.0	77.6	8.2	12.5	1.1	0.4	0.2
25 - 29	15,731	100.0	49.5	15.2	31.8	2.1	1.1	0.3
30 - 34	12,371	100.0	23.7	16.1	53.2	3.6	2.5	0.9
35 - 39	10,822	100.0	12.7	14.5	61.9	4.8	4.1	2.1
40 - 44	9,091	100.0	8.7	12.4	63.9	6.3	5.3	3.4
45 - 49	8,203	100.0	5.4	10.3	64.3	7.2	6.8	5.9
50 - 54	7,684	100.0	4.4	8	62.4	7.7	8.1	9.4
55 - 59	5,412	100.0	3.9	5.7	60.1	6.7	10.5	13
60 - 64	4,509	100.0	3	5.7	54.7	6.6	9.8	20.2
65+	10,848	100.0	3.6	3	39.2	5.7	8.3	40.2
Male								
Total	61,726	100.0	49.8	8.1	35.4	2.7	2.3	1.7
12 - 14	5,217	100.0	96	0.5	3.5	0	0	0
15 - 19	9,109	100.0	96	0.7	3	0.1	0.1	0
20 - 24	9,252	100.0	90	4.1	5	0.6	0.2	0.1
25 - 29	7,259	100.0	64.1	12.8	21.1	1.2	0.6	0.1
30 - 34	5,782	100.0	31.5	17.3	47.2	2.3	1.4	0.3
35 - 39	5,097	100.0	17.7	14.4	60.7	3.7	2.9	0.6
40 - 44	4,040	100.0	11.7	13.3	66.4	4.3	3.5	0.9
45 - 49	3,654	100.0	7.1	11.7	69.6	5.6	4.6	1.5
50 - 54	3,495	100.0	5.6	10.3	69.4	6.2	5.5	3
55 - 59	2,410	100.0	4.8	6.9	73.7	5.3	6	3.3
60 - 64	2,058	100.0	3.8	8	69.6	6.3	6.9	5.4
65+	4,353	100.0	4.2	4.5	62.3	7.3	7.8	13.9

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Female								
Total	71,577	100.0	36.7	9.1	36.1	4.1	4.4	9.6
12-14	5,711	100.0	96.3	0.8	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	9,605	100.0	89.7	3.7	5.9	0.5	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	9,738	100.0	65.8	12.1	19.6	1.6	0.6	0.3
25 - 29	8,472	100.0	37.0	17.2	41.0	2.9	1.5	0.4
30 - 34	6,589	100.0	16.9	15.1	58.4	4.8	3.4	1.4
35 - 39	5,725	100.0	8.3	14.5	62.9	5.7	5.2	3.5
40 - 44	5,051	100.0	6.3	11.6	62.0	7.9	6.7	5.4
45 - 49	4,549	100.0	4.0	9.3	60.1	8.5	8.6	9.5
50 - 54	4,189	100.0	3.4	6.0	56.5	9.0	10.3	14.8
55 - 59	3,002	100.0	3.2	4.8	49.3	7.9	14.0	20.7
60 - 64	2,451	100.0	2.3	3.7	42.2	6.9	12.3	32.6
65+	6,495	100.0	3.2	2.0	23.6	4.7	8.7	57.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.4 shows that from the female population of 71,577, 36.7 percent are never married while 9.1 percent are in informal/consensual union/living together and 36.1 percent are married. However, 4.1 percent are separated, 4.4 percent are divorced and 9.6 percent are widowed.

3.3.2 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.5 indicates the population of persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. It is observed that out of 133,303 persons 12 years and older, 9.9 percent have no education, 56.7 percent have basic education and 20.0 percent have second cycle education while 10.3 percent have post middle/secondary certificate/diploma and 3.2 percent have tertiary education. Table 3.5 further shows that men with tertiary education form only a small proportion (8.7%) of all married men. The corresponding figure for females is 2.5 percent.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Sec ²	Voc./ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	133,303	100.0	9.9	56.7	16.0	4.0	10.3	3.2
Never married	57,010	100.0	3.1	54.9	24.7	2.8	12.3	2.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	11,477	100.0	8.8	68.3	12.2	3.7	5.6	1.4
Married	47,699	100.0	11.9	56.2	10.6	5.4	10.6	5.3
Separated	4,600	100.0	13.2	65.3	8.5	5.3	6.3	1.3
Divorced	4,587	100.0	17.5	64.6	5.4	4.8	6.6	1.1
Widowed	7,930	100.0	42.4	45.5	2.6	3.5	5.1	0.9
Male								
Total	61,726	100.0	5.4	55.4	17.9	4.0	12.4	4.9
Never married	30,766	100.0	3.1	54.3	24.5	2.2	13.0	2.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	4,988	100.0	5.4	66.2	13.4	4.7	8.0	2.4
Married	21,851	100.0	7.2	52.7	11.7	6.2	13.5	8.7
Separated	1,638	100.0	9.6	67.2	8.9	4.9	7.3	2.1
Divorced	1,421	100.0	10.9	67.3	7.1	5.2	7.7	1.7
Widowed	1,062	100.0	22.4	60.0	4.0	5.4	4.9	3.3
Female								
Total	71,577	100.0	13.8	57.7	14.4	4.0	8.4	1.7
Never married	26,244	100.0	3.1	55.6	24.8	3.5	11.4	1.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	6,489	100.0	11.4	70.0	11.2	3.0	3.8	0.6
Married	25,848	100.0	15.9	59.2	9.6	4.8	8.1	2.5
Separated	2,962	100.0	15.2	64.2	8.3	5.5	5.8	0.9
Divorced	3,166	100.0	20.5	63.3	4.7	4.6	6.2	0.8
Widowed	6,868	100.0	45.5	43.2	2.4	3.3	5.1	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Marital status and economic activity

Table 3.6 provides information on persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity. The Table demonstrates that 32.3 percent of males who have never married are employed, 5.5 percent are unemployed and 62.2 percent are economically not active. The Table also shows 86.3 percent of males who are in informal/consensual union/living together are employed, 3.1 percent are unemployed while 10.6 percent are economically not active. Married males who are employed constitute 81.5 percent and the unemployed form 2.4 percent while the economically not active is 16.1 percent. Further, 73.7 percent of males separated from their partners are employed, 3.5 percent are unemployed and 22.8 percent are economically not active. Table 3.5 shows that 72.5 percent of divorced males are employed, 2.0 percent are unemployed and 25.5 percent are economically not active. Also 48.1 percent of widowers are employed but 1.4 percent are unemployed while 50.5 percent are economically not active.

In terms of economic activity status of female population 15 years and older, Table 3.5 indicates that 26.1 percent of never married are employed, 4.2 percent are unemployed and 69.8 percent are economically not active. Females who are in informal/consensual union/living together and are employed constitute 72.4 percent, 5.9 percent are

unemployed and 21.8 percent are economically not active. Married women who are employed form 77.4 percent, the unemployed constitutes 3.3 percent and 19.3 percent are economically not active. Table 3.6 shows that 76.2 percent of females separated from their partners are employed, 3.5 percent are unemployed and 20.3 percent are economically not active. Further, 74.4 percent of divorced females are employed, 2.9 percent are unemployed while 22.7 percent are economically not active. Also, 49.6 percent are employed, 1.3 percent is unemployed and 49.1 percent are economically not active.

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

Marital status/Sex	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	133,303	100.0	74,377	55.8	5,078	3.8	40.4	53,848
Never married	57,010	100.0	16,784	29.4	2,794	4.9	65.7	37,432
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	11,477	100.0	9,003	78.4	534	4.7	16.9	1,940
Married	47,699	100.0	37,821	79.3	1,365	2.9	17.8	8,513
Separated	4,600	100.0	3,465	75.3	161	3.5	21.2	974
Divorced	4,587	100.0	3,384	73.8	121	2.6	23.6	1,082
Widowed	7,930	100.0	3,920	49.4	103	1.3	49.3	3,907
Male								
Total	61,726	100.0	34,801	56.4	2,478	4.0	39.6	24,447
Never married	30,766	100.0	9,941	32.3	1,701	5.5	62.2	19,124
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	4,988	100.0	4,306	86.3	154	3.1	10.6	528
Married	21,851	100.0	17,806	81.5	521	2.4	16.1	3,524
Separated	1,638	100.0	1,207	73.7	58	3.5	22.8	373
Divorced	1,421	100.0	1,030	72.5	29	2.0	25.5	362
Widowed	1,062	100.0	511	48.1	15	1.4	50.5	536
Female								
Total	71,577	100.0	39,576	55.3	2,600	3.6	41.1	29,401
Never married	26,244	100.0	6,843	26.1	1,093	4.2	69.8	18,308
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	6,489	100.0	4,697	72.4	380	5.9	21.8	1,412
Married	25,848	100.0	20,015	77.4	844	3.3	19.3	4,989
Separated	2,962	100.0	2,258	76.2	103	3.5	20.3	601
Divorced	3,166	100.0	2,354	74.4	92	2.9	22.7	720
Widowed	6,868	100.0	3,409	49.6	88	1.3	49.1	3,371

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The relatively higher proportion of the employed for both males and females who are married, particularly among males, is to be expected given the societal prescribed for the need to married couples to be responsible not only for the upkeep of their nuclear families but also the extended families. Under these circumstances, the breadwinning role of married couples, particularly for males, becomes a matter of imperative demand or requirement. This is also true to some extent of individuals who are in informal/consensual union/living together.

3.4 Nationality

Table 3.7 shows the population of Ho Municipality by nationality. The Table shows that the majority of residents in the Municipality are Ghanaians. Those who are Ghanaians by birth constitute 86.8 percent of the total population in the Municipality, followed by 8.8 percent with dual nationality while 2.8 percent of the residents are Ghanaian by naturalization.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	177,281	100.0	83,819	100.0	93,462	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	153,968	86.8	72,642	86.7	81,326	87.0
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	15,604	8.8	7,338	8.8	8,266	8.8
Ghanaian by naturalization	5,048	2.8	2,380	2.8	2,668	2.9
ECOWAS	2,512	1.4	1,364	1.6	1,148	1.2
African other than ECOWAS	69	0.0	46	0.1	23	0.0
Other	80	0.0	49	0.1	31	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows population by religion and sex in Ho Municipality. Christianity is the dominant religion in Ho Municipality followed by Traditional and Islamic religions. Catholics and Protestants constitute 50.9 percent while the Pentecostal/Charismatic forms 33.9 percent. The Islamic population stands at 3.2 percent, with the traditionalists and those without religion forming 2.2 percent and 2.3 percent respectively.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	177,281	100.0	83,819	100.0	93,462	100.0
No religion	4,010	2.3	2,335	2.8	1,675	1.8
Catholic	33,745	19.0	16,311	19.5	17,434	18.7
Protestants (Anglican, Lutheran etc.)	56,492	31.9	26,619	31.8	29,873	32.0
Pentecostal/Charismatic	60,096	33.9	27,239	32.5	32,857	35.2
Other Christian	12,584	7.1	5,995	7.2	6,589	7.0
Islam	5,703	3.2	3,144	3.8	2,559	2.7
Traditionalist	3,835	2.2	1,763	2.1	2,072	2.2
Other	816	0.5	413	0.5	403	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Education is the key to success and a nation's ability to provide formal education is important to development. This is because education inevitably leads to improvement in the economic, health, and several aspects of life including behaviour change. Consequently, every country in Sub-Saharan Africa (including Ghana) has identified improved quality education as a key national priority.

3.6.1 Literacy

In the 2010 PHC, literacy was defined as the ability to read and write a simple statement with understanding. Information was collected from persons aged 11 years and older on literacy in three languages: Ghanaian languages, English and French. The results presented in Figure 3.1 show that majority (90.3%) of persons in the Municipality are literate while less than 10 percent are not literate. The proportion of males that are literate (94.7%) is higher than females (86.5%). Conversely, the proportion of females who are not literate (15.7%) is higher than that of males (9.7%). The national priority in educational sector includes the objective of achieving parity and equity in terms of school enrolment and literacy between males and females.

Further, Table 3.9 indicates that 123,385 males and females 11 years and older are literate and 13,297 are not. It further indicates that 9.5 percent of both sexes can read and understand English only, 14.3 percent are literate in Ghanaian language only while 73.8 are literate in both Ghanaian language and English. Further, only a marginal proportion of both sexes of the population are literate in English and French (0.5%) and English, French and Ghanaian languages (2.0%).

With the population 11 years and older by sex, 60,054 males are literate and 3,371 are not. About 9.4 percent of the males 11 years and older are literate in English only, 77.1 percent are literate in English and Ghanaian language, while a marginal; 0.6 percent speak English and French and 2.5 percent speak English, French and Ghanaian language. With regard to the female population 11 years and older by literacy status, 63,331 females are literate and 9,926 are not. Similar to the male population, 9.6 percent speak English only. Table 3.9 further demonstrates that in the Ho Municipality 18.0 percent of females speak Ghanaian language and 70.5 percent speak English and Ghanaian language while 0.4 percent speak English and French and 1.5 percent speak English, French and Ghanaian languages.

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

Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	13,297	123,385	100.0	9.5	14.3	73.8	0.5	2
11-14	242	14,065	100.0	16.1	11.4	70.6	0.3	1.6
15-19	518	18,196	100.0	10.8	6.4		0.6	2.3
20-24	774	18,216	100.0	10.7	7.4	79.1	0.6	2.3
25-29	884	14,847	100.0	10.2	12.1	75	0.6	2.1
30-34	981	11,390	100.0	9	15.4	72.9	0.6	2.1
35-39	1,064	9,758	100.0	9.2	20.1	68	0.4	2.3
40-44	959	8,132	100.0	8.3	21.9	67.3	0.5	1.9
45-49	822	7,381	100.0	6.1	21.7	70.3	0.3	1.5
50-54	930	6,754	100.0	5.9	17.1	74.9	0.2	1.9
55-59	682	4,730	100.0	5.1	18.2	75.2	0.2	1.3
60-64	894	3,615	100.0	3.5	20.7	73.7	0.4	1.6
65+	4,547	6,301	100.0	3.5	29.6	65.1	0.5	1.4

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

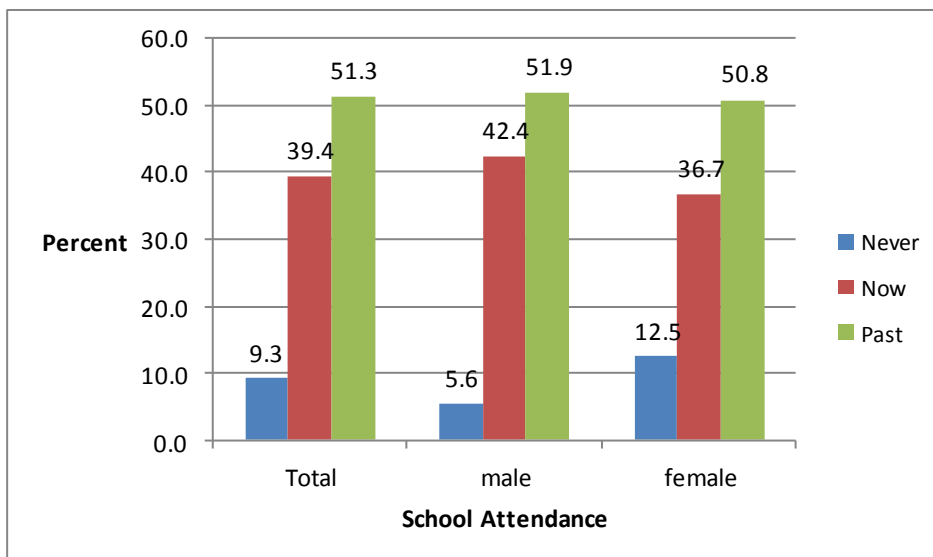
Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Male								
Total	3,371	60,054	100.0	9.4	10.3	77.1	0.6	2.5
11-14	104	6,812	100.0	17	11.7	69.1	0.4	1.9
15-19	218	8,891	100.0	10.6	5.8	80.7	0.7	2.2
20-24	283	8,969	100.0	9.8	5.8	81	0.7	2.6
25-29	308	6,951	100.0	10.5	8.8	77.7	0.6	2.4
30-34	319	5,463	100.0	9.2	10.9	76.1	0.9	3
35-39	298	4,799	100.0	9	14.2	72.7	0.4	3.7
40-44	236	3,804	100.0	8.5	14.7	73.1	0.8	2.9
45-49	204	3,450	100.0	5.5	13.8	78	0.3	2.4
50-54	227	3,268	100.0	6.2	10.1	80.9	0.2	2.6
55-59	146	2,264	100.0	5.5	10.2	81.7	0.2	2.4
60-64	190	1,868	100.0	3.6	11.2	82	0.5	2.7
65+	838	3,515	100.0	3.1	19.4	74.9	0.6	2
Female								
Total	9,926	63,331	100.0	9.6	18	70.5	0.4	1.5
11-14	138	7,253	100.0	15.2	11.2	72	0.2	1.3
15-19	300	9,305	100.0	11	6.9	79.1	0.5	2.5
20-24	491	9,247	100.0	11.5	8.9	77.2	0.5	1.9
25-29	576	7,896	100.0	9.9	14.9	72.7	0.6	1.8
30-34	662	5,927	100.0	8.9	19.6	69.9	0.4	1.2
35-39	766	4,959	100.0	9.3	25.8	63.5	0.4	1
40-44	723	4,328	100.0	8.2	28.3	62.2	0.2	1.1
45-49	618	3,931	100.0	6.7	28.7	63.5	0.3	0.8
50-54	703	3,486	100.0	5.7	23.7	69.2	0.3	1.1
55-59	536	2,466	100.0	4.6	25.5	69.3	0.2	0.3
60-64	704	1,747	100.0	3.5	31	65	0.2	0.4
65+	3,709	2,786	100.0	3.9	42.4	52.7	0.4	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Education and sex

Table 3.10 presents information on population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. A total of 33,018 males are currently attending school: 4.8 percent in nursery; 12.9 percent in kindergarten; 38.3 percent in primary and; 19.0 percent in JSS/JHS. The Table further indicates that 13.4 percent are in SSS/SHS while 0.8 percent is enrolled in Vocational/Technical/Commercial and 1.4 percent is attending post Middle/Secondary Certificate level. About 9.5 percent of males in the Ho Municipality currently attending school are students at the tertiary level. On school attendance, an over all of 9.3 percent of the Districts population 3 years and older have attended school in the past, 39.4 percent are currently attending and 51.3 have never attended school (Figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1: School attendance by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

The female population currently attending school stands at 32,129 (Table 3.10). The Table further indicates that 4.8 percent of the women are currently in nursery; 12.3 percent in kindergarten and; 40.0 percent in primary schools. About 19 percent are in JSS/JHS, 13.5 percent in SSS/SHS while 1.4 percent is in Vocational/Technical/Commercial Schools and 2.8 percent in post-Middle/Secondary Certificate level. Six percent of the females currently attending school are students at tertiary level.

From Table 3.10 it is clear that more males (33,018) than females (32,129) are currently in school in the Ho Municipality. Further, Table 3.10 demonstrates that 40,409 males and 44,452 females have attended schools in the past showing that more females than males have attended schools in the past.

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	65,147	100.0	33,018	100.0	32,129	100.0	84,861	100.0	40,409	100.0	44,452	100.0
Nursery	3,134	4.8	1,595	4.8	1,539	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kindergarten	8,219	12.6	4,257	12.9	3,962	12.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	25,491	39.1	12,636	38.3	12,855	40.0	11,974	14.1	4,298	10.6	7,676	17.3
JSS/JHS	12,446	19.1	6,258	19.0	6,188	19.3	19,913	23.5	8,867	21.9	11,046	24.8
Middle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	24,269	28.6	11,341	28.1	12,928	29.1
SSS/SHS	8,741	13.4	4,419	13.4	4,322	13.5	9,840	11.6	4,973	12.3	4,867	10.9
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2,751	3.2	1,667	4.1	1,084	2.4
Voc/Tech/Com	734	1.1	279	0.8	455	1.4	4,608	5.4	2,195	5.4	2,413	5.4
Post middle/ Sec.Cert	1,345	2.1	450	1.4	895	2.8	3,212	3.8	1,400	3.5	1,812	4.1
Tertiary	5,037	7.7	3,124	9.5	1,913	6.0	8,294	9.8	5,668	14.0	2,626	5.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The socio-economic development of the Ho Municipality is dependent on the quality and quantity of its human resources. This chapter discusses data on the economic activity status of the population, 15 years and older and the sex structure of the employed population, employment status, age and sex composition of the unemployed population.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 shows the economic activity status of the population 15 years and older in the Ho Municipality. The Table indicates that 64.5 percent of both males and females are economically active compared to the regional figure of 69.6 percent. Within the economically active population 93.6 percent are employed with the rest (6.4%) unemployed.

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	122,375	100.0	56,509	100.0	65,866	100.0
Economically active	78,871	64.5	36,974	65.4	41,897	63.6
<i>Employed</i>	73,810	93.6	34,503	93.3	39,307	93.8
<i>Worked</i>	68,364	92.6	32,171	93.2	36,193	92.1
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	5,240	7.1	2,239	6.5	3,001	7.6
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	206	0.3	93	0.3	113	0.3
<i>Unemployed</i>	5,061	6.4	2,471	6.7	2,590	6.2
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	1,794	35.4	836	33.8	958	37.0
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	3,267	64.6	1,635	66.2	1,632	63.0
Economically not active	43,504	35.5	19,535	34.6	23,969	36.4
Did home duties (household chore)	6,385	14.7	1,314	6.7	5,071	21.2
Full time education	24,417	56.1	12,674	64.9	11,743	49.0
Pensioner/Retired	2,567	5.9	1,727	8.8	840	3.5
Disabled/Sick	2,459	5.7	947	4.8	1,512	6.3
Too old/young	4,692	10.8	1,273	6.5	3,419	14.3
Other	2,984	6.9	1,600	8.2	1,384	5.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among the economically active, those who are unemployed form 6.4 percent of the population 15 years and older (Table 4.1). For the unemployed, those who worked before and are seeking work and are available for work constitute 35.4 percent while those seeking work for the first time and are available for work form 64.6 percent. The economically not active population constitutes 35.5 percent and it comprises of those that did household chores; people in full time education; disabled/sick; pensioners and; those who are too old or too young to work.

Disaggregated by sex, Table 4.1 reveals that almost the same proportions of males (65.4%) and females (63.6%) are economically active. An equal proportion is also observed for the employed population for both sexes. However, among those who are economically not active,

a higher proportion of males 15 years and older are in full time education (64.9%) than their female counterparts (49%). Conversely, a higher proportion of females (21.2%) are homemakers compared to the male (6.7%).

4.3 Employment Status

Table 4.2 presents information on economic activity status of the population 15 years and older by sex and age. The Table indicates that out of 122,375 males and females, 60.3 percent are employed and 4.1 are unemployed. It also shows that 35.6 percent are economically not active. In terms of sex distribution, 61.1 percent of males are employed but 4.4 percent are not whiles 34.6 percent are economically not active. Table 4.2 further shows that 59.7 percent of females are employed but 3.9 percent are unemployed whiles 36.4 percent are economically not active.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	122,375	100.0	73,810	60.30	5,061	4.10	43,504	35.60
15-19	18,714	100.0	2,534	13.50	527	2.80	15,653	83.60
20-24	18,990	100.0	7,321	38.60	1,592	8.40	10,077	53.10
25-29	15,731	100.0	10,703	68.00	1,230	7.80	3,798	24.10
30-34	12,371	100.0	10,303	83.30	542	4.40	1,526	12.30
35-39	10,822	100.0	9,431	87.10	355	3.30	1,036	9.60
40-44	9,091	100.0	8,082	88.90	235	2.60	774	8.50
45-49	8,203	100.0	7,288	88.80	186	2.30	729	8.90
50-54	7,684	100.0	6,708	87.30	145	1.90	831	10.80
55-59	5,412	100.0	4,533	83.80	80	1.50	799	14.80
60-64	4,509	100.0	2,783	61.70	101	2.20	1,625	36.00
65+	10,848	100.0	4,124	38.00	68	0.60	6,656	61.40
Male								
Total	56,509	100.0	34,503	61.10	2,471	4.40	19,535	34.60
15-19	9,109	100.0	1,274	14.00	210	2.30	7,625	83.70
20-24	9,252	100.0	3,457	37.40	789	8.50	5,006	54.10
25-29	7,259	100.0	4,955	68.30	624	8.60	1,680	23.10
30-34	5,782	100.0	4,935	85.40	266	4.60	581	10.00
35-39	5,097	100.0	4,519	88.70	191	3.70	387	7.60
40-44	4,040	100.0	3,675	91.00	118	2.90	247	6.10
45-49	3,654	100.0	3,314	90.70	83	2.30	257	7.00
50-54	3,495	100.0	3,148	90.10	73	2.10	274	7.80
55-59	2,410	100.0	2,124	88.10	32	1.30	254	10.50
60-64	2,058	100.0	1,271	61.80	53	2.60	734	35.70
65+	4,353	100.0	1,831	42.10	32	0.70	2,490	57.20

Table 4.2: Economic activity status of population 15years and older by sex and age (cont'd)

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female								
Total	65,866	100.0	39,307	59.70	2,590	3.90	23,969	36.40
15-19	9,605	100.0	1,260	13.10	317	3.30	8,028	83.60
20-24	9,738	100.0	3,864	39.70	803	8.20	5,071	52.10
25-29	8,472	100.0	5,748	67.80	606	7.20	2,118	25.00
30-34	6,589	100.0	5,368	81.50	276	4.20	945	14.30
35-39	5,725	100.0	4,912	85.80	164	2.90	649	11.30
40-44	5,051	100.0	4,407	87.30	117	2.30	527	10.40
45-49	4,549	100.0	3,974	87.40	103	2.30	472	10.40
50-54	4,189	100.0	3,560	85.00	72	1.70	557	13.30
55-59	3,002	100.0	2,409	80.20	48	1.60	545	18.20
60-64	2,451	100.0	1,512	61.70	48	2.00	891	36.40
65+	6,495	100.0	2,293	35.30	36	0.60	4,166	64.10

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Occupation

Occupation is the type of work a person is engaged in at the establishment where he/she works. Table 4.3 presents information on the type of occupation engaged in by the population 15 years and older in the Municipality. The highest occupation category in the Ho municipality is service and sales workers (26.8%) followed by craft and related trades workers (22.6%) and skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers (21.4%). The least occupation engaged in the Municipality is other occupation (0.3%) technicians and associates professionals (2.7%) and managers (3.4%).

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	73,810	100.0	34,503	100.0	39,307	100.0
Managers	2,501	3.4	1,252	3.6	1,249	3.2
Professionals	7,178	9.7	4,108	11.9	3,070	7.8
Technicians and associate professionals	2,005	2.7	1,338	3.9	667	1.7
Clerical support workers	2,183	3.0	971	2.8	1,212	3.1
Service and sales workers	19,749	26.8	4,184	12.1	15,565	39.6
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	15,814	21.4	7,741	22.4	8,073	20.5
Craft and related trades workers	16,667	22.6	9,669	28.0	6,998	17.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3,739	5.1	3,631	10.5	108	0.3
Elementary occupations	3,719	5.0	1,383	4.0	2,336	5.9
Other occupations	255	0.3	226	0.7	29	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among the sexes, Table 4.3 shows that craft and related trades workers is the highest (28.0%) for the male population 15 years and older followed by skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers (22.4%) and service and sale workers (12.1%). On the other hand, service

and sales workers (39.6%) is the main occupation for the females followed by skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers (20.5%) and craft and related trades workers (17.8%).

4.5 Industry

Industry is the type of product produced or service rendered at the work place of the respondent. Table 4.4 represents the population employed in industry by sex. The main industrial activity in the Municipality is agriculture, forestry and fishing (22%) followed by wholesale and retail, and repair of motor vehicles/motorcycles (21.4%) and manufacturing (14.7%). The industrial activity with the least number of the population engaged in are mining and quarrying and electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply. Agriculture, forestry and fishing is the main industrial activity (23.5%) for males and that of the female is wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles/motorcycles (30.3%).

Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by Industry and Sex

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	73,810	100.0	34,503	100.0	39,307	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16,267	22.0	8,081	23.4	8,186	20.8
Mining and quarrying	299	0.4	146	0.4	153	0.4
Manufacturing	10,843	14.7	4,446	12.9	6,397	16.3
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	302	0.4	240	0.7	62	0.2
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	402	0.5	284	0.8	118	0.3
Construction	4,445	6.0	4,346	12.6	99	0.3
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	15,759	21.4	3,866	11.2	11,893	30.3
Transportation and storage	2,913	3.9	2,775	8.0	138	0.4
Accommodation and food service activities	4,006	5.4	495	1.4	3,511	8.9
Information and communication	472	0.6	348	1.0	124	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	664	0.9	442	1.3	222	0.6
Real estate activities	15	0.0	8	0.0	7	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	777	1.1	495	1.4	282	0.7
Administrative and support service activities	511	0.7	368	1.1	143	0.4
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	3,303	4.5	2,304	6.7	999	2.5
Education	5,495	7.4	2,836	8.2	2,659	6.8
Human health and social work activities	2,026	2.7	753	2.2	1,273	3.2
Arts entertainment and recreation	754	1.0	590	1.7	164	0.4
Other service activities	4,093	5.5	1,480	4.3	2,613	6.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	457	0.6	193	0.6	264	0.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	7	0.0	7	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment status

Status refers to the position a person occupies in society. Employment status is the status of a person in an organization where he or she currently works or has worked. In the 2010 population and Housing Census, eight employment status categories were provided. Table 4.5 shows the employment status of both sexes 15 years and older in the Ho Municipality. The Table indicates that majority (58.5 percent) of both sexes are self-employed without employee (s). However, a higher proportion of females (66.9%) than males (49.0%) are self-employed without employees. Conversely, a higher proportion of males (5.3%) than females (3.9%) are self-employed with employees. This possibly reflects the relative bigger size of capital outlay as well as scale of operations among males compared to females in the informal self-employed sector. In terms of proportion, the least occupation category for both males and females is domestic employment (house help) which constitutes only 0.4 percent.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	73,810	100.0	34,503	100.0	39,307	100.0
Employee	20,337	27.6	12,695	36.8	7,642	19.4
Self-employed without employee(s)	43,200	58.5	16,914	49.0	26,286	66.9
Self-employed with employee(s)	3,371	4.6	1,834	5.3	1,537	3.9
Casual worker	1,253	1.7	871	2.5	382	1.0
Contributing family worker	3,404	4.6	1,176	3.4	2,228	5.7
Apprentice	1,873	2.5	879	2.5	994	2.5
Domestic employee (House help)	293	0.4	99	0.3	194	0.5
Other	79	0.1	35	0.1	44	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.7 Employment sector

Table 4.6 shows the employment sector of the population 15 years and older in the Municipality. The Table shows that 76.7 percent of the population 15 years and older are in the private informal sector. The public sector and private formal sector also account for 16.1 percent and 6.5 percent 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
Total	73,810	100.0	34,503	100.0	39,307	100.0
Public (Government)	11,855	16.1	6,852	19.9	5,003	12.7
Private Formal	4,779	6.5	3,260	9.4	1,519	3.9
Private Informal	56,588	76.7	24,006	69.6	32,582	82.9
Semi-Public/Parastatal	176	0.2	119	0.3	57	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	399	0.5	254	0.7	145	0.4
Other International Organizations	13	0.0	12	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

As earlier noted, the private informal employment sector which is dominated by the self-employed and generally characterized by small capital and business operation, and limited use of technology dominated the national economy but also that of the Municipality. However, studies have indicated that the informal sector is challenged due to limited support of local and national governments (Baah 2007; ISSER 2012).

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communications and Technology (ICT) is an important tool in development. As a result, past and present governments continued to support ICT infrastructural development in various sectors of the country. This chapter presents information on the use of ICT in the Ho Municipality.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones and Internet Access

Table 5.1 provides information on mobile phone ownership and internet facility usage for the population 12 years and older. Table 5.1 shows that out of a total population of 133,303 who are 12 years and older, 77,798 people own mobile phones constituting 58.4% of the population. In terms of sex, 63.3 percent of males and 54.1 percent of females own mobile phones.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	133,303	100.0	77,798	58.40	18,072	13.6
Male	61,726	46.3	39,082	63.30	11,392	18.5
Female	71,577	53.7	38,716	54.10	6,680	9.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Although access to and use of mobile phones has surged in recent years, there are still limitations in terms of ownership and use due partly to purchasing prices of mobile phone handsets as well as rates/tariffs charged by service providing companies (ISSER 2012). This is particularly true for low-income groups who may need to invest in the purchase of handsets and also maintain service lines through payment of pre-paid credits to mobile service providing companies.

The population 12 years and older with access to internet facility is also presented in Table 5.1. The Table shows that out of 133,303 population 12 years and older in the Ho Municipality, 18,072 use internet representing 13.6 percent. It is further revealed in Table 5.1 that 18.5 percent of males and 9.3 percent of females use internet. The census data also reveal that out of the households in Ho Municipality with access to internet, 63 percent are male headed while 37.0% are female headed. Similarly, while over 70 percent (72.7%) of households with desktop/lap top computers are male headed, 27.3 percent are female headed.

Although currently all mobile phone companies provide internet access to their customers, poor service infrastructure (especially limited bandwidth), cost of service, limited knowledge of the internet among the populace, etc have combined to limit internet access. Nevertheless, the internet can be exploited for the development of the Municipality, particularly in the areas of e-governance, tourism development, etc.

5.3 Household ownership of Desktop/laptop and Fixed Telephone Lines

In spite of the availability of mobile phones, fixed telephone lines still exist. Table 5.2 presents the distribution of households having fixed telephone lines. The Table indicates that out of 49,828 households in the Municipality, 4,973 own desktop/laptop computers representing 10 percent and 1,892 households have fixed telephone lines representing 3.8 percent out of the total number of households. The limited accessibility to fixed telephone lines is in line with global and national trends within the context of growth and development of the mobile and other mobile telecommunication devices.

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

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop		Households having fixed telephone lines	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	49828	100.0	4973	100.0	1892	3.80
Male	29342	58.9	3614	12.3	1206	4.10
Female	20486	41.1	1359	6.6	686	3.30

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In terms of the head of the household, Table 5.2 shows that 12.3 percent of households headed by males have desktop/laptop while 4.1 percent have fixed line telephone. Further, it shows that 6.6 percent of households headed by females have desktop/laptop and 3.3 percent have fixed lines.

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

This chapter presents data on the prevalence and selected characteristics of persons with disability in the Ho Municipality. The economic growth and development of a nation and a region depend on the important contributions of all persons in the country. Consequently, the role of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) is equally important. To drive home this fact, government and civil society organizations in recent years have made progress in addressing disability issues, resulting in the passage of the Disability Act (Act 715) to address issues of PWDs.

6.2 Population with Disability

The 2010 Population and Housing Census recorded a total of 177,281 persons in the Municipality out of which 7,636 are persons living with disability representing 4.3 percent of the total Municipal population (Table 6.1). The proportion of males with disability (4.1%) is slightly lower than females (4.5%).

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	percent	Number	percent	Number	percent
All Localities						
Total	177,281	100.0	83,819	100.0	93,462	100.0
No disability	169,645	95.7	80,376	95.9	89,269	95.5
With a disability	7,636	4.3	3,443	4.1	4,193	4.5
Sight	2,929	38.4	1,250	36.3	1,679	40.0
Hearing	872	11.4	377	10.9	495	11.8
Speech	920	12.0	508	14.8	412	9.8
Physical	1,970	25.8	888	25.8	1,082	25.8
Intellectual	1,038	13.6	488	14.2	550	13.1
Emotional	1,927	25.2	853	24.8	1,074	25.6
Other	509	6.7	221	6.4	288	6.9
Urban						
Total	110,048	100.0	51,951	100.0	58,097	100.0
No disability	106,086	96.4	50,089	96.4	55,997	96.4
With a disability	3,962	3.6	1,862	3.6	2,100	3.6
Sight	1,450	36.6	627	33.7	823	39.2
Hearing	381	9.6	180	9.7	201	9.6
Speech	432	10.9	228	12.2	204	9.7
Physical	924	23.3	435	23.4	489	23.3
Intellectual	410	10.3	223	12.0	187	8.9
Emotional	1,196	30.2	552	29.6	644	30.7
Other	240	6.1	107	5.7	133	6.3

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
Rural						
Total	67,233	100.0	31,868	100.0	35,365	100.0
No disability	63,559	94.5	30,287	95.0	33,272	94.1
With a disability	3,674	5.5	1,581	5.0	2,093	5.9
Sight	1,479	40.3	623	39.4	856	40.9
Hearing	491	13.4	197	12.5	294	14.0
Speech	488	13.3	280	17.7	208	9.9
Physical	1,046	28.5	453	28.7	593	28.3
Intellectual	628	17.1	265	16.8	363	17.3
Emotional	731	19.9	301	19.0	430	20.5
Other	269	7.3	114	7.2	155	7.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Type of Disability

Table 6.1 also shows the distribution of PWDs in the Municipality. The Table shows that persons with sight impairment recorded the highest (38.4%) followed by physical disability (25.8%), emotional disability (25.2%) and intellectual disability (13.6%). Regarding distribution by sex, the proportion of females with sight disability (40.0%) is higher than males (36.3%) while the proportion with physical disability is equally distributed between the sexes (25.8%).

6.4 Distribution by type of locality

The provision of social amenities is not equally distributed in all communities. Consequently, the location of PWDs has an influence on their well-being regarding access to social services and facilities that could make their live better in the Municipality. Table 6.1 also shows the distribution of PWDs by locality (rural and urban) in the Municipality: 5.5 percent for rural areas is slightly higher than the urban (3.6%). With the exception of emotional disability (19.0 %), for all the other categories of disability, including sight, speech, physical and intellectual disabilities, the proportions are higher in rural than urban areas.

6.5 Disability and Economic activity

Data on PWDs and economic activity status in the Municipality is presented in Table 6.2. Overall, 51.7 percent of PWDs are economically active while 48.3% are economically not active. Regarding PWDs who are economically active, 94.2 percent are employed, while the rest (5.8%) are unemployed. Among PWDs, those categorized as having 'other forms of disability' have the highest proportions recorded as economically active (98.3%) while the figure for other forms of disability hearing disability (96.4%) emotional disability (93.1%), and physical disability (92.0%).

Regarding PWDs who are unemployed, persons with physical disability recorded the highest proportion (8.0%) while sight disability recorded (4.6%) and all other forms of disability recorded (1.7%) of those unemployed (see Table 6.2). The sex distribution of PWDs who are economically active, show that males recorded a higher proportion (53.3%) than females (50.5%). However, females who are economically inactive are more (49.3%) than males (46.7%) who are economically inactive.

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

Disability type	All Status	Total		Economical Active				Economically not active	
		Number	Percent	Employed		Unemployed		Number	Percent
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes									
Total	1,305,427	908,560	69.6	875,003	96.3	33,557	3.7	396,867	30.4
No disability	115,572	75,351	65.2	70,494	93.6	4,857	6.4	40,221	34.8
With a disability	6,803	3,520	51.7	3,316	94.2	204	5.8	3,283	48.3
Sight	2,690	1,421	52.8	1,355	95.4	66	4.6	1,269	47.2
Hearing	729	361	49.5	348	96.4	13	3.6	368	50.5
Speech	704	333	47.3	311	93.4	22	6.6	371	52.7
Physical	1,811	664	36.7	611	92.0	53	8.0	1,147	63.3
Intellectual	915	327	35.7	302	92.4	25	7.6	588	64.3
Emotional	1,700	974	57.3	907	93.1	67	6.9	726	42.7
Other	452	230	50.9	226	98.3	4	1.7	222	49.1
Male									
Total	56,509	36,974	65.4	34,503	93.3	2,471	6.7	19,535	34.6
No disability	53,499	35,370	66.1	32,981	93.2	2,389	6.8	18,129	33.9
With a disability	3,010	1,604	53.3	1,522	94.9	82	5.1	1,406	46.7
Sight	1,126	596	52.9	567	95.1	29	4.9	530	47.1
Hearing	309	178	57.6	173	97.2	5	2.8	131	42.4
Speech	394	206	52.3	195	94.7	11	5.3	188	47.7
Physical	806	338	41.9	324	95.9	14	4.1	468	58.1
Intellectual	424	154	36.3	147	95.5	7	4.5	270	63.7
Emotional	736	412	56.0	388	94.2	24	5.8	324	44.0
Other	194	93	47.9	91	97.8	2	2.2	101	52.1

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

Disability type	All Status	Economical Active						Economically not active	
		Total		Employed		Unemployed		Number	Percent
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female									
Total	65,866	41,897	63.6	39,307	93.8	2,590	6.2	23,969	36.4
No disability	62,073	39,981	64.4	37,513	93.8	2,468	6.2	22,092	35.6
With a disability	3,793	1,916	50.5	1,794	93.6	122	6.4	1,877	49.5
Sight	1,564	825	52.7	788	95.5	37	4.5	739	47.3
Hearing	420	183	43.6	175	95.6	8	4.4	237	56.4
Speech	310	127	41.0	116	91.3	11	8.7	183	59.0
Physical	1,005	326	32.4	287	88.0	39	12.0	679	67.6
Intellectual	491	173	35.2	155	89.6	18	10.4	318	64.8
Emotional	964	562	58.3	519	92.3	43	7.7	402	41.7
Other	258	137	53.1	135	98.5	2	1.5	121	46.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

The structure of Ghana's economy is such that without a minimum level of education the prospects of being gainfully employed in any form of economic activity and engaging in other livelihood activities is weakened. Education is thus, regarded as one of the key pathways for employment opportunities and social mobility. So, in helping PWDs integrate well into their communities, the government and other social welfare agencies have been implementing policies to improve access of persons with disability to education at all levels.

The Table as presented in Table 6.3 reports the highest level of education by sex and by disability type for persons in the Ho Municipality. The results show that out 7,520 PWDs, 1,779 representing 23.7 percent never attended school. Regarding PWDs who had some level of education, the results show that 4,275 attended school up to Junior High School including Middle school education; 900 had secondary/vocational / technical level education; 434 had post-secondary level of education and; 132 had Tertiary level education. Further, with respect to specific disability, out of 2,896 persons with sight disability, 723 never attended school while 1,570 had up to Junior High and Middle school education, 342 secondary level education, 197 post-secondary level and 64 tertiary level education.

Lastly, with respect to the distribution by sex, the results show that out of 3,384 males with disability; 512 never attended school; 2,064 had basic level education, while 483 had second cycle education with 223 having post-secondary level education and 102 tertiary level education. Concerning females with disability, out of 4,136, a total of 1,267 never attended school, while 2,211 had basic level education, 417 second cycle level education, 211 had post-secondary level education and 30 tertiary level education. Figure 6.1 presents a graph of the results.

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	165,309	15,301	11,353	94,093	44,562	100.0	9.2	6.9	56.9	27
No disability	157,789	13,522	11,194	89,977	43,096	100.0	8.6	7.1	57	27.3
With a disability	7,520	1,779	159	4,116	1,466	100.0	23.7	2.1	54.7	19.5
Sight	2,896	723	36	1,534	603	100.0	25	1.2	53	20.8
Hearing	857	278	23	447	109	100.0	32.4	2.7	52.2	12.7
Speech	900	246	48	478	128	100.0	27.3	5.3	53.1	14.2
Physical	1,945	569	21	986	369	100.0	29.3	1.1	50.7	19
Intellectual	1,024	364	15	548	97	100.0	35.5	1.5	53.5	9.5
Emotional	1,892	381	39	1,106	366	100.0	20.1	2.1	58.5	19.3
Other	506	96	10	287	113	100.0	19	2	56.7	22.3
Male										
Total	77,821	4,394	5,852	43,400	24,175	100.0	5.6	7.5	55.8	31.1
No disability	74,437	3,882	5,783	41,405	23,367	100.0	5.2	7.8	55.6	31.4
With a disability	3,384	512	69	1,995	808	100.0	15.1	2	59	23.9
Sight	1,233	199	20	708	306	100.0	16.1	1.6	57.4	24.8
Hearing	371	70	10	225	66	100.0	18.9	2.7	60.6	17.8
Speech	499	105	25	281	88	100.0	21	5	56.3	17.6
Physical	877	153	11	471	242	100.0	17.4	1.3	53.7	27.6
Intellectual	482	141	6	269	66	100.0	29.3	1.2	55.8	13.7
Emotional	835	112	15	521	187	100.0	13.4	1.8	62.4	22.4
Other	218	22	4	138	54	100.0	10.1	1.8	63.3	24.8

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

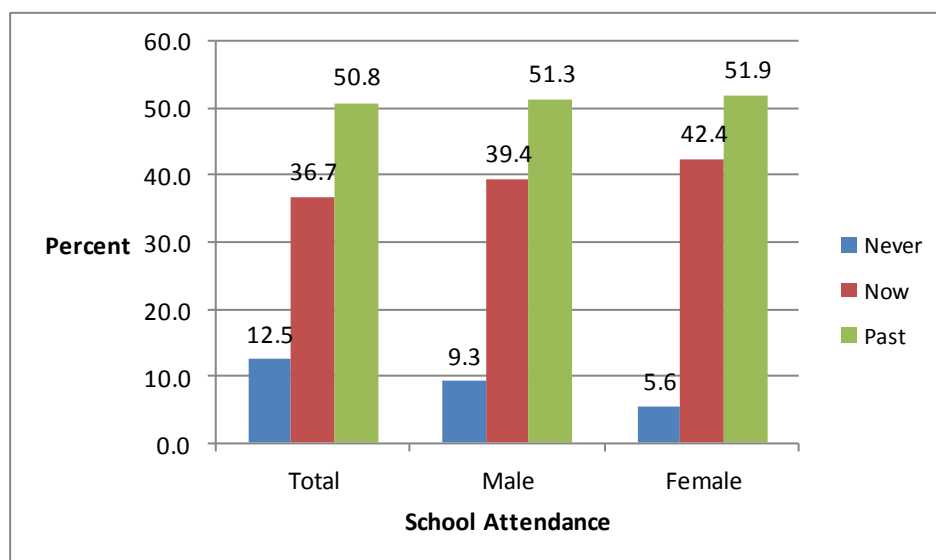
Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Female										
Total	87,488	10,907	5,501	50,693	20,387	100.0	12.5	6.3	57.9	23.3
No disability	83,352	9,640	5,411	48,572	19,729	100.0	11.6	6.5	58.3	23.7
With a disability	4,136	1,267	90	2,121	658	100.0	30.6	2.2	51.3	15.9
Sight	1,663	524	16	826	297	100.0	31.5	1	49.7	17.9
Hearing	486	208	13	222	43	100.0	42.8	2.7	45.7	8.8
Speech	401	141	23	197	40	100.0	35.2	5.7	49.1	10
Physical	1,068	416	10	515	127	100.0	39	0.9	48.2	11.9
Intellectual	542	223	9	279	31	100.0	41.1	1.7	51.5	5.7
Emotional	1,057	269	24	585	179	100.0	25.4	2.3	55.3	16.9
Other	288	74	6	149	59	100.0	25.7	2.1	51.7	20.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6.1 Disability and educational attainment

Figure 6.1 shows a graphical presentation of PWDs and their educational attainment in the Ho Municipality. The figure indicates that 76.3 percent have ever attended school while 23.7 percent have never attended school. In terms of sex distribution, the figure further shows that 15.1 percent of the males never ever attended school and 30.6 percent of the females have never ever attended school. The figure also indicates that 84.9 percent of the male ever attended school while 69.4 percent of the females ever attended school.

Figure 6.1: Disability and educational attainment



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

7.1 Introduction

Agriculture still remains the sector that employs majority of Ghanaians. Ghana's agricultural sector has and continues to be the largest sector of the Ghanaian economy since independence. The sector which comprises of crops, livestock, fisheries, and agro forestry plays a vital role in the socio-economic development of the Ho Municipality and in the country at large. This chapter reports analysis of data on the agricultural activities in the Municipality, with emphasis on households in agriculture.

7.2 Households in Agriculture by Locality

A household is classified as an agricultural household if at least one of its members engages in agricultural production even if not earning income from agricultural activity alone. The 2010 Population and Housing Census reported a total of 49,828 households in the Municipality, out of which 17,636 representing (35.4%) households are engaged in agricultural activities. The rural – urban distribution of households in agriculture shows that 68.6 percent of households who engaged in agriculture are in rural localities while 31.4 percent are in urban localities (Table 7.1).

7.3 Type of Farming Activities

The 2010 Population and Housing Census gathered information on the types of agricultural activities which households engage in at the time of the census. These activities include crop farming, tree planting, fish farming and animal rearing. The results pertaining to the Ho Municipality are presented in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and Municipality

Agricultural activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	49,828	100.0	31,255	62.7	18,573	37.3
Households engaged in Agriculture	17,636	100.0	5,546	31.4	12,090	68.6
Crop Farming	15,918	100.0	4,347	27.3	11,571	72.7
Tree Planting	101	100.0	49	48.5	52	51.5
Livestock Rearing	5,942	100.0	2,018	34	3,924	66
Fish Farming	41	100.0	24	58.5	17	41.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 7.1 shows that 35.4 percent of the households in the Municipality are engaged in agriculture. The agricultural activities that most of the rural households engaged in are crop farming (72.7%), and followed by livestock rearing (66.0%). In urban communities, the type of farming activity that most households engage in is fish farming (58.5%) while 48.5 percent undertake tree planting. The Table also indicates that for all categories of agricultural activities, except fish farming, a higher proportion of rural households than their urban counterparts are involved.

7.3.1 Types of livestock and other animals reared

The Census data for the Municipality reported that a total of 190,030 livestock made up of: animals (grass cutter, goat, pig, sheep and rabbit); birds (chickens, doves, turkey, guinea fowl etc.); snails and silkworm and; fish farm are reared in the Municipality (Table 7.2). The data shows that rearing of chicken represents 58.1 percent of all the various types of livestock followed by goat (17%), fish farming (8.6%) and cattle (5%). Other animals being kept but in small quantities includes: dove, grass-cutter, rabbit and ostrich.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Type of animal	Animals		Keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	190,030	100.0	8,880	100.0	21
Grass-cutter	494	0.3	38	0.4	13
Goat	32,399	17.0	3,071	34.6	11
Cattle	9,586	5.0	125	1.4	77
Pig	2,658	1.4	119	1.3	22
Rabbit	357	0.2	30	0.3	12
Sheep	5,828	3.1	683	7.7	9
Birds					
Chicken	110,388	58.1	4,073	45.9	27
Dove	1,605	0.8	45	0.5	36
Duck	4,828	2.5	410	4.6	12
Guinea fowl	1,133	0.6	72	0.8	16
Ostrich	141	0.1	9	0.1	16
Turkey	1,775	0.9	55	0.6	32
Silk worm	212	0.1	11	0.1	19
Snail	262	0.1	4	0.0	66
Beehives					
Beehives	102	0.1	11	0.1	9
Fish farming					
Fish farming	16,331	8.6	38	0.4	430
Inland fishing	641	0.3	4	0.0	160
Marine fishing	5	0.0	1	0.0	5
Other	1,285	0.7	81	0.9	16

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 7.2 provides information not only on the distribution of livestock but also that of the livestock keepers in the Ho Municipality. Similar to the distribution of the livestock, the highest proportion of the keepers are those rearing goats and chickens – 34.6 percent and 45.9 percent respectively. The average number of animals per keeper of goat is 11 and 27 in the case of chickens. Table 7.2 indicates that a large number of individuals and households are involved in the rearing of variety of animals in the Ho Municipality for both subsistence and commercial basis. However, the low averages of most animals per keeper suggest the rearing of these animals largely on subsistence basis.

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

Housing has social and economic value. Socially, housing provides security for households as a place for shelter whilst providing income for owners through rent and thus stimulating economic growth and development of the economy. The 2010 Population and Housing Census collected data on housing stock, facilities, amenities and housing conditions in general. This chapter provides information on types of housing and housing facilities in the Ho Municipality.

8.2 Housing Stock

The distribution of housing stock in the Municipality is presented in Table 8.1. The Table indicates that the total number of houses in the Municipality is 31,832 with 15,631 located in the urban and 16,201 in the rural areas. The number of households in the Municipality is 49,826 with average number of households per house as 1.6. This is higher than the regional average of 1.2 and equal to the national average. The average household size of 3.6 persons is below the regional average of 4.3 and the national average of 4.5. Also, the population per house of 5.6 for the Municipality is higher than the regional average of 5.3 but lower than the national average of 7.3. However, disaggregated by locality, the population per house for the urban areas of the Municipal is higher (7.0) compared to the rural areas (4.1).

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

Categories	Total country	Volta Region	Ho Municipal	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,118,252	177,281	110,048	67,233
Total household population	24,076,327	2,086,567	172,068	105,707	66,361
Number of houses	3,392,745	399,953	31,832	15,631	16,201
Number of households	5,467,054	495,600	49,826	31,253	18,573
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.6	2.0	1.1
Population per house	7.3	5.3	5.6	7.0	4.1
Average household size	4.5	4.3	3.6	3.5	3.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Compared to other metropolitan and municipal areas of Ghana, Table 8.1 suggests housing is not as challenged as in cities and towns in the country. In fact, analyzing housing deficits trends across the regions and regional capitals, ISSER (2013) concluded that the Volta Region and its capital, Ho Municipality, as exceptions to the growing incidence of housing shortage in Ghana (ISSER 2013, pp. 185-190).

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

8.3.1 Ownership status of dwelling

Ownership status of dwelling units disaggregated by sex of household head and by locality is presented in Table 8.2. The Table indicates that 43.2 percent of housing units in the Municipality are owned by a member of the household followed by ownership by other private individual (30.0%). The proportion of ownership by a member of the household in rural areas (56.0%) is higher than the urban (35.6%). In terms of gender of the household head, Table 8.2 shows that there is little difference between males and females regarding the key ownership categories, that is, owned by household member; relative not a household member and; other private individual.

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

Type of dwelling	Total		District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	495,600	49,826	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	304,481	21,523	43.2	44.0	42.1	35.6	56.0
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,075	425	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.5
Relative not a household member	851,630	91,956	9,473	19.0	16.6	22.5	14.4	26.7
Other private individual	1,439,021	81,191	14,930	30.0	30.4	29.4	39.0	14.7
Private employer	83,610	3,475	509	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.4	0.4
Other private agency	21,123	1,419	180	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Public/Government ownership	118,804	8,003	2,580	5.2	6.0	4.0	7.7	0.9
Other	24,000	2,000	206	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.2 reveals that beyond household and private individual ownership which account for about 92 percent of all dwellings in the Ho Municipality, ownership by other categories appear to be very limited. Across the world, a well-known means of home ownership is mortgage through the banks and other financial institutions. However, due to a number of challenges on both the supply and demand sides of the housing financing system in Ghana, including high interest rates and inflation, demand of immovable properties as collateral, limited funds of banks devoted to housing, etc, households and individuals prefer to build informally through self-financing (UN-Habitat 2011; Teye et al. 2013; GSS 2014 forthcoming).

8.3.2 Type of Dwelling Units (Occupied)

According to Table 8.3, a total of 49,826 dwelling units (occupied) were identified in the Municipality during the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The commonest type of dwelling units occupied by households in the Municipality is compound house which accounts for more than half (55.4%) of all dwelling units in the Municipality, followed by separate houses (31.9%). Semi-detached houses constitute only 5.8 percent.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	495,600	49,826	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	212,170	15,906	31.9	32.7	30.8	21.4	49.7
Semi-detached house	391,548	33,286	2,891	5.8	6.1	5.3	6.7	4.3
Flat/Apartment	256,355	7,668	1,866	3.7	4.0	3.3	5.2	1.3
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	219,276	27,603	55.4	53.7	57.8	63.6	41.6
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	15,705	696	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.9
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,781	157	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.7
Tent	10,343	989	60	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	1,198	279	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,157	180	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	858	137	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other	9,846	512	51	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In all, dwellings which can be described as insecure due to either the material used in building and their vulnerability to the weather and fire as well as general comfortability of the dwelling such as huts, kiosk/container, using workplace as sleeping place, uncompleted building, etc (GSS 2014 forthcoming) account for about 3 percent of dwellings in the Ho Municipality . It is important that planners and managers keep the proportion of such building low by making sure that is adequate access to affordable housing.

8.4 Construction Materials

8.4.1 Material of Outer Walls

Table 8.4 represents the main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units by type of locality. It needs to be stressed that the type of materials used in the construction does not only provide indications of the socio-economic status of the occupants but also their expose of both natural and human hazards and disasters. The main construction material for outer walls of dwellings in the Ho Municipality is cement block/concrete, mud bricks/earth and landcrete. More than 73 percent of the outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality are constructed with cement blocks/concrete.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	550,006	53,546	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	264,357	9,987	18.7	7.4	36.5
Wood	200,594	4,900	678	1.3	1.6	0.8
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	3,131	498	0.9	1.0	0.8
Stone	11,330	1,172	79	0.1	0.1	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	3,183	894	1.7	1.2	2.4
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	250,762	39,363	73.5	86.5	52.9
Landcrete	104,270	7,772	1,185	2.2	1.1	3.9
Bamboo	8,206	819	96	0.2	0.1	0.3
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	11,454	572	1.1	0.8	1.6
Other	39,206	2,456	194	0.4	0.2	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The urban to rural proportions for the use of cement blocks/concrete is 86.5 percent and 52.9 percent respectively (see Table 8.4). It can also be seen from the Table 8.4 that a slightly higher proportion (3.9%) of houses in the rural localities uses landcrete for construction of their outer walls than urban (1.1%) localities. Again, higher proportion of outer walls of dwelling units in the rural (36.5%) are constructed with mud brick/earth compared to only 7.4 percent in the urban areas. The relatively extensive use of mud bricks/earth in the construction of houses in rural areas is partly due to the strict enforcement of the country's building codes and regulations in urban areas. The building codes and regulations to a large extent preclude the use of local raw materials in housing and are enforced mainly in urban areas through the process of building permitting and approval processes of building designs by the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) and other agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (GSS 2014 forthcoming; ISSER 2014 forthcoming).

8.4.2 Floor Material

The materials used for the floors of buildings do not only have implications for the physical integrity of the structures but also health implications of their occupants. This is because poor floor materials could impact on air quality within dwellings as well as provide convenient places for pathogens and rodents, and other disease carrying pests. Materials for floors of dwelling units in the Ho Municipality are mainly cement/concrete (89.5%) and earth/mud bricks (6.4%). As shown in Table 8.5, a slightly higher proportion of the urban households (90.8%) than rural households (87.2%) use cement for their floor. Both households in the rural and urban areas use earth/mud with the rural (11.0%) recording higher percentage use than the urban (3.6%). Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles constitute 1.3 percent while the use of terrazzo/terrazzo tiles form 1.2 percent for materials use for floor in the Municipality. All the other materials used for floor of dwelling units in the Municipality recorded values less than one percent.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	495,600	49,826	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	87,880	3,166	6.4	3.6	11.0
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	397,467	44,590	89.5	90.8	87.2
Stone	32,817	1,842	219	0.4	0.5	0.4
Burnt brick	6,537	424	42	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	464	148	0.3	0.5	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,237	349	0.7	1.0	0.2
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	3,754	637	1.3	1.6	0.7
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,283	597	1.2	1.8	0.2
Other	15,567	1,249	78	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The use of earth/mud as floor material is largely related to income of households and individuals. Consequently, in urban areas where incomes are largely seen as higher than the rural there is limited use of the material. However, almost thrice as many dwellings in rural areas have earth/mud as the floor material.

8.4.3 Roofing Materials

Table 8.6 shows the main construction material for roofing of dwelling units by type of locality. The Table shows that 85.4 percent of the dwelling units in the Municipality are roofed with metal sheets (87.5 percent in the urban and 81.9% rural localities). The use of slate/asbestos recorded 6.5 percent and thatch/palm leaf or raffia 5 percent, 9.3 percent are in the rural and 2.2 percent in urban localities.

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	550,006	53,546	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,576	76	0.1	0.1	0.3
Wood	45,547	3,000	334	0.6	0.6	0.7
Metal sheet	4,152,259	388,664	45,712	85.4	87.5	81.9
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	41,055	3,495	6.5	7.3	5.3
Cement/Concrete	141,072	4,810	943	1.8	1.7	1.9
Roofing tile	31,456	1,603	85	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bamboo	71,049	1,254	40	0.1	0.1	0.1
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	102,769	2,672	5.0	2.2	9.3
Other	35,935	3,275	189	0.4	0.3	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 shows household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling units in the Municipality. The relationship between the number of rooms and the number of persons give the space available per person. Over half of all households (57.6%) have one sleeping room. Nearly half (47.1%) of all households with four members; 36.6 percent of five-member households, and one-quarter (25.3%) of six-member households have one sleeping room.

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

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	49,826	100.0	57.6	26.9	8.3	4.1	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3
1	12,057	100.0	89.6	8.0	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
2	8,580	100.0	71.0	24.0	3.0	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
3	8,266	100.0	59.7	30.4	6.5	2.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
4	7,302	100.0	47.1	36.6	10.2	4.3	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
5	5,294	100.0	36.6	41.0	14.0	5.8	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
6	3,277	100.0	25.3	42.6	17.1	8.8	3.7	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.2
7	2,101	100.0	18.0	40.2	20.7	12.3	4.8	2.5	0.9	0.2	0.4
8	1,195	100.0	12.2	37.4	24.9	15.4	5.5	2.8	1.2	0.3	0.3
9	702	100.0	7.0	27.2	29.9	16.5	9.8	4.8	1.7	1.6	1.4
10+	1,052	100.0	5.9	16.8	20.8	20.6	13.3	8.2	5.0	3.2	6.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Though as earlier noted, the Ho Municipality and the Volta Region in general is not severely challenged in terms of housing compare to other large towns and cities in Ghana, Table 8.7 indicates some households find it difficult to accommodate themselves. This is because a number of households are overcrowded when the situation is related to the recommended standard of 3-persons per room.

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household facilities

8.6.1 Main source of lighting of dwelling unit

Table 8.8 represents the main source of lighting of dwelling units by locality in the Municipality. The main source of lighting for most housing units is electricity (76.4%) and kerosene lamp (17.8%). In urban areas, the proportion using electricity is 83.6 percent compared to 64.2 percent for rural areas. Other sources of lighting include flashlights/torch (3.4%) with rural proportion higher (4.8%) than urban proportion (2.5%). The use of crop residue, gas lamps solar energy, and other lighting systems altogether recorded less than one percent. Over one-quarter (28.5%) of rural dwelling units use kerosene lamps as main source of lighting.

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	495,600	49,826	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	245,583	38,058	76.4	83.6	64.2
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	3,923	403	0.8	0.6	1.2
Kerosene lamp	971,807	200,064	8,890	17.8	11.5	28.5
Gas lamp	9,378	799	79	0.2	0.2	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	783	35	0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle	41,214	2,239	490	1.0	1.2	0.7
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	39,881	1,679	3.4	2.5	4.8
Firewood	13,241	1,474	97	0.2	0.2	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	425	27	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	11,739	429	68	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

The type of cooking fuel and cooking space used by households has implications for air quality and general ambience within dwellings. The distribution of cooking spaces and main source of cooking fuel used by households are presented in Table 8.9. The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the Municipality is charcoal (36.0%) with the proportion of urban households (43.5%) being higher than that of the rural (23.5%). Gas is used by almost one-third (30.9%) of households in the Municipality with the urban-rural usage at 43.2 percent and 10.1 percent respectively.

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	49,826	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	12,888	1,606	3.2	3.3	3.1
Wood	2,197,083	283,048	14,122	28.3	8.2	62.3
Gas	996,518	46,084	15,388	30.9	43.2	10.1
Electricity	29,794	972	204	0.4	0.5	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	2,512	323	0.6	0.8	0.3
Charcoal	1,844,290	146,677	17,960	36.0	43.5	23.5
Crop residue	45,292	2,419	85	0.2	0.1	0.3
Saw dust	8,000	389	97	0.2	0.3	0.1
Animal waste	2,332	104	12	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	507	29	0.1	0.1	0.0

Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households (Cont'd)

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	49,826	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	21,127	2,440	4.9	4.8	5.1
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	173,544	19,738	39.6	42.5	34.7
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	17,362	1,552	3.1	3.2	2.9
Enclosure without roof	117,614	9,352	750	1.5	1.1	2.3
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	97,942	5,865	11.8	4.3	24.3
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	17,049	4,558	9.1	12.1	4.1
Verandah	1,173,946	51,288	5,786	11.6	12.6	10.0
Open space in compound	1,115,464	106,104	8,957	18.0	19.1	16.1
Other	21,007	1,832	180	0.4	0.3	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.9 also shows the cooking space use by households. The results reveal that 39.6 percent have separate rooms for exclusive use of household; 18.0 percent use open space in compound and; almost 12 percent use structures with roof but without walls. Table 8.9 also indicate that almost 5 percent of households in the Municipality do not have space for cooking and further 9.1 percent use their bedroom/hall/living room as their cooking space. For households which used bedroom/hall/living room as their cooking space, the proportion was higher in urban areas (12.1%) compared to rural areas (4.1%). The absence of cooking space and use of bedrooms/halls/living rooms as cooking spaces is either the absence of kitchen rooms or the practice of converting kitchen rooms into living rooms, especially in urban areas where high rents prevail.

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

The availability, accessibility, affordability and reliability of clean potable drinking water are important aspects of the health of all people. Households in the Municipality derive their drinking water from diverse sources, including standpipes, borehole / pump/ tube well and river or stream. From Table 8.10, the largest proportion of households (33.0%) rely on pipe-borne outside dwelling as their main source of drinking water with the proportion of urban (40.8%) being twice that of the rural (20.0%). A little more than one-quarter (25.6%) of households have pipe-borne inside dwelling with 36.1 percent of the urban households having pipe-borne water inside dwelling compared to only 7.9 percent in rural localities. Regarding the main sources of water for other domestic use, pipe-borne water is the main source for 53.7 percent of households. This is followed by the use of public tap/stand pipe by 17.2 percent of households: it is 23 percent for rural and 13.7 percent for urban areas (Table 8.10).

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	49,826	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	36,536	12,757	25.6	36.1	7.9
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	93,019	16,466	33.0	40.8	20.0
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	95,209	9,022	18.1	15.0	23.4
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	81,286	3,632	7.3	0.7	18.4
Protected well	321,091	22,577	1,153	2.3	2.4	2.2
Rain water	39,438	15,627	343	0.7	0.3	1.3
Protected spring	19,345	1,626	234	0.5	0.2	0.9
Bottled water	20,261	761	97	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sachet water	490,283	16,196	1,073	2.2	2.1	2.3
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	2,120	137	0.3	0.1	0.6
Unprotected well	112,567	24,012	827	1.7	1.7	1.6
Unprotected spring	12,222	2,677	234	0.5	0.1	1.1
River/Stream	502,804	81,663	3,690	7.4	0.2	19.6
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	21,897	116	0.2	0.1	0.5
Other	3,972	394	45	0.1	0.1	0.1
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	49,826	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	36,186	12,554	25.2	35.9	7.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	74,062	14,185	28.5	36.6	14.8
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	83,508	8,549	17.2	13.7	23.0
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	73,484	3,130	6.3	1.3	14.7
Protected well	465,775	38,510	3,272	6.6	7.3	5.4
Rain water	39,916	14,834	350	0.7	0.3	1.3
Protected spring	18,854	1,986	263	0.5	0.3	0.9
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	2,325	179	0.4	0.1	0.7
Unprotected well	152,055	38,472	1,858	3.7	3.7	3.8
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,942	187	0.4	0.1	0.9
River/Stream	588,590	100,918	5,025	10.1	0.6	26.1
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	27,098	184	0.4	0.1	0.9
Other	10,302	1,275	90	0.2	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

It is interesting to note from Table 8.10 that almost 10 percent of households in the Ho Municipality rely on unprotected water sources (unprotected wells and springs, rivers/streams, dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal, etc.) as their main sources of drinking water. However, it is almost 23 percent in rural parts of the Municipality. This raises concerns about water-borne diseases among the population and continuous efforts required to improve access to potable water, especially in rural areas, by government and NGOs.

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary conditions of the unit and is an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of the household. The results of data collected on the type of bathing and toilet facilities by households in the Municipality are presented in Table 8.11. The Table

shows that 16.4 percent of households in the Municipality have no toilet facilities, the urban-rural figures are 8.8 percent and 29.1 percent respectively. The proportion of households that use public toilet stands at 31.5 percent (30.4% urban and 33.3% rural). Regarding the use of WCs, the data reported that 25.6 percent of households use the facility in the Municipality with the proportion in the urban localities at 37.0 percent and 6.5 percent in rural localities.

Table 8.11: Bathing facility and toilet facilities used by household

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	49,826	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	137,522	8,148	16.4	8.8	29.1
W.C.	839,611	29,799	12,772	25.6	37.0	6.5
Pit latrine	1,040,883	112,196	6,148	12.3	9.0	17.9
KVIP	572,824	63,237	6,533	13.1	13.7	12.1
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,393	266	0.5	0.6	0.5
Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc.)	1,893,291	148,740	15,686	31.5	30.4	33.3
Other	23,385	1,713	273	0.5	0.4	0.7
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	49,826	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	168,731	14,011	28.1	26.5	30.9
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	111,402	15,371	30.8	38.1	18.7
Private open cubicle	381,979	49,908	3,601	7.2	4.2	12.4
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	98,801	12,686	25.5	25.6	25.3
Public bath house	140,501	3,408	386	0.8	1.0	0.3
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,847	1,244	2.5	1.2	4.6
Open space around house	372,556	39,498	2,290	4.6	2.9	7.4
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,281	29	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	16,276	2,724	208	0.4	0.5	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.11 also shows that 16.4 percent of households in the Ho Municipality have no toilet facility and therefore engaged in open defecation or what is sometimes referred to as 'free range'. Disaggregated by locality, the proportion of households without toilet facilities is 29.1 percent in rural areas and 8.8 percent in the urban. In the absence of in-house toilet facilities, the tendency across Ghana is the increasing use of public toilet facilities and other shared facilities.

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Waste disposal continues to be a challenge as population grows along with the increasing economic activities in the Municipality. One of the most difficult challenges for both urban and rural areas in the Municipality and Ghana as a whole is adopting modern and hygienic solid and liquid waste disposal systems. Acceptable waste management helps to prevent the spread of infectious diseases and improves the quality of the life of the people as well as the general environment.

Table 8.12 shows the methods of solid and liquid waste disposal by households and locality in the Ho Municipality. In the category of solid (rubbish) waste disposal, the Table reveals that 37.8 percent of households use public dump (container); 29.0 percent use public dump (open space) and; 4.4 percent of households dump indiscriminately the solid waste generated. The rural–urban distribution shows that 57.8 percent of urban households use the public dump (container) while 61.3 percent rural households use the public dump (open space) to dispose of rubbish waste. In all, only 6.8 percent of households in the Municipality enjoy the services of waste collection from their homes.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Method of rubbish disposal by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	49,826	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	30,430	3,365	6.8	8.8	3.3
Burned by household	584,820	78,604	8,037	16.1	16.7	15.2
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	82,361	18,846	37.8	57.8	4.1
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	204,656	14,463	29.0	9.8	61.3
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	67,801	2,195	4.4	2.6	7.5
Buried by household	182,615	26,014	2,483	5.0	3.4	7.7
Other	53,805	5,734	437	0.9	0.9	0.9
Method of liquid waste disposal by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	49,826	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	4,906	1,304	2.6	3.7	0.9
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,540	3,474	7.0	10.1	1.6
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,493	2,264	4.5	5.9	2.3
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	154,009	12,084	24.3	21.5	28.9
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	46,100	11,242	22.6	31.0	8.4
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	258,942	18,545	37.2	25.9	56.3
Other	38,294	7,610	913	1.8	1.9	1.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Though there are challenges with waste collection and management in general in Ghana, they are widely far severe in municipalities and metropolitan areas. However, Table 8.11 suggests that waste management may be more problematic in the rural part of the Ho Municipality. Thus only 3.4 percent and 4.1 percent of rural households have access to house collection and public dumps via containers respectively.

Regarding the method of disposing liquid waste, Table 5.11 reveals that less than 2.6 percent of households dispose liquid waste through the sewerage system. Over one-third of households (37.2%) dispose of liquid waste by throwing it onto their compound with 56.3 percent households in rural localities and 25.9 percent of urban localities using this method. About a quarter (24.3%) of households too throw liquid waste onto streets / outside (28.9% rural, 21.5% urban).

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY FINDINGS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The 2010 PHC collected data on the demographic, social and economic characteristics and housing conditions of the Ho Municipality. The aim is to provide useful data for planners and policy makers in designing and implementing evidence-based strategies for development in the Municipality.

9.2 Summary of Findings

9.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

Population Size and Distribution

The population of Ho Municipality is 177,281 with 83,819 males representing 47.3 percent and 93,469 females representing 52.7 percent of the population. Majority (62.1%) of the population live in the urban areas compared to 37.9 percent in rural areas. There are more children at the very young ages (0-9 years) of both sexes (11,295) in the urban areas than the rural areas (8,323). The findings indicate that, with the population of older people aged 60+ years, majority representing 52.9 percent reside are in the rural areas as compared to the 47.1 percent who live in the urban centres of the Municipality.

Fertility, mortality and migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are important factors as far as population growth is concerned because information on these factors is necessary for planning purposes. Measures of fertility for instance, are important in determining the size and structure of the population. Data on fertility in the Municipality is therefore critical for the management of the population for social and economic development. The total fertility rate for the Municipality stands at 2.6, while the general fertility rate is 74.4, and the crude birth rate is 20.9.

Information on mortality gives an indication of the health status of the population and their living conditions. The total number of children ever born to the female population 12 years and older in the Municipality is 155,148 out of which 133,778 survived. The number of male to female children ever born is 77,671 and 77,477 respectively and that of the children surviving is 66,037 and 67,741 respectively.

The population of the migrants in the Municipality is 74,677 of which 54,677 were born elsewhere in Volta Region while 4,953 were born outside the shores of Ghana. Among the migrants born in other regions in Ghana, Greater Accra recorded the highest (5,928) migrants followed by the Eastern region (3,810) with the least (212) migrants coming from the Upper West.

Marital status by sex and age group

Data on marital status indicates that 42.8 percent of persons 12 years and older are never married, 8.6 percent are in informal/consensual union/living together while 35.8 percent are

married. It further shows that 3.5 percent of the population is separated, 3.4 percent divorced and 5.9 percent widowed.

9.2.2 Social Characteristics

The 2010 PHC indicates that out of 133,303 persons 12 years and older, 8.6 percent are in informal/consensual union/living together while 35.8 percent married. Also, the analysis revealed that 36.2 percent of households have males as household heads while female heads constitute 22.5 percent.

Next, out of the total of persons 12 years and older, 9.9 percent have no education, 56.7 percent have basic education, 20.0 percent have second cycle education, while 10.3 percent have post middle/secondary certificate/diploma with 3.2 percent having tertiary education. The results further show that majority of residents in the Municipality are Ghanaians. Ghanaian by birth constitutes 86.8 percent of the total population in the Municipality followed by 8.8 percent being persons with dual nationality and 2.8 percent are Ghanaian by naturalization.

Regarding religion, majority of persons in the Municipality are Christians who constitute 92.3 percent, while 3.2 percent are Muslims and 2.2 percent practice traditional religion. The remaining 2.3 percent of the population practice no religion.

The data also reveals that among the population 11 years and older, those who are literate constitute 90.3 percent of the population in the Municipality, whereas 9.7 percent are illiterate. It further shows that 9.5 percent are literate in English, 14.3 percent in Ghanaian languages. The sex distribution of literacy level shows that more males (94.7%) are literate than females (86.5%).

9.2.3 Economic characteristics

Data from 2010 PHC indicates that 64.5 percent of males and females 15 years and older in the Municipality are economically active while 35.5 percent are economically not active. The highest occupation in the Municipality is service and sales workers (26.8%) followed by craft and related trades workers (22.6%) and skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers (21.4%). Among the males, craft and related trades workers is the highest (28.0%) but for females, service and sales workers is the main occupation (39.6%).

The economically active younger male population (15-19) is 12.2 percent while that of the female stands at 15.4 percent which implies the younger female population is more productive than their male counterparts. The older population (65+) for both sexes that is economically active forms 6.9 percent.

The main industrial activity in the Municipality is agriculture, forestry and fishing (22%) followed by wholesale and retail, repair of motorcycles (21.4%) and manufacturing (14.7%) with the least industrial activity being mining and quarrying and electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply. The 2010 PHC shows that 76.7 percent of the population 15 years and older are in private informal sectors followed by the public sector (16.1%), and private formal (6.5%).

9.2.4 Information Communication Technology

The data on information Communication Technology shows that in terms of mobile phone penetration only ownership 63.3 percent of males and 54.1 percent of females own mobile phones while 18.5 percent of males and 9.3 percent of females use internet. Further,

regarding access to internet facility, 10 percent of households in the Municipality have desktop / laptop and 3.8 percent use fixed telephone lines.

9.2.5 Disability

The Municipality has 7,636 people living with disability representing 4.3 percent of the total municipal population. Among PWD, sight/visual impairment recorded the highest (38.4%) followed by physical disability (25.8%) and emotional Disability (25.2%). The proportion of physically challenged in the rural areas (5.5%) is slightly higher than the urban areas (3.6%).

Just over half of PWDs (51.7%) are economically active while (48.3%) are economically inactive. The economically active comprises (94.2%) employed and (5.8%) unemployed.

The 2010 PHC shows that in the Municipality out of 7,520 physically challenged 1,779 representing 23.7 percent never attended school and 76.3 percent ever attended school. Out of the number that ever attended school, 74.5 percent attended school up to Junior High school including Middle school education, 15.5 percent had secondary/vocational / technical education and 7.6 percent post-secondary educations while 2.3 percent had Tertiary education.

9.2.6 Agricultural Activity

The Municipality has a total of 49,828 households, out of which 17,636 representing (35.4%) are engaged in agricultural activities. The rural-urban distribution of households in agriculture shows that 68.6 percent of households engaged in agriculture are in the rural localities while 31.4 percent of the households are in urban localities.

Crop farming, tree planting, fish farming or animal rearing are types of farming activities in the Municipality. In terms of proportion, the highest agricultural activity in rural areas is crop farming (72.7%) followed by livestock rearing (66.0%). In the urban areas the highest is fish farming (58.5%) while 48.5 percent undertake tree planting.

A total of 190,030 livestock of different species are reared in the Municipality. These animals are categorized as animals, birds, snails and silkworm and fish. Chicken represents (58.1%) of all the various types of livestock followed by goat (17%), fish farming (8.6%) and cattle (5%).

9.2.7 Housing Conditions

The total number of houses in the Municipality is 177,281 with 110,048 located in the urban and 67,233 in the rural areas. The number of households in the Municipality is 49,826, and the average number of households per house is 1.6. The average household size in the Municipality is 3.6 persons. The population per house for the urban areas (7.0) is relatively higher than the rural areas (4.1). Just over 40 percent (43.2%) of dwelling units in the Municipality are owned by a member of the household. The proportion of ownership by a member of the household in rural (56.0%) is higher than urban (35.6%). The main source of lighting is electricity (76.4%) and kerosene lamp (17.8%), with urban to rural proportions of 28.5 percent and 11.5 percent respectively.

9.3 Policy Recommendations

The socio-economic development of any country depends on reliable and accurate data collected which is use for planning and policy formulation. As such the various population growth indicators reported in this report should inform policy makers design strategies to

reduce those that have negative impact on the economy of the Municipality in particular and the country in general. Areas of most concern include economic growth, poverty reduction, resource allocation, productivity, and the general welfare and well-being of the population.

Reduce fertility and mortality rates

The fertility rate of the Municipality indicates the population is growing fast and as such interventions like family planning programs should be intensified in both rural and urban areas by the Municipal Health Directorate. The intervention should target both males and females.

Mortality is high as many children die after birth. The Ministry of Health through the Ghana Health Service and the Municipal Health Directorate and the Municipal Assembly should provide the health facilities in the Municipality with necessary logistics to expand and improve their healthcare delivery. Specifically, more public health personnel should be recruited to educate pregnant women and the general population on the need to use the health facilities. Incentives should be introduced to attract and retain health workers in the Municipality.

Improve Municipality's economic performance for job creation

Further, data from 2010 PHC indicate that 35.5 percent of the population 15 years and older are economically not active. Consequently, a lot more needs to be done e.g. open up the Municipality for both foreign and domestic investment and encouraging private investment through tax exemptions or tax rebate so that more job could be created in the Municipality to reduce the economically inactive population.

Provision of support to PWDs

The population of PWDs represents 4.3% of the total population of the Municipality. The Municipal Assembly should thus make the "Disable Fund" available for them to access. Further, government and private offices should comply with the Disability Act by making their premises disability friendly so that PWDs can easily access to transact business, and also be able to participate fully in the mainstream of society without any form of discrimination. In addition, the Government through the Municipal Assembly should resource the Department of Social Welfare to reach out to those with disability and economically empower them.

Improve energy access

Lastly, the main source of lighting in the rural areas of the Municipality is kerosene. The Ministry of Energy and Petroleum through the Municipal Assembly should consider granting tax rebate to private companies in energy production to provide alternate source of energy to people in rural localities. The Electricity Company of Ghana through the Municipal Assembly should also put in measures to ensure that electricity is extended to the rural localities through the Rural Electrification Project in the Municipality.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality

House Composition	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,136	495,603	49,828	31,255	18,573
Household with head and a spouse only	208,340	16,549	2,125	1,333	792
Household with head and multiple spouse only	-	-	-	-	-
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	1,337,416	109,865	9,233	5,462	3,771
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	762,847	65,114	4,945	3,046	1,899
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	47,570	3,846	385	290	95
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	165,052	15,864	1,693	1,080	613
Head only	960,700	89,163	12,058	7,829	4,229
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	707,214	68,003	6,560	4,052	2,508
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	603,295	62,343	5,551	3,285	2,266
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	41,189	3,211	361	263	98
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	633,513	61,645	6,917	4,615	2,302

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Disability type	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder -garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secondary	Voc. / Tech./ Comm.	Post middle/secondary certificate	Post-secondary diploma	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Dip. Masters PHD etc.)
Both sexes														
Total	165,309	15,301	3,134	8,219	37,465	32,359	24,269	18,581	2,751	5,342	4,557	9,127	3,330	874
No disability	157,789	13,522	3,100	8,094	36,051	31,449	22,477	18,174	2,548	5,052	4,333	8,917	3,239	833
With a disability	7,520	1,779	34	125	1,414	910	1,792	407	203	290	224	210	91	41
Sight	2,896	723	7	29	469	264	801	144	86	112	100	97	41	23
Hearing	857	278	4	19	184	84	179	44	14	17	13	15	4	2
Speech	900	246	10	38	217	127	134	58	15	18	15	20	2	0
Physical	1,945	569	1	20	331	141	514	73	53	86	62	56	30	9
Intellectual	1,024	364	0	15	239	104	205	36	20	18	14	5	1	3
Emotional	1,892	381	11	28	386	328	392	134	45	63	45	45	24	10
Other	506	96	3	7	82	68	137	31	19	26	20	10	3	4
Male														
Total	77,821	4,394	1,595	4,257	16,934	15,125	11,341	9,392	1,667	2,474	1,850	5,789	2,307	696
No disability	74,437	3,882	1,587	4,196	16,322	14,668	10,415	9,192	1,537	2,321	1,753	5,663	2,239	662
With a disability	3,384	512	8	61	612	457	926	200	130	153	97	126	68	34
Sight	1,233	199	5	15	195	131	382	58	53	47	44	56	29	19
Hearing	371	70	0	10	87	42	96	24	9	11	6	10	4	2
Speech	499	105	1	24	119	80	82	34	6	17	14	15	2	0
Physical	877	153	0	11	132	67	272	42	36	62	32	36	26	8
Intellectual	482	141	0	6	100	59	110	29	12	13	4	4	1	3
Emotional	835	112	1	14	165	140	216	66	27	34	12	27	13	8
Other	218	22	1	3	36	35	67	19	13	8	6	2	2	4
Female														
Total	87,488	10,907	1,539	3,962	20,531	17,234	12,928	9,189	1,084	2,868	2,707	3,338	1,023	178
No disability	83,352	9,640	1,513	3,898	19,729	16,781	12,062	8,982	1,011	2,731	2,580	3,254	1,000	171
With a disability	4,136	1,267	26	64	802	453	866	207	73	137	127	84	23	7
Sight	1,663	524	2	14	274	133	419	86	33	65	56	41	12	4
Hearing	486	208	4	9	97	42	83	20	5	6	7	5	0	0
Speech	401	141	9	14	98	47	52	24	9	1	1	5	0	0
Physical	1,068	416	1	9	199	74	242	31	17	24	30	20	4	1
Intellectual	542	223	0	9	139	45	95	7	8	5	10	1	0	0
Emotional	1,057	269	10	14	221	188	176	68	18	29	33	18	11	2
Other	288	74	2	4	46	33	70	12	6	18	14	8	1	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Households/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	49,826	172,064	80,951	91,113	30,824	15,785	15,039
Households engaged in agricultural activities	17,636	72,478	35,281	37,197	30,824	15,785	15,039
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	15,957	64,889	31,904	32,985	27,775	14,454	13,321
Households engaged in crop farming	15,918	64,719	31,829	32,890	27,677	14,405	13,272
Households engaged in tree growing	101	467	223	244	226	121	105
Agro forestry (tree planting)	101	467	223	244	226	121	105
Alligator pepper	8	27	15	12	15	9	6
Apples	15	48	20	28	21	10	11
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	19	99	57	42	40	22	18
Avocado	9	37	18	19	17	11	6
Banana	239	1,016	497	519	431	222	209
Beans	1,505	6,872	3,351	3,521	3,034	1,497	1,537
Black pepper	8	46	20	26	22	9	13
Black berries	3	26	10	16	10	7	3
Cabbage	18	55	30	25	23	18	5
Carrot	58	224	107	117	72	38	34
Cashew	51	173	97	76	79	46	33
Cassava	10,314	42,380	20,457	21,923	18,101	8,845	9,256
Citronella	16	88	38	50	39	17	22
Citrus	61	261	134	127	104	73	31
Cloves	11	26	13	13	13	9	4
Cocoa	796	3,241	1,743	1,498	1,423	892	531
Coconut	61	306	153	153	140	71	69
Cocoyam	270	1,047	509	538	408	213	195
Cocoyam / Taro (koko)	23	108	61	47	52	32	20
Coffee	4	27	8	19	13	2	11
Cola	17	65	35	30	25	20	5
Cotton	4	18	4	14	10	2	8
Cucumber	32	143	77	66	67	38	29
Egg plant	27	160	71	89	64	31	33
Garden eggs	124	583	291	292	243	119	124
Ginger	6	31	13	18	14	4	10
Groundnut	1,016	4,871	2,283	2,588	2,085	864	1,221
Guava	13	67	33	34	19	10	9
Kenaf	14	103	46	57	55	25	30
Lettuce	14	69	43	26	22	14	8
Maize	9,979	42,089	20,995	21,094	18,026	9,649	8,377
Mango	37	143	67	76	62	44	18
Melon (agusi)	3	15	7	8	9	6	3
Millet	41	194	81	113	99	48	51
Mushroom	4	16	6	10	4	0	4
Nut meg	8	46	23	23	20	12	8
Oil palm	1,163	5,080	2,624	2,456	2,244	1,336	908
Okro	957	4,241	2,055	2,186	1,904	937	967

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

Households/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Onion	28	128	59	69	52	29	23
Pawpaw	8	52	23	29	17	8	9
Peas	13	35	17	18	15	10	5
Pepper	724	3,198	1,636	1,562	1,368	776	592
Pineapple	32	147	70	77	64	42	22
Plantain	1,127	4,413	2,277	2,136	1,934	1,137	797
Potatoes	26	126	61	65	38	23	15
Rice	306	1,512	770	742	600	351	249
Rubber	1	12	3	9	2	1	1
Shallot	339	1,634	868	766	568	369	199
Shea tree	7	43	23	20	11	6	5
Sorghum	2	2	2	0	2	2	0
Soya beans	13	47	21	26	18	10	8
Spinach	32	154	68	86	63	24	39
Sugarcane	152	672	359	313	259	146	113
Sun flower	4	12	8	4	8	6	2
Sweet pepper	1	3	2	1	2	2	0
Sweet potatoes	37	192	98	94	77	48	29
Tiger nut	4	18	1	17	2	1	1
Tobacco	17	102	59	43	35	21	14
Tomatoes	669	3,148	1,647	1,501	1,219	716	503
Water melon	24	109	56	53	31	20	11
Yam	3,343	14,401	7,004	7,397	6,199	3,105	3,094
Other (specify)	229	999	499	500	401	234	167

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	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Ho	104,532	49,378	55,154	29,972	14,542
2	Sokode	11,988	5,639	6,349	3,011	2,454
3	Klefe Achatime	4,485	2,164	2,321	1,294	951
4	Ziavi Dzogbe	3,143	1,499	1,644	840	699
5	Ghana Nyive	2,726	1,348	1,378	730	579
6	Taviefe Avenya	2,380	1,064	1,316	777	660
7	Atikpui	2,214	1,040	1,174	669	550
8	Kpenoe Helutsekope	2,055	1,057	998	465	405
9	Taviefe Deme	2,008	930	1,078	631	507
10	Akoepe Gadza	1,971	921	1,050	561	409
11	Akrofu - Xeviwofe	1,712	819	893	466	391
12	Tanyigbe Etoe	1,688	824	864	443	459
13	Kpenoe	1,612	776	836	412	359
14	Shia	1,578	773	805	573	468
15	Akoefe Tokor	1,528	691	837	430	340
16	Tokokoe Abudi	1,507	720	787	429	354
17	Takla Gbogame	1,482	671	811	424	387
18	Akrofu Agove	1,243	571	672	317	333
19	Adaklu Dave	1,159	565	594	289	272
20	Taviefe Aviefe	1,076	484	592	301	308

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/N	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	Ho	104,532	10,684	9,156	10,339	11,497	13,187	10,509	8,004	6,799	5,302	4,564	4,305	3,055	2,319	1,426	1,420	1,966
2	Sokode	11,988	1,389	1,378	1,476	1,245	1,016	935	777	700	594	550	506	349	263	181	249	380
3	Klefe Achatime	4,485	588	430	471	453	415	331	278	236	238	224	190	145	153	86	98	149
4	Ziavi Dzogbe	3,143	352	363	352	313	261	219	186	150	181	149	126	108	99	70	92	122
5	Ghana Nyive	2,726	329	284	328	328	244	233	138	132	179	137	111	77	64	43	50	49
6	Taviefe Avenya	2,380	264	231	230	261	180	155	129	116	124	140	139	66	83	73	73	116
7	Atikpui	2,214	300	254	226	198	157	153	134	116	100	119	97	63	74	52	47	124
8	Kpenoe Helutsekope	2,055	283	238	273	236	177	175	114	113	99	77	73	53	33	31	34	46
9	Taviefe Deme	2,008	240	182	194	217	209	160	141	142	125	88	80	53	62	36	41	38
10	Akoepe Gadza	1,971	260	176	198	240	166	137	98	94	107	101	78	59	60	43	52	102
11	Akrofu – Xeviwofe	1,712	176	195	204	208	119	116	73	89	86	96	77	73	38	41	58	63
12	Tanyigbe Etoe	1,688	194	167	169	177	132	120	92	92	87	94	110	48	50	39	45	72
13	Kpenoe	1,612	230	206	160	156	136	147	96	99	59	85	54	53	40	21	26	44
14	Shia	1,578	201	127	136	124	135	113	103	78	64	96	119	63	58	45	46	70
15	Akoefe Tokor	1,528	176	124	145	157	140	116	92	95	82	64	67	60	53	47	43	67
16	Tokokoe Abudi	1,507	188	187	172	134	123	85	51	103	72	80	63	42	44	46	66	51
17	Takla Gbogame	1,482	157	135	180	176	114	88	70	74	85	61	66	58	60	43	56	59
18	Akrofu Agove	1,243	192	115	126	130	77	77	73	71	62	63	65	53	42	30	24	43
19	Adaklu Dave	1,159	183	130	145	103	92	100	93	81	60	36	43	20	24	15	9	25
20	Taviefe Aviefe	1,076	125	75	111	91	70	59	78	52	66	55	59	43	53	19	51	69

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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