2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

EAST GONJA DISTRICT

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

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

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

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

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABREVIATONS

AGI: Association of Ghanaian Industries
AIDS: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CEB: Children Ever Born
CIDA: Canadian International Development Agency
CS: Children Surviving
CHIPS: Community Health Planning Services
DANIDA: Danish International Development Agency
DFID: Departmentfor International Development
ECOWAS: Economic Community of West African States
EU: European Union
FCUBE: Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GET Fund: Ghana Education Trust Fund
GDP: Gross Domestic product
GSS: Ghana Statistical Service
GPS: Global Positioning System
GES: Ghana Education Service
HIV: Human Immune Virus
ICT: Information and Communication Technology
JSS: Junior Secondary School
JHS: Junior High School
SSS: Senior Secondary School
SHS: Senior High School
LEAP: Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty Programme
MMDAs   Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MDGs   Millennium Development Goals
MOE   Ministry of Education
MOFA   Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOTI   Ministry of Trade and Industry
NHIS   National Health Insurance Scheme
NDPC   National Development Planning Commission
NGOs   Non-governmental Organisations
PHC   Population and Housing Census
PPP   Public-Private Partnerships
PNDC   Provisional National Defence Council
PASEX   Population Analysis System
SADA   Savanna Accelerated Development Authority
SAP   Structural Adjustment Programme
UNICEF   United Nations International Children's Education Fund
UN   United Nations
WHO   World Health Organization
WC   Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of East Gonja District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 135,450 representing 5.5 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 51.5 percent and females represent 48.5 percent. Eighty one percent of the population is rural. The district has a sex ratio of 106.1. The population of the district is youthful (44.0%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (4.0%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 95.44, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (95.44) than that of females (88.9).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 3.61. The General Fertility Rate is 98.4 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the second highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 22.7 per 1000 population. About 47.0 percent of migrants in the district are born elsewhere in another region while 44.9 percent were born in the region. The crude death rate for the district is 5.62 per 1000. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide account for 10.1 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 89.8 percent of deaths in the district. About 47.0 percent of migrants of migrants living in the district were born in another region while almost 45 percent were born elsewhere in the Northern Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Volta Region constitute 16.1 percent followed by Upper West with 7.1 percent and Brong Ahafo, 5.7 percent.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 133,139 with a total number of 18,811 households. The average household size in the district is 4.4 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 53.3 percent. Spouses form about 10.5 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 33.5 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

About five in ten (48.8%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 43.3 percent have never married,1.5 percent are in consensual unions, 3.7 percent are widowed, 1.3 percent are divorced and 1.2 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, almost 69.3 percent of females in the district are married compared to a little over 38.0 percent for males. At age 65 and above, widowed females account for 50.3 percent while widowed males account for only 7.1 percent. Over eight percent (80.8%) of the married population are employed, 1.7

percent are unemployed and 17.5 percent are economically not active. A high proportion of those who have never married (46.7%) are economically not active with 2.5 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 93.1 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 1.1 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 2.9 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 32.7 percent are literate and 67.3 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (52.1 %) than that of females (47.9%). four out of ten people (44.5%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above (39,274) in the district, 59.2 percent has never attended school, 31.6 percent are currently attending and 9.2 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 72.4 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 27.6 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 96.8 percent are employed while 3.2 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a large percentage are students (36.4%), 36.2% perform household duties and 3.4 percent are disabled or too sick to work. four out of ten unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 77.3 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 6.0 percent in service and sales, 11.1 percent in craft and related trade, and 0.7 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 61.0 percent are self-employed without employees, 29.0 percent are contributing family workers, 0.7 percent are casual workers and 1.0 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the contributing family workers apprentices, domestic employees and a few other categories. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 96.1 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 2.7 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 16.5 percent have mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 20.0 percent as compared to 12.5 percent of females. Under one percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 196 households representing 1.0 percent of total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.8 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly higher (3.0%) than females (2.7%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with Other Disability recorded the highest proportion of 33.8 percent followed by emotional disability (30.4%). About 3.0 percent of the population with disability are in the rural localities. There are more males with sight, physical and emotional disabilities than females. Of the population disabled, 70.0 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 72.6 percent of households in the district are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, eight out of ten households (81.3%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 43.1 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (93.9%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district

Housing

The housing stock of East Gonja District is 17818 representing 6.9 percent of the total number of houses in the Northern Region. The average number of persons per house is 7.5.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Close to half (46.1%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 25.5 percent are separate houses and 9.8 percent are semi-detached houses. Close to ninety percent (87.5%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 6.0 percent are owned by private individuals; 4.2 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 1.3 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.2%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 63.6 percent with cement/concrete constituting 22.9 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (57.5%) and mud/earth (39.6%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (55.9 %) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (80.5%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 2.7 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are kerosene lamp (45.6%), electricity mains (32.1) and flashlight/torch (19.6%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (78.7%). The proportion for rural (91.9%) is higher than that of urban (33.8%). The four main sources of water in the district are borehole, river stream, public tap and pipe borne water. About thirty percent of households (drink water from rivers and streams.

The most common toilet facility used in the district is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 11.0 percent followed by KVIP (2.9%). About 83.3 percent of the population in the district has no toilet facility. Close to third of households (25.5%) in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house while 35.3 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 42.1 percent. About three in ten households (29.1%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 7.0 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the street/outside (51.8%) and onto the compound (36.3%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The East Gonja District was created by a legislative instrument (LI 1938) in 2007. It is located at the South-eastern section of the Northern Region of Ghana. The district lies within Latitude 8°N & 9.29^{o}N and, Longitude 0.29E & 1.26^{o}W. It shares boundaries with the Mion District and the Tamale Metropolitan Assembly to the North, Central Gonja District to the West, Nanumba-North, Nanumba-South and Kpandai Districts to the East, and the Brong-Ahafo Region to the South (Figure 1.1). The total land area of the district is 8,340.10 square kilometres, occupying about 11.95 percent of the landmass of the Northern Region making it the largest district in the country.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Climate

The East Gonja District lies in the Tropical Continental climatic zone. Temperatures are fairly high ranging between 29°C and 40°C. Maximum temperature is usually recorded in April, towards the end of the dry season with minimum temperatures recorded from December to January, during the Harmattan period. The area experiences a single rainy season (May to October) and a long dry season (November to March/April). Average annual rainfall varies between 1,112.7 mm and 1,734.6mm.

1.2.2 Vegetation

The natural vegetation in the district is the Guinea Savannah Woodland. There are few grooves, which have been preserved over the years. The tree cover is relatively dense, compared to the rest of the Northern Region. However, intensive harvesting of trees for fuel wood and charcoal burning, and also activities of the Fulani herdsmen are fast reducing the tree cover, particularly in areas close to the Tamale Metropolitan District.

1.2.3 Drainage

The district has a number of large water bodies that flow throughout the district. These include the Volta Lake and the Dakar River both of which run across the district. A number of streams, dugouts, valleys, hills and mountains are also found at various locations in the district, as part of the natural environment. The confluence of the Volta and some of its major tributaries including the White Volta and the Dakar River are found in the district.

1.2.4 Soils

The soils in the district can be classified into two major groupings. These are: Alluvial soils generally classified under Glysols are found around the Volta Lake, particularly in the drawn-down zone of the Volta Lake during the dry season. The soils along the Lake are medium textured and moderately well drained in parts. The soil is potentially fertile and is suitable for a variety of crops especially vegetables, rice etc.

Figure 1.1:   Map of the East Gonja district

DISTRICT MAP OF EAST GONJA
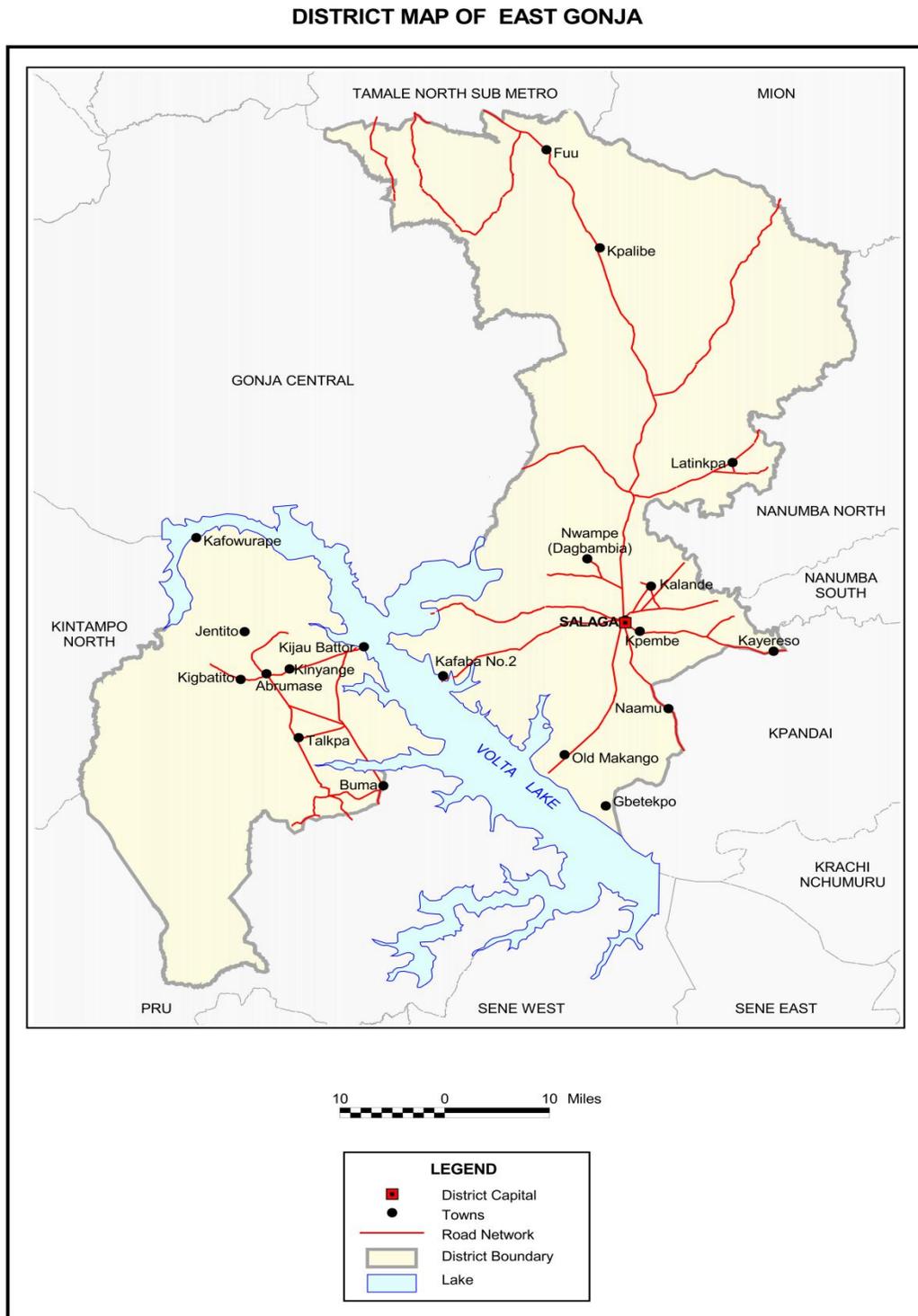
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

The bulk of the district is covered by ground water laterites, developed mainly from Voltaian Sandstone materials, which is highly concretional in nature with frequent exposures of iron pan and boulders. There are, however, deeper and slightly better soils in some locations, which could support agriculture.

1.3   Political Administration

The East Gonja District Assembly consists of 50 Assembly members with 35 elected and 15 appointed. The administrative capital is Salaga, which is centrally located in the district. Two members of parliament represent the district: one for the Salaga North constituency and the other for Salaga South constituency.

For easy administration, the East Gonja District has been zoned into six Area Councils with 35 electoral areas. The District Chief Executive is the Chief executive officer of the Assembly with both Administrative and Political responsibilities. The District Coordinating Director is the Chief Administrator of the Assembly. The 11 decentralised departments are all present and functional in the district.

1.4   Social and Cultural Structure

The district has a total population of 135,450 with the major ethnic groups being the Guans, the mole-Dagbani and the Gurma. The other minority ethnic groups are the Ewe, the Akan, and the Ga-Adangbe. The East Gonja District forms part of the Gonja Traditional Kingdom with the King (the *Yagbon-wura*) as the President whose court and administrative headquarters is in Damongo in the West Gonja District. There are five Paramount Chiefs in Gonja-land who ascend to the position of the King (*Yagbon-wura*) on rotational basis. One of such paramount Chiefs is located in the East Gonja District and that is, the *Kpembe-wura*. There are also some Divisional Chiefs who are answerable to the *Kpembe-wura*. All the Divisional Chiefs have Sub-Chiefs under them. The people of East Gonja District like the others in the region celebrate the *Jintingi* (Fire) festival and the *Damba*festival. The staple foods in the district are *Tuo Zaafi (*made from maize flour)*, fufu* (yam and cassava) and rice whose raw products are produced in the district.

1.5   Economy of the District

Agriculture is the main economy of the people. The common crops cultivated in the district include yam, maize, millet, rice, cassava and groundnuts. The main cash crop produced is shea nut, which is grown in the wild.

The district falls within the sub-basins of the Black and White Volta. Other rivers and seasonal tributaries form a network with some important valleys such as the, Katanga and Chambugu which are suitable for rice farming. Groundwater use is common with an estimated 184 boreholes have been drilled since 1970.

The District has a Cassava Processing Factory in Salaga for processing cassava into products such as flour, cakes, starch, animal feed and other products. This does not only provide an avenue to process a home grown crop but also provides a source of income for the people.

1.5.1 Transportation system

The main mode of transport in the district is road and the most common means is motor vehicles and bicycles. The district has an airstrip located at Nkwanta near Salaga. This supports limited

air transport either by helicopter or Fokker 8 to Salaga. There is also some water transportation system on the Volta Lake from Makango to Yeji in the Brong-Ahafo Region. There are outboard motors that navigate the same route on a daily basis.

The road network in the district spans a total of 612.2km linking the district capital to other communities as well as other neighbouring districts. A total of 435.6km or 72 percent of the road network is engineered and 135.10km partly engineered. The non-engineered roads total 45.50km. Others are farm tracks, which are accessible only during the dry season.

1.5.2 Tourism

Salaga, the district capital was the hub of the slave trade in the West African Sub-Region and had one of the biggest slave markets in Ghana and the sub-Saharan region as a whole. The district also has the highest density of hand-dug wells that were used for the bathing of Slaves. Slavery is no longer practiced, but the wells and other slave artefacts remain for tourism purposes.

1.5.3 Electricity and power

Salaga, the district capital was hooked on to the national grid in March, 1998 and since then, other communities, especially those considered under the resettlement scheme, have been connected to the national grid.

1.5.4 Economic institutions

The East Gonja District enjoys the services of Ghana Commercial Bank and it is the only resident banking institution in the district. Social Enterprise Development (SEND) Foundation of West Africa facilitated the setting-up of two Credit Unions in the district to mobilise and support registered members with credit facilities.

1.5.5 Telecommunication and ICT

The district enjoys the services of five telecommunication service providers namely Vodafone Ghana which provides fixed line services as well as cellular, MTN, Expresso, Zain Ghana and Millicom Ghana Ltd (TIGO) which provide only cellular services. The district also has an ICT Centre that provides Internet services, ICT training and secretariat services.

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, Kasoa 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 ffield 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 and Communication Technology (ICT), Fertility, Mortality, Agricultural Activity and Housing Conditions.

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

Region

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

District

In 1988, Ghana changed from the local authority system of administration to the district assembly system. In that year, the then existing 140 local authorities were demarcated into 110 districts. In 2004, 28 new districts were created; this increased the number of districts in the country to 138. In 2008, 32 additional districts were created bringing the total number of districts

to 170. The 2010 Population and Housing Census was conducted in these 170 administrative districts (these are made-up of 164 districts/municipals and 6 metropolitan areas). In 2012, 46 new districts were created to bring the total number of districts to 216. There was urgent need for data for the 46 newly created districts for planning and decision-making. To meet this demand, the 2010 Census data was re-programmed into 216 districts after carrying out additional fieldwork and consultations with stakeholders in the districts affected by the creation of the new districts.

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

(a) Educational Institutions
(b) Children's and Old People's Homes
(c) Hospitals and Healing Centres
(d) Hotels

(e) Prisons

(f) Service Barracks

(g) Soldiers on field exercise

(h) Floating Population: The following are examples of persons in this category:

   i.   All persons who slept in lorry parks, markets, in front of stores and offices, public bathrooms, petrol filling stations, railway stations, verandas, pavements, and all such places which are not houses or compounds.

   ii. Hunting and fishing camps.

   iii. Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

a. Worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least 1 hour within the 7 days preceding Census Night. This included persons who were in paid employment or self- employment or contributing family workers.

b. Did not work, but had jobs to return to.

c. Were unemployed.

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7   Organization of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1   Introduction

The main factors that affect the growth of any given population are fertility mortality and migration. This chapter examines the population distribution of the East Gonja district. Other demographic issues like fertility mortality migration are analysed by sex and various age group categories.

2.2   Population Size and Distribution

The district has a total population size of 134,450 and covers an area of about 8,340.1 km square. It has a population density of about 16 persons per square km. The total number of males is 69,721, higher than the females who number 65,729. The sex ratio of the district is106.1The population of the district is predominantly rural representing 81.3 percent of the total population of the district.

2.3   Age and Sex Structure

Table 2.1 shows the population of the district by age, sex and type of locality. The district has the highest proportion of its population in the age group $5 - 9$ with constituting 21,434. Within this age group males are 11,087 and females 10,347 giving a sex ratio of 107.2. The age cohort 95-99 years has the least population of 96. Out of this total 57 are males and 39 are females with a sex ratio of 146.2.

The population in age cohort $5 - 9$years is slightly higher than that of $0 - 4$. After age 10 and above the population declines as the age increases. The population increases with age until age group $60 - 64$and $70 - 7$ 4where population starts to increase again.

Generally, one observes a decline in population as age increases, this is however not the case for a few age groups. In the rural localities for instance and for age groups $5 - 9$, $60 - 64$, $70 - 74$, and $80 - 84$ the population tended to rise from the previous age group. This could be attributed to age misreporting where people who were not sure of their ages misreported their ages. This situation of age misreporting also appears to have happened in some urban localities as well.

2.3.1   Population Pyramid

As illustrated in Figure 2.1, the population pyramid showing the distribution of age and sex for the district is typical of a developing country with a broad base and a narrow apex. This kind of pyramid denotes a youthful population. The pyramid confirms that there is a decline in the population as age increases. The population within the age group 5 to 9 years is slightly higher than that of age group 0 to 4 where the population declines as the age increases.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes	Sex		Sex ratio	Type of locality	
		Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	135,450	69,721	65,729	106.1	25,302	110,148
0 - 4	20,883	10,875	10,008	108.7	3,040	17,843
5 – 9	21,434	11,087	10,347	107.2	3,503	17,931
10 – 14	17,279	9,258	8,021	115.4	3,116	14,163
15 - 19	15,160	8,360	6,800	122.9	3,019	12,141
20 - 24	11,598	5,625	5,973	94.2	2,349	9,249
25 - 29	10,344	4,795	5,549	86.4	2,086	8,258
30 - 34	8,703	3,952	4,751	83.2	1,669	7,034
35 - 39	6,719	3,188	3,531	90.3	1,371	5,348
40 - 44	5,552	2,911	2,641	110.2	1,125	4,427
45 - 49	4,435	2,464	1,971	125	924	3,511
50 - 54	3,748	2,034	1,714	118.7	889	2,859
55 - 59	1,824	1,038	786	132.1	426	1,398
60 - 64	2,382	1,307	1,075	121.6	527	1,855
65 - 69	1,200	644	556	115.8	309	891
70 - 74	1,722	875	847	103.3	399	1,323
75 - 79	868	443	425	104.2	195	673
80 - 84	833	440	393	112	204	629
85 - 89	419	227	192	118.2	94	325
90 - 94	251	141	110	128.2	40	211
95 - 99	96	57	39	146.2	17	79
All Ages	135,450	69,721	65,729	106.1	25,302	110,148
0-14	59,596	31,220	28,376	110	9,659	49,937
15-64	70,465	35,674	34,791	102.5	14,385	56,080
65+	5,389	2,827	2,562	110.3	1,258	4,131
Age-dependency ratio	**92.22**	**95.44**	**88.93**		**75.89**	**96.41**

Source: Ghana statistical service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

It can be observed that males in the various age groups are more than the females. From age group 0 to 19, the males are more than female's until age group 40 to 99+.

Figure 2.1: Population Pyramid
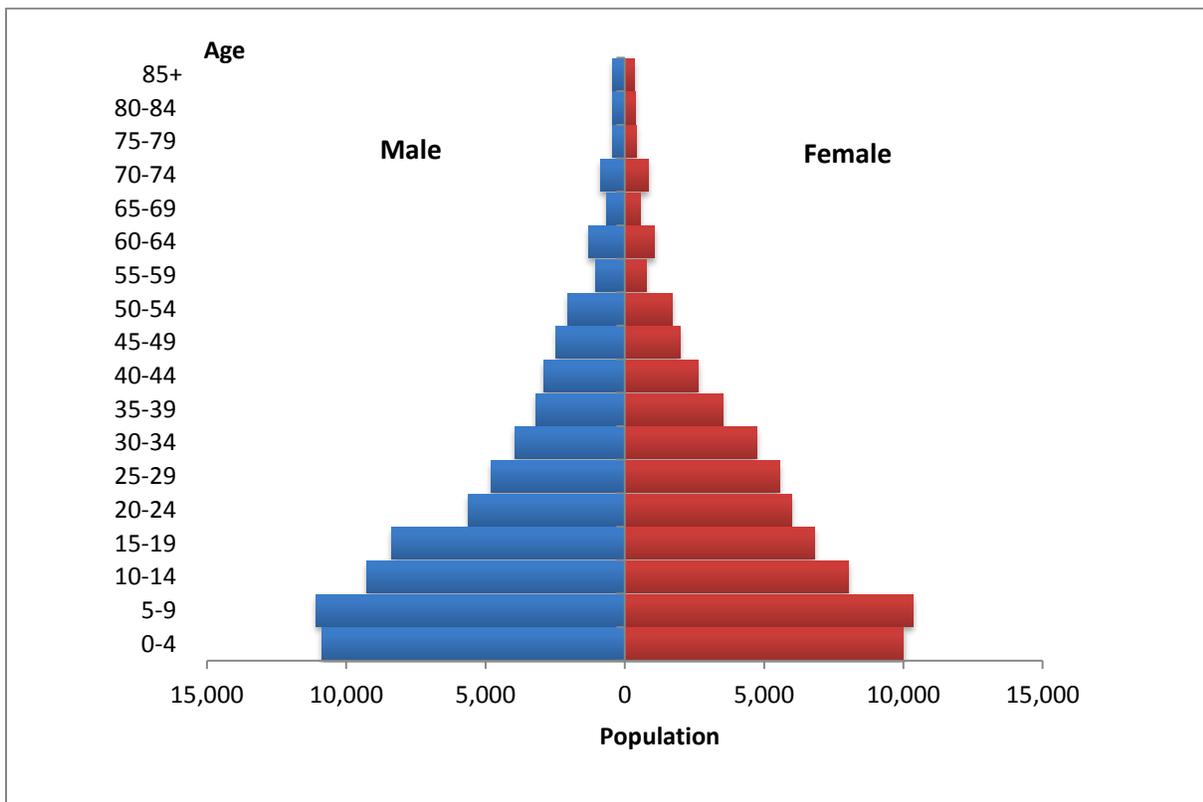
2.3.2 Sex Ratio

Generally, the proportion of males is higher than that of females in the district. Whereas males are 69,729, the female population is 65,729 giving a sex ratio of 106.1. Sex ratio is the number of males per hundred females in a given population. The sex ratio for the district can thus be interpreted as 106 males for every 100 females. The sex ratio changes from one age group to the other. The table reveals that from age zero to 19 (0-19), there is an increase in the sex ratio from 106.1 in age group 0 to 4 to 122.9 in age group 15 to 19. From this stage, there appears to be a sharp decline in the sex ratio from 122.9 in age group 15-19 to 94.2 in age group 20 to 24. This indicates that from that age group there are about 94 males to every 100 females. This trend continues to age group 40-44. From this particular age group and above, the ratio is more than 100, implying a male dominance in those age groups.

2.3.3 Dependency Ratio

Table 2.1 shows that the Age dependency ratio in the district was 92.22. Age dependency ratio is an expression of all people in the dependent ages (0-14 and 65 years and above) over those in the economically active age group (15- 64 years) and multiplied by 100. Thus a high dependency ratio will mean that there is a high burden on the economically active age group. A dependency ratio of 92.22 therefore implies that for every 100 people in the working age group, has approximately 93 dependants. In the urban locality the dependency ratio is 75.89 whiles that of the rural locality are 96.41.

2.4   Fertility, Mortality and Migration

The main determinants of a country's population growth, rests on three major factors. These are fertility, migration and mortality.

2.4.1 Fertility

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in Ghana has declined from seven children per woman to four over the last 30 years *(Ghana Statistical Service, 2009)*. Fertility is the natural capability of a woman to produce offspring. There are several ways of measuring fertility in a given population. One such method is the General Fertility Rate (GFR), which is derived by dividing the number of births in a year by the number of women aged 15-44 times thousand. Another is the total fertility rate, which measures the total number of children a woman would bear during a lifetime if she were to experience the prevailing age-specific fertility rates of women.

Table 2.2 illustrates the TFR, GFR and crude birth rate in the northern region. The region has a TFR of 3.54, a GFR of 101.9 live births per 1000 population and a Crude Birth Rate of 24 per 1000. The East Gonja District figures are slightly different from the regional figures. The district's TFR is 3.61,GFR is 98.4 per 1000 and the crude birth rate is 22.7 births per 1000. The district is ranked eighth among districts in the region with high TFRs. It also has the sixth highest GFR and seventh highest crude birth rate in the region.

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality is another determinant of a country's population changes. Mortality is defined as susceptibility to death. A low death rate could mean a high population growth if all other things are held constant. From table 2.3, the total number of children ever born by women 12 years and older (41,729 women) in the district is 108,959 with only 95,346 surviving. Children ever bore increases gradually from age groups 12-14 years and 20-24 years where the number of births has increased sharply. From age 25 and above one woman could have giving birth to more than one child which accounts for the higher figures of children ever born. The wide disparity between the children ever born and the children surviving suggests high deaths in the district.

Table 2.2: Distribution of total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years 15-49	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,479,461	582,897	59,391	3.54	101.9	24
Bole	61,593	14,471	1,663	3.82	114.9	27
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	99,863	22,207	2,230	3.65	100.4	22.3
West Gonja	84,727	19,741	2,273	4.3	115.1	26.8
Gonja Central	87,877	20,555	2,086	3.58	101.5	23.7
East Gonja	**135,450**	**31,216**	**3,071**	**3.61**	**98.4**	**22.7**
Kpandai	108,816	24,066	2,959	4.33	123	27.2
Nanumba South	93,464	21,210	2,542	4.2	119.8	27.2
Nanumba North	141,584	32,246	3,143	3.38	97.5	22.2
ZabzuguTatali	123,854	29,699	2,323	2.88	78.2	18.8
Yendi Municipal	199,592	46,498	4,290	3.18	92.3	21.5
Tamale Metropolis	371,351	97,889	8,322	2.97	85	22.4
Tolon Kumbugu	112,331	25,879	2,505	3.34	96.8	22.3
Savelugu Nanton	139,283	33,942	4,300	4.33	126.7	30.9
Karaga	77,706	18,666	1,621	2.9	86.8	20.9
Gushiegu	111,259	26,349	2,868	3.67	108.8	25.8
Saboba	65,706	14,519	1,871	4.21	128.9	28.5
Chereponi	53,394	11,652	1,495	4.3	128.3	28
BunkpuruguYonyo	122,591	26,725	2,893	3.77	108.3	23.6
Mamprusi East	121,009	27,145	2,785	3.64	102.6	23
Mamprusi West	168,011	38,222	4,151	3.7	108.6	24.7

Source: Source: Ghana statistical service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
Note: * No. of live births per 1000 women aged 15 – 49
     **No. of live births per 1000 population

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

Age	No of Fe male	Children Ever Born						Children Surviving					
		Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	41,729	108,959	100		100	2,145	100	95,346	100	4,355	100	45,991	100
12-14	4,376	37	0.03	22	0.04	15	0.03	28	0.03	15	.03	13	0.03
5-19	6,800	728	0.67	372	0.65	356	0.68	636	0.67	310	0.63	326	0.71
20-24	5,973	5,060	4.64	2,562	4.51	2,498	4.79	4,593	4.82	2,283	4.63	2,310	5.02
25-29	5,549	11,415	10.48	5,956	10.48	5,459	10.47	10,457	10.97	5,409	10.96	5,048	10.98
30-34	4,751	16,234	14.90	8,471	14.91	7,763	14.89	14,757	15.48	7,640	15.48	7,117	15.47
35-39	3,531	15,602	14.32	8,170	14.38	7,432	14.25	14,218	14.91	7,378	14.95	6,840	14.87
40-44	2,641	13,560	12.45	7,041	12.39	6,519	12.50	12,144	12.74	6,298	12.76	5,846	12.71
45-49	1,971	11,113	10.20	5,877	10.34	5,236	10.04	9,756	10.23	5,154	10.44	4,602	10.01
50-54	1,714	9,632	8.84	5,131	9.03	4,501	8.63	8,223	8.62	4,339	8.79	3,884	8.45
55-59	786	4,706	4.32	2,441	4.30	2,265	4.34	3,970	4.16	2,042	4.14	1,928	4.19
60+	3,637	20,872	19.16	10,771	18.96	10,101	19.37	16,564	17.37	8,487	17.20	8,077	17.56

Source: Ghana statistical service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.3 shows female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child. According to the table, out of the 108,959 children ever born for women 12 years and older, 56,814 are males whiles 52,145 are females. About 14 percent of the male children were born to women in the 30– 34 age group, which is the highest proportion of children ever born within any age group. On the other hand, 14.9 percent of the female children ever born belong to females in the 30 to 34 age group while the highest proportion of male children ever born (14.5%) falls within the 35-39 age group. On the children surviving, it was not surprising that females within the age groups of 30 – 34 have the highest proportion of surviving children.

Crude Death Rate is the number of deaths per 1,000 population in a given year. Table 2.4 depicts the death in households and crude death rate by districts in the northern region. Out of the total population of 135,450 in the district, about 761 deaths have been recorded in all households in the district giving a crude death rate of 5.62 per 1000 population. This indicates that there were approximately six deaths in every 1000 population, which is about the same as the regional average.

Table 2.4: Total Population, deaths in households and crude death rate by Districts

District	Total population	Deaths in Households	*Crude death rate (per 1,000) population)
All Districts	2,479,461	14,715	5.93
Bole	61,593	450	7.31
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	99,863	722	7.23
West Gonja	84,727	444	5.24
Central Gonja	87,877	334	3.8
East Gonja	**135,450**	**761**	**5.62**
Kpandai	108,816	554	5.09
Nanumba South	93,464	542	5.8
Nanumba North	141,584	653	4.61
Zabzugu-Tatale	123,854	406	3.28
Yendi	199,592	1,293	6.48
Tamale Metropolis	371,351	2,104	5.67
Tolon Kumbugu	112,331	845	7.52
Savelugu Nanton	139,283	1,413	10.14
Karaga	77,706	501	6.45
Gushiegu	111,259	744	6.69
Saboba	65,706	235	3.58
Chereponi	53,394	288	5.39
Bunkpurugu Yunyoo	122,591	575	4.69
East Mamprusi	121,009	619	5.12
West Mamprusi	168,011	1,232	7.33

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census data
*Note: * Deaths per 1,000 population*

Table 2.6 presents information on deaths due to accidents, violence, homicide and suicide in the district. East Gonja District recorded a total of 761 deaths and is among the districts with the highest figures in the region Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounts for 10.1 percent. 89.8 percent of all the deaths in the district are due to other causes.

Table 2.5: Causes of death by district

District	Total deaths	Accident/ violence/ homicide /suicide	All other causes	Total deaths	Pregnancy related death (female 15-54 years)	Not pregnancy related
Bole	450	29	421	450	7	443
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	722	65	657	722	29	693
West Gonja	197	21	176	197	4	193
Gonja Central	334	44	290	334	17	317
East Gonja	**761**	**77**	**684**	**761**	**9**	**752**
Kpandai	554	124	430	554	20	534
Nanumba South	542	49	493	542	12	530
Nanumba North	653	62	591	653	17	636
Zabzugu	196	25	171	196	3	193
Yendi Municipal	738	97	641	738	18	720
Tamale Metropolis	1,257	119	1,138	1,257	25	1,232
Tamale South	*384*	*31*	*353*	*384*	*8*	*376*
Tamale Central	*873*	*88*	*785*	*873*	*17*	*856*
Tolon	503	33	470	503	9	494
Savelugu Nanton	1,413	139	1,274	1,413	10	1,403
Karaga	501	67	434	501	12	489
Gushiegu	744	31	713	744	10	734
Saboba	235	23	212	235	4	231
Chereponi	288	25	263	288	4	284
Bunkpurugu Yonyo	575	62	513	575	16	559
Mamprusi East	619	59	560	619	16	603
Mamprusi West	955	74	881	955	31	924
North Gonja	247	36	211	247	7	240
Kumbumgu	342	14	328	342	4	338
Sagnerigu Municipal	847	62	785	847	15	832
Mion	555	52	503	555	8	547
Tatale	210	28	182	210	6	204
Mamprugu Moagduri	277	17	260	277	9	268

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Migration is a change in one's usual place of residence, which involves the crossing of an administrative boundary. Table 2.5 illustrates the birth place of migrants in the district and the number of years spent in the district. A total of 19,706 migrants are found in the district of which about 50.0 percent are migrants born elsewhere in the northern region. The region with the least migrants in the district is the Eastern Region, which has a total of 268. The region with the

highest proportion of migrants staying less than one year in the district is Ashanti Region whiles migrants from Upper East formed the greatest proportion who have stayed in the district for more than one year but less than four years. For migrants who have stayed in the district for more than five years but less than nine years, the Upper West Region has the greatest proportion of 27.9 percent.

Table 2.6: Birthplace of migrants by duration of stay at current residence

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-1years	20+ years
Total	19,706	12.5	23.3	17.4	23.0	23.9
Born elsewhere in the region	8,861	14.5	22.1	16.8	21.6	25.0
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	132	13.6	28.8	11.4	30.3	15.9
Central	1,053	6.3	32.1	21.1	19.2	21.4
Greater Accra	1,000	10.0	23.0	11.0	28.6	27.4
Volta	3,178	9.1	19.6	17.0	25.0	29.5
Eastern	268	13.4	28.7	9.3	19.0	29.5
Ashanti	629	27.7	21.9	16.2	16.9	17.3
Brong Ahafo	1,116	14.7	28.6	17.8	21.8	17.1
Northern	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper East	498	11.0	30.9	20.7	15.1	22.3
Upper West	1,394	12.9	21.8	27.9	22.3	15.1
Outside Ghana	1,577	5.5	26.0	15.3	32.5	20.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1   Introduction

This chapter focuses on issues surrounding household composition, size of the household, marital status and Nationality. Also discussed are matters on religious affiliation, literacy and education.

3.2   Household Composition, Headship and Structure

Household composition refers to the patterns of relationships between the head of household and other members of the household. This includes relationships such as spouse (wife/husband), child (son/daughter), grandchild, parent/parent-in-law, brother/sister, other relatives and non-relatives. Excluded in this household composition analysis include those who spent time in institutions such as schools and colleges, hospitals, police cells and camps, and outdoor sleepers, i.e., persons who were found in such places as lorry stations, in front of stores, verandas and pavements on census night. A member of the household is referred to as head if he or she is recognized as such by the other members of the household. "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 structure is defined as classification of ties of affiliation of persons who constitute households *(Ghana Statistical Service, 2010: 26)*.

3.2.1   Composition of household by sex

Table 3.1 shows household size by type of locality. From the table the district has a total household population of 133,139 with 24,842 being urban and 108,297 being rural. The table further indicates that there are a total of 18,811 households with 22.7 per cent in urban areas and 77.3 per cent in rural areas. Again, the average household size in the rural areas (7.4) is higher than the average household size in urban areas (5.8).

Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,479,461	135,450	25,302	110,148
Total household population	24,076,327	2,445,061	133,139	24,842	108,297
Number of households	5,467,054	318,119	18,811	4,274	14,537
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.0
Average household size	4.4	7.7	7.1	5.8	7.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.2 presents the household population by composition and sex. From the table, the total household population is 133,139. The total heads of household, logically, would correspond to the total number of households in the district which is 18,811, representing 14.1 percent of the total household population.   Other household members included spouses (husband or wife)

representing 10.5 percent of the household population. Children (sons/daughters) constituted the majority (53.3%) of the household population and adopted/foster children constitute the least (0.6%).

Of the total of 68,466 male household population, 23.6 percent are heads of households and the majority (56.3%) are sons. The proportion of female household population who are heads of household is 4.1 percent compared with 23.6 percent of their male counterparts. The proportion of females in the district who are spouses is 21.0 percent.

Table 3.2: Household composition by sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	133,139	100.0	68,466	100.0	64,673	100.0
Head	18,811	14.1	16,174	23.6	2,637	4.1
Spouse (wife/husband)	13,928	10.5	348	0.5	13,580	21.0
Child (son/daughter)	70,917	53.3	38,555	56.3	32,362	50.0
Parent/Parent in-law	1,272	1.0	144	0.2	1,128	1.7
Son/Daughter in-law	998	0.8	154	0.2	844	1.3
Grandchild	7,604	5.7	3,856	5.6	3,748	5.8
Brother/Sister	6,274	4.7	3,677	5.4	2,597	4.0
Step child	1,549	1.2	805	1.2	744	1.2
Adopted/Foster child	758	0.6	397	0.6	361	0.6
Other relative	10,051	7.6	3,736	5.5	6,315	9.8
Non-relative	977	0.7	620	0.9	357	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household Population by Structure and Sex

Table 3.3 illustrates the structure of household by sex in the district. Households have been classified based on their composition. Thus a household could be classified as head only; Head and spouse only; Head, spouses and children (Biological and adopted) or a form of extended family system which may include any of the following: grandparents, cousins, other relatives or even nonrelatives. From the table the majority of the household population (43.9 percent) belong to the extended family , head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives only, followed by nuclear; Head, spouse(s) and children only (33.5 percent). Households made up of head only constitute about one (0.7%) percent while head and spouse only made up 0.4 percent. Overall, more than half (60 percent) of the household population in the district are of the extended family structure.

Out of the total male household population, 43 percent constitute extended family with head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives only. Also, 34.7 percent belong to nuclear household with head, spouse(s) and children only. With regard to the total female household population, 44.8 percent are of the extended family type of head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives only; and 32.3 percent constitute nuclear family (Head, spouse(s) and children only).

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	133,139	100.0	68,466	100.0	64,673	100.0
Head only	986	0.7	770	1.1	216	0.3
Head and a spouse only	560	0.4	284	0.4	276	0.4
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	44,608	33.5	23,725	34.7	20,883	32.3
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	58,417	43.9	29,459	43.0	28,958	44.8
Extended + non relatives	3,463	2.6	1,875	2.7	1,588	2.5
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	2,274	1.7	1,202	1.8	1,072	1.7
Single parent Nuclear	6,246	4.7	2,990	4.4	3,256	5.0
Single parent Extended	11,192	8.4	5,298	7.7	5,894	9.1
Single parent Extended + non relative	685	0.5	335	0.5	350	0.5
Head and other composition but no spouse	4,708	3.5	2,528	3.7	2,180	3.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population Housing Census

3.2.3 Household Composition by Type of Locality

Household composition refers to the patterns of relationships between the head of household and other members of the household. This includes relationships such as spouse (wife/husband), child (son/daughter), grandchild, parent/parent-in-law, brother/sister, other relative and non-relative. The composition of a household could determine if it is an extended family or a nuclear family. Appendix 1 presents the composition of household in the East Gonja District by locality. It also separates nuclear family from extended family in its analysis. From the table, household composed of head only constitute about one (0.7) percent. The highest household composition is the one made up of the head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only, which was about 43.9 percent of households under that category. This was closely followed by Household with head, spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only which was also about 33.5 percent. Thus under the nuclear family system the most common household composition is made up of the head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only, whiles the most common extended family system in the district was made up of the head, spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only.

Based on locality, the most common household composition in urban areas is one made up of the head, spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only (extended family) which was about 37.7 percent while that of the rural areas were 45.3 percent. The household made up of head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only (nuclear family) followed next with the urban area being 24.6 percent while that of the rural areas was 35.5 percent.

3.3 Marital Status

Figure 3.1 depicts a distribution of marital status in the district. From the figure, almost half (49 percent) of the population 12 years and older in the district are married, whiles 43 percent are not. People separated and people in consensual union constitute one percent each. The divorced and widowed populations constitute two percent and four percent respectively.

Figure 3.1: Marital status
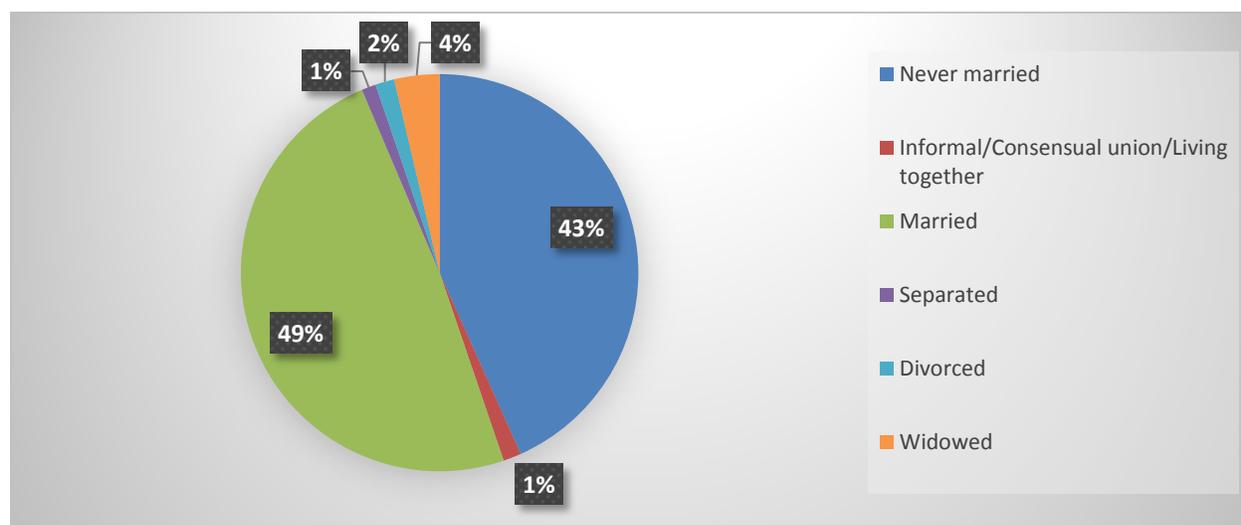
3.3.1 Marital Status, Age and Sex

The distribution of population 12 years and older by age groups and marital status is illustrated in table 3.4. In the census, data was collected on marital status of individuals who were 12 years and older. The proportion of persons married is high for both sexes (45.7% for males and 52.1% for females). The never married accounts for 49.7 percent for males and 36.6 percent for females. It can also be observed that a little over half (52.1%) of the female population are married compared with about 45.7 percent of the male population. It can also be observed that there is a direct relationship between the age groups and the persons married. Thus, as the age increased, so does the married population.

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	85,360	100	43.3	1.5	48.8	1.2	1.5	3.7
12-14	9,506	100	94.0	0.2	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	15,160	100	90.6	0.8	8.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	11,598	100	64.6	2.9	30.7	0.8	0.7	0.2
25 - 29	10,344	100	38.8	2.9	54.9	1.6	1.3	0.6
30 - 34	8,703	100	15.7	1.7	77.1	1.9	2.3	1.1
35 - 39	6,719	100	7.2	1.3	85.3	2.1	2.7	1.5
40 - 44	5,552	100	4.7	1.3	86.0	1.6	2.7	3.7
45 - 49	4,435	100	2.5	1.5	86.9	1.8	2.9	4.5
50 - 54	3,748	100	2.7	1.3	81.8	2.0	3.7	8.5
55 - 59	1,824	100	2.2	0.8	80.3	2.0	4.6	10.1
60 - 64	2,382	100	3.2	0.6	73.1	1.3	3.2	18.6
65+	5,389	100	6.6	0.5	61.1	1.7	2.4	27.7

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living/ together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Male								
Total	43,631	100	49.7	1.3	45.7	1.0	1.2	1.0
12-14	5,130	100	93.9	0.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	8,360	100	93.0	0.4	6.3	0.1	0.2	0.0
20 - 24	5,625	100	80.4	2.3	16.0	0.6	0.6	0.1
25 - 29	4,795	100	56.1	3.0	38.2	1.3	1.0	0.4
30 - 34	3,952	100	24.3	2.0	69.6	1.6	1.7	0.7
35 - 39	3,188	100	10.7	1.6	82.8	2.0	2.2	0.6
40 - 44	2,911	100	6.5	1.3	87.4	1.5	2.1	1.2
45 - 49	2,464	100	2.7	1.3	91.0	1.6	2.1	1.2
50 - 54	2,034	100	2.9	1.5	89.5	1.6	2.8	1.7
55 - 59	1,038	100	1.7	1.0	89.4	1.5	4.3	2.0
60 - 64	1,307	100	3.6	0.6	88.2	1.5	2.1	4.0
65+	2,827	100	7.3	0.6	81.4	1.6	1.9	7.1
Female								
Total	41,729	100	36.6	1.6	52.1	1.4	1.9	6.4
12-14	4,376	100	94.0	0.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,800	100	87.6	1.2	10.7	0.2	0.1	0.2
20 - 24	5,973	100	49.8	3.5	44.6	1.0	0.8	0.3
25 - 29	5,549	100	23.8	2.8	69.3	1.8	1.5	0.8
30 - 34	4,751	100	8.6	1.6	83.4	2.2	2.8	1.4
35 - 39	3,531	100	4.0	1.0	87.4	2.2	3.1	2.2
40 - 44	2,641	100	2.8	1.2	84.5	1.7	3.4	6.4
45 - 49	1,971	100	2.1	1.6	81.8	2.1	3.9	8.5
50 - 54	1,714	100	2.5	1.0	72.7	2.5	4.8	16.6
55 - 59	786	100	2.8	0.6	68.3	2.5	5.0	20.7
60 - 64	1,075	100	2.7	0.7	54.7	1.1	4.5	36.4
65+	2,562	100	5.9	0.3	38.6	1.9	2.9	50.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital Status and Level of Education

Table 3.4 shows the distribution of persons 12 years and older by sex and level of education. Out of the total of 85,360 persons 12 years and above, 68.1 percent have no form of education while about 24.2 percent have only basic education. Also, 83.9 percent of the married population have no education with about 11.2 percent having only basic education. Persons married with education beyond the basic level account for less than three percent each. The proportion of females with "no education" is higher (72.7%) compared to the proportion of males with "no education'' (63.8%). Amongst the total married male population of 19,943, about 80.1 percent have no education with 12.8 percent having only basic education.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	Number Education	Basic[1]	Secondary[2]	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma[3]	Tertiary[4]
Both Sexes								
Total	85,360	100.0	68.1	24.2	5.6	0.3	1.4	0.3
Never married	36,965	100.0	47.4	41.3	9.4	0.3	1.5	0.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,253	100.0	69.7	21.3	6.3	0.5	1.7	0.6
Married	41,688	100.0	83.9	11.2	2.7	0.3	1.5	0.4
Separated	994	100.0	81.6	12.7	4.0	0.3	1.1	0.3
Divorced	1,323	100.0	82.3	11.4	3.4	0.6	2.0	0.3
Widowed	3,137	100.0	92.6	6.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1
Male								
Total	43,631	100.0	63.8	26.3	6.9	0.4	2.1	0.5
Never married	21,694	100.0	47.6	39.8	10.2	0.4	1.8	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	587	100.0	66.8	22.5	7.2	0.3	2.4	0.9
Married	19,943	100.0	80.1	12.8	3.6	0.4	2.3	0.7
Separated	426	100.0	79.3	13.4	4.7	0.5	1.4	0.7
Divorced	532	100.0	78.0	13.2	5.1	0.8	2.6	0.4
Widowed	449	100.0	87.8	9.4	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.0
Female								
Total	41,729	100.0	72.7	22.0	4.2	0.2	0.8	0.1
Never married	15,271	100.0	47.1	43.4	8.2	0.3	0.9	0.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	666	100.0	72.2	20.3	5.6	0.6	1.1	0.3
Married	21,745	100.0	87.4	9.7	1.8	0.2	0.7	0.2
Separated	568	100.0	83.3	12.1	3.5	0.2	0.9	0.0
Divorced	791	100.0	85.2	10.2	2.3	0.5	1.5	0.3
Widowed	2,688	100.0	93.5	6.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
[1] Basic: includes Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS
[2] Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary
[3] Post Middle/ Sec. Cert./Diploma: Teacher training/ College of education, Agric, Nursing, University Diploma, HND, etc.
[4] Tertiary: Bachelor's Degree and Post Graduate or higher

3.3.3 Marital Status and Economic Activity

Table 3.6 shows the marital status of persons 12 years and older and their activity status. Of those married, a high proportion (33,665) representing 80.8 percent are employed, while the rest are either unemployed or are economically not active. Persons in Informal/Consensual union/Living together constitute the highest proportion of the unemployed accounting for 2.6

percent. With regard to the economically not active, persons who are never married are in the majority accounting for 46.7 percent. Over 70.3 percent of the males are employed compared with 62.2 percent for their female counterparts.

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

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes						
Total	85,360	100.0	56,645	66.4	1,764	2.1
Never married	36,965	100.0	18,795	50.8	921	2.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,253	100.0	1,037	82.8	33	2.6
Married	41,688	100.0	33,665	80.8	713	1.7
Separated	994	100.0	746	75.1	23	2.3
Divorced	1,323	100.0	1,002	75.7	33	2.5
Widowed	3,137	100.0	1,400	44.6	41	1.3
Male						
Total	43,631	100.0	30,693	70.3	841	1.9
Never married	21,694	100.0	11,721	54.0	579	2.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	587	100.0	517	88.1	10	1.7
Married	19,943	100.0	17,392	87.2	227	1.1
Separated	426	100.0	355	83.3	4	0.9
Divorced	532	100.0	441	82.9	16	3.0
Widowed	449	100.0	267	59.5	5	1.1
Female						
Total	41,729	100.0	25,952	62.2	923	2.2
Never married	15,271	100.0	7,074	46.3	342	2.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	666	100.0	520	78.1	23	3.5
Married	21,745	100.0	16,273	74.8	486	2.2
Separated	568	100.0	391	68.8	19	3.3
Divorced	791	100.0	561	70.9	17	2.1
Widowed	2,688	100.0	1,133	42.2	36	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

This section is about the nationality of the population who were counted in the district. Table 3.7 illustrates the nationality of the population in the district by sex. Out of the population of 135,450 in the district, Ghanaian nationals by birth constitute 93.1 percent, while almost three (2.9%) percent are persons with dual Nationality. Persons who are Ghanaian by naturalization, ECOWAS, Africa other than ECOWAS and other countries collectively make up only four percent. The proportion of the male population who are Ghanaians by birth (93.1%) is the same as that of the female population of the district.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	135,450	69,721	65,729	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	126,080	64,881	61,199	93.1	93.1	93.1
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	3,968	1,977	1,991	2.9	2.8	3.0
Ghanaian by naturalisation	1,519	761	758	1.1	1.1	1.2
ECOWAS states	2,932	1,644	1,288	2.2	2.4	2.0
African other than ECOWAS	577	272	305	0.4	0.4	0.5
Outside Africa	374	186	188	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows the population in the East Gonja District by religion and sex. From the Table, 65.5 percent of the district's population are Muslims. Pentecostal/Charismatic Christians all together are less than 10 percent of the population of the district. However, a little above two percent (2.3%) of the population have no affiliation to any religion.

Islam is the most dominant religion in both the male and female populations constituting 64.4 percent male and 66.6 percent female.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	135,450	100.0	69,721	100.0	65,729	100.0
No Religion	3,166	2.3	1,739	2.5	1,427	2.2
Catholic	8,474	6.3	4,469	6.4	4,005	6.1
Protestant (Anglican, Lutheran etc.)	11,440	8.4	6,066	8.7	5,374	8.2
Pentecostal/ Charismatic	12,152	9.0	6,453	9.3	5,699	8.7
Other Christians	3,525	2.6	1,870	2.7	1,655	2.5
Islam	88,670	65.5	44,910	64.4	43,760	66.6
Traditionalist	7,386	5.5	3,870	5.6	3,516	5.3
Other (Specify)	637	0.5	344	0.5	293	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

From Figure 3.2 below on literacy and education, a total of 59.2 percent of persons in the district have never attended school. 31.6 percent currently attend school while 9.2 percent have attended school in the past. More females, 62.5 percent, compared with 56.2 percent males have never attended school and more males 33.2 percent than females 29.9 percent are currently in school.

Figure 3.2: Literacy and Education
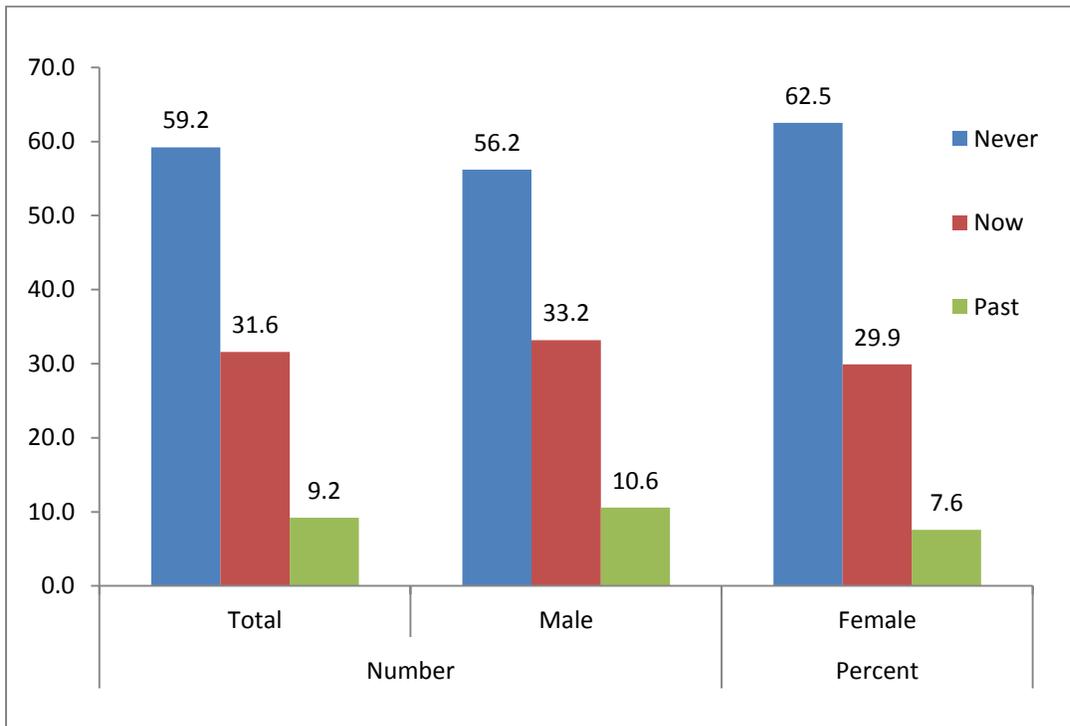
Literacy is measured by the ability of one to read and write with understanding. In the census, data on literacy was collected for persons 11 years and older. Table 3.9 shows that just about a third of persons (32.7%) aged 11 years and older in the East Gonja District are literate in any language. More females are non-literate (52.1%) than males (47.9%). Furthermore, the population literate in English only (49.1%) is slightly higher than those literate in English and Ghanaian language (44.5%). Only 6.2 percent are literate in Ghanaian language only. Except for the age groups 25-29 and 40-44, the population of persons literate decreases as the age group increases.

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

	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English & Ghanaian language	English & French	English, French & Ghanaian language
Both Sexes								
Total	**59,073**	**28,743**	100.0	49.1	6.2	44.5	0.1	0.1
11-14	4,534	7,428	100.0	56.4	6.4	37.1	0.1	0.0
15-19	6,968	8,192	100.0	51.8	5.2	42.9	0.0	0.1
20-24	7,116	4,482	100.0	43.9	5.5	50.4	0.2	0.0
25-29	7,514	2,830	100.0	44.2	5.1	50.6	0.1	0.1
30-34	7,116	1,587	100.0	43.1	8.5	48.3	0.1	0.1
35-39	5,647	1,072	100.0	42.0	8.0	49.9	-	0.1
40-44	4,741	811	100.0	44.8	9.2	45.7	-	0.2
45-49	3,820	615	100.0	43.9	8.8	46.3	0.5	0.5
50-54	3,127	621	100.0	39.0	8.4	51.0	1.3	0.3
55-59	1,540	284	100.0	38.4	7.4	52.1	0.4	1.8
60-64	2,129	253	100.0	36.4	9.1	53.0	0.8	0.8
65+	4,821	568	100.0	47.5	5.8	46.5	0.2	-
Male								
Total	**28,323**	**16,605**	100.0	47.1	5.8	46.9	0.1	0.1
11-14	2,450	3,977	100.0	55.2	6.1	38.6	0.1	0.0
15-19	3,758	4,602	100.0	50.6	4.9	44.4	0.0	0.1
20-24	3,101	2,524	100.0	40.7	5.3	53.8	0.1	0.0
25-29	3,103	1,692	100.0	43.6	4.1	52.2	0.1	0.1
30-34	2,976	976	100.0	41.2	7.9	50.8	-	0.1
35-39	2,523	665	100.0	38.2	6.5	55.2	-	0.2
40-44	2,361	550	100.0	42.2	8.9	48.5	-	0.4
45-49	2,032	432	100.0	44.4	8.8	46.5	0.2	-
50-54	1,601	433	100.0	35.8	8.8	54.0	1.2	0.2
55-59	825	213	100.0	36.2	4.2	57.3	0.5	1.9
60-64	1,127	180	100.0	34.4	9.4	53.9	1.1	1.1
65+	2,466	361	100.0	41.8	5.8	52.1	0.3	-
Female								
Total	**30,750**	**12,138**	100.0	52.0	6.6	41.1	0.1	0.1
11-14	2,084	3,451	100.0	57.7	6.9	35.4	0.1	-
15-19	3,210	3,590	100.0	53.3	5.5	41.0	0.0	0.1
20-24	4,015	1,958	100.0	48.0	5.7	46.0	0.3	0.1
25-29	4,411	1,138	100.0	45.1	6.5	48.2	0.1	0.1
30-34	4,140	611	100.0	46.2	9.5	44.2	0.2	-
35-39	3,124	407	100.0	48.2	10.6	41.3	-	-
40-44	2,380	261	100.0	50.2	10.0	39.8	-	-
45-49	1,788	183	100.0	42.6	8.7	45.9	1.1	1.6
50-54	1,526	188	100.0	46.3	7.4	44.1	1.6	0.5
55-59	715	71	100.0	45.1	16.9	36.6	-	1.4
60-64	1,002	73	100.0	41.1	8.2	50.7	-	-
65+	2,355	207	100.0	57.5	5.8	36.7	-	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Information on literacy covered persons 11 years and older, while school attendance covered persons 3 years and older. Table 3.10 shows the population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. Primary school has the highest proportion of school attendance in the district (53.1%) for those currently attending school. Those in vocational/technical/commercial constitute the least proportion of (0.2%). Majority (52.2%) of the male population still in school are at the primary level followed by JSS/JHS where 18.1 percent of the male population still in school are at that level. The same applies to the female population where students in the primary school constitute more than half (54.2%) followed by JSS/JHS, which is 16.3 percent. The reason why those in primary school constitute the majority of the people of school going age was mainly because there are six year groups in the primary school whiles that of the JHS/JSS is only three years.

The other half of the table represents those who have attended school in the past and are no longer attending. There is an inverse relationship between the level of education and the number of people with the male figures slightly higher than the female figures. Majority (30.2%) of the male population who have attended school in the past ended at the primary level. This is followed by JHS/JSS where 19.9 percent of the male population who have attended school ended their education. On the female population who have attended school in the past, majority (41.9%) ended at the Primary level followed by JHS/JSS (26.4%). From the table presented, none ended their education at the kindergarten or the nursery level for both sexes. Furthermore, while less than 20 percent of the males ended their education at the post-secondary level and that of the females was less than 10 percent.

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	39,274	100.0	21,188	100.0	18,086	100.0	11,382	100.0	6,786	100.0	4,596	100.0
Nursery	5,007	12.7	2,538	12.0	2,469	13.7	-		-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	3,482	8.9	1,784	8.4	1,698	9.4	-		-	-	-	-
Primary	20,860	53.1	11,064	52.2	9,796	54.2	3,973	34.9	2,048	30.2	1,925	41.9
JSS/JHS	6,785	17.3	3,841	18.1	2,944	16.3	2,566	22.5	1,353	19.9	1,213	26.4
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,482	13.0	1,039	15.3	443	9.6
SSS/SHS	2,663	6.8	1,639	7.7	1,024	5.7	1,500	13.2	982	14.5	518	11.3
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	597	5.2	407	6.0	190	4.1
Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	69	0.2	38	0.2	31	0.2	191	1.7	125	1.8	66	1.4
Post middle/secondary certificate	168	0.4	104	0.5	64	0.4	428	3.8	312	4.6	116	2.5
Tertiary	240	0.6	180	0.8	60	0.3	645	5.7	520	7.7	125	2.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1   Introduction

The overall development of a country is dependent on the production of goods and services that is also made possible by the human resource of the country. Although all persons, irrespective of age and sex, consume the goods and services, only a section of the total population in employment contributes to the production of these goods and services. Generally, the larger the employed population, the more wealth is created leading to the general wellbeing of the population. Contributing to the issues regarding employment are key factors such as changes in the structure of the population in terms of the proportion of economically active persons and the state of the labour market. This chapter discusses changes in the structure of the population of East Gonja District based on the 2010 PHC. Issues relating to persons economically active and economically not active and the proportion of the employed and unemployed in relation to the economically active population and the economically not active population have been discussed. Each of these population characteristics is related to age, sex, locality (urban or rural), marital status and level of education.

4.2   Economic Activity Status

Data on economic activity status was collected for persons 15 years and older. From table 4.1 72.4 percent of persons 15 years and above are economically active and the rest (27.6%) are economically not active. A higher proportion of males are economically active (76.9%) than females (67.9%) while the reverse is the case for those economically not active (23.1% for males and 32.1% for females). Of the economically active population, 96.8 percent is employed and 3.2 percent unemployed. More than nine out of 10 of those employed work while the rest do not work but have a job to go back to accounting for (3.4%). Those who did voluntary work without pay constitute (0.4%). The proportion of males employed is slightly higher (97.2%) than the proportion of females (96.4%).

A greater proportion of the economically not active population in the district do home duties or household chores (36.2%) while those in full time education constitute (36.4%).

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	**75,854**	**100.0**	**38,501**	**100.0**	**37,353**	**100.0**
Economically active	**54,956**	**72.4**	**29,600**	**76.9**	**25,356**	**67.9**
Employed	*53,198*	*96.8*	*28,764*	*97.2*	*24,434*	*96.4*
Worked	51,111	96.1	27,727	96.4	23,384	95.7
Did not work but had job to go back to	1,869	3.5	947	3.3	922	3.8
Did voluntary work without pay	218	0.4	90	0.3	128	0.5
Unemployed	*1,758*	*3.2*	*836*	*2.8*	*922*	*3.6*
Worked before, seeking work and available	978	55.6	423	50.6	555	60.2
Seeking work for the first time and available	780	44.4	413	49.4	367	39.8
Economically not active	**20,898**	**27.6**	**8,901**	**23.1**	**11,997**	**32.1**
Did home duties (household chore)	7,568	36.2	2,107	23.7	5,461	45.5
Full time education	7,610	36.4	4,353	48.9	3,257	27.1
Pensioner/Retired	188	0.9	123	1.4	65	0.5
Disabled/Sick	717	3.4	354	4.0	363	3.0
Too old/young	3,535	16.9	1,294	14.5	2,241	18.7
Other	1,280	6.1	670	7.5	610	5.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.1 Employed population

Table 4.2 shows the distribution of the employed population 15 years and older by age, sex and economic activity.

Out of a total population of 75,864 aged 15 years and older in the district, 70.1 percent are employed, 2.3 percent are unemployed while 27.6 percent are economically not active. The age group with the highest proportion of the employed population is 35-39 constituting 86.5 percent. The age group 60-64 are in the majority of those unemployed 4.4 percent and the least 0.2 percent is age 65 and older. Majority of persons who are economically not active in the district fall within the age group 15-19 which accounts for 49.8 percent. Among the sexes there are more males who are employed, 74.7 percent than females, and 65.4 percent. On the other hand, while 2.2 percent of males are unemployed, 2.5 percent of females are also unemployed. Unemployed females in the15-19 age group constituting 52.7 percent are in the majority of those economically not active compared with their male counterparts (23.1%) in the same age category

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

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	75,854	100.0	53,198	70.1	1,758	2.3	20,898	27.6
15-19	15,160	100.0	7,332	48.4	278	1.8	7,550	49.8
20-24	11,598	100.0	7,390	63.7	426	3.7	3,782	32.6
25-29	10,344	100.0	7,774	75.2	389	3.8	2,181	21.1
30-34	8,703	100.0	7,180	82.5	215	2.5	1,308	15.0
35-39	6,719	100.0	5,815	86.5	128	1.9	776	11.5
40-44	5,552	100.0	4,792	86.3	87	1.6	673	12.1
45-49	4,435	100.0	3,887	87.6	52	1.2	496	11.2
50-54	3,748	100.0	3,098	82.7	46	1.2	604	16.1
55-59	1,824	100.0	1,481	81.2	19	1.0	324	17.8
60-64	2,382	100.0	1,675	70.3	105	4.4	602	25.3
65+	5,389	100.0	2,774	51.5	13	0.2	2,602	48.3
Male								
Total	38,501	100.0	28,764	74.7	836	2.2	8,901	23.1
15-19	8,360	100.0	4,260	51.0	132	1.6	3,968	47.5
20-24	5,625	100.0	3,567	63.4	221	3.9	1,837	32.7
25-29	4,795	100.0	3,740	78.0	200	4.2	855	17.8
30-34	3,952	100.0	3,506	88.7	92	2.3	354	9.0
35-39	3,188	100.0	2,937	92.1	50	1.6	201	6.3
40-44	2,911	100.0	2,735	94.0	35	1.2	141	4.8
45-49	2,464	100.0	2,307	93.6	18	0.7	139	5.6
50-54	2,034	100.0	1,849	90.9	25	1.2	160	7.9
55-59	1,038	100.0	932	89.8	6	0.6	100	9.6
60-64	1,307	100.0	1,084	82.9	50	3.8	173	13.2
65+	2,827	100.0	1,847	65.3	7	0.2	973	34.4
Female								
Total	37,353	100.0	24,434	65.4	922	2.5	11,997	32.1
15-19	6,800	100.0	3,072	45.2	146	2.1	3,582	52.7
20-24	5,973	100.0	3,823	64.0	205	3.4	1,945	32.6
25-29	5,549	100.0	4,034	72.7	189	3.4	1,326	23.9
30-34	4,751	100.0	3,674	77.3	123	2.6	954	20.1
35-39	3,531	100.0	2,878	81.5	78	2.2	575	16.3
40-44	2,641	100.0	2,057	77.9	52	2.0	532	20.1
45-49	1,971	100.0	1,580	80.2	34	1.7	357	18.1
50-54	1,714	100.0	1,249	72.9	21	1.2	444	25.9
55-59	786	100.0	549	69.8	13	1.7	224	28.5
60-64	1,075	100.0	591	55.0	55	5.1	429	39.9
65+	2,562	100.0	927	36.2	6	0.2	1,629	63.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3　Occupation

The employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex in the district is shown in Table 4.3. Skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers constitute more than three-quarters of the employed population in the district (77.3%). The proportion for male is higher (86.4%) than that of the female (66.5%).　The occupation with the lowest proportion in the district is Clerical support workers (0.2%), with 0.3 percent for males and 0.1 percent for females.　The proportion of females (18.9%) engaged as Craft and related trade workers are about four times that of the males (4.4%).

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	**53,198**	**100.0**	**28,764**	**100.0**	**24,434**	**100.0**
Managers	355	0.7	162	0.6	193	0.8
Professionals	972	1.8	686	2.4	286	1.2
Technicians and associate professionals	302	0.6	239	0.8	63	0.3
Clerical support workers	106	0.2	81	0.3	25	0.1
Service and sales workers	3,209	6.0	729	2.5	2,480	10.1
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	41,109	77.3	24,864	86.4	16,245	66.5
Craft and related trades workers	5,879	11.1	1,261	4.4	4,618	18.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	387	0.7	369	1.3	18	0.1
Elementary occupations	870	1.6	369	1.3	501	2.1
Other occupations	9	0.0	4	0.0	5	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4　Industry

Agriculture, forestry and fishery industry engaged the highest proportion of the employed population in the district with more than three-quarters of the employed population 15 years and older employed in the industry (Table 4.4). The proportion of males (85.6%) engaged in this industry is higher as compared to that of the females (65.8%).　The manufacturing industry engaged the second highest (9.5%) of the employed population followed by the wholesale and retail –repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles - which constituted 6.6 percent. About 17 percent of the females were engaged in manufacturing as against three percent for the males.

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	53,198	100.0	28,764	100.0	24,434	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	40,709	76.5	24,624	85.6	16,085	65.8
Mining and quarrying	9	0.0	6	0.0	3	0.0
Manufacturing	5,068	9.5	819	2.8	4,249	17.4
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	13	0.0	12	0.0	1	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	26	0.0	20	0.1	6	0.0
Construction	202	0.4	193	0.7	9	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,407	6.4	967	3.4	2,440	10.0
Transportation and storage	377	0.7	360	1.3	17	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	757	1.4	68	0.2	689	2.8
Information and communication	87	0.2	61	0.2	26	0.1
Real estate activities	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	208	0.4	93	0.3	115	0.5
Administrative and support service activities	93	0.2	64	0.2	29	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	274	0.5	226	0.8	48	0.2
Education	793	1.5	606	2.1	187	0.8
Human health and social work activities	219	0.4	119	0.4	100	0.4
Arts entertainment and recreation	34	0.1	30	0.1	4	0.0
Other service activities	620	1.2	365	1.3	255	1.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	263	0.5	97	0.3	166	0.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Table 4.5 shows the employment status of population 15 years and older by sex. More than half of the employed population 15 years and older in the East Gonja District are self-employed without employee(s) (61.0%) and a further 29.0 percent are contributing family workers. A much higher proportion of employed males are self-employed without employees (64.3%) compared with the female proportion (57.0%). The proportion of females engaged as contributing family workers on the other hand, is higher (34.7%) than male (24.2%). The proportions of the other employed categories are employees (4.3%), self-employed with employees (2.8%), domestic employees (1.0%), apprentices (0.8%) and casual workers (0.7%).

Table 4.5: Employment status of population 15 years and older by sex

Employment status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	53,198	100.0	28,764	100.0	24,434	100.0
Employee	2,301	4.3	1,697	5.9	604	2.5
Self-employed without employee(s)	32,427	61.0	18,505	64.3	13,922	57.0
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,507	2.8	841	2.9	666	2.7
Casual worker	394	0.7	246	0.9	148	0.6
Contributing family worker	15,430	29.0	6,959	24.2	8,471	34.7
Apprentice	421	0.8	174	0.6	247	1.0
Domestic employee (Househelp)	536	1.0	271	0.9	265	1.1
Other	182	0.3	71	0.2	111	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Table 4.5 shows the employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex in the district. From the table 96.1 percent of the employed population are in the private informal sector and almost three percent (2.7%) percent are in the public or government sector. Less than one percent is employed by other international organizations. The trend is similar for the male and female employed population with males having 95.0 percent and females 97.4 percent of the employed in the private sector.

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	53,198	100.0	28,764	100.0	24,434	100.0
Public (Government)	1,431	2.7	1,060	3.7	371	1.5
Private Formal	446	0.8	269	0.9	177	0.7
Private Informal	51,141	96.1	27,339	95.0	23,802	97.4
Semi-Public/Parastatal	15	0.0	7	0.0	8	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	160	0.3	84	0.3	76	0.3
Other International Organizations	5	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1   Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) plays an important role in the economy of every nation and it is widely recognized as a key instrument for the socio-economic and political transformation of developing nations. ICT is recognised as vital for reducing poverty, enhancing economic growth and promoting good governance. This chapter focuses on the penetration of ICT in the district. Data is analysed for mobile phone usage, use of Internet, usage of desktop/laptop and ownership of fixed telephone lines.

5.2   Ownership of Mobile Phones

This section is on mobile phone usage for persons 12 years and older by sex in the district. As indicated in Table 5.1 less than a fifth of the district's population have access to mobile phones (16.5%). About 20.0 percent of males have mobile phones against 12.5 percent of females in the district.

5.3   Use of Internet

With respect to internet usage, only 0.01 percent of the population 12 years and older in the district use of the internet. The proportion of males using the internet in the district is slightly higher (0.6%) than females 0.01 percent.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	85,360	100.0	14,069	116.5	710	0.01
Male	43,631	100.0	8,834	20.0	526	0.06
Female	41,729	100.0	5,235	12.5	84	0.01

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4   Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

As indicated in Table 5.2 usage of desktop/laptop was equally low in the district. Only about one percent of households) in the district has access to desktop/laptop. Of all female households in the district, 1.1 percent own computers while 1.0 percent of male households also own computers.

Table 5.2: Household ownership of desktop/laptop computers and fixed telephone by   sex of head

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	18,811	100.0	196	1.0
Male	16,174	86.0	168	1.0
Female	2,637	14.0	28	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1   Introduction

Persons with disability (PWD) are defined as those who are unable to or are 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 (Haupt et al, 2011). According to estimates from the World Health Organisation (WHO) there are more than 600 million PWDs in the world, out of which approximately 80 percent live in low-income countries (Ayiku, 2012). This section discusses PWD in the East Gonja District in relation to other socio-economic issues.

6.2   Population with Disability

Out of the population of 135,450 in the East Gonja District, about three percent were PWD. The rural localities have a higher proportion of PWDs (3.0%) as compared to the urban areas (2.2%). The proportion of the male population with disability is higher (3.0 percent) than that of the females (2.7%), (refer to Figure 6.1). Out of the 3,855 PWD's in the district, 30.4 percent have emotional disability, 26.7 percent sight disability 14.2 percent intellectual disability and 13.7 percent physical disability. Others are hearing (13.4%), Speech (10.6%) and others not specified (33.8%).

Figure 6.1: Population with disability
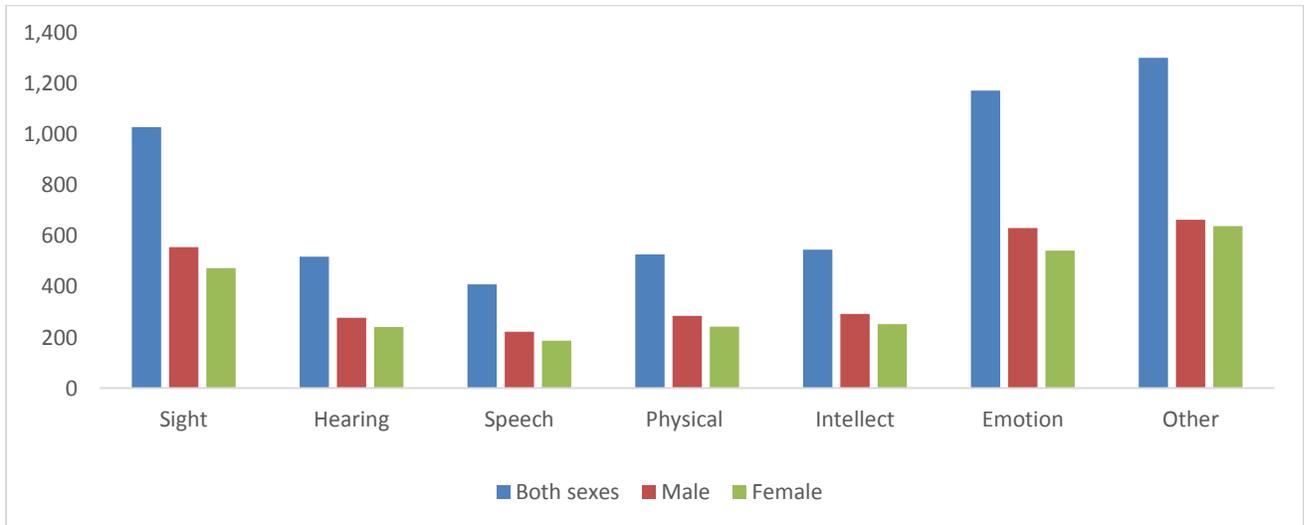
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3   Type of Disability

Table 6.1 illustrates the type of disability in the district by locality and sex. The commonest types of disability in the district are sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect and emotions. Emotion is by far the commonest type of disability (30.4%) in the district, followed by sight (26.7%),

intellectual (14.2%), and physical (13.7%). The pattern is not different for the male and female population as they also exhibit almost the same proportions for the various types of disability.

6.4　Distribution of Disability by Type of Locality

Disabilities in the district show very little variations by locality. The proportion with disability in urban areas is 2.2 percent, slightly lower than rural (3.0%). There is very little difference regarding the proportion for male and female in both the urban and rural localities recording. The least form of disability in both localities is speech accounting for 19.7 percent for urban and 9.7 percent for rural.

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	135,450	100.0	69,721	100.0	65,729	100.0
Without disability	131,595	97.2	67,654	97.0	63,941	97.3
With disability	3,855	2.8	2,067	3.0	1,788	2.7
Sight	1,029	26.7	556	26.9	473	26.5
Hearing	518	13.4	277	13.4	241	13.5
Speech	409	10.6	222	10.7	187	10.5
Physical	527	13.7	285	13.8	242	13.5
Intellect	546	14.2	293	14.2	253	14.1
Emotion	1,173	30.4	631	30.5	542	30.3
Other	1,302	33.8	664	32.1	638	35.7
Urban						
Total	25,302	100.0	12,526	100.0	12,776	100.0
Without disability	24,744	97.8	12,240	97.7	12,504	97.9
With disability	558	2.2	286	2.3	272	2.1
Sight	221	39.6	99	34.6	122	44.9
Hearing	110	19.7	58	20.3	52	19.1
Speech	88	15.8	49	17.1	39	14.3
Physical	148	26.5	74	25.9	74	27.2
Intellect	108	19.4	68	23.8	40	14.7
Emotion	141	25.3	78	27.3	63	23.2
Other	132	23.7	74	25.9	58	21.3
Rural						
Total	110,148	100.0	57,195	100.0	52,953	100.0
Without disability	106,851	97.0	55,414	96.9	51,437	97.1
With disability	3,297	3.0	1,781	3.1	1,516	2.9
Sight	808	24.5	457	25.7	351	23.2
Hearing	408	12.4	219	12.3	189	12.5
Speech	321	9.7	173	9.7	148	9.8
Physical	379	11.5	211	11.8	168	11.1
Intellect	438	13.3	225	12.6	213	14.1
Emotion	1,032	31.3	553	31.0	479	31.6
Other	1,170	35.5	590	33.1	580	38.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.2 shows persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status. From the table, 3.4 percent of the total population in the district are PWDs. Of this number, 60.1 percent are employed, 1.6 percent are unemployed and 36.6 percent of them are economically not active. Persons with Emotional Disability are in the majority of PWDs who are employed, accounting for (73.4%), followed by other disabilities which also account for 72.2 percent. Again, Persons with Other disabilities are in the majority of those unemployed comprising 2.4 percent. The majority of PWDs who are economically not active are those with physical disability accounting for as high as 58.3 percent.

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

Sex/Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	75,854	100.0	53,198	70.1	1,758	2.3	20,898	27.6
No disability	73,246	100.0	51,586	70.4	1,716	2.3	19,944	27.2
With a disability	2,608	100.0	1,612	61.8	42	1.6	954	36.6
Sight	809	100.0	423	52.3	16	2.0	370	45.7
Hearing	395	100.0	226	57.2	9	2.3	160	40.5
Speech	267	100.0	187	70.0	4	1.5	76	28.5
Physical	415	100.0	169	40.7	4	1.0	242	58.3
Intellectual	342	100.0	227	66.4	3	0.9	112	32.7
Emotional	677	100.0	497	73.4	11	1.6	169	25.0
Other	762	100.0	550	72.2	18	2.4	194	25.5
Male								
Total	38,501	100.0	28,764	74.7	836	2.2	8,901	23.1
No disability	37,108	100.0	27,831	75.0	818	2.2	8,459	22.8
With a disability	1,393	100.0	933	67.0	18	1.3	442	31.7
Sight	447	100.0	263	58.8	6	1.3	178	39.8
Hearing	212	100.0	139	65.6	4	1.9	69	32.5
Speech	146	100.0	109	74.7	3	2.1	34	23.3
Physical	214	100.0	100	46.7	1	0.5	113	52.8
Intellectual	190	100.0	138	72.6	2	1.1	50	26.3
Emotional	351	100.0	272	77.5	6	1.7	73	20.8
Other	380	100.0	284	74.7	7	1.8	89	23.4
Female								
Total	37,353	100.0	24,434	65.4	922	2.5	11,997	32.1
No disability	36,138	100.0	23,755	65.7	898	2.5	11,485	31.8
With a disability	1,215	100.0	679	55.9	24	2.0	512	42.1
Sight	362	100.0	160	44.2	10	2.8	192	53.0
Hearing	183	100.0	87	47.5	5	2.7	91	49.7
Speech	121	100.0	78	64.5	1	0.8	42	34.7
Physical	201	100.0	69	34.3	3	1.5	129	64.2
Intellectual	152	100.0	89	58.6	1	0.7	62	40.8
Emotional	326	100.0	225	69.0	5	1.5	96	29.4
Other	382	100.0	266	69.6	11	2.9	105	27.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6　Disability and Education

Table 6.3 shows the distribution of population 3 years and older by disability type and level of education. From the table there are 3,633 persons with disability in the district of which 70.0 percent have never attended school, 22.5 percent have had basic school education while only 3.7 percent have had either SHS or Higher education. Majority of PWDs in the district who have never been to school are those with sight disability (75.2%) and the least is persons with intellectual disability who constitute 64.8 percent. while majority intellectual challenges are in the majority of those with basic education (62.2%), persons with physical disability have the highest proportion of those with SHS or tertiary education (5.7%). It will further be noticed from the table that there are more female PWDs who have never been to school (70.2%) compared with the male proportion (68.2%). Although at the pre-school level there are slightly more females than males (6.9% and 6.8%) respectively. the proportion of males is higher than females for both the basic level and SHS/Higher. It can be inferred from this that a lot more females drop out of school after pre-school than males in thee district

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

| | Number | | | | | Percent | | | | |
| | | | Pre- | | Sec/SHS and | | | Pre- | | Sec/SHS and |
Sex/Disability type	Total	Never	Prim	Basic	higher	Total	Never	Prim	Basic	higher
Both Sexes										
Total	124,225	73,569	8,489	35,666	6,501	100.0	59.2	6.8	28.7	5.2
No disability	120,592	71,026	8,350	34,848	6,368	100.0	58.9	6.9	28.9	5.3
With a disability	3,633	2,543	139	818	133	100.0	70.0	3.8	22.5	3.7
Sight	980	737	26	191	26	100.0	75.2	2.7	19.5	2.7
Hearing	502	365	14	106	17	100.0	72.7	2.8	21.1	3.4
Speech	382	268	21	78	15	100.0	70.2	5.5	20.4	3.9
Physical	506	357	14	106	29	100.0	70.6	2.8	20.9	5.7
Intellectual	512	332	25	134	21	100.0	64.8	4.9	26.2	4.1
Emotional	1,086	717	47	274	48	100.0	66.0	4.3	25.2	4.4
Other	1,201	806	54	286	55	100.0	67.1	4.5	23.8	4.6
Male										
Total	63,813	35,839	4,322	19,345	4,307	100.0	56.2	6.8	30.3	6.7
No disability	61,861	34,507	4,253	18,881	4,220	100.0	55.8	6.9	30.5	6.8
With a disability	1,952	1,332	69	464	87	100.0	68.2	3.5	23.8	4.5
Sight	528	398	13	95	22	100.0	75.4	2.5	18.0	4.2
Hearing	267	191	9	55	12	100.0	71.5	3.4	20.6	4.5
Speech	211	145	10	45	11	100.0	68.7	4.7	21.3	5.2
Physical	274	180	11	62	21	100.0	65.7	4.0	22.6	7.7
Intellectual	275	182	12	67	14	100.0	66.2	4.4	24.4	5.1
Emotional	581	383	25	146	27	100.0	65.9	4.3	25.1	4.6
Other	620	407	26	158	29	100.0	65.6	4.2	25.5	4.7

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Female										
Total	60,412	37,730	4,167	16,321	2,194	100.0	62.5	6.9	27.0	3.6
No disability	58,731	36,519	4,097	15,967	2,148	100.0	62.2	7.0	27.2	3.7
With a disability	1,681	1,211	70	354	46	100.0	72.0	4.2	21.1	2.7
Sight	452	339	13	96	4	100.0	75.0	2.9	21.2	0.9
Hearing	235	174	5	51	5	100.0	74.0	2.1	21.7	2.1
Speech	171	123	11	33	4	100.0	71.9	6.4	19.3	2.3
Physical	232	177	3	44	8	100.0	76.3	1.3	19.0	3.4
Intellectual	237	150	13	67	7	100.0	63.3	5.5	28.3	3.0
Emotional	505	334	22	128	21	100.0	66.1	4.4	25.3	4.2
Other	581	399	28	128	26	100.0	68.7	4.8	22.0	4.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN
AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Agriculture is the mainstay of the country's economy and the situation is no different for the East Gonja District. Ghana's agricultural sector comprises mainly crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry. According to Seini (2002), the country has about 57 percent of total land area being productive. The major crops produced in Ghana include maize, rice, wheat, yam, cassava, plantain, oil palm, tobacco, and cocoa. These are grown purposely to provide food and raw materials for industries as well as for export. Nevertheless, this sector is dominated by smallholder subsistence farmers who mostly dependent on rainfall.

Agriculture plays a vital role in the socio-economic development of the East Gonja District. The district is mainly rural and dominated by the agricultural sector. The key agricultural sub-sectors in the district include crops, livestock, fisheries, agro-forestry and non-traditional commodities. This chapter presents a discussion of data on the agricultural activities in the district, with a main focus on households in agriculture and types of farming activities.

7.2 Households in Agriculture and Type of Farming Activity

Table 7.1 shows households in agricultural activities by type of locality in the district. Almost three quarters (72.6 percent) of the households in the district practices some form of agriculture. Out of those engaged in agriculture about 93.9 percent are crop farmers.

Table 7.1 shows that less than half of the households in the urban localities (43.1%) are agricultural households while 81.3 percent in the rural localities are agricultural households. A greater proportion of the households are engaged in crop farming (93.9%) followed by livestock rearing (46.2%) with those in fishing (0.6%) being the least. This trend is consistent with the urban and rural localities with the proportion of household engaged in crop farming (94.7%), livestock rearing (47.8%) and fishing (0.7%) in the rural areas higher than those in urban areas where the proportion of crop farming is (88.7%), livestock rearing (35.7%) and fishing (0.0%).

Table 7.1: Agricultural activity of household members by locality

Agricultural activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	18,811	100.0	4,274	100.0	14,537	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	13,662	72.6	1,844	43.1	11,818	81.3
Crop Farming	12,827	93.9	1,635	88.7	11,192	94.7
Tree Planting	230	1.7	18	1.0	212	1.8
Livestock Rearing	6,309	46.2	658	35.7	5,651	47.8
Fish Farming	78	0.6	0	0.0	78	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Crop farming is the most dominant type of agriculture practiced by households in the district. In the urban localities, about 88.7 percent are crop farmers and the proportion for the   rural areas is about 94.7 percent.

7.3   Types of livestock and keepers

Table 7.2 indicates that goats are the most popular livestock kept by households in the district. The total goat population in the district is 56,028 kept by 3,550 people making an average animal per keeper of 16 goats per keeper. This is simply the total number of animals divided by the total number of households that keep them. Chicken is kept by a majority of farmers with a proportion of 85,056 and 3,547 keepers making an average of 24 chickens per keeper.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

Livestock/ Animal	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	308,509	12,644	24
Beehives	4,381	30	146
Cattle	80,592	1,680	48
Chicken	85,056	3,547	24
Dove	2,528	52	49
Duck	6,306	270	23
Goat	56,028	3,550	16
Grass-cutter	624	55	11
Guinea fowl	20,395	776	26
Ostrich	512	29	18
Pig	6,299	337	19
Rabbit	2,785	19	147
Sheep	39,051	2,167	18
Silk worm	739	20	37
Snail	28	2	14
Turkey	220	15	15
Other	1,727	85	20
Fish farming	203	4	51
Inland fishing	1,020	5	204
Other	1,727	85	20

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1   Introduction

This chapter focuses on the housing conditions in the district. It will help in understanding the conditions of housing in the district, which will aid policy makers, planners and government agencies in making decisions that are realistic to the people. The chapter discusses the materials used for construction of houses, the type of ownership of households as well as room occupancy. The existence of basic utilities is captured under this section, which will also contribute towards our understanding of the quality of life of households in the district. The chapter also provides information on waste management in households including bathing and toileting facilities.

8.2   Housing Stock

In this section, the stock of houses and households are being analysed from the national level, through the regional level to the district level. Table 8.1 shows the stock of houses and households in East Gonja District. From the Table, the district has a total household population of 133,139. There are 17,818 houses comprising 3, 383, rural and 14,435 urban. The average population per house is 7.5, lower than the regional figure of 9.5

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,479,461	135,450	25,302	110,148
Total household population	24,076,327	2,445,061	133,139	24,842	108,297
Number of houses	3,392,745	257,311	17,818	3,383	14,435
Number of households	5,467,054	318,119	18,811	4,274	14,537
Population per house*	7.1	9.5	7.5	7.3	7.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3   Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

8.3.1   Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

This section of the chapter discusses the type of dwelling in the district as well as holding and tenancy arrangements. The census questionnaire identified 11 categories of dwelling types, which includes an option for enumerators to add others not classified. Table 8.2 shows the type of dwelling and tenancy arrangement in the district.

Holding and tenancy arrangements are the ownership status of the dwelling the household was living as at the census night. From the table, the total number of households in the district is 18,811. Household members own over 16,461 housing units representing over 87.0 percent of the households in the district. Dwellings in the district owned by other private agencies constitute the least proportion accounting for only 0.2 percent.

Majority of the male-headed households (89.2%) live in houses owned by a household member. The housing type least owned in the district is that owned by Other private agency, comprising 0.1 percent male heads and 0.3 percent female heads. Based on the type of locality, the majority of households in the urban areas (61.2%) in the district are owned by a household member. Another significant dwelling ownership was other private individual constituting 23.7 percent of the urban households in the district. Almost all the households in the rural areas (95.2%) live in housing units owned by a member of the household.

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

Ownership Status	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	318,119	18,811	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	267,538	16,461	87.5	89.2	77.3	61.2	95.2
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	1,352	37	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1
Relative not a household member	851,630	16,460	793	4.2	3.7	7.3	9.8	2.6
Other private individual	1,439,021	24,310	1,131	6.0	5.0	12.1	23.7	0.8
Private employer	83,610	1,248	55	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.1
Other private agency	21,123	431	31	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.0
Public/Government ownership	118,804	5,863	246	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.9	0.8
Other	24,000	917	57	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Type of Dwelling

Type of dwelling is a description of the type of house the household is living in. Table 8.3 elaborates on the type of dwelling in the district.

In the district, the most common type of dwelling unit is the compound house, similar to the regional and national situation. Over 46.1 percent of households in the district reside in this type of dwelling unit. Other common types of dwelling units in the district are separate house, which constitute about 25.5 percent with huts/buildings (same compound) accounting for.

Forty five percent of the male-headed households reside in compound houses while 26.1 percent reside in separate houses. The least common type of dwelling owned by male-headed households in the district was improvised kiosk and living quarters attached to offices/shops, which was 0.1 percent each. Based on locality, about 63.7 percent of households in the urban areas reside in compound houses while 17 per 11.1 percent. Though it's still the most common dwelling type in the rural communities, the number of households in rural communities in the district that reside in compound houses substantially reduced. Whiles 67.3 percent of households in the urban communities live in compound houses those in rural communities living in compound houses is 39.9 percent. Those living in separate houses constitute 27.9 percent. Other common dwelling units in the rural communities are semi-detached (10.4%), huts/buildings (same compound) (13.8%), huts/buildings (different compounds) accounting for 4.6 percent.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	318,119	18,811	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	51,622	4,790	25.5	26.1	21.8	17.0	27.9
Semi-detached house	391,548	12,761	1,844	9.8	9.6	11.1	7.8	10.4
Flat/Apartment	256,355	3,360	237	1.3	1.2	1.5	2.3	0.9
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	208,934	8,678	46.1	45.0	53.0	67.3	39.9
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	34,405	2,094	11.1	11.8	7.2	2.0	13.8
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,374	689	3.7	3.9	2.2	0.4	4.6
Tent	10,343	818	66	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	404	25	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	619	20	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	1,428	288	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.4
Other	9,846	394	80	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4   Construction Materials

8.4.1   Floors

Type of materials used for the floor of a house affects the appearance, quality and health status of a house. Some floors are easily contaminated and are difficult to clean or disinfect. As shown in Table 8.4, floors are largely made of cement or concrete (57.5%) and earth or mud (39.6%)

There are similarities and differences between rural and urban areas in materials used. In urban and rural localities the most common material for floors is cement with 72.6 percent in urban areas and 53.1 percent in rural areas.

In rural areas 44.2 percent of floors are constructed from earth/mud as compared to 24.0.percent in urban areas. Only 0.7 percent of floors are made of tiles (vinyl, ceramic, porcelain) marble or terrazzo.

The proportion of floors made with stones is only 0.9 percent. However, the proportion using stone is higher in urban (1.6%) than rural localities (0.6%), while the proportion using wood is higher in rural (0.5%) than urban localities (0.2%) reflecting the use of materials available in the immediate rural environment.

Table 8.4: Main construction materials for floors of dwelling unit by type of locality

	Total		Urban		Rural	
Agricultural activity	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	18,811	100.0	4,274	100.0	14,537	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	13,662	72.6	1,844	43.1	11,818	81.3
Crop Farming	12,827	93.9	1,635	88.7	11,192	94.7
Tree Planting	230	1.7	18	1.0	212	1.8
Livestock Rearing	6,309	46.2	658	35.7	5,651	47.8
Fish Farming	78	0.6	0	0.0	78	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Roofs

Table 8.5 further shows that in 2010, 55.9 percent of dwelling units in the East Gonja District are roofed with metal sheets. The other main materials used for roofing is Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia (38.4%) and Mud/Mud bricks/Earth (2.0%). Less than one percent of the roofs are made of Slate/Asbestos.

While the most common material for roofs is metal sheets in both urban and rural localities, the proportion using metal sheet is higher in urban (94.1%) than rural localities (43.2%). The proportion using thatch or palm leaves is higher in rural (50.3%) than urban localities (2.4%) reflecting the use of materials available in the immediate rural environment. Roofing slate and tiles is hardly used (less than one percent) in both urban and rural localities. Again the table shows that bamboo was hardly used in the District. For instance, less than 1 percent of the dwelling units are roofed with bamboo in both rural and urban localities.

Table 8.5: Main construction material for roof of dwelling unit by type of locality

			District			
	Total		Total		Urban	Rural
Main Roofing material	country	Region	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,817,607	339,874	21,209	100	100	100
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	16,434	425	2	0.7	2.4
Wood	45,547	3,740	361	1.7	0.6	2.1
Metal sheet	4,152,259	192,412	11,851	55.9	94.1	43.2
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	2,091	37	0.2	0.3	0.1
Cement/Concrete	141,072	1,429	111	0.5	1	0.4
Roofing tile	31,456	761	22	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	1,137	73	0.3	0.1	0.4
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	118,517	8,147	38.4	2.4	50.3
Other	35,935	3,353	182	0.9	0.7	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Outer Walls

Table 8.6 illustrates the main construction materials used for the outer walls of dwelling units in the district. The main construction material for the outer walls in the district is mud brick earth (63.0%). This is followed by cement block/concrete with about 22.9 percent, all other materials account for less than 10 percent of the dwelling units in the district.

In the rural localities in the district, over three-quarters (75.2%) of dwelling units use mud bricks/earth as their outer building materials while other building materials account for the remaining one-quarter (24.8%). The reverse holds true for the urban localities. The majority (65.4%) of the dwelling units use cement blocks/concrete as their outer building material while only about 28.3 percent of the dwelling units use mud brick/earth for their outer walls.

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

| Material for Outer wall | Total Country | Region | District | | | |
			Number	Total Percent	Urban Percent	Rural Percent
Total	5,817,607	339,874	21,209	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	247,754	13,480	63.6	28.3	75.2
Wood	200,594	5,389	549	2.6	0.4	3.3
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	1,984	103	0.5	0.6	0.5
Stone	11,330	1,077	106	0.5	0.3	0.6
Burnt bricks	38,237	647	50	0.2	0.4	0.2
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	64,863	4,855	22.9	65.4	8.8
Landcrete	104,270	10,609	489	2.3	3.4	1.9
Bamboo	8,206	285	57	0.3	0.2	0.3
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	5,894	1,290	6.1	0.8	7.8
Other	39,206	1,372	230	1.1	0.2	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5   Room Occupancy

The number of 'sleeping rooms' provides an indication of the extent of crowding in households. Overcrowded rooms have health implications arising from, among others, disturbed sleep. More importantly, crowded living conditions increase the risk of the spread of infectious diseases, such as meningococcal disease, tuberculosis and respiratory infections. Considering the hot and humid conditions in the country, overcrowding can lead to psychological distress; lack of tolerance, reduced levels of concentration and can affect mental health. Table 8.7 provides information on the number of 'sleeping rooms' per household. As stated earlier, the average household size is 7.1 persons. More than half of households in the district (80.5%) have one sleeping room. This is higher than both the regional and the national figures of 11.2 percent and 44.5 percent respectively indicating that people are increasingly sleeping in crowded rooms.

Over 44.2 percent of households with four members, 35.2 percent of those with six members and one-quarter of the households with seven members have one sleeping room. On the whole, three in ten households with five or more members (29.2%) have one sleeping room.

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

Household Size	Total	Total	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
											Number of sleeping rooms
Total	18,811	100.0	16.8	27.2	21.1	14.3	7.7	5.4	2.7	2.0	2.8
1	986	100.0	80.5	11.4	3.4	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.7
2	814	100.0	49.6	38.5	5.3	2.8	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.9	1.4
3	1,342	100.0	34.9	42.0	12.5	4.2	2.1	1.3	1.2	0.4	1.3
4	1,802	100.0	27.3	43.8	15.6	7.0	1.8	1.7	0.6	0.6	1.7
5	2,107	100.0	15.9	44.2	24.6	9.0	3.0	1.5	0.4	0.7	0.8
6	2,200	100.0	10.7	35.2	29.5	14.1	5.3	2.7	1.0	0.3	1.1
7	2,017	100.0	8.0	27.2	31.2	18.9	8.7	2.7	1.2	1.0	1.0
8	1,810	100.0	5.1	25.4	27.9	20.8	10.1	5.7	2.1	1.7	1.2
9	1,410	100.0	4.0	17.1	27.0	22.2	12.5	9.1	4.2	2.5	1.6
10+	4,323	100.0	2.7	9.0	17.5	20.6	15.1	13.4	7.7	5.7	8.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6   Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1   Household Facilities: Source of Energy for Cooking

From table 8.10 the data shows that the three main sources of energy for cooking in 2010 are firewood (78.7%), charcoal (16%), gas (1.3%) and Kerosene one percent. Firewood remains the main source of cooking fuel in the rural localities accounting for 91.9 percent. In contrast, only 33.8 percent in urban localities use firewood. In urban localities, charcoal is the most common energy source for cooking (54.7%) compared with. 4.7 percent in rural areas.

The use of gas as a source of energy for cooking is slightly higher in urban localities constituting four percent and less than one percent (0.5%) in rural localities. Other assorted sources of cooking fuel in the district include crop residue (0.5%), and saw dust (0.2%).

8.6.2   Household Facilities: Cooking Space

The distribution of cooking spaces is presented in Table 8.8. Approximately half of dwelling units (45.9%) have use open space in the compound as cooking space while 21.3 percent have separate rooms for exclusive use of the household as cooking space. The proportion using structure with roof but without wall is 14.0 percent, the use of veranda as cooking space accounts for less than nine percent (8.2%) while dwelling units with no cooking space is almost four percent (3.9%), much lower than the national average.

The proportion of dwelling units in rural areas with separate rooms for cooking is 22.2 percent compared with 18.0 percent in urban localities. However, a higher proportion of dwelling units in urban localities cooked on the veranda (24.8%) compared to rural localities (3.3%). This phenomenon may be due to the nature of housing arrangement in the urban communities. In both rural and urban localities around seven percent of households share a separate room as cooking space with other households.

**Table 8.8: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households by
type of locality**

Source of cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban Percent	Rural Percent
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	18,811	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	6,713	392	2.1	5.8	1.0
Wood	2,197,083	243,314	14,799	78.7	33.8	91.9
Gas	996,518	10,584	246	1.3	4.0	0.5
Electricity	29,794	1,396	29	0.2	0.3	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	1,116	196	1.0	0.8	1.1
Charcoal	1,844,290	52,124	3,016	16.0	54.7	4.7
Crop residue	45,292	1,804	100	0.5	0.3	0.6
Saw dust	8,000	515	12	0.1	0.2	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	84	9	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	7,759	469	12	0.1	0.1	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	18,811	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	10,910	736	3.9	7.7	2.8
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	82,024	4,001	21.3	18.0	22.2
Separate room shared with other household (s)	410,765	10,877	688	3.7	3.7	3.6
Enclosure without roof	117,614	11,245	498	2.6	0.6	3.3
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	11,055	2,634	14.0	3.6	17.1
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	1,403	30	0.2	0.2	0.1
Verandah	1,173,946	34,131	1,542	8.2	24.8	3.3
Open space in compound	1,115,464	155,651	8,630	45.9	41.2	47.2
Other	21,007	823	52	0.3	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.3 Household Facilities: Sources of Water

Water is an essential part of life. It is in this regard that the UN Millennium Development Goal Seven aims at reducing by half the people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015 based on the 1990 levels. Data on this section of the report will help government and other policy makers to track their progress in achieving this goal. Table 8.9 presents sources of water categorised into drinking water for household and water for other domestic use of the household.

From the Table, over 30 percent of the households in the district get their drinking water from rivers and streams making it the most common source of drinking water. This is closely followed by protected wells, which also accounts for 23.8 percent of households with drinking water. Other sources include borehole/pump or tube/well, 15.8 percent while dugout/pond/lake/ dam/canal constitute 19.6 percent. Pipe-borne water inside dwelling, one of the improved water sources is less than two percent and; pipe-borne outside dwelling accounts for 1.6 percent while public tap/Stand pipe is less than one percent.

Majority of the households (78.8%) in the urban communities obtain water for drinking from protected wells. Only 4.8 percent get their water from pipe-borne sources inside their dwelling, 3.2 percent obtain theirs from borehole/pump/tube or well. About 3.2 percent drink sachet water, and while 3.2 percent depend on unprotected wells. In the rural communities in the district, the major sources of drinking water for households include river/stream (38.7%), dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal (25.3%), borehole/pump/tube well (19.0%) and protected wells (7.7%).

Table 8.9: Main source of water for drinking and other domestic purposes

| Sources of water | Total country | Region | District | | Urban | Rural |
| | | | Total | | | |
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	18,811	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	27,811	258	1.4	4.8	0.4
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	38,852	310	1.6	0.6	1.9
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	21,798	84	0.4	1.0	0.3
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	111,650	2,965	15.8	4.8	19.0
Protected well	321,091	17,933	4,481	23.8	78.8	7.7
Rain water	39,438	2,066	375	2.0	2.4	1.9
Protected spring	19,345	1,008	33	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	233	9	0.0	0.1	0.0
Sachet water	490,283	1,187	148	0.8	3.2	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	942	16	0.1	0.0	0.1
Unprotected well	112,567	13,517	586	3.1	3.2	3.1
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,109	192	1.0	0.0	1.3
River/Stream	502,804	55,470	5,640	30.0	0.2	38.7
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	24,308	3,694	19.6	0.4	25.3
Other	3,972	235	20	0.1	0.2	0.1
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	18,811	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	27,698	155	0.8	2.7	0.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	37,432	250	1.3	0.5	1.6
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	19,390	48	0.3	0.8	0.1
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	101,815	2,385	12.7	3.0	15.5
Protected well	465,775	19,715	4,869	25.9	85.0	8.5
Rain water	39,916	2,182	350	1.9	1.7	1.9
Protected spring	18,854	927	22	0.1	0.2	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	1,214	12	0.1	0.2	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	13,349	591	3.1	3.2	3.1
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,002	154	0.8	0.3	1.0
River/Stream	588,590	63,445	5,990	31.8	1.9	40.7
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	29,210	3,953	21.0	0.5	27.1
Other	10,302	740	32	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Data on sources of water for other domestic uses aside drinking is also presented in table 8.9. Out of the 18,811 households in the district, 31.8 percent get their water for other domestic use from rivers/streams. Others include protected well (25.9%), dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal (21.0%) and bore-hole/pump/tube well (12.7%).

8.6.4 Household Facilities: Source of Lighting

Nature of the source of lighting is one of the indicators of quality of life. As society improves the source of lighting shifts from use of low quality sources such as fuel wood to more efficient ones such as electricity. From the table, the three main sources of non-natural lighting in the household are electricity (32.1%), Kerosene lamp (45.6%) and flashlight/torch (19.6%).

The proportion of dwelling units using electricity generators as the main source of lighting comes to less than one percent (0.6 percent). Regarding urban/rural variations in terms of sources of light urban localities in the district account for 76.3 percent of electricity compared to 19.1 percent in rural localities.

Regarding the use of kerosene, 53.6 percent of dwelling units use kerosene lamp as the main source of light. A lower proportion was reported in the urban localities. While only 4.0 percent of dwelling units in urban areas use flashlight as the main source of light, over 20.0 percent (24.2%) have flashlight as their main source of energy for lighting their homes.

Table 8.10:   Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality

| | | | District | | | |
| | | | Total | | Urban | Rural |
Main source of light	Total country	Region	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,467,054	318,119	18,811	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	114,889	6,041	32.1	76.3	19.1
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,219	119	0.6	0.4	0.7
Kerosene lamp	971,807	134,656	8,573	45.6	18.3	53.6
Gas lamp	9,378	860	47	0.2	0.2	0.3
Solar energy	9,194	1,048	48	0.3	0.2	0.3
Candle	41,214	488	117	0.6	0.2	0.7
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	60,518	3,693	19.6	4.0	24.2
Firewood	13,241	2,257	104	0.6	0.3	0.6
Crop residue	4,623	759	61	0.3	0.1	0.4
Other	11,739	425	8	0.0	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7   Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.7.1 Sanitation: Bathing Facilities

Bathing facilities in dwelling units can be categorized primarily into four main types: bathroom for exclusive use, shared bathroom in the same house, shared open bathing cubicle and others.

The proportion of dwelling units with bathrooms exclusively used by household members is 35.3 percent. While 25.3 percent dwellings units have separate bathroom shared with other non-household members.

About nine percent (8.4%) share an open cubicle as a bathroom with others in the compound. About 1.4 percent of the dwelling units have no bathing facilities. Households that use open spaces for bathing amount to 16.6 percent, only 1.6 percent bath in rivers, lakes and ponds only for bathing.

As shown in Table 8.11 the proportion of dwelling units that have a bathroom for exclusive use is higher in rural (37.0%) than urban localities (29.8%). On the other hand, 45.5 percent of the urban dwelling units share a separate bathroom in the same house compared to19.0 percent in rural dwelling units. Furthermore, 19.9 percent of households in rural localities use open space around their houses as bathrooms compared to 5.3 percent in urban localities.

8.7.2 Sanitation: Toilet Facilities

An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition of the unit and is an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of a household. Table 8.11 shows the distribution of toilet facilities in the district. From the table the most common toilet facilities in the district include public toilet (11.0%), pit latrine (1.3%), water closet (WC) (0.9%) and Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (KVIP) (2.9%). At the national level, the proportion of dwelling units with a WC almost doubled from 8.5 percent in 2000 to 15.4 percent. However table 8.11 shows a worrisome figure of 83.3 percent of the dwelling units in the district without sanitation facilities suggesting that the occupants could be using the bush/beach/open field, a major course of reported water related diseases in most of the health centres around the district.

The data in Table 8.11 shows an insignificant proportion (0.2%) using the Bucket/Pan as a waste disposal facility. This translates to 41 dwelling units still using the bucket/pan toilet facilities, even though its use has been declared illegal by law. The ban led to the construction of public toilets by municipal and district authorities as revenue generating outlets, hence, the slight increase in the use of public toilets.

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District		Urban	Rural
			Total			
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	18,811	100	100	100
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	230,852	15,667	83.3	50.9	92.8
W.C.	839,611	7,736	173	0.9	3.4	0.2
Pit latrine	1,040,883	9,218	249	1.3	1.5	1.3
KVIP	572,824	14,587	546	2.9	9.8	0.9
Bucket/Pan	40,678	1,248	41	0.2	0.7	0.1
Public Toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc.)	1,893,291	52,704	2,078	11	33.4	4.5
Other	23,385	1,774	57	0.3	0.4	0.3
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	18,811	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	108,283	6,647	35.3	29.8	37.0
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	95,261	4,704	25.0	45.5	19.0
Private open cubicle	381,979	22,044	1,196	6.4	2.7	7.4
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	48,531	1,608	8.5	7.4	8.9
Public bath house	140,501	12,409	898	4.8	8.4	3.7

Bathroom in another house	187,337	2,646	272	1.4	0.6	1.7
Open space around house	372,556	27,210	3,114	16.6	5.3	19.9
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,001	297	1.6	0.1	2.0
Other	16,276	734	75	0.4	0.1	0.5

Nearly one in nine dwelling units (92.8%) in the rural areas have no toilet facilities and resort to the use of bush, beach or open fields. The trend shows a deteriorating human waste disposal in system in the rural localities. Public toilet is the highest reported facility in urban localities while in rural areas the most predominant toilet facility is open defecation in bushes, fields and beaches. In the urban localities, 33.5 percent of the dwelling units use public toilets while 4.5 percent use public toilets in rural localities. The use of pit latrines constitutes about 1.5 percent among urban dwelling units and 1.3 in rural localities. The use of the KVIP in urban and rural localities is 9.8 percent and 0.9 percent respectively.

8.8 Method of Waste Disposal

The main modes of solid waste disposal are public dump site (41.2%) dumping indiscriminately 29.1 percent. Indeed dumping in public containers that are emptied periodically is 11.6 percent. This rather percentage could be due to the ineffectiveness or poor supervision of private waste management firms contracted by the District Assembly. Almost ten percent of the dwelling units dispose of their solid waste by burning. The table also shows that in the rural communities 44.5 percent of the dwelling unit dispose of their solid waste at dump sites (open spaces) while 30.2 percent of the dwelling units in the urban areas also disposed of their solid waste in open spaces. Furthermore, 44.2 percent of the dwelling units in the urban areas disposed of their solid waste in public containers for periodic collection.

More than half (51.8%) of the dwelling units in the district throw their liquid waste on to the street/outside. The proportion of dwelling units that disposed of their liquid waste by throwing onto the street/outside is slightly higher in urban areas (59.0%) than in rural communities (49.7%).

Again, about 36.3 percent disposed of their liquid waste by throwing onto compounds while less than six percent dispose liquid waste through the sewerage system and drainage system into gutters.

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

			District			
	Total		Total			
Method of waste disposal	country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	18,811	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	19,674	1,322	7.0	8.6	6.6
Burned by household	584,820	34,594	1,868	9.9	3.0	12.0
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	47,222	2,183	11.6	44.2	2.0
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	123,188	7,753	41.2	30.2	44.5
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	83,889	5,467	29.1	13.0	33.8
Buried by household	182,615	7,140	112	0.6	0.6	0.6
Other	53,805	2,412	106	0.6	0.4	0.6
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	18,811	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	6,636	498	2.6	3.0	2.5
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	13,949	284	1.5	3.2	1.0

Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	16,152	788	4.2	7.0	3.4
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	178,671	9,746	51.8	59.0	49.7
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	19,931	595	3.2	5.4	2.5
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	81,195	6,837	36.3	22.3	40.5
Other	38,294	1,585	63	0.3	0.2	0.4

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1　Summary of Findings and Conclusions

9.1.1　Demographic characteristics

The East Gonja District is the largest district in the Northern region as well as in the country in terms of land mass and the fifth largest in terms of population size in the Northern Region. The population of the District increased by 70.6 percent between 2000 and 2010. The intercensal growth rate of 2.7 percent is higher than the national averages of 2.5 percent but lower than the regional growth rate of 2.5 percent.

Out of the total population of 135,450 in the district, 69,729 were males while 65,729 are females with a sex ratio of 106.1. The age dependency ratio in the district is 92.22, which is below the regional average of 96.8. The rural dependency ratio is 96.4while that of the urban areas is 75.89.The district's TFR is 3.61, the GFR was 98.4 per 1000 and the crude birth rate is 22.7 per 1000. About 88 percent of children ever born by women 12 years and older survived and this is above the regional figure of 83.7 percent.

9.1.2　Social characteristic

Children constitute the majority in household composition accounting for over M 53.3 percent of the households, while heads and spouses of heads constitute 14.1 percent and 10.5 percent respectively. Over half of the households in the district are of the extended family type whiles the rest are nuclear.

About 49 percent of the population 12 years and older are married while 43 percent are never married. The rest are either widowed, divorced or in consensual unions.

In terms of literacy, 32.7 percent of the population 11 years and older are literate. Literacy rates are higher among males than females (37.0%) compared with females (28.3%). A feature of the 2010 PHC was the inclusion of a question on literacy in a wide range of language combinations. The results indicated that 44.5 percent are literate in English and a Ghanaian Language and another 49.1 percent were literate in English only. Over 65 percent of the District's population are Muslims.

The proportion literate in a Ghanaian Language is only 6.2 percent, a situation that presents a challenge to the nation's local language policy. In addition, less than one percent is literate in French and English or English, French and a Ghanaian Language. More females are literate than males in all language groups except in English and Ghanaian Languages where more males are

literate than females (46.9% and 41.1%) respectively.

9.1.3 Economic characteristics

The east Gonja district is typically an agrarian economy. It is therefore not surprising that over 76.0 percent of the employed population 15years and older were into agriculture, forestry and fishing. More than half of the population (54,956) 15 years and above (75,854) are economically active out of which 96.8 percent is employed and a little above two percent is unemployed. Manufacturing and service industries constitute less than 25 percent of the employed population. It is interesting that females are dominating in the manufacturing industries. Whereas about 17 percent of the female population are in the manufacturing industry, only three percent of the male population is in the manufacturing industry. Furthermore, over 96.0 percent of the employed population are in the private informal sector whiles about four percent are engaged in the public sector.

9.1.4 Information Communication Technology (ICT)

In a world where ICT has become a necessity rather than a luxury, the district cannot afford to be left behind in the ICT world. About 16.5 percent of the entire population of the district has access to a mobile phone. Also, access to the Internet facility is even lower with only about 0.1 percent of the population having access to the internet Household data also reveals that, less than one percent of households in the district has access to a desktop or laptop.

9.1.5 Disability

The 2010 PHC data presents the population three years and older with disability disaggregated by level of education and disability type. Over 75.0 percent of persons with sight disability have never attended school, followed by those with hearing (72.7%) and physical (70.6%) disabilities. Persona with the least proportion of PWDs who have never attended school is intellectual disability accounting for 64.8 percent. Have never attended school. Furthermore, 22.5 percent of the PWDs have basic (Primary, JSS/JHS and middle school) education. PWDs with the highest proportion of basic education are intellectual disability (26.2%) and the least is persons with sight disability which also accounts for 19.5 percent. With regard to higher education, persons with physical disability are in the majority with 5.7 percent.

9.1.6 Agriculture

Almost three quarters (72.6%) of the households in the district are engaged in some form of agriculture. The most common type of agriculture in the district is crop farming where approximately 94 percent of the households in the district are engaged in. This is followed by livestock rearing, constituting 46.2 percent of households in the district. The least form of agriculture is fish farming accounting only 0.6 percent of agricultural households in the district.

9.1.7 Housing Conditions

The East Gonja District has a housing stock of 17,818. The average household size for the District is 7.1 and population per house for the District is 7.5 with urban population per households representing 7.3 percent and rural 7.5 percent respectively. The types of material that

used to construct houses in the East Gonja District include galvanised zinc, cement, mud, grass, wood, and stone. The larger the household size, the more likely it is that there will be overcrowding as far as room occupancy is concerned, which may lead to the spread of communicable diseases

Most households in the district (87%) occupy separate housing units. The story is not different in both rural and urban communities in the district (95.2% and 61.2%) respectively. More than half of the households in the District (80.5%) use one room for sleeping, and 44.2 percent of households have four rooms for sleeping.

Kerosene remains an important source of lighting in many dwellings in the District. About 45.6 percent of households in the district use kerosene lamp as their main source of lighting. The proportion of persons using electricity in the district is 32.1 percent while 19.6 percent of households rely on flashlight/torch as their main source of lighting.

Wood is the main source of fuel for cooking in the region. More than 90.0 percent of households in the District use wood and charcoal as their main fuel for cooking and with four percent using Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) in the urban localities. About five (4.9%) percent of the households in the district use open space in their compound for cooking. A total of 35.3 percent own bathrooms for exclusive use.

Majority of the households (83.3%) do not have any toilet facility. Consequently they resort to open defecation.

The main method of solid waste disposal in the district is public dump accounting for 41.2 percent of the households. Some 29.1 percent of the households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. Only seven percent of the households in the district employ the services of refuse collectors. Again 51.8 percent of the households in the district disposed of their liquid waste by throwing it onto the street/outside. Only 2.6 percent of households in the district dispose of their liquid waste through the sewerage system.

Many households (25.9%) use protected wells as their main source of drinking water and 31.8 percent use River/Stream. With a little over 12.0 percent using bore-hole/pump/tube well. Indeed access to portable water in

9.2   Policy Implications

The youthful nature of the District population and the high dependency ratio (92.3%) implies that the district has a relatively low labour force. Schools and job opportunities should be provided to accommodate the youthful population to enhance their effective contribution to the economic growth of the country. With the limited resources in the district, the high population growth rate could have a negative impact on the living standards of the people in the district.

In the past two decades of constitutional rule, a number of educational policies have been formulated and programmes put in place to address some of the challenges of previous reform initiatives. Efforts to achieve universal primary education and adult literacy have been increased and linked to the global target of achieving educational goals in the MDGs. These efforts have achieved some measure of success.

The fact that nearly three-quarters of the population was literate in at least one language should make us start thinking in terms of functional literacy, which is important for development in that it facilitates easy dissemination of information based on the assurance that people can receive simple instructions in a written form. There should be more effort in pushing the level of literacy further and to consciously capitalize on it to give development-related information to the people in simple language. Such information should come in the form of simple messages, which should target functional groups such as farmers, fishermen, hairdressers, tailors/seamstresses, etc. If farmers, for example, can read simple instructions on agro-chemicals, they can apply them correctly without jeopardizing the health of consumers of farm products.

There is evidence that universal attendance envisaged by the new education strategy at the pre-school level has not been achieved. That means some Ghanaian children still start primary school without the benefit of pre-school training. A drive must be initiated to try to achieve universal attendance at the pre-school level.

the Ministry of Education and parents must work together to ensure that high participation rates is achieved at all levels and that the levels among females at the lower levels of education are carried over into the secondary and higher levels of education. Implementing the policy would call for public and private partnership in the provision of facilities as well as scholarships and incentives to ensure that females stay in school. This must be done as part of an integrated programme, which includes the intensification of education on adolescent reproductive and sexual health.

In Ghana, hearing aids and other hearing devices that help or facilitate communication between a teacher and a hearing impaired student are generally not available making it difficult for students with such challenges to cope. This situation affects their school attendance and subsequently they drop out of school.

The District has a very low literacy rate of 32.7 percent. This could impact negatively on the use of ICT especially the use of the Internet sine only 2.2 percent of persons 12years and older in the district use the internet.

The Ministry of Education and other relevant stakeholders should work together to create an enabling environment for educational development in the District. People should be encouraged to send their children to school and ensure that they complete at least basic education. The introduction of the disability module in this census is an opportunity to get social, demographic and economic data on the disabled. There is an urgent need for a Special school to be provided to promote school attendance for PWDs. Furthermore, jobs that can be handled by the disabled should be reserved for them. The Disability fund in the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) should be geared towards vocational training and job creation for PWDs.

Most of the economically active population in the District live in the rural areas mostly working in the area of agriculture, forestry and fishery and own-account sector. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) describes own account workers and contributing family workers as vulnerable employment. The insecurity in these sectors has served as push factors forcing the youth to migrate to the southern part of the country in search of greener pastures. The Government, the District Assemblies and the private sector should be encouraged to go into

partnership with the private sector to set up agro-based industries and other manufacturing industries to remove the limited opportunities and to help reduce poverty.

Considering the numerous numbers of rivers spread across the district, it is rather disappointing that only 0.6 percent of the people engage in fish farming or fishing. This sector can be boosted if government commits resources to the development of fish farming in the district. Government policy on subsidizing premix fuel should also be continued to encourage the local fisher folk to go into fishing.

Furthermore, the bloc-farming concept should be introduced to engage the youth. The government policy on "youth in agriculture" is an optimistic concept that should be embraced by local government agencies in the district.

There are very few shea nut farms in the district. It is therefore recommended that the cooperative organizations organize the women not only to pick the nuts from the wild but also to go into the cultivation of the shear nut plant. The Savannah Accelerated Development Authority (SADA), the Crops Research Institute (CRI) and the University for Development Studies (UDS) could support this course.

Although rural electrification is improving and should be intensified, government should continue to explore non-conventional sources of energy such as solar. There is the need for initiatives aimed at addressing the lighting needs of off-grid populations by making safe, affordable, durable and environmentally sustainable lighting available through solar and other forms of energy supply. There is the need to expand solar energy for both domestic and industrial use to accelerate economic development. Sanitation is generally poor in the district. Laws on sanitation should be enforced at the various levels of governance including Area/Town councils. Home ownership of clean toilets should be encouraged and supported by the District Assembly. Most of the houses in the District are built with mud-bricks and without toilet facilities and potable water. The by-laws that make the provision of toilet facilities in houses mandatory should be enforced. The provision of boreholes should be increased. Corporate organizations should be given tax relief if they will drill some number of boreholes fitted with pumps in the District. The use of wood as the main source of fuel should be discouraged in order to check deforestation and rather the use of Liquefied Petroleum Gas should be promoted.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Total population, sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			Households	Houses
		Both Sexes	Male	Female		
1	Salaga	25,302	12,526	12,776	4,274	3,383
2	Abrumase	3,857	1,958	1,899	528	593
3	Old Makango	3,025	1,573	1,452	464	462
4	Kpalibe	2,710	1,349	1,361	320	261
5	Kpembe	2,441	1,176	1,265	337	345
6	Kijau Battor	2,311	1,269	1,042	335	345
7	Kigbatito	2,112	1,150	962	317	330
8	Talkpa	1,873	981	892	239	233
9	Buma	1,847	930	917	249	216
10	Kafaba No.2	1,814	918	896	252	250
11	Jentito	1,797	943	854	256	287
12	Kalande	1,779	957	822	281	271
13	Latinkpa	1,469	703	766	179	170
14	Kinyange	1,376	711	665	210	224
15	Naamu	1,311	682	629	193	141
16	Nwampe (Dagbambia)	1,300	669	631	123	78
17	Fuu	1,266	623	643	124	222
18	Kafowurape	1,253	687	566	154	163
19	Kayereso	1,217	666	551	143	123
20	Gbetekpo	1,203	638	565	180	189

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	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	Salaga	25,302	3,040	3,503	3,116	3,019	2,349	2,086	1,669	1,371	1,125	924	889	426	527	309	399	550
2	Abrumase	3,857	671	680	477	398	311	271	262	148	156	91	116	60	83	39	35	59
3	Old Makango	3,025	432	458	395	367	311	246	170	154	134	121	69	36	41	25	36	30
4	Kpalibe	2,710	450	376	309	268	242	231	216	140	123	81	84	26	65	5	47	47
5	Kpembe	2,441	259	333	339	316	251	164	123	90	100	81	86	51	55	38	69	86
6	Kijau Battor	2,311	389	391	298	227	156	211	171	121	90	89	64	16	30	14	19	25
7	Kigbatito	2,112	362	336	280	231	194	160	147	104	73	55	60	20	29	12	18	31
8	Talkpa	1,873	346	366	271	183	145	142	143	62	72	36	34	10	16	10	11	26
9	Buma	1,847	304	346	258	193	149	139	124	78	61	45	32	19	29	13	30	27
10	Kafaba No.2	1,814	283	302	197	158	188	155	133	72	82	42	55	31	35	21	34	26
11	Jentito	1,797	339	269	215	201	138	139	117	106	69	54	28	25	29	16	25	27
12	Kalande	1,779	212	249	272	220	149	109	119	86	97	66	36	23	38	18	32	53
13	Latinkpa	1,469	286	238	157	129	128	134	79	74	49	46	20	31	23	17	13	45
14	Kinyange	1,376	227	233	190	117	117	115	91	72	44	54	41	20	17	8	13	17
15	Naamu Nwampe	1,311	223	202	141	156	134	133	94	37	48	27	24	8	29	7	16	32
16	(Dagbambia)	1,300	219	209	147	133	108	105	95	70	53	33	39	8	27	7	21	26
17	Fuu	1,266	198	195	163	131	133	95	116	54	50	27	21	9	20	8	15	31
18	Kafowurape	1,253	242	266	147	116	76	97	72	70	45	38	27	14	8	9	7	19
19	Kayereso	1,217	172	188	157	170	110	84	58	49	52	50	35	18	30	10	16	18
20	Gbetekpo	1,203	234	190	125	135	123	80	56	70	46	39	31	13	19	16	16	10

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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