



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

NANUMBA SOUTH DISTRICT



Canada 

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

The District Analytical Report for the Nanumba South 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
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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION

ASFR:	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBR:	Crude Birth Rate
CDR:	Crude Death Rate
CERSGIS:	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information System
CEPS:	Customs Excise and Preventive Service
CHPS	Community Based Health Planning and Services
CIDA:	Canadian International Development Agency
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
DANIDA:	Danish International Development Agency
DFID:	Department for International Development
DPs:	Development Partners
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
EU:	European Union
GFR:	General Fertility Rate
GSGDA:	Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda
GSS:	Ghana Statistical Service
GYEEDA:	Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency
HND:	Higher National Diploma
ICT:	Information Communication Technology
ISSER:	Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research
JHS:	Junior High School
JSS:	Junior Secondary School
KVIP:	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
L.I:	Local Government Instrument
MDAs:	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MSE:	Micro and Small Scale Enterprise
NCTAC:	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NCSC:	National Census Steering Committee

NDPC:	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs:	Non-Governmental Organizations
NSDA:	Nanumba South District Assembly
OPD:	Out Patient Department
PDA:	Portable Digital Assistant
PES:	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC:	Population Housing Census
PPP:	Public Private Partnership
PWDs:	Persons with Disability
SHS:	Senior High School
SRI:	Soil Research Institute
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
TFR:	Total Fertility Rate
UN:	United Nations
UNFPA:	United Nations Population Fund
WC:	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The district census report is the first of its kind since the first post-independence census 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. 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 Nanumba South District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 93,464. Males constitute 50.0 percent and females represent 50.0 percent. About 82.1 percent of the population in the District live in rural areas. The District has a sex ratio of 100.2 and a youthful population (with 47.4% percent of the population being children below 15 years) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (3.9%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 105.5. The age dependency ratio for males is relatively higher (110.4) than that of females (100.7).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 4.2 for the District is higher than the Regional average of 3.5. The General Fertility Rate (GFR) for the district is 119.8 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 27.2 per 1000 population while the crude death rate for the District is 5.8 per 1000 population. About 8.7 percent of the District's population are migrants. Seventy-three percent of migrants in the district were born in other localities in the Northern Region. For migrants born in other regions, those born in the Volta region form the majority (61.8%).

Household Size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 90,307 with a total number of 11,487 households. The average household size in the District is 7.9 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure (accounting for 55.3%). Spouses form 10.7 percent of the household population. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 28.5 percent of the total number of households in the District.

Marital status

About 56.7 percent of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 36.9 percent have never married while 1.1 percent are in consensual unions. Widows form 3.6 percent of the population with the divorced also constituting 1.0 percent. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (85.5%) are married compared to 58.2 percent of males. At age 65 and older, widowed account for more than half (51.8%) of the female population aged 12 years and older while widowed males account for 4.5 percent. Among the married, 83.5 percent have no education while 42.3 percent of the never-married have no education. More than half of the married population (87.7%) are

employed, 0.8 percent are unemployed and 11.5 percent are economically not active. A substantial number of those who have never married (40.4%) are economically not active with 1.1 percent of them being unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the District is 95.3 percent. Those who are Ghanaians by naturalisation constitute 0.7 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the District is 2.0 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and older, 32.5 percent are literate and 67.5 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (39.4%) than that of females (25.8%). About four out of every ten people (45.8%) indicated they could read and write both in English and in a Ghanaian language. Of the population aged 3 years and older, 58.7 percent have never attended school, 33.3 percent are currently attending school and 8.0 percent have attended school in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 79.3 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 20.7 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 98.7 percent are employed while 1.3 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage are students (41.0%) with 27.5 percent performing household duties and another 4.3 percent being disabled or too sick to work. About four out of every ten unemployed persons are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, 85.4 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 6.5 percent in service and sales work, 5.4 percent in craft and related trade, and 1.5 percent engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older, 71.1 percent are self-employed without employees, 19.9 percent are contributing family workers, 0.3 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, and domestic employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the District, employing 97.6 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 1.4 percent.

Information Communication Technology

About 16.0 percent of the population 12 years and older have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 23.1 percent as compared to 9.1 percent of females. Less than one percent of the population use internet facilities in the District. Again, less than one percent of households in the District have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 3.1 percent of the District's population have one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability (3.2%) is higher than the proportion of females (2.9%) with disability. The types of disability in the District include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability are the highest group (41.1%) of disabled persons in the district followed by physical disability (26.4%). About 3.9 percent of the urban population are with disability. Of all the persons with disability, 68.5 percent have never attended school.

Agriculture

About 92.5 percent of households in the District are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, nine out of ten households (94.9%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 82.4 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the District (97.5%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animals reared in the District.

Housing

The total housing stock for Nanumba South District is 10,112 representing 3.9 percent of the total number of houses in the Northern Region. The average number of persons per house is 8.9.

Type of dwelling, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

More than half (79.6%) of all dwelling units in the District are compound houses; 12.3 percent are separate houses and 1.7 percent are semi-detached houses. Nine out of every ten dwelling units in the District are owned by members of the household; 1.9 percent are owned by other private individuals; 5.1 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household, and 0.9 percent are owned by the public/government. Less than one percent (0.6%) 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 88.1 percent of all dwelling units with cement/concrete constituting 5.5 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the District. Cement/concrete (64.2%) and mud/earth (34.7%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the District. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (67.7%) for dwelling units in the District.

Room occupancy

One-room occupancy constitutes the highest percentage (83.5%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the District. About 1.6 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 (60.9%), electricity-mains (30.4%), and flashlight/torch (7.1%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the District is wood (94.1%). The proportion of rural households (96.0%)

using wood as the main source of cooking fuel is higher than that of urban households (86.1%). The four main sources of water in the District are borehole, river stream, public tap and pipe borne water. About 51.8 percent of households use boreholes as their main source of water for drinking.

About 87.5 percent of households in the District have no toilet facility. Three out of every ten households (35.1%) in the District own bathrooms for their exclusive use, and another 29.5 percent share separate bathrooms with other households in the same house.

Waste disposal

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal in the District is public dump (open space) which is used by 54.9 percent of all households. About two in ten households (27.2%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection is used by 3.8 percent of households. For liquid waste disposal, throwing onto the street (52.4%) and throwing onto the compound (21.2%) are the two most common methods used by households in the District.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Nanumba South District Assembly was established by Legislative Instrument LI 1763 (2004). It was carved out of the former Nanumba District as one of the twenty eight (28) newly created districts and was inaugurated on 27th August 2004. Currently the District has one (1) constituency, twenty-eight (28) electoral areas, (3) area councils and thirty-eight (38) unit committees and the district capital is Wulensi. The General Assembly of the District therefore comprises 41 Assembly persons, 28 elected and 13 Government Appointees out of which five are women.

1.2 Physical and Natural Environment

1.2.1 Area

The district is located between latitude 8.5° N & 9.0° N and longitude 0.5°E & 0.5°W of the Greenwich Meridian, which more or less divides the district into two parts. The total land area of the district is 1,789.2 Km Square. The district is found in the eastern corridor of the Northern region of Ghana and shares boundaries with Zabzugu Tatale district and the republic of Togo to the east, East Gonja to the west, Nkwanta district of the Volta region to the south-east, Nanumba North district to the north and finally Kpandai district to the south-west. (Figure 1.1)

1.2.2 Climate

The Nanumba South District lies in the tropical continental climatic zone with the mid-day sun always overhead. As a result day temperatures are fairly high ranging between 29°C and 41°C and occasionally 45°C.

Like any other part of the West African sub-region, the district is under the influence of the wet southwest monsoon and dry northeast trade winds. The district also experiences single maximum rainfall regime through the year mostly for six months (May - October) leaving the other half of the year dry i.e. when the region comes under the dry north east trade winds. During this period evaporation and transpiration are very high, grasses dry out, bush fires become rampant creating acute water shortage. Maximum rainfall is recorded in September with its accompanied windstorms. During this period streams and rivers overflow their banks and a lot of surface run-off.

The result of this type of rainfall pattern is that there is a single cropping season, as most farmers in the district run rain-fed agriculture.

1.2.3 Vegetation and Drainage

The vegetation type found in the district is the Guinea-Savannah with tall grass (particularly elephant grass) interspersed with draught and fire resistant trees. Some of the tree species are the shea, dawadawa, a few baobab, etc.

Streams and rivers as well as man-made dams and dugouts drain the district. The two main rivers include the Daka, which spans 145km of the western border of the district with East Gonja and the Oti River, which meanders north south across the eastern part of the district with a total of 85 km within the district with their tributaries occasionally breaking into series of pools during the long dry season.

1.2.4 Soils

Soils are characteristically heavy and dark coloured. By Soil Research Institute and Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (SRI/CSIR) classifications, types of soils found in the district are the savannah ochrosols, savannah glycols and ground water laterite. The savannah glycols are of alluvial-colluvial origins found along major rivers and drainage courses and are located mid-south through to the north. They are medium size textured moderately well drained soils suitable for wide range of crops such as cereals, roots and tubers and legumes generally.

1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

1.3.1 Administrative structure for district Management

In accordance with the Local Government Act, (1993), Act 462, the administrative structure of Nanumba South District Assembly is in place. Its Mission Statement is: to facilitate the improvement of the quality of life of the people within the Assembly's jurisdiction through the equitable provision of services for the total development of the district within the context of good governance.

The District Chief Executive is the political head of the district and the Coordinating Director is the head of administration. There are eleven decentralized departments, seven are in existence and most of them are not properly constituted.

1.4 Cultural and Social Structure

1.4.1 Traditional set up

There are five paramuncies: Wulensi, Juali, Nakpayili, Kukuo, and Chichagi. As positive cultural practices, there are traditional festivals, such as Fire Festival and Damba Festival. These festivals bring all major ethnic groups together and therefore contribute to strengthen peaceful atmosphere in the district. It is a taboo to cultivate millet in some parts of the district.

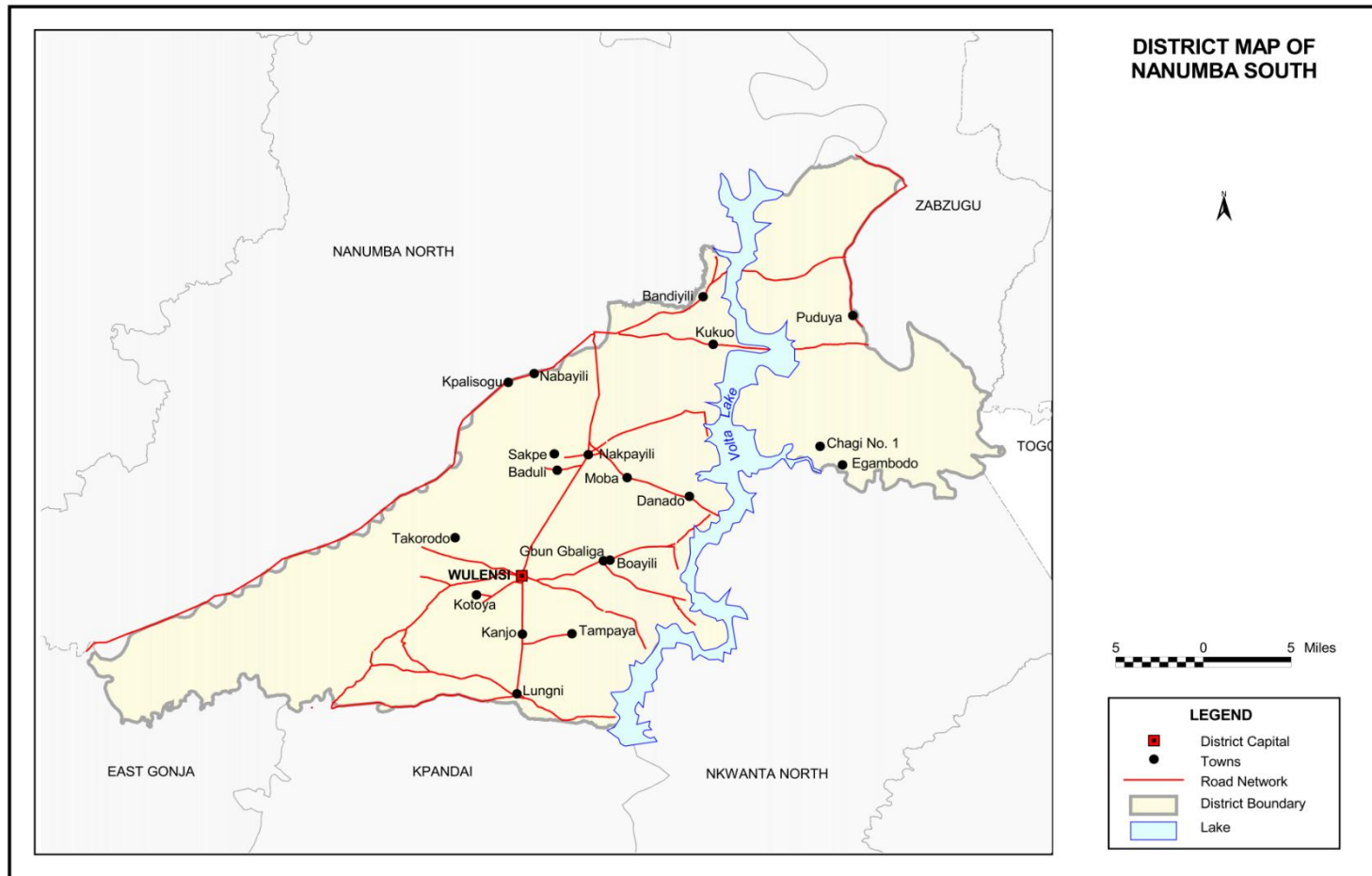
1.4.2 Ethnic diversity

Although the district has a variety of ethnic groups, the dominant ones are the Nanumbas, Konkombas and Basares. There are also Bator settlers from the Volta region found along the Oti River who engage mainly in fishing. Among the dominant ethnic groups, namely Nanumba and Konkomba, the former is fairly large in number compared with the latter.

1.4.3 Religious Composition

The religious composition of the district largely gives an indication of ethnicity especially with the dominant groups. Whilst Nanumbas are predominantly Moslems, Konkombas are largely Christians.

Figure 1.1: Nanumba South district map



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.5 District Economy

1.5.1 Structure of the local economy

The Economy is basically agrarian and industries such as manufacturing and services are underdeveloped, although they exist on a small scale to serve only the local population.

1.5.2 Major economic activities (farming)

A variety of crops, such as tubers (yam and cassava), cereals (maize, guinea corn, rice) and legumes (beans, groundnuts, tiger nuts, “Bambara beans”) are cultivated in the district. Middle men from urban areas such as Accra and Kumasi come to buy mainly yams throughout the year, and this contributes to income at the household and the district level. However, the road condition does not allow big trucks to directly access inland communities, and this hampers some farmers to increase their income. Livestock and poultry keeping are done by almost every household but on a small scale. Fishing is yet another important agricultural activity carried out by the people (Ewes and Hausas) living along the rivers that flows in the district.

1.5.3 Social Services

Health

Generally, the district’s health infrastructure is relatively inadequate. The district has only three (3) health centres situated in Wulensi, Lungni, Pudia respectively, with two Community Based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) compounds in Nakpayili and Kukuo both in the Nakpayili sub-district. They all provide both clinical and public health services.

However, Nanumba South District Assembly does not have a hospital; as such referred cases are sent to Bimbilla, Salaga or Yendi hospitals. Plans are also far advanced for the Wulensi Health Centre to be upgraded into a 30 beds capacity district hospital with facilities to offer ear nose and throat (ENT), maternity and X-ray services.

Education

There are twelve (12) Pre-schools, 119 Primary Schools, 18 Junior High Schools (JHS) spread across the district and one (1) Senior High School in the district capital.

1.5.4 Tourism

The tourism sector remains unexploited and tourism infrastructure is under-developed. Tourism potentials that exist in the district include among others:

- Kukuo alleged witches camp and shrine,
- Fetish Groves
- Dalaayili Grove, where the “Damli”, the staff of any enskinned Bimbilla-Naa is found
- Juale defence wall and gorge on the Oti River.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

The Cartography Unit of the Census Secretariat collaborated with the Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission and the Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services (CERSGIS) of the Department of Geography and Resource Development, University of Ghana, to determine the viability of migrating from analog to digital mapping for

the 2010 PHC, as recommended in the 2000 PHC Administrative Report. Field cartographic work started in March 2008 and was completed in February 2010.

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

The trial census provided GSS with an opportunity to assess its plans and procedures as well as the state of preparedness for the conduct of the 2010 PHC. The common errors found during editing of the completed questionnaires resulted in modifications to the census questionnaire,

enumerator manuals and other documents. The results of the trial census assisted GSS to arrive at technically sound decisions on the ideal number of persons per questionnaire, number of persons in the household roster, migration questions, placement of the mortality question, serial numbering of houses/housing structures and method of collection of information on community facilities. Lessons learnt from the trial census also guided the planning of the recruitment process, the procedures for training of census field staff and the publicity and education interventions.

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

The week preceding the Census Night was used by field personnel to list houses and other structures in their enumeration areas. Enumerators were also mobilized to enumerate residents/inmates of institutions, such as, schools and prisons. They returned to the institutions during the enumeration period to reconcile the information they obtained from individuals and also to cross out names of those who were absent from the institutions on Census Night. Outdoor 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, Kasafo and Techiman were not properly demarcated and some were characterized by large EAs, some enumerators were unable to complete their assigned tasks within the stipulated time.

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

In line with United Nations recommendations, GSS conducted a Post Enumeration Survey (PES) in April, 2011 to check content and coverage error. The PES was also to serve as an important tool in providing feedback regarding operational matters such as concepts and procedures in order to help improve future census operations. The PES fieldwork 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

For development planning, programme and policy implementation of a district to be facilitated, it is important that population size, composition and distribution are analyzed. The population growth and size of every district is influenced by mortality, fertility and migration over a period of time.

In this chapter, population size and distribution, age-sex structure, fertility, mortality as well as migration issues of the district are discussed.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Population by age, sex and type of locality is presented in Table 2.1. The population of Nanumba South district in 2010 is 93,464 comprising 46,776 males and 46,688 females respectively. About 82.1 percent of the population lives in the rural areas compared to 17.9 percent in the urban areas, which implies that the district is predominantly rural.

2.3 Age and Sex Structure

Table 2.1 presents population by age, sex and type of locality. The population in the 0-4 age group represent the highest (18.6%) proportion among the age groups. The proportions decrease consistently as age increases except for age groups 60-64, 70-74 and 80-84 years which recorded higher population than 65-69 years age group. Persons in 0-14 year age group constitute 47.4 percent of the district population. The 15-64 age groups constitute 48.7 percent whilst population 65 and older represent 3.9 percent. The urban-rural distribution according to age shows that the population in all the age groups in the rural areas are higher than those in the urban areas.

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

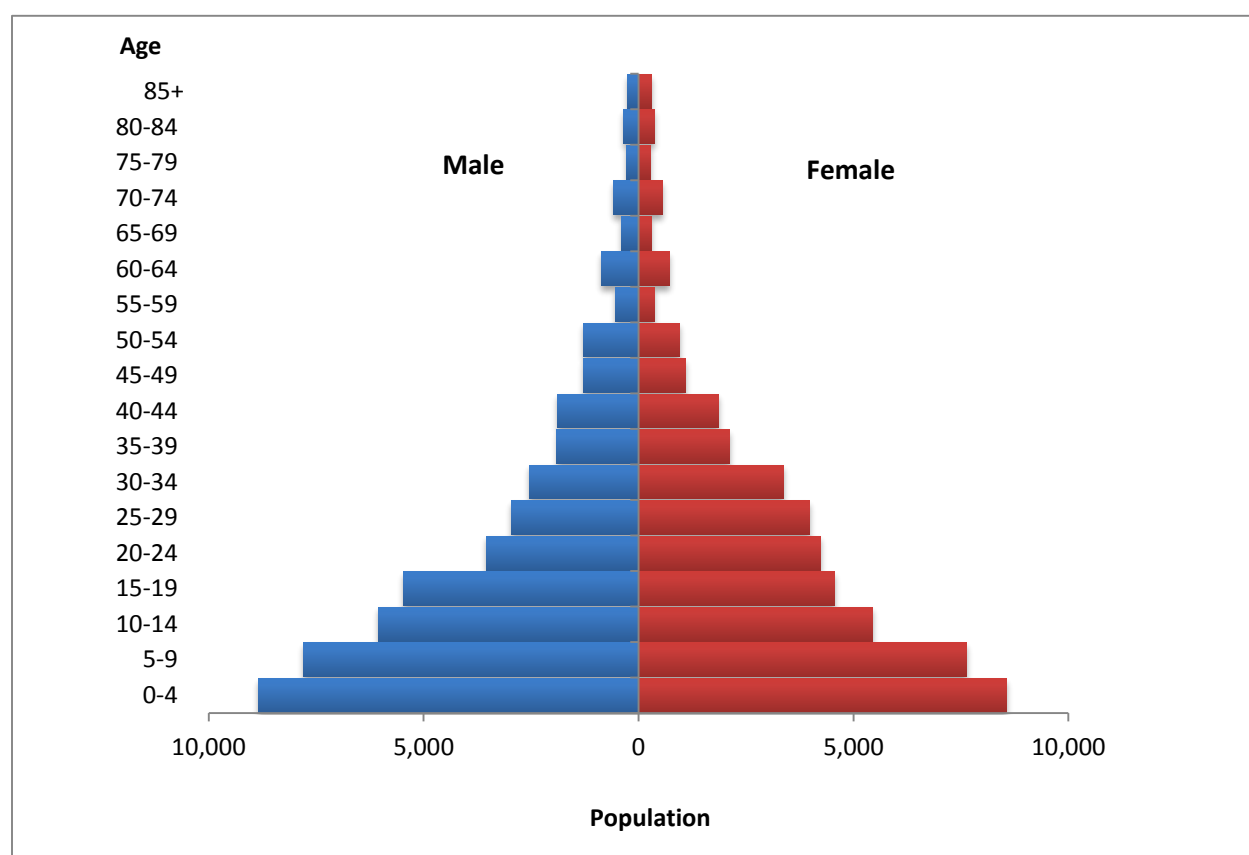
Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	93,464	46,776	46,688	100.2	16,712	76,752
0 - 4	17,408	8,854	8,554	103.5	2,621	14,787
5-9	15,427	7,795	7,632	102.1	2,464	12,963
10-14	11,493	6,053	5,440	111.3	1,933	9,560
15 - 19	10,027	5,466	4,561	119.8	1,950	8,077
20 - 24	7,774	3,539	4,235	83.6	1,517	6,257
25 - 29	6,925	2,956	3,969	74.5	1,325	5,600
30 - 34	5,906	2,531	3,375	75.0	1,120	4,786
35 - 39	4,017	1,895	2,122	89.3	843	3,174
40 - 44	3,733	1,879	1,854	101.3	753	2,980
45 - 49	2,375	1,281	1,094	117.1	464	1,911
50 - 54	2,246	1,286	960	134.0	446	1,800
55 - 59	898	527	371	142.0	194	704
60 - 64	1,590	870	720	120.8	282	1,308
65 - 69	683	384	299	128.4	154	529
70 - 74	1,146	588	558	105.4	246	900
75 - 79	541	275	266	103.4	124	417
80 - 84	706	344	362	95.0	158	548
85 - 89	313	141	172	82.0	66	247
90 - 94	177	87	90	96.7	29	148
95 - 99	79	25	54	46.3	23	56
All Ages	93,464	46,776	46,688	100.2	16,712	76,752
0-14	44,328	22,702	21,626	105.0	7,018	37,310
15-64	45,491	22,230	23,261	95.6	8,894	36,597
65+	3,645	1,844	1,801	102.4	800	2,845
Age-dependency ratio	105.5	110.4	100.7		87.9	109.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.1 Population pyramid

The age-sex structure is graphically represented by a population pyramid in Figure 2.1. The population pyramid shows a typical pattern in developing countries, with broad base denoting a youthful population, and a narrow apex, indicating fewer aged persons. The numbers in older ages reduce gradually in subsequent age groups with a small number of elderly and more females than males at advanced ages. The situation confirms the assertion that large cohorts are born at a particular year but the members exit through either migration, death or both.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.2 Sex ratio

The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females. ¹The sex ratio at birth for most countries is about 105 or 106 males per 100 females. After birth, sex ratio varies because of different patterns of mortality and migration for males and females within the population. Sex ratios that are higher than 100 indicate that there are more males than females but sex ratios under 100 indicate that there are more females than males. Throughout life, it is expected that at every age, mortality rates for females will be lower than that of males. Therefore the sex ratio(s) for any population should decline from one age group to the other with advancing age.

The Sex ratio of the district was 100.2. This shows that for every 100.2 males there were 100 females in Nanumba South district.

2.3.3 Age Dependency ratio

The age-dependency ratio is the ratio of people in the “dependent” ages (those under age 15 and ages 65 and older) to those in the “economically productive” ages (15 to 64 years) in a population². The age-dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of the economic burden the

¹ Population Reference Bureau’s Population Handbook, 2011

² Population Reference Bureau’s Population Handbook, 2011

productive portion of a population must carry. Countries with very high birth rates usually have the highest age-dependency ratios because of the large proportion of children in the population³.

The age dependency ratios by sex and locality for Nanumba South district is shown in Table 2.1. The ratio for Nanumba South district was 105.5 which imply that, every one person in the working age group takes care of one person in the dependent ages. The male dependency ratio is 110 whilst the female dependency ratio is 101. The urban population experienced lower dependency ratio of 87.9 compared to the rural population (109.7).

2.4 Fertility, mortality and migration

The levels and changes of fertility, mortality and migration are important for socio-economic planning and policy formulation. In developing countries like Ghana, where population registers are non-existent, censuses and surveys provide a more comprehensive data on fertility, mortality and migration in terms of coverage than other sources.

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the actual birth performance that is frequency or childbearing among a population and fecundity denotes the physiological capacity of a woman, man or couple to reproduce (International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, 1982). Fertility is measured with respect to women of child bearing age.

The total fertility rate (TFR) is the number of children that would be born alive to a woman (or group of women ages between 15-49 years) during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year.

Table 2.2 shows the total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate for all districts in the Northern region. The number of women aged 15-49 years (child bearing age) in the Nanumba South district was 21,210. The District TFR is 4.2 births per woman (or 4,200 births per 1,000 women) and this is above the regional rate of 3.5.

The general fertility rate (GFR)⁴ is the number of births in a given year divided by the mid-year population of women in the age groups 15-49. The GFR of the district is 119.8 births per 1,000 women ages 15-49 in Nanumba district which is also higher than the regional rate of 101.9 births per 1,000 women.

The crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 population in a given year. The crude birth rate is computed for the whole population. The CBR of the district is 27.2 live births per 1,000 population and it is higher than the regional rate of 24 live births per 1,000 population.

³ Population Reference Bureau's Population Handbook, 2011

⁴ Ibid, PRB, 2011

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,479,461	582,897	59,391	3.5	101.9	24.0
Bole	61,593	14,471	1,663	3.8	114.9	27.0
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	99,863	22,207	2,230	3.6	100.4	22.3
West Gonja	41,180	9,806	924	3.3	94.2	22.4
Gonja Central	87,877	20,555	2,086	3.6	101.5	23.7
East Gonja	135,450	31,216	3,071	3.6	98.4	22.7
Kpandai	108,816	24,066	2,959	4.3	123.0	27.2
Nanumba South	93,464	21,210	2,542	4.2	119.8	27.2
Nanumba North	141,584	32,246	3,143	3.4	97.5	22.2
Zabzugu	63,815	15,591	1,016	2.4	65.2	15.9
Yendi Municipal	117,780	27,686	2,355	3.0	85.1	20.0
Tamale Metropolis	223,252	59,341	4,743	2.8	79.9	21.2
Tolon	72,990	17,028	1,585	3.2	93.1	21.7
Savelugu Nanton	139,283	33,942	4,300	4.3	126.7	30.9
Karaga	77,706	18,666	1,621	2.9	86.8	20.9
Gushiegu	111,259	26,349	2,868	3.7	108.8	25.8
Saboba	65,706	14,519	1,871	4.2	128.9	28.5
Chereponi	53,394	11,652	1,495	4.3	128.3	28.0
Bunkpurugu Yonyo	122,591	26,725	2,893	3.8	108.3	23.6
Mamprusi East	121,009	27,145	2,785	3.6	102.6	23.0
Mamprusi West	121,117	27,528	3,080	3.8	111.9	25.4
North Gonja	43,547	9,935	1,349	5.3	135.8	31.0
Kumbungu	39,341	8,851	920	3.6	103.9	23.4
Sagnerigu Municipal	148,099	38,548	3,579	3.3	92.8	24.2
Mion	81,812	18,812	1,935	3.4	102.9	23.7
Tatale	60,039	14,108	1,307	3.5	92.6	21.8
Mamprugu Moagduri	46,894	10,694	1,071	3.4	100.1	22.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

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

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality is the occurrence of death in a population. It is one of the three components of population change and plays an important role in determining the growth of a population. The level and pattern of mortality is a reflection of the health status of a population.

Table 2.3 shows female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child. There were 28,006 females aged 12 years and older in the district. The children ever born to these females were 73,770 children out of which, 85.6 percent survived as at the time of the census. The numbers of children ever born and children surviving increase with increasing age group and reached a peak at 30-34 years and decreased as age increases from 35-59 years.

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

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving					
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
					Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	28,006	73,770	38,360	35,410	63,170	85.6	32,613	85.0	30,557	86.3
12-14	2,944	21	13	8	18	85.7	10	76.9	8	100.0
15-19	4,561	749	379	370	685	91.5	344	90.8	341	92.2
20-24	4,235	4,891	2,507	2,384	4,397	89.9	2,205	88.0	2,192	91.9
25-29	3,969	9,472	4,801	4,671	8,645	91.3	4,344	90.5	4,301	92.1
30-34	3,375	12,488	6,491	5,997	11,175	89.5	5,813	89.6	5,362	89.4
35-39	2,122	10,003	5,236	4,767	8,821	88.2	4,618	88.2	4,203	88.2
40-44	1,854	9,803	5,127	4,676	8,369	85.4	4,351	84.9	4,018	85.9
45-49	1,094	6,021	3,143	2,878	5,170	85.9	2,687	85.5	2,483	86.3
50-54	960	5,419	2,856	2,563	4,460	82.3	2,311	80.9	2,149	83.8
55-59	371	2,177	1,097	1,080	1,776	81.6	881	80.3	895	82.9
60+	2,521	12,726	6,710	6,016	9,654	75.9	5,049	75.2	4,605	76.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The 12-14 years age group recorded the least number of children ever born (21) and the number of children surviving (18 or 85.7%), followed by females 15-19 years recording 749 children ever born, 685 (91.5%) children surviving. The age group 60 years and older recorded the highest number of children ever born (12,726). The proportion surviving for 25-29 age group is 91.3% compared with 89.5 percent for 30-34 age group.

Table 2.4 shows deaths in the households and the crude death rate (CDR) by district. Crude death rate is the number of deaths per 1,000 population in a given year. The crude death rate is computed for the whole population. The CDR of Nanumba South district is 5.8 per 1,000 and it is lower than the regional rate of 5.9 per 1,000. However, deaths in households stood at 542 in the district out of 14,715 deaths in households in the region.

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

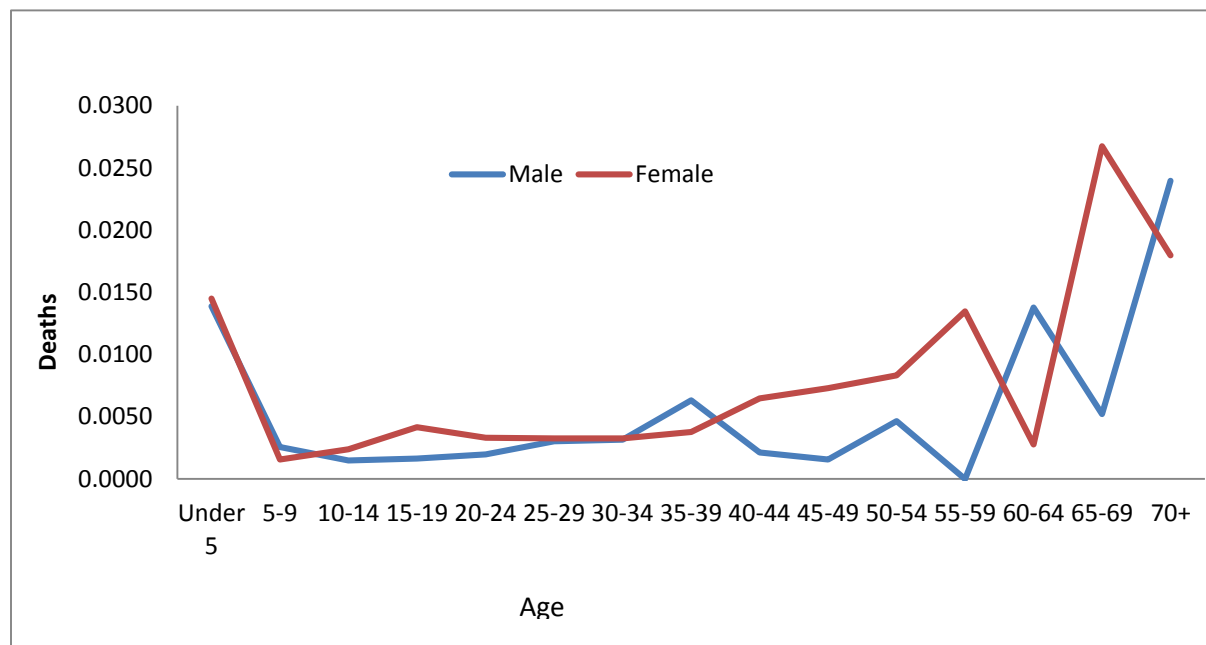
District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	2,479,461	14,715	5.9
Bole	61,593	450	7.3
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	99,863	722	7.2
West Gonja	41,180	197	4.8
Gonja Central	87,877	334	3.8
East Gonja	135,450	761	5.6
Kpandai	108,816	554	5.1
Nanumba South	93,464	542	5.8
Nanumba North	141,584	653	4.6
Zabzugu	63,815	196	3.1
Yendi Municipal	117,780	737	6.3
Tamale Metropolis	223,252	1,257	5.6
Tolon	72,990	502	6.9
SaveluguNanton	139,283	1,413	10.1
Karaga	77,706	501	6.4
Gushiegu	111,259	744	6.7
Saboba	65,706	235	3.6
Chereponi	53,394	288	5.4
BunkpuruguYonyo	122,591	575	4.7
Mamprusi East	121,009	619	5.1
Mamprusi West	121,117	955	7.9
North Gonja	43,547	247	5.7
Kumbungu	39,341	343	8.7
Sagnerigu Municipal	148,099	847	5.7
Mion	81,812	556	6.8
Tatale	60,039	210	3.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 2.2 indicates the reported age specific death rates by sex. The reported under five male and female deaths were high and then reduced sharply in age group 5-9. Between age 10-14 and 30-34, the female deaths were higher than the male deaths probably due to pregnancy related deaths. The male deaths were higher than the female deaths in age group 35-39. Female deaths

were more than male deaths between ages 40-59. From age 60 and older, no clear pattern was observed for age specific deaths.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex



2.4.3 Migration

The 2010 census collected data on birthplace by duration of residence of migrants at the place of enumeration. Table 2.5 give information on birthplace by duration of residence of migrants. The total number of migrants in the Nanumba South district was 8,115 out of which 5,935 or 73.1 percent were born elsewhere in the region, 1,680 or 20.7 percent were born elsewhere in another region and 500 or 6.2 percent was born outside Ghana. Majority of the migrant population in Nanumba South were born in the Volta region 12.8 percent (1,039) whiles the least migrant population was born in Upper West region (9). The presence of the Oti River in the district might have attracted most fishermen who are from the Volta region to the district, to engage in fishing as well as farming along the river.

Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	8,115	18.2	20.4	11.8	21.3	28.3
Born elsewhere in the region	5,935	19.0	16.6	11.8	22.7	29.8
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	12	41.7	16.7	0.0	25.0	16.7
Central	32	9.4	46.9	15.6	18.8	9.4
Greater Accra	56	19.6	33.9	12.5	19.6	14.3
Volta	1,039	14.1	34.6	12.5	18.1	20.8
Eastern	35	45.7	34.3	11.4	8.6	0.0
Ashanti	161	21.1	7.5	5.6	25.5	40.4
BrongAhafo	253	18.6	16.6	16.2	23.7	24.9
Northern	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper East	83	16.9	28.9	19.3	16.9	18.1
Upper west	9	11.1	11.1	22.2	0.0	55.6
Outside Ghana	500	14.8	37.6	7.4	10.8	29.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses household size, composition and structure. The composition and structure of a household is a reflection of the social practices in the district. The household composition is therefore defined in terms of the relationship of members of the household to the one person they accept and recognise as the head and who is responsible for the management and upkeep of the house and household members. Members of a household are not necessarily related by blood since non-relatives may form part of a household.

Information collected during the 2010 Census on the social characteristics of the population and also included in this chapter are marriage pattern, nationality, religious affiliation, educational attainment and literacy level.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

3.2.1 Number of Households and Household Size

Information on household size by locality is presented in Table 3.1. There are 11,487 households in the district. The total household population of the district is 90,307 comprising 16,712 in urban and 76,752 in rural areas. More than 80 percent of the households are located in the rural areas. The average household per house in the district is 1.1 compared to the regional average of 1.2. The average household size for Nanumba South district is 7.9 persons which is higher than the regional average household size of 7.7 persons. The rural average household size (8.0 persons) is higher than the urban (7.3 persons).

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Categories	Region	District		
		Total	Urban	Rural
Total household population	2,445,061	90,307	16,206	74,101
Number of households	318,119	11,487	2,224	9,263
Average households per house	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2
Average household size	7.7	7.9	7.3	8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition

Table 3.2 shows household population by composition and sex. About 13 percent of all household members were household heads. Male household heads constitute 23.3 percent and female household heads represent 2.2 percent of the household population. Majority of the household members were children who formed 55.3 percent of the total household population. Spouses formed almost 11 percent of the household population while relatives including parents in law, grandchildren, brothers/sisters, step children, adopted children and other relatives and

non-relatives constituted about 11percent of the household population of the district. Female spouses form a higher percentage (20.9%) compared to male spouses (0.4%). Male children (59.9%) are more than female children (50.6%) in the household population.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	90,307	100.0	45,159	100.0	45,148	100.0
Head	11,487	12.7	10,501	23.3	986	2.2
Spouse (wife/husband)	9,626	10.7	174	0.4	9,452	20.9
Child (son/daughter)	49,895	55.3	27,038	59.9	22,857	50.6
Parent/Parent in-law	1,007	1.1	109	0.2	898	2.0
Son/Daughter in-law	694	0.8	115	0.3	579	1.3
Grandchild	3,206	3.6	1,577	3.5	1,629	3.6
Brother/Sister	3,952	4.4	2,478	5.5	1,474	3.3
Step child	1,057	1.2	510	1.1	547	1.2
Adopted/Foster child	855	1.0	339	0.8	516	1.1
Other relative	8,262	9.2	2,159	4.8	6,103	13.5
Non-relative	266	0.3	159	0.4	107	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household structure

Household structure refers to the type of relationship (whether related or unrelated) among household members who were present on census night. Households with respect to structure can be classified as a single person household, household that consists of head and spouse only, nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and their children) or nuclear extended and many more.

Table 3.3 presents information on household population by structure and sex. From the Table, households with head only, i.e. single person households, constituted (0.3%) of the household population. Male single person households (0.4%) were more than female single person households (0.2%). Persons in households comprising head and a spouse only, are less than one percent (0.3%) of total household population in the district. Members of extended family households, comprising head, spouse and children and head's relatives constituted more than half of total household (58.0%) population, while persons belonging to nuclear family households constitute 28.5 percent of the total number of persons in households. This implies that the extended family system is still very prevalent in the district. Also, population in single parent extended family household was 5.1 percent.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	90,307	100.0	45,159	100.0	45,148	100.0
Head only	284	0.3	200	0.4	84	0.2
Head and a spouse only	278	0.3	142	0.3	136	0.3
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	25,750	28.5	13,453	29.8	12,297	27.2
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	52,341	58.0	25,717	57.0	26,624	59.0
Extended + non relatives	1,424	1.6	733	1.6	691	1.5
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	1,095	1.2	583	1.3	512	1.1
Single parent Nuclear	2,140	2.4	1,017	2.3	1,123	2.5
Single parent Extended	4,602	5.1	2,117	4.7	2,485	5.5
Single parent Extended + non relative	218	0.2	105	0.2	113	0.3
Head and other composition but no spouse	2,175	2.4	1,092	2.4	1,083	2.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

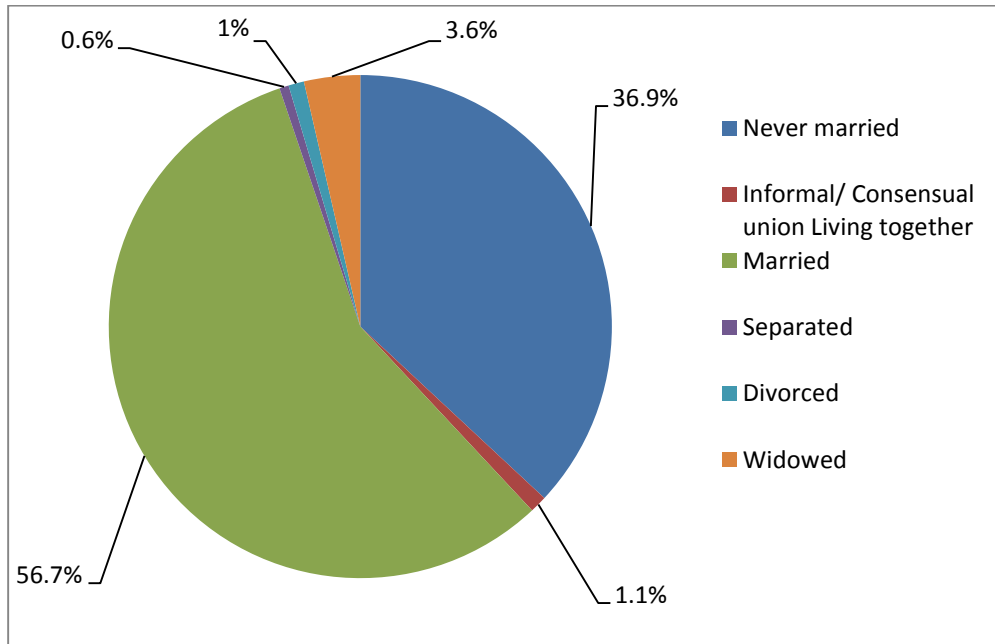
3.3 Marital Status

Marriages are recognized by society as a union between a man and a woman for the purpose of procreation, mutual support and companionship. While it is recognized that there is a legal minimum age prescribed for marriage, females below the prescribed age have been given into marriage in traditional settings, as a cultural practice.

3.3.1 Marital status, age and sex

Figure 3.1 shows marital status of persons 12 years and older in the Nanumba South district. About 37 percent of persons aged 12 years and older in the district have never been married while higher proportions (56.7%) were married. The percentage in consensual union is a little above one percent. Less than one percent are separated (0.6%), and 3.6 percent are widowed.

Figure 3.1: Marital status of persons 12 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Marital status of persons 12 years and older by age and sex is shown in Table 3.4. A very high proportion of the population in the age groups 12-14 years (90.6%), 15-19 years (83.2%), and 20-24 (47.9%) were never married. The delay in marriage within these age groups could be due to schooling, especially in the case of the younger cohorts (below 20 years). The Table also indicates that nine percent of the children aged 12-14 years were married and less than one percent (0.3%) of them were living together or were in consensual marriage.

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	55,246	100.0	36.9	1.1	56.7	0.6	1.0	3.6
12-14	6,110	100.0	90.6	0.3	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	10,027	100.0	83.2	1.3	15.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	7,774	100.0	47.9	2.2	48.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
25 - 29	6,925	100.0	22.4	2.0	73.9	0.9	0.6	0.3
30 - 34	5,906	100.0	8.5	1.1	87.2	1.0	1.5	0.7
35 - 39	4,017	100.0	5.3	0.9	90.3	0.8	1.2	1.5
40 - 44	3,733	100.0	3.5	0.5	89.9	1.2	1.4	3.5
45 - 49	2,375	100.0	2.7	0.3	89.0	0.7	2.3	5.2
50 - 54	2,246	100.0	2.4	0.5	84.3	0.9	3.1	8.7
55 - 59	898	100.0	2.3	0.3	80.5	1.6	2.2	13.0
60 - 64	1,590	100.0	4.3	0.2	75.9	1.1	2.2	16.3
65+	3,645	100.0	5.3	0.3	63.2	1.3	2.0	27.9
Male								
Total	27,240	100.0	44.4	1.2	52.3	0.6	0.9	0.6
12-14	3,166	100.0	90.6	0.2	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5,466	100.0	88.3	1.2	10.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	3,539	100.0	68.4	2.4	28.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
25 - 29	2,956	100.0	37.9	2.5	58.2	0.7	0.6	0.1
30 - 34	2,531	100.0	14.5	1.4	80.8	1.3	1.8	0.2
35 - 39	1,895	100.0	8.2	1.3	87.9	0.9	1.3	0.4
40 - 44	1,879	100.0	4.9	0.6	92.0	1.1	1.0	0.4
45 - 49	1,281	100.0	3.1	0.3	92.8	0.9	1.9	0.9
50 - 54	1,286	100.0	2.9	0.8	92.1	0.5	2.5	1.3
55 - 59	527	100.0	3.4	0.0	92.0	1.3	1.9	1.3
60 - 64	870	100.0	5.4	0.2	89.2	0.9	1.6	2.6
65+	1,844	100.0	4.9	0.2	86.9	1.6	1.8	4.5
Female								
Total	28,006	100.0	29.7	1.0	61.0	0.7	1.1	6.5
12-14	2,944	100.0	90.7	0.4	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,561	100.0	77.1	1.3	21.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
20 - 24	4,235	100.0	30.8	2.0	65.5	0.6	0.7	0.3
25 - 29	3,969	100.0	10.8	1.7	85.5	1.0	0.6	0.4
30 - 34	3,375	100.0	4.0	0.9	92.0	0.7	1.3	1.1
35 - 39	2,122	100.0	2.8	0.5	92.4	0.7	1.2	2.5
40 - 44	1,854	100.0	2.1	0.5	87.8	1.3	1.8	6.6
45 - 49	1,094	100.0	2.1	0.2	84.5	0.4	2.7	10.1
50 - 54	960	100.0	1.8	0.2	74.0	1.6	4.0	18.5
55 - 59	371	100.0	0.8	0.8	64.2	1.9	2.7	29.6
60 - 64	720	100.0	3.1	0.1	59.9	1.3	2.9	32.8
65+	1,801	100.0	5.7	0.3	39.0	1.1	2.1	51.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The percentage of the male population who have never married was 44.4 and the female was 29.7 percent of females. Also, the proportion of widows among the female population at 65 years and older was higher (51.8%) compared to their male counterparts who recorded approximately five percent (4.5%). The data further suggest that females were more likely to be widowed compared to males.

3.3.2 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.5 presents data on level of education for persons 12 years and older by sex and marital status. The total number of children 12 years and older in the District is 55,246. Of this number, 68.2 percent had no education, 24 percent had basic education, a little over six percent (6.3%) had secondary education, less than one percent (0.2%) had vocational/technical/commercial education and (1.2%) had either post middle/secondary/certificate/diploma education while tertiary education is less than one percent.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	55,246	100.0	68.2	24.0	6.3	0.2	1.2	0.2
Never married	20,411	100.0	42.3	45.3	11.2	0.2	1.0	0.1
Informal/Consensual union/ Living together	610	100.0	58.2	26.7	10.7	0.5	3.9	0.0
Married	31,342	100.0	83.5	11.4	3.5	0.2	1.3	0.2
Separated	359	100.0	80.5	10.3	7.8	0.0	1.1	0.3
Divorced	533	100.0	81.8	12.0	4.7	0.4	0.8	0.4
Widowed	1,991	100.0	92.2	7.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0
Male								
Total	27,240	100.0	61.3	27.5	8.9	0.2	1.8	0.3
Never married	12,087	100.0	40.5	44.7	13.1	0.1	1.3	0.2
Informal/Consensual union/ Living together	323	100.0	51.1	28.8	13.9	0.6	5.6	0.0
Married	14,249	100.0	78.5	13.4	5.3	0.2	2.2	0.4
Separated	169	100.0	76.3	12.4	8.3	0.0	2.4	0.6
Divorced	236	100.0	74.2	15.3	7.6	0.8	1.3	0.8
Widowed	176	100.0	84.1	12.5	2.8	0.0	0.6	0.0
Female								
Total	28,006	100.0	75.0	20.5	3.8	0.1	0.5	0.0
Never married	8,324	100.0	44.9	46.2	8.3	0.2	0.5	0.0
Informal/Consensual union/ Living together	287	100.0	66.2	24.4	7.0	0.3	2.1	0.0
Married	17,093	100.0	87.6	9.8	1.9	0.1	0.5	0.0
Separated	190	100.0	84.2	8.4	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Divorced	297	100.0	87.9	9.4	2.4	0.0	0.3	0.0
Widowed	1,815	100.0	92.9	6.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

More than 45 percent of never married persons had basic education with 42.3 percent of them having no education at all. Only 11.2 percent of them had secondary education. A greater proportion of married persons (83.5%) had no education, 11.4 percent had basic education and 0.2 percent had tertiary education.

Among the sexes, 46.9 percent of females who never married had the basic education, 44.9 percent had no education and 8.3 percent attended had secondary. For those in informal or consensual marriages, no female or male has attained tertiary level of education.

3.3.3 Marital status and economic activity

Table 3.6 shows persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status. The total number of persons 12 years and older is 55,246 out of which 75 percent are employed, 0.9 percent are unemployed and 23.9 percent are “economically not active”. Among the never married population (11,944), the employed are in the majority (58.5%) compared to the unemployed population (1.1%) and “economically not active” is 40.4 percent. Apart from the widowed (44.0%), more than 50 percent of all the different categories of marital status are employed.

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

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	55,246	100.0	41,539	75.2	498	0.9	13,209	23.9
Never married	20,411	100.0	11,944	58.5	221	1.1	8,246	40.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	610	100.0	485	79.5	7	1.1	118	19.3
Married	31,342	100.0	27,497	87.7	247	0.8	3,598	11.5
Separated	359	100.0	284	79.1	10	2.8	65	18.1
Divorced	533	100.0	453	85.0	5	0.9	75	14.1
Widowed	1,991	100.0	876	44.0	8	0.4	1,107	55.6
Male								
Total	27,240	100.0	21,040	77.2	227	0.8	5,973	21.9
Never married	12,087	100.0	7,453	61.7	141	1.2	4,493	37.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	323	100.0	252	78.0	4	1.2	67	20.7
Married	14,249	100.0	12,892	90.5	75	0.5	1,282	9.0
Separated	169	100.0	141	83.4	5	3.0	23	13.6
Divorced	236	100.0	209	88.6	2	0.8	25	10.6
Widowed	176	100.0	93	52.8	-	-	83	47.2
Female								
Total	28,006	100.0	20,499	73.2	271	1.0	7,236	25.8
Never married	8,324	100.0	4,491	54.0	80	1.0	3,753	45.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	287	100.0	233	81.2	3	1.0	51	17.8
Married	17,093	100.0	14,605	85.4	172	1.0	2,316	13.5
Separated	190	100.0	143	75.3	5	2.6	42	22.1
Divorced	297	100.0	244	82.2	3	1.0	50	16.8
Widowed	1,815	100.0	783	43.1	8	0.4	1,024	56.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Of persons who are economically not active, the widowed (55.6%) proportion represents the highest among all marital categories. The proportions of the never married males who are employed (61.7%) are more than the never married females who are employed (54.0%). More married males (90.5%) are employed than married females (85.4%).

3.4 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth, dual nationality and by naturalization. The nationality profile of the population of Nanumba South district is shown in Table 3.7. Ghanaians by birth constituted the largest percentage (95.3%) of the population.

Ghanaians with dual nationality formed a very small percentage (1.9%). Less than one percent of the population were Ghanaians by naturalization while non-Ghanaians constituted two percent of the district population. The proportions of the male and female population by nationality were almost the same.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	93,464	100.0	46,776	100.0	46,688	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	89,113	95.3	44,617	95.4	44,496	95.3
Dual Nationality	1,805	1.9	854	1.8	951	2.0
Ghanaian by naturalization	646	0.7	315	0.7	331	0.7
ECOWAS	1,034	1.1	559	1.2	475	1.0
Africa other than ECOWAS	488	0.5	251	0.5	237	0.5
Other	378	0.4	180	0.4	198	0.4

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 indicates Population by religion and sex. Majority of people in the District profess Traditionalist religion (47.8%). Islam is the next populous religion (27.2%), followed by the Christian group (20%). Among the Christian group, those who belong to Pentecostal/Charismatic denomination constituted the majority (7.4%). Those who do not profess adherence to any of the religious denomination represent 4.7 percent of the population. Among the sexes the proportion of males who do not belong to any religion (4.7%) is the same as that of the females (4.7%).

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	93,464	100.0	46,776	100.0	46,688	100.0
No Religion	4,401	4.7	2,215	4.7	2,186	4.7
Catholic	6,265	6.7	3,217	6.9	3,048	6.5
Protestant (Anglican, Lutheran etc.)	2,975	3.2	1,498	3.2	1,477	3.2
Pentecostal/Charismatic	6,871	7.4	3,306	7.1	3,565	7.6
Other Christians	2,501	2.7	1,278	2.7	1,223	2.6
Islam	25,404	27.2	12,745	27.2	12,659	27.1
Traditionalist	44,659	47.8	22,333	47.7	22,326	47.8
Other	388	0.4	184	0.4	204	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Table 3.9 shows the literacy status of persons 11 years and older by sex and age. The total number of literate population of the district is 18,478 (32.5%) comprising of 39.4 percent males and 25.8 percent females.

Persons who are literate in English constitute the highest proportion (47.5%). The population who can read and write English and Ghanaian language form 45.8 percent of the population whilst those who could read and write Ghanaian language represent 6.2 percent. Persons who are literate in English, French and Ghanaian language represent less than one percent of the population 11 years and older. In age group 12-14, 60.4 percent are literate in English only, 33.1 percent in English and Ghanaian language and 6.2 percent in Ghanaian language only. In all the age groups proportion literate in English and Ghanaian language and English only is high. Literacy in Ghanaian Language is however very low compared to English language within the age groups. Except for age 40-44, less than 10 percent of persons in all age groups are literate in Ghanaian language only

The pattern of literacy observed at the District level is the same for both male and female sexes. For females persons in age groups 40-44 and 55-59 recorded the highest proportions (13.9% and 16.0% respectively) of those literate in Ghanaian language only.

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

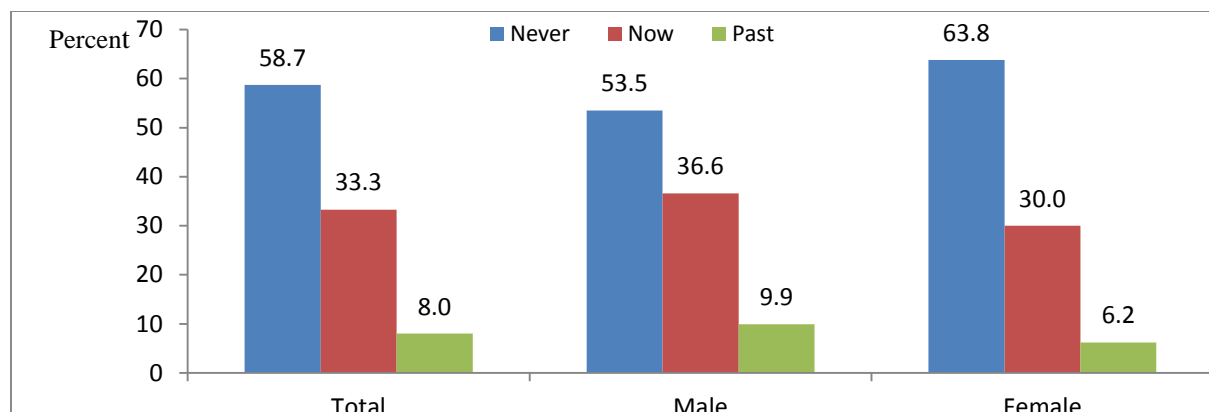
Sex/age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	38,334	18,478	100.0	47.5	6.2	45.8	0.2	0.3
12-14	2,996	4,680	100.0	60.4	6.0	33.1	0.1	0.3
15-19	4,380	5,647	100.0	50.3	5.2	44.2	0.1	0.2
20-24	4,800	2,974	100.0	38.8	6.3	53.9	0.4	0.7
25-29	5,053	1,872	100.0	37.4	5.7	56.5	0.2	0.2
30-34	4,782	1,124	100.0	35.0	8.0	56.0	0.6	0.4
35-39	3,424	593	100.0	31.9	6.4	60.5	1.2	0.0
40-44	3,296	437	100.0	38.2	11.9	49.7	0.0	0.2
45-49	2,075	300	100.0	37.0	9.0	53.7	0.0	0.3
50-54	2,021	225	100.0	42.2	5.3	52.4	0.0	0.0
55-59	792	106	100.0	27.4	9.4	63.2	0.0	0.0
60-64	1,446	144	100.0	54.9	6.3	38.9	0.0	0.0
65+	3,269	376	100.0	49.5	7.7	41.8	0.0	1.1
Male								
Total	17,037	11,071	100.0	44.7	6.4	48.3	0.2	0.4
12-14	1,522	2,512	100.0	57.4	6.0	36.1	0.1	0.4
15-19	2,108	3,358	100.0	49.0	6.0	44.7	0.1	0.2
20-24	1,732	1,807	100.0	37.2	6.1	55.6	0.3	0.9
25-29	1,748	1,208	100.0	35.4	5.9	58.1	0.2	0.3
30-34	1,804	727	100.0	31.9	8.3	58.6	0.8	0.4
35-39	1,482	413	100.0	28.1	6.3	64.2	1.5	0.0
40-44	1,600	279	100.0	32.6	10.8	56.3	0.0	0.4
45-49	1,065	216	100.0	37.5	8.8	53.2	0.0	0.5
50-54	1,107	179	100.0	40.8	5.6	53.6	0.0	0.0
55-59	446	81	100.0	28.4	7.4	64.2	0.0	0.0
60-64	777	93	100.0	49.5	8.6	41.9	0.0	0.0
65+	1,646	198	100.0	49.0	7.1	43.9	0.0	0.0
Female								
Total	21,297	7,407	100.0	51.6	5.8	42.1	0.2	0.2
12-14	1,474	2,168	100.0	63.9	6.0	29.8	0.2	0.1
15-19	2,272	2,289	100.0	52.1	4.2	43.4	0.2	0.1
20-24	3,068	1,167	100.0	41.2	6.6	51.2	0.5	0.4
25-29	3,305	664	100.0	41.0	5.4	53.5	0.2	0.0
30-34	2,978	397	100.0	40.6	7.6	51.1	0.3	0.5
35-39	1,942	180	100.0	40.6	6.7	52.2	0.6	0.0
40-44	1,696	158	100.0	48.1	13.9	38.0	0.0	0.0
45-49	1,010	84	100.0	35.7	9.5	54.8	0.0	0.0
50-54	914	46	100.0	47.8	4.3	47.8	0.0	0.0
55-59	346	25	100.0	24.0	16.0	60.0	0.0	0.0
60-64	669	51	100.0	64.7	2.0	33.3	0.0	0.0
65+	1,623	178	100.0	50.0	8.4	39.3	0.0	2.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Education

Figure 3.2 is the graphical representation of school attendance by sex of persons 3 years and older in Nanumba South district. Of the total number of persons 3 years and older (27,891) in the district, 58.7 percent have never been to school, 33.3 percent are currently in school while 8.0 percent attended school in the past. The female (63.8%) population who have never attended school is higher than the male (53.5%) population who have never attended school. For the population which is attending school now, the male proportion (36.6%) is more than the female (30.0%). About ten percent (9.9%) of the male population have attended school in the past whilst for females it was only 6.2 percent.

Figure 3.2: School attendance by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The school attendance by level of education for the district's population 3 years and older is presented in Table 3.10. Out of the 27,891 persons aged 3 years and above who are currently in school, a larger proportion (53.1%) are in Primary school, 15.5 percent in JHS, 7.3 in SHS and 0.5 percent in tertiary level. The variation in proportions between males and females follows consistent pattern for persons who are currently attending school. At the lower levels (Nursery, Kindergarten, Primary) the female proportions currently in school higher than the males. The reversed is the situation at JHS level as males recorded higher percentage (16.9%) than the females (13.9%). The proportions of males in SHS, post middle/secondary and tertiary levels were higher than that of females. This shows that at lower levels of education there were more females than males but as they climb the academic ladder more females drop out of school.

Table 3.10 also shows the distribution of past school attendance for persons 3 years and older by sex and level of school attended in the past. In all 6,726 persons made up of 4,138 males and 2,588 females attended school in the past. A little above 46 percent of the population 3 years and older had primary education while 17.5 percent had JSS/JHS education and another 6.6 percent completed middle school. Similarly, 18.6 percent of the population of past school attendance had SHS/SHS education.

The percentage that attained tertiary education was 4.3 percent and which is higher compared to those who were currently attending school (0.5%). The variation in proportions of males and females attending school in the past follows the same pattern as those who were currently in school.

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	27,891	100.0	15,328	100.0	12,563	100.0	6,726	100.0	4,138	100.0	2,588	100.0
Nursery	3,205	11.5	1,653	10.8	1,552	12.4	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	3,222	11.6	1,671	10.9	1,551	12.3	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	14,815	53.1	7,864	51.3	6,951	55.3	3,111	46.3	1,561	37.7	1,550	59.9
JSS/JHS	4,335	15.5	2,594	16.9	1,741	13.9	1,179	17.5	709	17.1	470	18.2
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	442	6.6	360	8.7	82	3.2
SSS/SHS	2,023	7.3	1,340	8.7	683	5.4	1,248	18.6	933	22.5	315	12.2
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	226	3.4	158	3.8	68	2.6
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	47	0.2	25	0.2	22	0.2	39	0.6	23	0.6	16	0.6
Post middle/ secondary certificate	106	0.4	71	0.5	35	0.3	190	2.8	143	3.5	47	1.8
Tertiary	138	0.5	110	0.7	28	0.2	291	4.3	251	6.1	40	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The economic characteristics of any population are important for development planning and policy formulation. The characteristics which are discussed in this chapter include, economic activity status, occupation, industry, employment status and employment sector. These characteristics are also development indicators that are largely determined by how governments as well as individuals are able to manage their resources in order to provide the needs of the population and thereby achieve the human resource development goals. The human resource of a country or district is critical in the production of goods and services. The section of the population referred to as the “employed” produce these goods and services for consumption.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Activity status refers to economic activity of respondents during the 7 days preceding census night. Information on type of activity was collected on persons 15 years and older.

Table 4.1 presents data on population 15 years and older by activity status and sex. The economically active population in the District was 79.3 percent and the economically not active represent 20.7 percent. The economically active population comprises employed (98.7%) and unemployed persons (1.3%). Amongst the employed population, those who worked were 98.8 percent. Those who did not work but had job to go, formed a little over one percent of the employed and the proportion of those who did voluntary work was less than one percent.

Amongst the unemployed, 57 percent had worked before and are seeking for work and are available for work, whilst 43 percent are seeking for work for the first time and are available for work.

The economically not active population were those who did home duties or were in full time education, pensioners/retired, disabled/sick and too old/young. Of these categories, those in school represent 41 percent, followed by those who did home duties (27.5%), too old/young (22.3%), disabled/sick (4.3%) and pensioners (0.6%).

A high proportion of males (81.4%) and 77.7 percent of females 15 years and older are economically active. There are differences in male and female proportions of the economically not active population. For instance, for persons who did home duties, the proportion of females was 34.2 percent compared to about 19.0 percent for males. Also, 55.7 percent of the males were in full time education while the female proportion was 29.6 percent.

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	49,136	100.0	24,074	100.0	25,062	100.0
Economically active	38,943	79.3	19,592	81.4	19,351	77.2
Employed	38,445	98.7	19,365	98.8	19,080	98.6
<i>Worked</i>	37,966	98.8	19,137	98.8	18,829	98.7
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	429	1.1	208	1.1	221	1.2
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	50	0.1	20	0.1	30	0.2
Unemployed	498	1.3	227	1.2	271	1.4
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	284	57.0	112	49.3	172	63.5
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	214	43.0	115	50.7	99	36.5
Economically not active	10,193	20.7	4,482	18.6	5,711	22.8
Did home duties (household chore)	2,806	27.5	852	19.0	1,954	34.2
Full time education	4,183	41.0	2,495	55.7	1,688	29.6
Pensioner/Retired	62	0.6	20	0.4	42	0.7
Disabled/Sick	434	4.3	201	4.5	233	4.1
Too old/young	2,268	22.3	740	16.5	1,528	26.8
Other	440	4.3	174	3.9	266	4.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and housing Census

The economic activity status of the population 15 years and older by age and sex is presented in Table 4.2. In age group 15-19, 58.7 percent are employed, 1.0 percent unemployed and 40.4 percent are economically not active. The highest proportion of employed population (93.4%) is reported within age groups 35-39. Also, the highest proportion of employed males (97.1%) is found in 40-44 and 45-48 year age groups and the employed females (90.4%) are in age group 35-39. On the other hand for age 65 and older recorded the least percentage (55.4%) of employed persons. Less than one percent (0.2%) of persons in the same age group are employed and 44.4 percent are economically not active. Males between ages 40-44 and 45-49 recorded the same and highest proportions (97.1%) of persons who are employed, 2.7 percent and 2.6 percent respectively are not economically active. In the female category, 90.4 percent of persons in age group 35-39 are employed, 0.7 percent unemployed and 8.9 percent are economically not active. For all the age groups the proportions of females who are economically not active are higher than their male counterparts.

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

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	49,136	100.0	38,445	78.2	498	1.0	10,193	20.7
15-19	10,027	100.0	5,887	58.7	88	0.9	4,052	40.4
20-24	7,774	100.0	5,810	74.7	138	1.8	1,826	23.5
25-29	6,925	100.0	5,947	85.9	86	1.2	892	12.9
30-34	5,906	100.0	5,392	91.3	66	1.1	448	7.6
35-39	4,017	100.0	3,750	93.4	20	0.5	247	6.1
40-44	3,733	100.0	3,482	93.3	16	0.4	235	6.3
45-49	2,375	100.0	2,217	93.3	11	0.5	147	6.2
50-54	2,246	100.0	1,988	88.5	13	0.6	245	10.9
55-59	898	100.0	789	87.9	3	0.3	106	11.8
60-64	1,590	100.0	1,165	73.3	49	3.1	376	23.6
65+	3,645	100.0	2,018	55.4	8	0.2	1,619	44.4
Male								
Total	24,074	100.0	19,365	80.4	227	0.9	4,482	18.6
15-19	5,466	100.0	3,248	59.4	45	0.8	2,173	39.8
20-24	3,539	100.0	2,551	72.1	56	1.6	932	26.3
25-29	2,956	100.0	2,534	85.7	44	1.5	378	12.8
30-34	2,531	100.0	2,347	92.7	32	1.3	152	6.0
35-39	1,895	100.0	1,831	96.6	6	0.3	58	3.1
40-44	1,879	100.0	1,825	97.1	4	0.2	50	2.7
45-49	1,281	100.0	1,244	97.1	4	0.3	33	2.6
50-54	1,286	100.0	1,239	96.3	4	0.3	43	3.3
55-59	527	100.0	499	94.7	2	0.4	26	4.9
60-64	870	100.0	737	84.7	29	3.3	104	12.0
65+	1,844	100.0	1,310	71.0	1	0.1	533	28.9
Female								
Total	25,062	100.0	19,080	76.1	271	1.1	5,711	22.8
15-19	4,561	100.0	2,639	57.9	43	0.9	1,879	41.2
20-24	4,235	100.0	3,259	77.0	82	1.9	894	21.1
25-29	3,969	100.0	3,413	86.0	42	1.1	514	13.0
30-34	3,375	100.0	3,045	90.2	34	1.0	296	8.8
35-39	2,122	100.0	1,919	90.4	14	0.7	189	8.9
40-44	1,854	100.0	1,657	89.4	12	0.6	185	10.0
45-49	1,094	100.0	973	88.9	7	0.6	114	10.4
50-54	960	100.0	749	78.0	9	0.9	202	21.0
55-59	371	100.0	290	78.2	1	0.3	80	21.6
60-64	720	100.0	428	59.4	20	2.8	272	37.8
65+	1,801	100.0	708	39.3	7	0.4	1,086	60.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 shows the employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex. A little over 85 percent of the employed population 15 years and older were engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. This is because the district is an agrarian one. This was followed by service and sales workers (6.5%) and craft and related trade workers (5.4%). These occupational categories do not require highly skilled expertise and high educational training. The proportions of the occupations which required high skills and many years of training such as managers, professionals and technicians as well as clerical support workers accounted for 1.6 percent of the employed persons. Plant and machine operators and assemblers together with elementary occupations also formed 1.2 percent of employed persons.

The proportion of males in skilled agricultural, forestry and fisheries workers, professionals, managers, plant and machine operators and assemblers and clerical support workers occupational categories was higher than that of females. However the proportion of females was higher than that of the males in the Service and sales occupation, craft and related trades occupation and elementary occupations.

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	38,445	100.0	19,365	100.0	19,080	100.0
Managers	62	0.2	35	0.2	27	0.1
Professionals	469	1.2	371	1.9	98	0.5
Technicians and associate professionals	36	0.1	23	0.1	13	0.1
Clerical support workers	30	0.1	25	0.1	5	0.0
Service and sales workers	2,496	6.5	356	1.8	2,140	11.2
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	32,822	85.4	17,926	92.6	14,896	78.1
Craft and related trades workers	2,075	5.4	390	2.0	1,685	8.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	156	0.4	147	0.8	9	0.0
Elementary occupations	299	0.8	92	0.5	207	1.1
Other occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Table 4.4 presents information on employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. Agriculture, forestry and fishing, constituted the largest industry employing more than 84.5 percent of the workforce aged 15 years and above in 2010 as shown in Table 4.4. Other major

industries were, wholesale, retail and repair of motor vehicles (7.2%), manufacturing (3.5%) accommodation and food services (1.7%) and education (1.2%).

About 92 percent of the employed males are agriculture, including forestry and fishing, wholesaling, retail and repair of motor vehicles (2.9%), education (1.9%), manufacturing (0.8%) and transportation and storage (0.7%). The corresponding proportions for females are agriculture; forestry and fishing are in agriculture (77.2%), 11.5 percent in wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, manufacturing (6.25), accommodation and food service activities (3.4%) and one half percent in education. Compared to males, higher

proportions of the female workforce were engaged in the wholesale and retail trade and accommodation and food services sectors.

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	38,445	100.0	19,365	100.0	19,080	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	32,502	84.5	17,773	91.8	14,729	77.2
Mining and quarrying	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Manufacturing	1,336	3.5	159	0.8	1,177	6.2
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	19	0.0	9	0.0	10	0.1
Construction	91	0.2	86	0.4	5	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,762	7.2	570	2.9	2,192	11.5
Transportation and storage	144	0.4	136	0.7	8	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	667	1.7	21	0.1	646	3.4
Information and communication	9	0.0	7	0.0	2	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	8	0.0	7	0.0	1	0.0
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	36	0.1	10	0.1	26	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	16	0.0	8	0.0	8	0.0
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	49	0.1	45	0.2	4	0.0
Education	445	1.2	359	1.9	86	0.5
Human health and social work activities	49	0.1	27	0.1	22	0.1
Arts entertainment and recreation	4	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0
Other service activities	188	0.5	97	0.5	91	0.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use	118	0.3	45	0.2	73	0.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Data on employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex presented in Table 4.5 shows that, 71.1 percent of the population were self-employed without employee(s). The proportion for males was 71.9 percent and 70.4 percent for females. Contributing family workers also accounted for 19.9 percent of the employed population. Males recorded lower proportion (17.4%) than their female counterparts (22.4%). This could be as a result of more females willing to assist parents in doing family business while most of their male counterparts seek employment outside the family business.

The self-employed without employees was highest for both males (71.9%) and females (70.4%). The proportion of females who are contributing family workers (22.4) are higher the males (17.4%). Male employees constitute 3.9 percent of the employed population whilst the females form 1.4 percent.

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

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	38,445	100.0	19,365	100.0	19,080	100.0
Employee	1,016	2.6	755	3.9	261	1.4
Self-employed without employee(s)	27,352	71.1	13,917	71.9	13,435	70.4
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,686	4.4	985	5.1	701	3.7
Casual worker	122	0.3	76	0.4	46	0.2
Contributing family worker	7,657	19.9	3,376	17.4	4,281	22.4
Apprentice	156	0.4	33	0.2	123	0.6
Domestic employee (House help)	371	1.0	171	0.9	200	1.0
Other	85	0.2	52	0.3	33	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Table 4.6 is on employment sector of persons 15 years and older by sex. The private informal sector employed the highest (97.6%) of the employed population, followed by public sector which employed a little above one percent (1.4%), private formal (0.7%) and NGOs (0.3%).

The proportion of employed females working in the private informal sector was 98.2 percent while that of males was 96.9 percent. Irrespective of sex, the private informal sector was the highest employer of the employed population. This could account for the relatively low levels of educational and professional training among the employed population in the district, since these sectors do not require high levels formal education and skills.

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	38,445	100.0	19,365	100.0	19,080	100.0
Public (Government)	552	1.4	433	2.2	119	0.6
Private Formal	263	0.7	117	0.6	146	0.8
Private Informal	37,506	97.6	18,769	96.9	18,737	98.2
Semi-Public/Parastatal	6	0.0	2	0.0	4	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	118	0.3	44	0.2	74	0.4
Other International Organisations	0	0.0	0	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) is essential in enhancing people’s knowledge and updating the people of the happenings around their immediate environment and the world. The e-governance devices including computer, mobile phone and internet facilities have become essential for living a meaningful life. ICT is relevant to individuals, households, businesses and various sectors of every economy. Governments use ICT to collect or send information to the citizenry, banks and telecommunication companies. Businesses use e-commerce to enhance their activities. Social media, learning institutions among others heavily depend on ICT for efficiency and time management.

During the 2010 PHC, ownership and usage of information communication technology facilities and services were assessed by collecting data on both individuals/persons aged 12 years and older and households. Persons using internet facility refers to those who have access to internet facility at home, internet café, and mobile phone or by other mobile devices. Internet access is assumed to be not only via computer but also by mobile phone, game machine and digital television.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 indicates the proportion of the district population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, and sex. In 2010 there were 55,246 persons 12 years and older in Nanumba South district. Only 8,837 representing 16 percent of the population 12 years and older owned mobile phones. Differences exist in mobile phone ownership among the sexes in the district. About 23 percent of males own mobile phones. The proportion of females who own mobile phones (9.1%) is however lower than their male counterparts.

Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, Internet facility usage, and Sex

Sex	Population 12 years and older	Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes	55,246	8,837	16.0	291	0.5
Male	27,240	6,299	23.1	227	0.8
Female	28,006	2,538	9.1	64	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Use of Internet

Less than one percent (0.5%) of the population aged 12 years and older used internet facility as indicated in Table 5.1. The male population had more access (0.8%) to internet facility usage than their female (0.2%) counterparts.

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Table 5.2 shows that less than one percent (0.5%) of the total households (11,487) in the district has desktop or laptop computers. Also, there is a variation in the proportion of households with desktop or laptop by sex of household head. Whereas 0.5 percent of male headed households have desktops or laptops; the corresponding percentage for female headed households is 0.6.

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

Sex of Household head	Number of households	Households having desktop/laptop computers	
		Number	Percent
Both sexes	11,487	61	0.5
Male	10,501	55	0.5
Female	986	6	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the distribution of population with disability and disability types by economic activity. Persons with disability 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. A person is considered disabled if despite the use of assistive device or supportive environment (such as eye glasses and hearing aids), the limitation/restriction cannot be improved.

Disability has generally been stigmatized in Ghana, especially in traditional settings. Parents of children with disability sometimes hide them from the public. Persons with disability (PWDs) are usually not allowed to participate in some social activities. The disability question in the 2010 census is a multiple response one, and persons may report having one or more disability types.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows the population by type of locality, disability status and sex. The 2010 population and housing census (PHC) indicates that out of a total of 93,464 people in the district, 2,869 representing 3.1 percent are with disabilities. Analysis of disability by sex indicates that not much difference is observed even though the percentage of males (3.2%) is slightly higher than that of females (2.9%). The percentage of persons with disability is slightly higher in the urban areas (3.9%) compared to rural areas (2.9%).

6.3 Type of Disability

According to the 2010 PHC National Analytical Report (2012), about 38.3 percent of the population with disabilities have more than one type of disability condition. Similarly, almost the same proportions of males (38.2%) and females (38.5%) have more than one type of disability.

Table 6.1 further shows that sight (41.1%) impairment is the main type of disability from which most of the persons with disability suffer from in the district. About 26 percent of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) suffer from physical disabilities. Hearing disability ranks third, accounting for 25.2 percent, followed by emotional disabilities (21.5%) in the Nanumba District.

6.4 Distribution by Type of Locality

The district recorded a higher incidence of persons with disability in the urban areas (3.9%) as compared to the situation in the rural areas (2.9%). A little above 57 percent of persons with disability in the urban areas were persons with impaired sight relative to the proportion (36.3%) in the rural areas.

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	93,464	100.0	46,776	100.0	46,688	100.0
Without disability	90,595	96.9	45,282	96.8	45,313	97.1
With disability	2,869	3.1	1,494	3.2	1,375	2.9
Sight	1,178	41.1	601	40.2	577	42.0
Hearing	724	25.2	398	26.6	326	23.7
Speech	599	20.9	320	21.4	279	20.3
Physical	756	26.4	374	25.0	382	27.8
Intellect	464	16.2	236	15.8	228	16.6
Emotion	618	21.5	320	21.4	298	21.7
Other	528	18.4	272	18.2	256	18.6
Urban						
Total	16,712	100.0	8,358	100.0	8,354	100.0
Without disability	16,063	96.1	8,035	96.1	8,028	96.1
With disability	649	3.9	323	3.9	326	3.9
Sight	372	57.3	167	51.7	205	62.9
Hearing	175	27.0	96	29.7	79	24.2
Speech	114	17.6	65	20.1	49	15.0
Physical	204	31.4	96	29.7	108	33.1
Intellect	95	14.6	48	14.9	47	14.4
Emotion	96	14.8	40	12.4	56	17.2
Other	62	9.6	39	12.1	23	7.1
Rural						
Total	76,752	100.0	38,418	100.0	38,334	100.0
Without disability	74,532	97.1	37,247	97.0	37,285	97.3
With disability	2,220	2.9	1,171	3.0	1,049	2.7
Sight	806	36.3	434	37.1	372	35.5
Hearing	549	24.7	302	25.8	247	23.5
Speech	485	21.8	255	21.8	230	21.9
Physical	552	24.9	278	23.7	274	26.1
Intellect	369	16.6	188	16.1	181	17.3
Emotion	522	23.5	280	23.9	242	23.1
Other	466	21.0	233	19.9	233	22.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Economic Activity Status

Activity status refers to the economic and non-economic activity of persons during the reference period (the seven days preceding the census night). Economically active persons comprise employed and unemployed persons. Persons who are employed include those who worked for pay, profit or family gain: those who did not work but had jobs to return to and unemployed persons. The economically not active include persons who did not work and were not seeking for work, homemakers, students, persons on pension etc.

Table 6.2 indicates that, whereas 78.5 percent of those without disability are employed, only 72.4 percent of PWDs are in gainful employment and 26.6 percent are economically not active. A high proportion of persons with emotional disability are employed (80.2%), 1.9 percent are unemployed and 18 percent are economically not active. More than two thirds of persons with all

disability types including sight (71.3%), hearing (70.8%), speech (73.6%) amongst others are employed, a corresponding proportion of 1.0 percent, 0.6 percent and 1.1 percent are unemployed.

About 83.9 percent males with emotional disability are employed, 1.1 percent is unemployed and 15.1 percent are economically not active. The females with emotional disability who are employed (76.6%) are lower than the males. The proportions of females who are intellectually disabled and unemployed (4.3%) are more than their male counterparts who are unemployed (3.3%).

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	49,136	100.0	38,445	78.2	498	1.0	10,193	20.7
No disability	47,233	100.0	37,067	78.5	479	1.0	9,687	20.5
With a disability	1,903	100.0	1,378	72.4	19	1.0	506	26.6
Sight	819	100.0	584	71.3	10	1.2	225	27.5
Hearing	469	100.0	332	70.8	3	0.6	134	28.6
Speech	348	100.0	256	73.6	4	1.1	88	25.3
Physical	511	100.0	330	64.6	5	1.0	176	34.4
Intellectual	268	100.0	185	69.0	10	3.7	73	27.2
Emotional	378	100.0	303	80.2	7	1.9	68	18.0
Other	290	100.0	223	76.9	3	1.0	64	22.1
Male								
Total	24,074	100.0	19,365	80.4	227	0.9	4,482	18.6
No disability	23,095	100.0	18,594	80.5	220	1.0	4,281	18.5
With a disability	979	100.0	771	78.8	7	0.7	201	20.5
Sight	420	100.0	348	82.9	3	0.7	69	16.4
Hearing	252	100.0	182	72.2	1	0.4	69	27.4
Speech	188	100.0	146	77.7	1	0.5	41	21.8
Physical	242	100.0	171	70.7	2	0.8	69	28.5
Intellectual	151	100.0	111	73.5	5	3.3	35	23.2
Emotional	186	100.0	156	83.9	2	1.1	28	15.1
Other	150	100.0	122	81.3	1	0.7	27	18.0
Female								
Total	25,062	100.0	19,080	76.1	271	1.1	5,711	22.8
No disability	24,138	100.0	18,473	76.5	259	1.1	5,406	22.4
With a disability	924	100.0	607	65.7	12	1.3	305	33.0
Sight	399	100.0	236	59.1	7	1.8	156	39.1
Hearing	217	100.0	150	69.1	2	0.9	65	30.0
Speech	160	100.0	110	68.8	3	1.9	47	29.4
Physical	269	100.0	159	59.1	3	1.1	107	39.8
Intellectual	117	100.0	74	63.2	5	4.3	38	32.5
Emotional	192	100.0	147	76.6	5	2.6	40	20.8
Other	140	100.0	101	72.1	2	1.4	37	26.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.3 shows persons with disability by their educational levels in the district. Persons with disability represent more than three percent (2,657 persons) of persons 3 years and older in the district. As shown in the table, 68.5 percent of persons with various forms of disability in the district have never attended school. About 8.0 percent attained pre-primary, 28.5 percent had basic education and 5.1 attained Sec/SHS and higher level. More than 60 percent of persons with the various types of disability have never attended school. Majority of persons with disability who attended school obtained basic education, except for persons with sight disability (5.3%), the proportion of the other categories of persons with disability who attained Sec/SHS and higher are less than five percent.

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Total	83,806	49,189	6,427	23,882	4,308	100.0	58.7	7.7	28.5	5.1
No disability	81,149	47,369	6,273	23,308	4,199	100.0	58.4	7.7	28.7	5.2
With a disability	2,657	1,820	154	574	109	100.0	68.5	5.8	21.6	4.1
Sight	1,073	708	59	249	57	100.0	66.0	5.5	23.2	5.3
Hearing	674	468	47	130	29	100.0	69.4	7.0	19.3	4.3
Speech	532	361	38	110	23	100.0	67.9	7.1	20.7	4.3
Physical	706	498	36	150	22	100.0	70.5	5.1	21.2	3.1
Intellectual	421	305	29	80	7	100.0	72.4	6.9	19.0	1.7
Emotional	559	403	35	109	12	100.0	72.1	6.3	19.5	2.1
Other	468	338	39	85	6	100.0	72.2	8.3	18.2	1.3
Male										
Total	41,898	22,432	3,324	13,088	3,054	100.0	53.5	7.9	31.2	7.3
No disability	40,509	21,565	3,246	12,734	2,964	100.0	53.2	8.0	31.4	7.3
With a disability	1,389	867	78	354	90	100.0	62.4	5.6	25.5	6.5
Sight	554	328	31	148	47	100.0	59.2	5.6	26.7	8.5
Hearing	370	233	23	90	24	100.0	63.0	6.2	24.3	6.5
Speech	290	182	17	73	18	100.0	62.8	5.9	25.2	6.2
Physical	347	217	14	98	18	100.0	62.5	4.0	28.2	5.2
Intellectual	220	155	9	51	5	100.0	70.5	4.1	23.2	2.3
Emotional	294	200	13	74	7	100.0	68.0	4.4	25.2	2.4
Other	247	162	22	57	6	100.0	65.6	8.9	23.1	2.4
Female										
Total	41,908	26,757	3,103	10,794	1,254	100.0	63.8	7.4	25.8	3.0
No disability	40,640	25,804	3,027	10,574	1,235	100.0	63.5	7.4	26.0	3.0
With a disability	1,268	953	76	220	19	100.0	75.2	6.0	17.4	1.5
Sight	519	380	28	101	10	100.0	73.2	5.4	19.5	1.9
Hearing	304	235	24	40	5	100.0	77.3	7.9	13.2	1.6
Speech	242	179	21	37	5	100.0	74.0	8.7	15.3	2.1
Physical	359	281	22	52	4	100.0	78.3	6.1	14.5	1.1
Intellectual	201	150	20	29	2	100.0	74.6	10.0	14.4	1.0
Emotional	265	203	22	35	5	100.0	76.6	8.3	13.2	1.9
Other	221	176	17	28	0	100.0	79.6	7.7	12.7	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

There are variations in the educational level of the male and female persons with disability. More than 50 percent of all disability types in the District have never been to school. Less than ten percent of all types of disabilities are in pre-primary school and between 18.2 percent and 23.2 percent are at the Basic level. The proportions in Sec/SHS and higher ranges from 1.3 percent for other disabilities to 5.3 percent for persons with sight disabilities in the District.

There are variations in the proportion of the male and female persons with disability. Female disabled persons in all categories who have never been to school are more than male disabled persons.

For both males and females there were more male (1,389) disabled persons than females (1,268) in the district. There were also higher females (75.2%) with disability than males (62.4%) with disability who had never attended school. The proportion of male disabled persons at basic level and Secondary/SHS and higher levels are higher than their female counterparts.

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

In Ghana agriculture is the mainstay of the economy since it provides the main source of food, income and employment to most rural household within the country. Ghana's economy is regarded as agrarian, largely due to the sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) generally, labour absorption and to foreign exchange earnings. The contribution of agriculture to foreign exchange earnings averaged 45 percent in the 1990s but dropped to 40 percent in the 2000s (ISSER 2000, 2011).

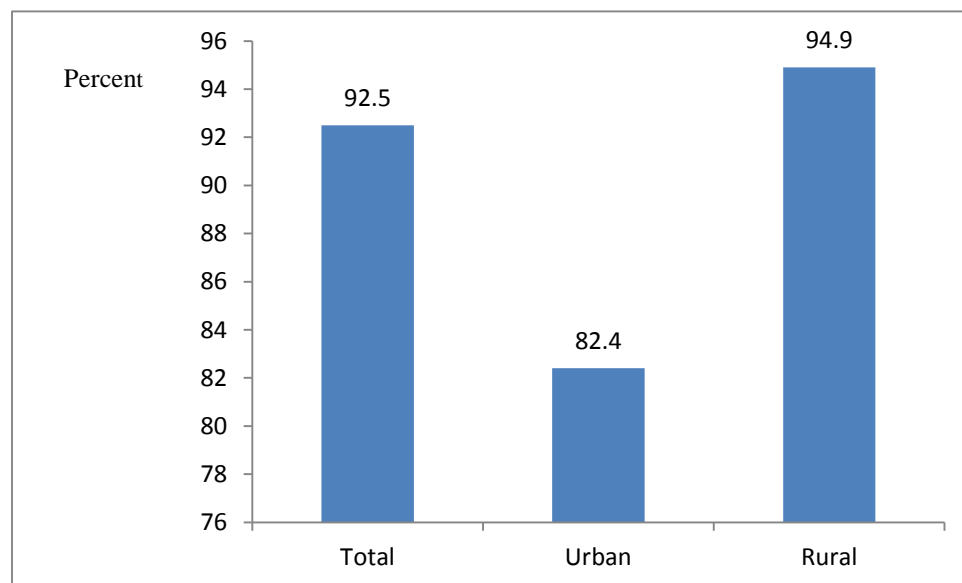
This chapter analyses the households that are engaged in various agriculture activities, such as; crops cultivation and trees grown, type of cropping and acreages, type of livestock reared and fish farming in Nanumba South District. Information collected on agriculture for the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) was based on households.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

The 2010 census defines agricultural household as one in which at least one of its members was engaged in agricultural production. The total number of households in Nanumba South is 11,487. About 93 percent of the households are agricultural households as shown in figure 7.1.

In the urban areas 82 percent of the households were engaged in agriculture out of a total of 2,224 urban households, whilst in the rural areas about 95 percent of the rural households were engaged in agriculture.

Figure 7.1: Households in Agriculture



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Farming

Table 7.1 shows households in agriculture by type of farming activity and locality. With regards to the type of agriculture activity, households engaged in crop farming represents 97.5 percent, whilst those engaged in Livestock rearing form 48.1 percent. In the urban and rural areas, majority of agricultural households are engaged in crop farming (96.7%) and livestock rearing (44.2%). In the rural areas the proportion of agricultural households who are engaged in crop farming (97.7%) and livestock rearing (48.9%) are higher than the same category of households in the urban areas. Fish farming is the least type of agricultural activity engaged in by agricultural households, and the proportion is the same (0.1%) in both urban and rural areas.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Type of activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total households	11487	100.0	2224	100.0	9,263	100.0
Households engaged in agriculture	10627	92.5	1833	82.4	8,794	94.9
Crop farming	10365	97.5	1773	96.7	8,592	97.7
Tree planting	142	1.3	6	0.3	136	1.5
Livestock rearing	5110	48.1	810	44.2	4,300	48.9
Fish farming	11	0.1	1	0.1	10	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of livestock and keepers in the district. On the whole, 165,258 animals, birds and fishes were reared and kept by 9,763 keepers in the district. The average livestock per keeper is 17. There were 64,889 chickens kept by 3,009 keepers resulting in an average of 22 birds per keeper. Fish farming is least practice in the District.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, birds, fish and keepers

Type of livestock	Number	Number of keepers	Average per Keeper
All livestock	165,515	9,763	17
Beehives	1,209	57	21
Cattle	22,132	1,141	19
Chicken	64,889	3,009	22
Dove	2,001	86	23
Duck	3,985	234	17
Goat	38,975	2,875	14
Grass-cutter	439	25	18
Guinea fowl	6,562	360	18
Ostrich	550	30	18
Pig	6,612	479	14
Rabbit	273	11	25
Sheep	15,874	1,345	12
Silk worm	387	15	26
Snail	17	1	17
Turkey	1,013	32	32
Other	296	31	10
Fish farming	5	1	5
Inland fishing	0	0	0
Other	296	31	10

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

In many developing countries, where population increase has been rapid while economic growth has been slow or stagnant, there have been deficits in the supply of facilities such as housing. The situation in urban centres especially has been worsened due to rapid rates of urbanization. Concerns for human wellbeing conditions associated with housing led to the introduction of housing questions into the 2000 Round of Population and Housing Census. The 2010 Population and Housing Census is thus the second time questions on housing were asked. A number of housing characteristics and associated conditions such as overcrowding, declining supply of basic services such as drinking water and sanitation facilities (toilet and bathroom) are important areas that are required for monitoring progress in human development.

This chapter presents the findings on housing and housing conditions in 2010 in the district. It examines the housing stock, type of dwelling, room occupancy, holding and tenancy, lighting and cooking facilities, bathing and toilet facilities, waste disposal and source of water for domestic use among others.

8.2 Housing stock

Table 8.1 shows total stock of houses in the district. There are 10,112 representing 39.3 percent of the stocks of houses in the Region. The rural areas tend to have higher number of houses(8,045)than the urban areas(2,067).The average households per house in the district is 1.1.This means that one is likely to find about one household in a structure/house in the district as well as in the locality. There are approximately nine persons per house in the District. Population per house is higher (9.2 persons) in rural areas, than in urban areas (7.8 persons).

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	93,464	16,712	76,752
Total household population	24,076,327	2,445,061	90,307	16,206	74,101
Number of houses	3,392,745	257,311	10,112	2,067	8,045
Number of households	5,467,054	318,119	11,487	2,224	9,263
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2
Population per house	7.1	9.5	8.9	7.8	9.2
Average household size	4.4	7.7	7.9	7.3	8.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy arrangements

Table 8.2 shows that, the main ownership status of dwelling units of households in the district is ownership by a household member (91.2%) followed by relative not a household member (5.1%) and other private individuals (1.9%). Households that live in public/government owned

dwellings constituted about one percent of the dwelling units while less than one percent (0.6%) of the households purchased their dwelling units.

Ninety two percent of dwelling units in male headed households are owned by household member compared to 80.6 percent in female headed households. While 9.6 percent of dwelling units in female headed households are owned by a relative who is not a household member, the corresponding percentage for male headed households is 4.7

Locality distribution ownership status of dwelling units in the rural areas indicates that 93.6 percent are owned by a household member and 4.5 percent owned by a relative not household member. In the urban areas 81.1 percent of dwellings are owned by a household member and dwellings owned by relatives who are not household members constitute 7.8 percent. Dwellings owned by other private individuals in the urban areas represent 7.2 percent whilst that of the rural areas is 0.6 percent. The distribution of ownership by type of locality also shows that, public/government dwelling units in the urban area constituted a little above two percent (2.4%) while in the rural area it was less than one percent (0.6%).

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	318,119	11,487	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	267,538	10,476	91.2	92.2	80.6	81.1	93.6
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	1,352	73	0.6	0.5	1.6	0.9	0.6
Relative not a household member	851,630	16,460	588	5.1	4.7	9.6	7.8	4.5
Other private individual	1,439,021	24,310	217	1.9	1.5	5.7	7.2	0.6
Private employer	83,610	1,248	10	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other private agency	21,123	431	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Public/Government ownership	118,804	5,863	108	0.9	0.8	2.1	2.4	0.6
Other	24,000	917	13	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.3 shows that, in 2010, the total number of occupied dwelling units in the district was 11,487 and it represents 3.6 percent of occupied dwelling units in the Region. Overall, the main type of dwelling unit in the district is compound house (79.6%) while huts/buildings in different compound represent 4.7 percent. Whereas in the urban areas majority of households live in compound houses (76.4%) followed by those in separate housing units (18.3%), in the rural areas, majority in compound housing units (80.3%) followed by separate housing unit (10.8%).

Also, whereas a lower percentage (5.8%) of rural dwellers lives in huts/buildings, in the urban areas it is less than one percent (0.2%) of households. Again, there are more households in semi-detached houses (2.4%) and those in flat/Apartment (1.3%) in the urban areas of the district as compared to the rural area with 1.6 percent and 0.2 percent respectively.

Apart from compound houses where male headed households predominate, female headed households are more dominant in the other types of occupied dwelling units.

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

Type of dwelling	District							
	Total country	Region	Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,467,054	318,119	11,487	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	51,622	1,411	12.3	11.6	19.4	18.3	10.8
Semi-detached house	391,548	12,761	200	1.7	1.6	3.8	2.4	1.6
Flat/apartment	256,355	3,360	47	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.2
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	208,934	9,138	79.6	80.6	68.1	76.4	80.3
Huts/buildings (same compound)	170,957	34,405	537	4.7	4.5	6.6	0.2	5.8
Huts/buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,374	35	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.4
Tent	10,343	818	28	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	404	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	619	24	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	1,428	53	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.4
Other	9,846	394	11	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction materials

One important indicator of the living standard of households is the quality of the construction material of the house. Houses made from sub-standard materials are more prone to natural disasters. The types of construction materials used for the dwellings in the district are presented on table 8.4. The two main types of materials used for the construction of outer walls of dwellings in the district are mud brick/earth and cement blocks/concrete. Eighty-eight percent of dwellings in the district are constructed with mud brick or earth, followed by cement blocks/concrete constituting almost six percent (5.5%).

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

Material for Outer wall	District					
	Total country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,817,607	339,874	13,013	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	247,754	11,459	88.1	79.6	90.1
Wood	200,594	5,389	190	1.5	0.9	1.6
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	1,984	104	0.8	1.0	0.8
Stone	11,330	1,077	29	0.2	0.1	0.3
Burnt bricks	38,237	647	25	0.2	0.5	0.1
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	64,863	715	5.5	12.1	3.9
Landcrete	104,270	10,609	395	3.0	5.6	2.4
Bamboo	8,206	285	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	5,894	53	0.4	0.0	0.5
Other	39,206	1,372	39	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.5 presents main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality. On the average, a higher proportion of the urban households (80.3%) use cement for the floor than the proportion of their counterpart rural households (60.3%). A larger percentage of the rural households constituting 38.5 percent used earth/mud in the construction of the floor of their dwellings as compared to the urban areas of about 19 percent.

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

Materials for the floor	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			country	Region	Number	Percent
Total	5,467,054	318,119	11,487	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	97,678	3,981	34.7	18.6	38.5
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	214,535	7,373	64.2	80.3	60.3
Stone	32,817	1,358	20	0.2	0.3	0.2
Burnt brick	6,537	277	20	0.2	0.1	0.2
Wood	52,856	195	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	510	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	2,091	58	0.5	0.4	0.5
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	365	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	15,567	1,110	31	0.3	0.4	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.6 shows urban-rural differentials regarding materials used for roofing of dwelling units by type of locality. Metal sheet (67.7%) is the most widely used roofing material in urban and rural areas. A higher percentage of dwellings in urban localities (90.2%) than those in rural areas (62.4%) use metal sheets for roofing. Thatch, palm leaf or raffia is used in roofing a larger percentage of dwellings in rural areas (31.2%) than in the urban areas (4.6%).

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

Main Roofing material	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			country	Region	Number	Percent
Total	5,817,607	339,874	13,013	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	16,434	416	3.2	2.2	3.4
Wood	45,547	3,740	194	1.5	1.4	1.5
Metal sheet	4,152,259	192,412	8,816	67.7	90.2	62.4
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	2,091	7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Cement/Concrete	141,072	1,429	44	0.3	0.5	0.3
Roofing tile	31,456	761	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	1,137	16	0.1	0.0	0.1
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	118,517	3,398	26.1	4.6	31.2
Other	35,935	3,353	110	0.8	1.0	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Information on number of sleeping rooms available to a household is useful in determining whether or not the space available to households is considered to be overcrowded or not. The higher the number of people in a room, the higher the risk for health implications, especially in relation to contagious diseases.

Table 8.7 indicates household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling units in the district. About ten percent of the households in the district have one sleeping room, two rooms (20.2%), three rooms (20.4%) and four rooms (16.9%). The remaining households are in five rooms (10.4%), six rooms (7.5%), seven rooms (4.6%), eight rooms (3.2%), and nine or more rooms (6.9%). This means that, about 78 percent of households in the district live in one to five rooms dwelling units beyond which the proportion decreases.

The highest proportion of households with one member (single member household) occupies one room (83.5%), two rooms (8.5%) and thereafter, the proportion occupying three to nine rooms or more varies. The proportion of households occupying one sleeping room unit decreases as the household size increases. About 95 percent of single member households occupy one to four sleeping rooms after which the proportion remains less than two (1.8%) for five sleeping rooms and thereafter decreases. The Table further reveals that for household size of two, about 95 percent of them occupies one to four rooms with the same household size having less than two percent for five to nine sleeping rooms or more. More than 77 percent of households with nine members occupy one to five sleeping units and thereafter decreases but increases at nine sleeping rooms or more. The proportion of household size of ten or more occupying one to six sleeping rooms was about 73 percent.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	11,487	100.0	9.9	20.2	20.4	16.9	10.4	7.5	4.6	3.2	6.9
1	284	100.0	83.5	8.5	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.1
2	359	100.0	44.6	41.8	4.5	3.9	1.9	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.4
3	717	100.0	29.6	40.0	10.7	6.3	2.8	3.2	2.4	1.5	3.5
4	959	100.0	17.9	42.0	19.5	7.6	3.2	2.0	1.5	1.9	4.4
5	1,125	100.0	10.3	34.1	25.3	12.9	6.1	2.7	2.4	1.9	4.3
6	1,214	100.0	6.0	30.6	30.1	15.3	6.2	3.9	2.0	2.1	3.8
7	1,213	100.0	4.8	23.0	29.6	21.5	8.0	4.3	2.3	2.3	4.2
8	1,162	100.0	2.4	14.2	26.5	24.4	13.3	7.5	4.6	1.2	5.9
9	918	100.0	2.9	10.2	25.3	26.3	12.7	7.3	4.8	2.5	8.0
10+	3,536	100.0	1.6	4.5	14.4	19.5	17.4	15.2	8.9	6.3	12.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household facilities

From Table 8.8, it can be seen that, the use of kerosene lamp (60.9%) is the major source of energy for households in the district. The second most common source of energy is the use of electricity (mains) (30.4%) followed by use of flashlight/torch (7.1%). The least source of energy used by the dwelling units are solar energy (0.1%), candle (0.1%) and other (0.0%).

In the rural areas, kerosene lamp is the most largely used source of light constituting 70.4 percent. In the urban areas however, electricity (mains) continued to be the largest source of lighting (76.1%). Only 19.4 percent of the rural folks are connected to the main electricity grid.

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,467,054	318,119	11,487	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	114,889	3,491	30.4	76.1	19.4
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,219	66	0.6	0.9	0.5
Kerosene lamp	971,807	134,656	6,991	60.9	21.3	70.4
Gas lamp	9,378	860	39	0.3	0.3	0.3
Solar energy	9,194	1,048	10	0.1	0.0	0.1
Candle	41,214	488	7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	60,518	816	7.1	1.0	8.6
Firewood	13,241	2,257	48	0.4	0.3	0.4
Crop residue	4,623	759	19	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other	11,739	425	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.9 shows the source of cooking fuel by type of locality. It can be seen that, majority of the households (94.1%) resort to the use of wood as their source of cooking fuel followed by the use of charcoal (2.2%).

A higher proportion of rural dwellers (96.0%) resorted to the use of wood as compared to urban dwellers (86.1%). However, more urban dwellers used gas (1.7%) and charcoal (8.5%) as compared to their rural counterparts, gas (0.4%) and charcoal users (0.6%).

Table 8.9: 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	Percent	Urban Percent	Rural Percent
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	11,487	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	6,713	138	1.2	3.1	0.7
Wood	2,197,083	243,314	10,808	94.1	86.1	96.0
Gas	996,518	10,584	76	0.7	1.7	0.4
Electricity	29,794	1,396	50	0.4	0.1	0.5
Kerosene	29,868	1,116	98	0.9	0.0	1.0
Charcoal	1,844,290	52,124	247	2.2	8.5	0.6
Crop residue	45,292	1,804	65	0.6	0.5	0.6
Saw dust	8,000	515	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	84	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	469	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	11,487	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	10,910	318	2.8	4.7	2.3
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	82,024	3,126	27.2	34.0	25.6
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	10,877	822	7.2	9.1	6.7
Enclosure without roof	117,614	11,245	272	2.4	2.3	2.4
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	11,055	669	5.8	5.5	5.9
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	1,403	56	0.5	0.3	0.5
Verandah	1,173,946	34,131	240	2.1	4.2	1.6
Open space in compound	1,115,464	155,651	5,936	51.7	39.8	54.5
Other	21,007	823	48	0.4	0.1	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.9, also shows that 3 percent of households in Nanumba South district had no cooking space. Majority of the households (51.7%) however used open space in compound as cooking space followed by households who resort to the use of separate room for exclusive use of household (27.2%). Apart from these cooking spaces, the least cooking space used by households is the use of bedroom/hall/living room (0.5%). A higher proportion of rural households (54.5%) use open space in compound as cooking space than urban household dwellers (39.8%). This notwithstanding more urban households use separate room for exclusive use of household (34.0%), separate room shared with other household(s) (9.1) and verandah (4.2%) than rural households (25.6%, 6.7% and 1.6% respectively).

8.7 Main Source of Water for drinking and for other domestic use

The purpose of good drinking water is largely to minimize the prevalence of water borne diseases among household members. The source of drinking water is important because water borne diseases are common in the district and members of households are better off if they have access to good drinking water.

Table 8.10 shows the percentage distribution of main sources of drinking water and for other domestic uses in the district. Majority of the households (51.8%) use water from boreholes, pump and tube well as their source of drinking water followed by the use of river/stream (26.4%) of households. Overall, only about one percent of households had access to pipe borne water in

their dwellings. For domestic usage, about 47 percent of the households used boreholes, pump, and tube well for other domestic purposes.

Table 8.10: Main source of water for dwelling unit for drinking and domestic purposes by type of locality

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	11,487	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	27,811	101	0.9	2.9	0.4
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	38,852	955	8.3	28.9	3.4
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	21,798	633	5.5	19.4	2.2
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	111,650	5,946	51.8	36.4	55.5
Protected well	321,091	17,933	32	0.3	0.8	0.2
Rain water	39,438	2,066	91	0.8	0.0	1.0
Protected spring	19,345	1,008	17	0.1	0.4	0.1
Bottled water	20,261	233	2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Sachet water	490,283	1,187	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	942	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	13,517	24	0.2	0.5	0.1
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,109	6	0.1	0.0	0.1
River/Stream	502,804	55,470	3,033	26.4	1.4	32.4
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	24,308	643	5.6	9.3	4.7
Other	3,972	235	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	11,487	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	27,698	117	1.0	2.6	0.6
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	37,432	969	8.4	31.2	3.0
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	19,390	444	3.9	13.8	1.5
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	101,815	5,382	46.9	35.2	49.6
Protected well	465,775	19,715	41	0.4	0.9	0.2
Rain water	39,916	2,182	92	0.8	0.0	1.0
Protected spring	18,854	927	19	0.2	0.4	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	1,214	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	13,349	22	0.2	0.5	0.1
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,002	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
River/Stream	588,590	63,445	3,414	29.7	1.8	36.4
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	29,210	969	8.4	13.5	7.2
Other	10,302	740	16	0.1	0.0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.1 Urban Source of Drinking Water

In the urban areas, bore-hole/pump/tube well is the most widely used water source in the district (36.4%). This could be due to the presence of the small water supply system in the district and the least used water sources in the urban area are rain water, sachet water, tanker supply/vendor provided (see table 8.10).

8.7.2 Rural Drinking Water

The major source of drinking water for rural households is bore-hole/pump/tube well (55.5%) followed by the river or the stream (32.4%).

8.8 Bathing and Toilet facilities

Table 8:11 also indicates the toilet facility and bathing facility used by households and type of locality. It seems that no facilities (bush, beach/field) is the main type of toilet facility used by majority of the households (87.5%) in the district, with the use of public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit Pan etc.) as the second type of toilet facility used (10.6%) by households. While a little over one percent of the households in the district used KVIP and less than one percent resort to bucket/pan as their toilet facility.

The distribution of toilet facility by type of locality showed that of those without toilet facilities, majority are the rural households (95.7%) while a higher proportion of KVIP users are from the urban areas (3.7%).

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	11,487	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	230,852	10,056	87.5	53.6	95.7
W.C.	839,611	7,736	25	0.2	0.6	0.1
Pit latrine	1,040,883	9,218	31	0.3	0.7	0.2
KVIP	572,824	14,587	121	1.1	3.7	0.4
Bucket/Pan	40,678	1,248	6	0.1	0.2	0.0
Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit Pan etc.)	1,893,291	52,704	1,222	10.6	40.9	3.4
Other	23,385	1,774	26	0.2	0.3	0.2
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	11,487	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	108,283	4,035	35.1	26.2	37.3
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	95,261	3,392	29.5	34.1	28.4
Private open cubicle	381,979	22,044	749	6.5	3.0	7.4
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	48,531	1,953	17.0	19.3	16.5
Public bath house	140,501	12,409	515	4.5	2.8	4.9
Bathroom in another house	187,337	2,646	54	0.5	1.0	0.3
Open space around house	372,556	27,210	736	6.4	13.4	4.7
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,001	19	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	16,276	734	34	0.3	0.0	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Own bathroom for exclusive use is the main bathing facility used by households (35.1%) followed by shared separate bathroom in the same house (29.5%). About 17 percent of the households shared open cubicle and river/pond/lake/dam is the least used by households (0.2%). The type of locality distribution of bathing facility used by households shows that a higher proportion of rural households own exclusive bathrooms (37.3%) as compared to their urban counterparts (26.2%). The same can be said for households who use private open cubicle for bathing in the rural areas (7.4%) as compared to urban households (3.0%). Notwithstanding these, a higher proportion of urban households (34.1%) shared separate bathrooms in the same house than the rural households (28.4%).

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

The main method of solid waste disposal as indicated in Table 8.12 is the public dumping (open space) (54.9%). The second most common method of solid waste disposal employed by the households is dumping indiscriminately (27.2%) while burning by household was the least method used (0.4%). It can also be seen that, the public dumping (open space) was the main method used by majority of the households (46.3%) in the urban areas and that for the rural households (56.9%).

With regards to liquid waste, the common disposal method employed by households was throwing onto the street/outside (52.4%). In the urban areas, liquid waste disposal by households was mainly by throwing onto the street/outside (34.3%) whereas in the rural areas the percentage is 56.7.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country Region		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	11,487	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	19,674	440	3.8	8.0	2.8
Burned by household	584,820	34,594	447	3.9	3.7	3.9
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	47,222	1,079	9.4	35.9	3.0
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	123,188	6,302	54.9	46.3	56.9
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	83,889	3,130	27.2	4.9	32.6
Buried by household	182,615	7,140	47	0.4	0.9	0.3
Other	53,805	2,412	42	0.4	0.4	0.4
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	11,487	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	6,636	65	0.6	0.9	0.5
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	13,949	664	5.8	15.3	3.5
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	16,152	819	7.1	2.0	8.4
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	178,671	6,015	52.4	34.3	56.7
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	19,931	1,460	12.7	23.7	10.1
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	81,195	2,436	21.2	23.6	20.6
Other	38,294	1,585	28	0.2	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The population census is the primary source of information about the population and its characteristics. The 2010 Population and Housing Census collected data on the demographic, social and economic characteristics, and housing conditions of the entire population of Ghana.

This report on Nanumba South district provides detailed analysis of the 2010 census data at the district level. The aim is to provide useful data for planners and policy makers in designing and implementing evidence-based strategies for development in the district. This chapter discusses the summary of findings, conclusions and policy implications.

9.2 Summary of findings

Demographic Characteristics

The district has a population of 93,464 comprising 46,776 and 46,688 males and females respectively. Furthermore, it can be seen that the proportion of males to females is almost equal. The district has urban population of 16,712 and rural 76,752. Sex ratio (the number of males per 100 females) of the district was 100.2 males per 100 females. The age dependency ratio in the district was 105.5. The urban population experienced a lower age dependency ratio of 87.9 than the rural population (109.7)

Fertility and Mortality, Migration

The district data also shows that 28,006 females aged 12 years and older were in the district. The children ever born to females of these ages were 73,770 children out of which, 63,170 or 85.6 percent survived and 10,600 or 14.4 percent died as at 2010 Population and Housing Census.

The TFR of Nanumba South district is 4.2 which is above the regional rate of 3.5. The GFR of the district is 119.8 and which is also higher than the regional average of 101.9. The CBR of the district (27.2) is higher than the regional rate of 24 live births per 1,000 women.

The total number of migrants in the Nanumba South district was 8, 115 out of which 5,935 or 73.1 percent were born elsewhere in the region, 1,680 or 20.7 percent were born elsewhere in another region and 500 (6.2%) were born outside Ghana. Majority of the migrant population in Nanumba South were born in the Volta region 12.8 percent while the least percentage of migrant population was born in Upper West region (0.1%).

Social Characteristics

The total household population of the district was 90,307. About 13 percent of all household members were household heads and male-headed households (23.3%) were more than female-headed households (2.2%). Majority of the household members were children who formed a little above 55 percent of the total household membership.

The 2010 Population and Housing Census in the district reveals that about 37 percent of persons aged 12 years and older in the district have never been married while a higher proportion (56.7%) were married.

Ghanaians by birth constitutes the largest percentage (95.3%) of the population of Nanumba South district. Ghanaians with dual nationality formed a very small percentage (1.9%). Less than one percent of the population were Ghanaians by naturalization while non-Ghanaians constituted two percent of the district population.

The dominant religious denomination in the district was traditionalist constituting almost 48 percent of the population. Islam follows next with (27.2%) and the Christian group with a population of 20 percent. Those who do not profess adherence to any religion were 4.7 percent of the population.

Differences exist in proportions literate and not literate among the sexes. The percentage of the literate population is 32.5. It can also be observed that people in the younger ages in the district were more literate than their adult counterpart.

Economic Characteristics

Information on economic activity status of persons 15 years and older by sex shows that Nanumba South district had 49,136 persons, 98.7 percent were employed, 1.3 percent were unemployed while 20.7 percent were not economically active.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing, constituted the largest industry employing more than 84.5 percent of the workforce aged 15 years and above in 2010. Other major industries were, wholesale, retail and repair of motor vehicles (7.2%), manufacturing (3.5%) accommodation and food services (1.7%) and education (1.2%).

The employment status data in the district show that 71.1 percent of the population was self-employed without employees. The proportion for males was 71.9 percent and 70.4 percent for females. Contributing family workers also accounted for about 20 percent (19.9%) of the employed population. Males recorded lower proportion (17.4%) than their female counterparts (22.4%).

In terms of employment sector of persons 15 years and older, private informal sector employed the highest of 97.6 percent of the employed population, followed by public sector which employed less than two percent, private formal employed about one percent and NGOs employed the least (0.3%).

Information Communication Technology

The 2010 PHC collected data on ownership and usage of information communication technology facilities and services from both individuals/persons aged 12 years and older and households. About 16 percent of the population aged 12 years and older owned mobile phones. About 23 percent of the male population own mobile phones whilst for females it was 9.1 percent.

Only about one percent of the population aged 12 years and older used internet facility. The male population (0.8%) had more access to internet facility usage than their counterpart female counterparts (0.2%).

Disability

The proportion of the population with disability in the district was over three percent. Whilst the prevalence among the female population was 2.9 percent, the male population with disability was 3.2 percent, slightly higher than the district average (3.1%). However, the proportion of females without disability was rather slightly higher (97.1%) than the males (96.8%). Persons with impaired sight constituted the largest population of persons with disability (41.1%) whilst person with intellect disability were the least. The district recorded a higher incidence of persons with disability in the urban areas (3.9%) as compared to the situation in the rural areas (2.9%).

There were more economically active (employed and unemployed) persons with disabilities (73.4%) than the economically not active persons with disabilities (26.6%) in the district. On the average more than a quarter of all types of persons with disabilities are economically not active.

Agricultural Activities

The 2010 PHC collected information on the following types of agricultural activities in which any member of a household was engaged in at the time of the census: crop farming, tree planting, fish farming or animal rearing. Overall, about 93 percent of the households in the district were engaged in agricultural activities. Fish farming recorded the least proportion of agricultural households (less than one percent) while crop farming recorded the highest proportion of 97.5 percent agricultural households followed by livestock rearing 48.1 percent.

On a whole, 165,258 livestock were said to have been reared and kept in the district. Chicken is largely kept with fish farming been the least.

Housing Conditions

The total stock of houses in the district was 10,112. The rural areas tend to have higher proportion of houses (80%) than the urban areas (20%). The average household size in the district is about eight which is more than the national average of 4.4 and it almost the same as the regional average of about 8 persons per household.

The main ownership status of dwelling units by households in the district is ownership by a household member (91.2%) followed by relative not a household member (5.1%) other private individuals (1.9%). Households who live in public/government owned dwellings constituted about one percent of the dwelling units while less than one percent of the households purchased their dwelling units.

The sex distribution indicates that, out of the 11,487 of total dwelling units in the district, there are 92.2 percent male headed households owned by household member while the females headed household constitute 80.6 percent.

There are two main types of materials used for the construction of outer walls of dwellings in the district. They are; mud brick/earth and cement blocks/concrete. More than 88 percent of dwellings in the district are constructed with mud brick or earth. The next largely used material is cement blocks/concrete constituting 5.5 percent.

A larger proportion of the urban households (80.3%) used cement for their floor than the rural households (60.3%).

Metal sheet is the most widely used roofing material in both places of residence even though a higher percentage of dwellings in urban localities (90.2%) than those in rural areas (62.4%) use metal sheets for roofing.

The 2010 PHC reported that, more than 80 percent of households with total household size of one live in single room. Overall, it can be concluded that, the proportion of households occupying a sleeping room decreases as the number of rooms increases.

The main source of lighting of dwelling units in the district is kerosene lamp (60.9%) followed by flashlight (7.1%). In the rural areas, kerosene lamp is the most largely used source of lighting constituting about 70.4 percent. In the urban areas however, electricity mains continued to be the largest of source of lighting (76.1%). Only less than 20 percent of the rural households are connected to the national electricity grid.

Majority of the households (94.1%) use wood as their source of cooking fuel followed by the use of charcoal (2.2%).

It was also found out that about 3 percent of households in Nanumba South district had no cooking space. Majority of the households (51.7%) however used open space in compound as cooking space followed by households who resort to the use of separate room for exclusive use of household (27.2%).

The percentage distribution of main sources of drinking water and for other domestic uses in the district shows that only 101 households representing about one percent had access to pipe borne water in their dwellings. Boreholes, pump, tube well are the main source of drinking water in the district used by households constituting about 52 percent, followed by river/ stream (26.4%).

In the urban areas, main source of drinking water for households is bore-hole/pump/tube well constituting about 36.4 percent and followed by pipe-borne outside dwelling (28.9%). The major source of drinking water for rural households is bore-hole/pump/tube well (55.5%) followed by the river or the stream (32.4%).

Eighty eight percent of households have no toilet facilities (bush/beach/field). About 11 percent of the households in the district used public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc.).

The main method of solid waste disposal used by majority of the population (54.9%) is the public dumping (open space). The second most common method of solid waste disposal

employed by the households is dumping indiscriminately (27.2%) while burning by household was the least method used (0.4%).

With regards to liquid waste, the common disposal method employed by households is throwing onto the street/outside (52.4%), while the other system was the least disposal method adopted by the households (0.2%).

9.3 Conclusion

Population of Nanumba district has grown fast over the few years of its establishment. The proportion of children is large compared to the aged. The population is largely youthful, with a potential to grow in the near future. The relatively high fertility levels also indicate prospects of future population growth.

The population dynamics of the district may be determined largely by fertility and mortality processes. Migration in the district is predominantly the internal type and mostly from one locality in the district to another. Persons of Ghanaian parentage constitute a large percentage of the population in the Nanumba South District. There are Ghanaians with dual citizenship in the district, though the proportion is small. Households in the district are predominantly male-headed. Household sizes are small in the district, with rural households having slightly larger proportions of household size than the urban households. The extended family living arrangements dominates in the district and is slightly higher than the nuclear family system.

The employment characteristics of the population indicate employment in low skills among the employed population that are mostly self-employed without employees. Such employment hardly generates employment for others. Levels of unemployment are high in the district.

While 16 percent of persons aged 12 years and older in the district reported that they had mobile phones only about one percent of them use the internet. The rate of ownership of desktop/laptop by households is very low. The prevalence of disability is quite high and six major types are reported in the district. There are some variations in the rate in the localities and between the sexes. Their levels of educational attainment and literacy rates are comparatively lower than those without disability.

With regards to the type of agricultural activity, crop farming represents the main type of agriculture activity adopted by the populace in both the urban and rural areas followed by livestock rearing. While fish farming recorded the least type of agricultural activity engaged in by the people.

The total stock of houses in the district recorded at the 2010 Population and Housing Census was 10,112. The rural areas tend to have higher proportion of houses 8,045 representing about 80 percent than the urban areas 2,067 representing a little above 20 percent. There are two main types of materials used for the construction of outer walls of dwellings in the district; mud brick/earth and cement blocks/concrete.

9.4 Policy implications

The characteristics of the population in Nanumba South District as observed at the 2010 Population and Housing Census have implications for the general wellbeing of the people in the district. These characteristics therefore suggest that policies are required to manage the population to ensure that its human resource potentials can be fully realized for the economic progress of the district and the entire nation. The goals of any such policies must therefore be within the general human development agenda of Ghana.

The general objective of the revised 1994 Population Policy of Ghana is to ensure that rapid population growth does not constrain economic progress of the nation. The population of the district has grown very fast over the past few years of its establishment. The human resource potential has not been realized since the educational and other socioeconomic characteristics that are indicators of human resource quality are generally low. Since the district has considerable natural resources that can be tapped for development, investment in education and other basic needs, including housing, amenities and facilities for the benefit of the population will eventually lead to economic progress in the district.

The pursuit of goals such as generation of employment for the youth can meet the needs of the youth more appropriately. For instance, the low skill of the employed population who are mostly self-employed without employees must be attended to by strengthening the Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency (GYEEDA) to adequately equip participants who excel during their training to be able to establish businesses and employ others. On the other hand, the higher unemployment levels in the urban areas suggest that serious consideration of adverse conditions in urban areas also receive the attention of policy makers in the district.

The various population subgroups of the district present some characteristics that require careful policy measures that can meet peculiar needs of the various population subgroups. Generally gender dimensions of policies must not be underestimated. Secondly, investment in the education of young people must be emphasized as a key policy as is already being done but with a long-term plan that ensures their employment as well. These are necessary for the young female population whose age at child bearing is reduced to below 15 years.

There is a generally low level of education among PWDs which can no longer be overlooked. It is recommended that, the Nanumba South District Assembly (NSDA) adopts strategies to sponsor some of the PWDs each year to attain a certain level of education.

Moving forward, one would also recommend that in addressing issues on community facilities such as toilet, NSDA must come out with by-laws that are quite punitive to ensure that every landlord/landlady provides toilet facilities in their homes. In a related development, NSDA must provide enough solid and liquid waste disposal bins to the communities placed at vantage points that can be easily accessible to all in order to forestall indiscriminate disposal of waste in the communities in the District.

On the other hand, feeder roads linking to farming centres must be improved by the NSDA. Since majority of the population are involved in farming and the nature of roads to their farms are deplorable.

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APPENDICES

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

Serial No.	Community name	Sex			Households	Houses
		Both Sexes	Male	Female		
1	Wulensi	10,696	5,340	5,356	1,405	1,346
2	Lungni	6,016	3,018	2,998	819	721
3	Nakpayili	3,405	1,709	1,696	365	344
4	Kanjo	2,466	1,281	1,185	330	378
5	Baduli	1,963	955	1,008	216	157
6	Gbun Gbaliga	1,956	975	981	274	294
7	Puduya	1,913	952	961	188	170
8	Sakpe	1,631	819	812	96	94
9	Kukuo	1,460	705	755	223	169
10	Danado	1,367	688	679	175	118
11	Kpalisogu	1,336	679	657	177	113
12	Boayili	1,160	571	589	97	62
13	Kotoya	1,148	559	589	123	100
14	Egambodo	1,055	505	550	137	92
15	Nabayili	1,053	528	525	118	90
16	Tampaya	1,020	522	498	125	108
17	Takorodo	1,015	509	506	112	93
18	Moba	1,008	518	490	128	105
19	Bandiyili	975	487	488	126	102
20	Chagi No.1	974	482	492	106	198

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Serial No.	Community name	All ages	Age group															
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Wulensi	10,696	1,629	1,490	1,163	1,245	952	900	762	563	498	305	321	108	187	102	178	293
2	Lungni	6,016	992	974	770	705	565	425	358	280	255	159	125	86	95	52	68	107
3	Nakpayili	3,405	427	452	358	391	346	316	268	147	167	112	106	43	113	31	79	49
4	Kanjo	2,466	432	460	314	267	209	161	165	111	93	72	56	19	37	16	23	31
5	Baduli	1,963	563	340	198	178	109	137	108	72	63	58	48	8	31	5	18	27
6	Gbun Gbaliga	1,956	304	284	222	242	191	165	127	93	103	40	63	15	35	8	28	36
7	Puduya	1,913	369	295	244	180	180	165	139	81	63	33	43	17	33	20	18	33
8	Sakpe	1,631	325	300	177	181	134	108	97	66	66	42	38	10	27	5	19	36
9	Kukuo	1,460	367	244	115	92	91	103	60	52	52	46	43	16	21	14	32	112
10	Danado	1,367	269	255	181	167	109	96	75	57	44	35	26	14	21	6	5	7
11	Kpalisogu	1,336	306	233	135	132	94	100	70	47	57	25	33	15	24	11	16	38
12	Boayili	1,160	247	251	125	114	81	74	57	49	38	16	21	13	12	19	18	25
13	Kotoya	1,148	274	221	109	120	69	103	60	61	46	27	21	12	12	8	2	3
14	Egambodo	1,055	84	114	167	171	107	99	89	58	44	27	23	6	19	6	22	19
15	Nabayili	1,053	164	174	147	119	80	80	45	62	39	36	22	5	21	11	18	30
16	Tampaya	1,020	195	185	115	116	86	66	47	40	39	32	32	23	6	3	22	13
17	Takorodo	1,015	126	137	146	109	106	98	90	43	40	29	25	11	24	5	14	12
18	Moba	1,008	228	189	108	90	53	83	67	46	35	30	20	8	18	12	13	8
19	Bandiyili	975	128	165	166	120	88	65	62	51	43	22	17	6	11	8	14	9
20	Chagi No.1	974	162	150	120	114	84	77	58	42	46	24	25	9	21	8	15	19

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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