



# 2010

## POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

### DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

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### SABOBA DISTRICT



Canada 

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

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

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## PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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



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## **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

CEB	Children Ever Born
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CS	Children Surviving
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GES	Ghana Education Service
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JSS	Junior Secondary School
JHS	Junior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
SHS	Senior High School
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NGOs	Non-governmental Organisations
SDA	Seventh Day Adventist
LI	Legislative Instrument
DCE	District Chief Executive
DCD	District Coordinating Director
IMIS	Integrated Management Information System



# **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

## **Introduction**

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

## **Population size, structure and composition**

The population of Saboba District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 65,706 representing 2.7 percent of the Northern region's total population. Males constitute 49.2 percent and females represent 50.8 percent. About ninety-one percent of the population is rural (90.55%). The district has a sex ratio of 96.8. The population of the district is youthful (43.4%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 114, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (120.3) than that of females (108.4).

## **Fertility, mortality and migration**

The Total Fertility Rate for the district is 4.2. The General Fertility Rate is 128.9 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the highest for the region (101.9). The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 28.5 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 3.6 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 70 and above representing 47 deaths per 1000 population while for the females; the highest death rate of 25 deaths per 1000 population is for ages 65-69. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 9.8 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 90.2 percent of deaths in the district. Majority of migrants (77.8%) living in the district were born elsewhere in the region while 44 percent were born in other regions. For migrants born in another region, the highest is from Brong Ahafo region (346) and the least from Western region (17). Quite a large number (1,494) of the people residing in Saboba district were born outside the country.

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

The district has a household population of 64,927 with a total number of 9,011 households. The average household size in the district is 7.2 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 55.5 percent. Spouses form about 10.9 percent. Extended households (head, spouse(s) children and head's relatives) constitute 55.0 percent of the total number of households in the district.

## **Marital status**

About five in ten (49.7%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 43 percent have never married, 0.7 percent are in consensual unions, 4.8 percent are widowed, 1.1 percent are divorced and 0.7 percent are separated. Among the married, 66.2 percent have no education while about 13.7 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. About nine in ten of the married population (92.1%) are employed, 0.6 percent are unemployed and

10.9 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who are widowed (44.4%) are economically not active with 0.4 percent unemployed.

### **Nationality**

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 93.5 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 2.3 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 3.1 percent.

### **Literacy and education**

Of the population 11 years and above, 37.6 percent are literate and 62.4 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (45.4 %) than that of females (44.3%). Three out of ten people (32.0%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above (22,177) in the district, about 55.0 percent has never attended school, 37.7 percent are currently attending and 7.3 percent have attended in the past.

### **Economic activity status**

About 80.0 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 20.0 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 99.0 percent are employed while 1.0 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (57.4%), 14.7 percent perform household duties and 5.4 percent are disabled or too sick to work. About six out of ten unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

### **Occupation**

Of the employed population, about 87.2 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 1.9 percent in service and sales, 4.5 percent in craft and related trade, and 2.3 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

### **Employment status and sector**

Overall, women constitute the highest proportion in each employment category. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 96.4 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 2.5 percent.

### **Information Communication Technology**

Of the population 12 years and older, 13.2 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 20.2 percent as compared to 6.7 percent of females. Less than one percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district (0.8%). Only 86 households representing 1.0 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

### **Disability**

About 2.5 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly higher (2.6%) than females (2.4%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with emotion disability recorded the highest of 23.5 percent followed by sight disability (23.4%). Of the population disabled, 69.2 percent have never been to school.

## **Agriculture**

As high as 93.0 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, nine out of ten households (97.4%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 62.9 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (97.7%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district

## **Housing**

The housing stock of Saboba District is 6,180 representing 2.4 percent of the total number of houses in the Northern Region. The average number of persons per house is 10.5.

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

Over half (58.8%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 25.0 percent are separate houses and 2.5 percent are semi-detached houses. More than eighty percent (85.2%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 0.2 percent are owned by private individuals; 8.1 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 1.4 percent are owned by public or government.

### ***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 86.0 percent with cement/concrete constituting 7.4 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (78.6%) and mud/earth (19.3%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (50.1%) for dwelling units in the district.

### ***Room occupancy***

Two rooms constitute the highest percentage (31.7%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 0.7 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

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

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are flashlight/torch (22.1%), electricity (19.0%) and kerosene lamp (56.3%), flashlight/torch (22.1%) and electricity. The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (86.1%). The proportion for rural (95.8%) is higher than that of urban (35.6%). The four main sources of water in the district are borehole, river stream, public tap and pipe borne water. Nearly half of households (47.2%) drink water from boreholes.

A majority of households in the District (88.6%) had no toilet facility. The proportion of households without any toilet facility is much greater in rural areas (93.8%) than in urban areas (52.7%). A third of households (31.8%) in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house while 25.6 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

### ***Waste disposal***

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 38.8 percent. About four in ten households (38.7%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (44.7%) and onto the street (51.4%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background**

The Saboba Chereponi District was created out of the Yendi district in 1988. In 2007 a new legislative instrument 1854 (LI 1854) by the government, separated the Saboba Chereponi District into two separated districts with the names Saboba and Chereponi Districts. The Saboba District is one of the eastern corridor districts of northern Ghana.

### **1.2 Physical Features**

Physical features describe the area in terms of climatic conditions, the relief, vegetative cover, geology and soil types of the entire District as well as the settlement pattern of the area.

#### **1.2.1 Location**

Saboba District is bounded by River Oti, an international boundary for Ghana and the Republic of Togo and the Tatali District to the East, Chereponi District to the North, Gushiegu and Karaga Districts to the West, Yendi to the South-West, and Zabzugu to the South. The District lies between Latitudes 24° and 25 ° North, Longitudes 27° and 13 ° East, covering a total land area of approximately 1,751.2km<sup>2</sup>.

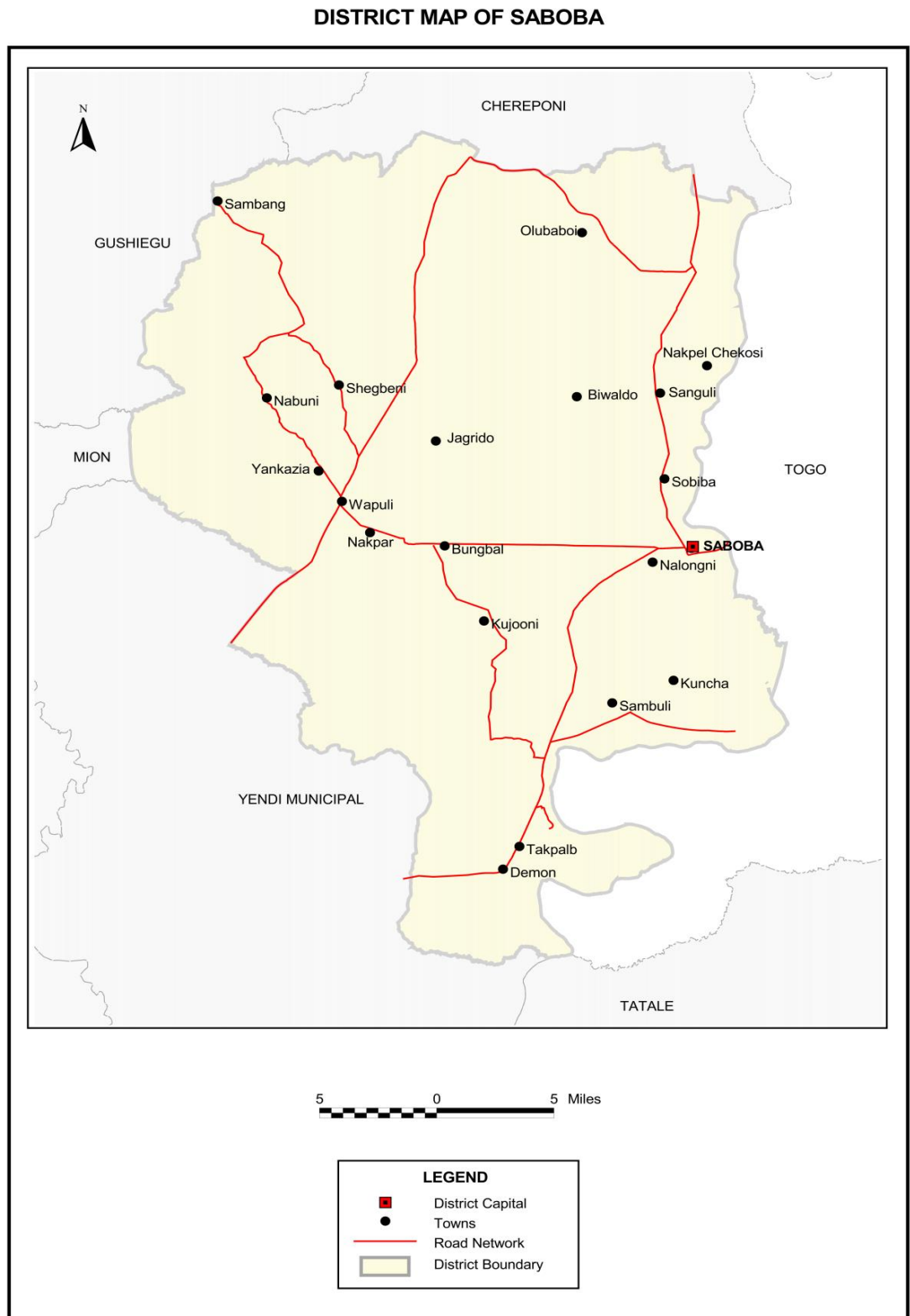
#### **1.2.2 Climate**

A markedly seasonal type of climate, with two distinct seasons, characterizes the entire District. The dry season lasts from November to April and sometimes up to May. During this period of season, the dry South Easterly Winds, popularly known as the harmatan, that blow over the Sahara have a terrific desiccating effect, thus, leading to high rate of evapotranspiration. The Saboba area experiences a unimodal rainfall with an erratic pattern starting from April/May and ending in October/November. Mean annual rainfall is between 900mm and 1200mm. Rainfalls are characterized occasionally by heavy thunderstorms, and floods occur at the peak period of July to September. The humidity generally is high during this season; temperatures are generally high all year round and the highest temperature recorded in March. Average monthly temperature is about 25.50°C.

#### **1.2.3 Vegetation**

The vegetation of Saboba and its environs is guinea savanna. This vegetation type consists of mainly short trees and shrubs that are sparsely distributed, with grasses such as the northern gamba grass, centrosema, and the nut grass. Riverine forest exists along the Black Volta River. Among the dominant tree species found along the river are mahogany, kapok and so on.

**Figure 1.1: Map of Saboba district**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

#### **1.2.4 Soils and drainage**

Saboba District is a low lying area, and fairly undulating. Due to the clayey nature of the soils the land is generally poorly drained with a lot of marshy areas. When heavy rains occur, some part of the District experiences flash floods and high surface water run-offs due to the topography

The soils of the District are predominantly clayey soils with very poor porosity rate and therefore have higher tendency of causing flash floods. Most of the soils are developed from laterites. Alluvial valleys suitable for rice production are quite extensive around the Kpalba, Sambuli, Sanguli and Nambiri lowlands. There is considerable soil erosion in the district due to bad farming practices and rampant burning of the vegetative cover.

#### **1.2.5 Settlements**

Saboba District has a total of 254 communities 95 percent of which is rural and the remaining 5 percent being urban. The District is made up of mostly dispersed settlement pattern and few nucleated and linear patterns in the towns and along major roads respectively.

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

The local government structure for the District comprises Saboba as the District Capital, one constituency, one town council, three area councils, one hundred and twenty five Unit Committees, Twenty five Electoral Areas and thirty- Seven Members of the District Assembly

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

This section discusses the traditional governance system in the district as well as the ethnic, religious and cultural practices.

#### **1.4.1 Traditional governance**

The District has traditional rulers. The traditional rulers assist security agencies to ensure peace and security in the District. There are three Paramount chiefs in the District - Saboba, Sanguli, and Nambiri

#### **1.4.2 Culture**

The main ethnic groups in the Saboba District are the Konkombas and the Anufo. There are however, a small proportion of Ewes, Moshies, and Dagombas in the District.

The various ethnic groups have particular cultural practices and ways of worship. The predominant religious groupings are Christianity, Islam and Traditional Religion. Christians are further categorized into various denominations e.g. Catholic, E.P, Assemblies of God, Church of Pentecost, SDA, Church of Christ, Christian Church, Christ Apostolic Church and other Charismatic and Pentecostal Churches. In all, Christianity formed about 55.6 percent, Islam 9.4 percent, Traditional religion about 28.6 percent, people with no religion about six percent, and people in the other religions constitute less than one percent of the population.

Saboba District is rich in some cultural practices and taboos that the people in the area have held in trust from generation to generation. Cultural festivals include “Ndipondaan”, “Yam”, “Damba”. Other treasured occasions include naming, funeral, and marriage ceremonies. There are some practices that militate against health service delivery. These are elopement and betrothal of the girl-child. These two practices expose the girl-child to early sexual life

with its attendant dangers. Other cultural practices that militate against health practices are some taboos that prevent pregnant and lactating mothers from eating some food such as eggs.

## **1.5 Economy**

### **1.5.1 Tourism potentials and hospitality industry**

The District has several sites of historic, scientific and aesthetic importance, which have the potential of attracting tourists to the District. These include the Human Bones at Kpeigu, the Sacred Stone at Wapuli, the Gold Coast Policeman at Zagbeli and an ox-bow lake in River Oti at Buagbalm

### **1.5.2 Economic Potentials**

Agriculture plays a very important role in the economic development of Ghana. The District's economy is purely rural and dominated by agriculture. About 70 percent of the working population is engaged in agriculture. Food crop farming is practiced extensively among the various ethnic groups. Apart from that, fishing in River Oti and hunting are also practiced in the District. Other economic activities of importance are commerce, agro-based small-scale industries and income generating activities.

Agriculture is mostly peasantry, with farm holdings not exceeding two hectares in average terms. The main crops produced include millet, sorghum, beans, maize, rice and groundnuts. Other food crops cultivated in the area include cassava, yam and vegetables (okra, tomatoes and pepper). Cotton and soya beans are some of the industrial crops and cash crops grown in the District. Cashew plantations are also being established on a small scale.

Most of the female population is engaged in food processing especially groundnut and soya-bean processing. Others are into sewing and dress-making, food stuff trading, brewing among others.

Commercial activity is not limited to only the big towns in the District. Commercial activity is vibrant on market days when people deal in various merchandise goods with traders coming in from other adjoining Districts and Togo. Some of the main market centres are in Saboba, Gbagbapong, Kpalba, Sambuli and Wapuli.

### **1.5.3 Livestock and poultry**

The District is blessed with a good breed of cattle, sheep and goats. Pig farming is one important activity in the District as the pig is mostly used during funerals. Also, poultry birds like guinea fowls, turkey, fowls and so on are reared on a smaller scale. However, only a few of the ruminants mentioned are reared on commercial basis.

## **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. Out-door sleepers (floating population) were also enumerated on the Census Night.

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

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

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

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

- Ninety-seven percent of all household residents who were in the country on Census Night (26<sup>th</sup> September, 2010) were enumerated.
- About one (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 with 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 to various agencies and stakeholders in 2013.

### **1.6.6 Concepts and definitions**

#### **Introduction**

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

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

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

#### **Region**

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

#### **District**

In 1988, Ghana changed from the local authority system of administration to the district assembly system. In that year, the then existing 140 local authorities were demarcated into 110 districts. In 2004, 28 new districts were created; this increased the number of districts in the country to 138. In 2008, 32 additional districts were created bringing the total number of districts to 170. The 2010 PHC 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 an 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 housekeeping 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**

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 lifetime. 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 covers data on demographic, social and economic characteristics of the Saboba District in the Northern region. It is divided into nine chapters. Chapter one presents the background, physical features, political and administrative structure, social structure, the economy and living conditions of the District. Chapter two provides District-level statistics on the demographic characteristics such as population size, composition and age-sex structure, population pyramid, fertility, mortality and migration. Chapter Three presents statistics on the social characteristics of the District such as household composition, headship and structure, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and education. While Chapter four discusses economic activity status, occupation, industry, employment status of age 15 years and above and employment sector.

Chapter five provides statistics on information and communication technology (ICT) in relation to ownership of mobile phones of persons aged 12 years and older, use of internet facility of persons 12 years and older, household ownership of desktop/laptop computer and household ownership of fixed telephone lines. Chapter six presents a detailed discussion of the socio-economic situation of disabled people in the District in terms of distribution, type of disability and economic activity, and disability, education and literacy. Chapter seven focuses on agricultural activity and the types of farming by agricultural households, sex of agricultural household heads, and agricultural households by locality (rural/urban). Chapter eight discusses housing characteristics such as housing conditions, housing stock, and type of dwelling, construction materials, room occupancy, tenure arrangement, access to utilities and

household facilities, bathing and toilet facilities, methods of waste disposal, main source of drinking water and main source of water for other domestic purposes. The last chapter presents summary, conclusion and policy implications of the report.

## CHAPTER TWO

### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

#### 2.1 Introduction

This chapter looks at the population size of Saboba and its distribution across the 252 communities in the District by locality (rural/urban) and sex. In addition, the chapter discusses population trends and density, age-sex structure, nationality, ethnicity and religion.

#### 2.2 Population Size and Distribution

As shown in Table 2.1, the Saboba District has a total population of 65,706 with 33,386 females and 32,320 males. Thus, the female population (50.8%) is more than the male population (49.2%) in the District. The population aged 18 years and older population constitutes 43.4 percent of the total population. The District population represents 2.7 percent of the total population of the Northern Region (2,479,461) The District has a rural population of 59,497 (90.55%) and an urban population of 6,209 (9.45%).

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

Age group	Both			Sex ratio	Urban	Rural
	Sexes	Male	Female			
All Ages	65,706	32,320	33,386	96.8	6,209	59,497
0 - 4	12,027	6,024	6,003	100.3	736	11,291
5 - 9	11,486	5,786	5,700	101.5	778	10,708
10 - 14	9,262	4,806	4,456	107.9	1,007	8,255
15 - 19	7,101	3,734	3,367	110.9	1,091	6,010
20 - 24	5,114	2,372	2,742	86.5	631	4,483
25 - 29	4,559	1,884	2,675	70.4	500	4,059
30 - 34	3,867	1,641	2,226	73.7	372	3,495
35 - 39	2,937	1,353	1,584	85.4	273	2,664
40 - 44	2,407	1,202	1,205	99.8	224	2,183
45 - 49	1,550	830	720	115.3	147	1,403
50 - 54	1,397	739	658	112.3	104	1,293
55 - 59	873	486	387	125.6	87	786
60 - 64	891	432	459	94.1	81	810
65 - 69	543	262	281	93.2	33	510
70 - 74	634	296	338	87.6	40	594
75 - 79	426	175	251	69.7	36	390
80 - 84	349	155	194	79.9	38	311
85 - 89	187	86	101	85.1	23	164
90 - 94	58	33	25	132.0	3	55
95 - 99	38	24	14	171.4	5	33
All Ages	65,706	32,320	33,386	96.8	6,209	59,497
0-14	32,775	16,616	16,159	102.8	2,521	30,254
15-64	30,696	14,673	16,023	91.6	3,510	27,186
65+	2,235	1,031	1,204	85.6	178	2,057
<b>Age-dependency ratio</b>	<b>114.05</b>	<b>120.27</b>	<b>108.36</b>		<b>76.89</b>	<b>118.85</b>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

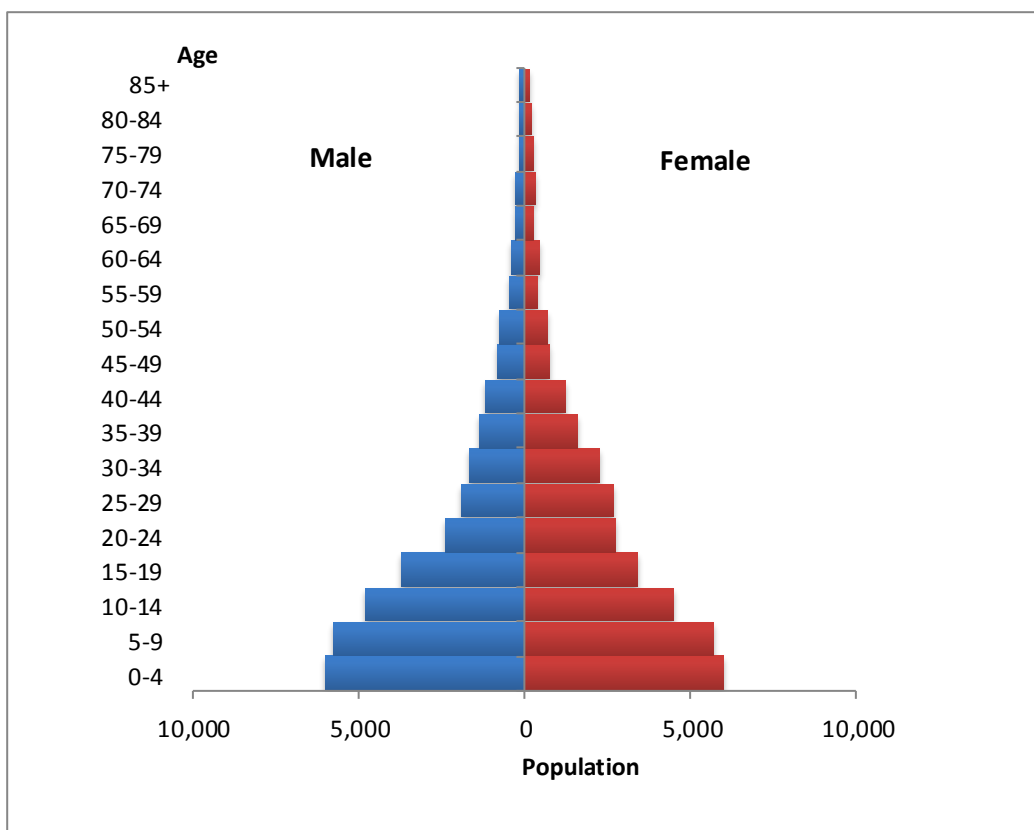
## 2.3 Age-Sex Structure

Accurate information on age-sex structure is very important for effective planning and decision making. Data disaggregated by age and sex are crucial not only for demographic analysis of morbidity, mortality and fertility, but also for planning for various developmental areas. Any discussion of a country's educational needs, labour force participation and migration, for example, will not be complete without information on the sex structure of the population. Saboba District's population has a youthful structure. Table 2.1 indicates the structure with a broad base consisting of large numbers of children aged 0-4 and a conical top of a small number of elderly persons aged 90-99. The structure of the population, though, has undergone changes over the years. For instance, the proportion aged less than 15 years was 46.9 percent in 1960 and increased to 47.6 in 2010.

### 2.3.1 Population Pyramid

Figure 2.1 shows that the District's population structure is broad at the base and narrows upwards. The District's population is therefore more youthful in nature and has the potential of increasing the productive work force with time. However, it also implies greater provision of social amenities such as schools, water, health facilities, and recreational centres to cater for the youthful population. With proper planning and prudent use of available resources, the youthful nature of the population should be considered as a blessing rather than a constraint.

**Figure 2.1: Population pyramid by age and sex**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### **2.3.2 Sex ratio**

Sex ratio measures the number of males in relation to every 100 females. Table 2.1 shows that the District's sex ratio is 96.8, meaning for every 97 males there are 100 females. The relatively high sex ratios for certain age groups in the District could be due to migration and given that more males migrate than females.

### **2.3.3 Dependency ratio**

The relationship between the population aged 0-14 years and 65 years and older, the dependent age population, to the population aged 15-64 years constitute age dependency, measured per 100 population. The age-dependency ratio for the Saboba district is 114, implying that one person in the working age population (15-64 years) takes care of approximately one other person in the dependent age group. The age dependency ratio for males is higher (120.3) than that of females (108.4).

## **2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration**

Population change is brought about by three demographic variables: fertility, mortality and migration. A change in any of the variables can affect the population. For instance if there is high fertility, it increases the population and a decrease in fertility retards population growth. Also, an increase in mortality of any population will definitely decrease the population size and a decrease in mortality might increase the population size. Furthermore, when there is an increase in migration or decrease in migration, it can either decrease or increase the size of the population.

### **2.4.1 Fertility**

Fertility refers to the number of live children a woman has ever given birth to in her lifetime. The age at which childbearing begins has important demographic consequences for a society as a whole as well as for the health and welfare of the mother and child. The analysis is based on the birth histories of women aged 15-49.

Table 2.2 shows total fertility rate, and crude birth rate by district in the Northern Region. It shows that, the total number of women in the Saboba District who are 15-49 years is 14,519, representing 22 percent of the entire District population. The number of births in the last 12 months of the census month was 1,871 children. The table also indicates total fertility rate of 4.2 while the general fertility rate was 128.9 births per 1000 women which is the highest for the region (101.9). The crude birth rate stood at 28.5.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,479,461	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
<b>Saboba</b>	<b>65,706</b>	<b>14,519</b>	<b>1,871</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>128.9</b>	<b>28.5</b>
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: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

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

## 2.4.2 Mortality

Data on mortality are used as benchmarks to determine the health status and growth potential of the population. Table 2.3 shows number of children ever born and their sexes in the District by females 12 years and older. Males constitute 28,788 and females 27,348. It also shows that children surviving are 24,485 and 23,758 for males and females respectively. Looking at the number of the male children ever born and male children surviving, it can be realized that there is a difference of 4,303, representing dead children. In the same way, the difference between female children ever born and female children surviving was 3,590. Looking at the two figures, it can be inferred that male child mortality rate in the District is higher than the female child mortality rate.

Table 2.3 indicates that age group 30-34 recorded the highest number of children ever born (9,574) and children surviving (8,579). The age group which recorded the least number of children ever born (27) and children surviving (25) was 12-14.

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

Age group	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	19,653	56,136	28,788	27,348	48,243	24,485	23,758
12-14	2,426	27	17	10	25	16	9
15-19	3,367	427	217	210	366	175	191
20-24	2,742	3,229	1,633	1,596	2,877	1,427	1,450
25-29	2,675	7,128	3,622	3,506	6,435	3,241	3,194
30-34	2,226	9,574	4,846	4,728	8,579	4,278	4,301
35-39	1,584	8,262	4,234	4,028	7,233	3,706	3,527
40-44	1,205	7,488	3,872	3,616	6,420	3,307	3,113
45-49	720	4,776	2,461	2,315	4,071	2,094	1,977
50-54	658	4,264	2,182	2,082	3,537	1,768	1,769
55-59	387	2,315	1,189	1,126	1,886	962	924
60+	1,663	8,646	4,515	4,131	6,814	3,511	3,303

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The death rate (also called the crude death rate) is the number of deaths per 1,000 population in a given year. Saboba District with a total population of 65,706, recorded 235 deaths in households which was the smallest in the entire region. Saboba's crude death rate of 3.6 is the least after Zabzugu (3.1) and Tatale (3.5) in the region (5.9).

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

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
Savelugu Nanton	139,283	1,413	10.1
Karaga	77,706	501	6.4
Gushiegu	111,259	744	6.7
<b>Saboba</b>	<b>65,706</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Chereponi	53,394	288	5.4
Bunkpurugu Yonyo	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
Kumbugu	39,341	343	8.7
Sagnerigu Municipal	148,099	847	5.7
Mion	81,812	556	6.8
Tatale	60,039	210	3.5
Mamprugu Moagduri	46,894	277	5.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: \* Deaths per 1,000 population

Table 2.5 shows the causes of death by district in Northern region. The total number of deaths that occurred in the District is 235. The Table further shows that, deaths that occurred in the district as a result of accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 9.8 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 90.2 percent of deaths in the District. This proportion is lower than the regional average of 9.7 percent

**Table 2.5: Cause of death**

REGION/DISTRICT	Total deaths	Death due to			
		Accident/ violence/ homicide /suicide		All other causes	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Northern Region	14,715	1,434	9.7	13,281	90.3
Bole	450	29	6.4	421	93.6
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	722	65	9.0	657	91.0
West Gonja	197	21	10.7	176	89.3
Gonja Central	334	44	13.2	290	86.8
East Gonja	761	77	10.1	684	89.9
Kpandai	554	124	22.4	430	77.6
Nanumba South	542	49	9.0	493	91.0
Nanumba North	653	62	9.5	591	90.5
Zabzugu	196	25	12.8	171	87.2
Yendi Municipal	738	97	13.1	641	86.9
Tamale Metropolis	1,257	119	9.5	1,138	90.5
<i>Tamale South</i>	384	31	8.1	353	91.9
<i>Tamale Central</i>	873	88	10.1	785	89.9
Tolon	503	33	6.6	470	93.4
Savelugu Nanton	1,413	139	9.8	1,274	90.2
Karaga	501	67	13.4	434	86.6
Gushiegu	744	31	4.2	713	95.8
<b>Saboba</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>90.2</b>
Chereponi	288	25	8.7	263	91.3
Bunkpurugu Yonyo	575	62	10.8	513	89.2
Mamprusi East	619	59	9.5	560	90.5
Mamprusi West	955	74	7.7	881	92.3
North Gonja	247	36	14.6	211	85.4
Kumbungu	342	14	4.1	328	95.9
Sagnerigu Municipal	847	62	7.3	785	92.7
Mion	555	52	9.4	503	90.6
Tatale	210	28	13.3	182	86.7
Mamprugu Moagduri	277	17	6.1	260	93.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 2.4.3 Migration

Migration is the change in usual place of residence, which involves the crossing of an administrative boundary. Table 2.5; show that the total population of migrants in the District is 11,862. Of the total migrant population, the majority (77.8%) were born elsewhere in the Northern region. For those born in other regions, the highest is from Brong Ahafo region (346) and the least from Western region (17). Quite a large number (1,494) of the people residing in Saboba district were born outside the country.

Table 2.6 indicates the duration of residence of migrants in the District. Migrants who stayed between 1-4 years were 25.5 percent, those who stayed between 10-19 years were 25.4



percent and those who stayed for only one year were 12.1 percent. Of the migrants to the District those from within the Northern Region who have stayed the longest (20+ years) constituted 22 percent. In terms of duration, migrants who stayed for only a year constituted 11.8 percent of the migrant population. In terms of Migrants who were from outside Ghana, majority of them (36.2%) have lived in the District between 1-4 years.

**Table 2.6: Birth place by duration of residence of migrants**

<b>Birthplace</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Less than 1 year</b>	<b>1-4 years</b>	<b>5-9 years</b>	<b>10-19 years</b>	<b>20+ years</b>
Total	11,862	12.1	25.5	16.8	25.4	20.1
Born elsewhere in the region	9,228	11.8	23.0	16.2	27.0	22.0
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	17	41.2	29.4	5.9	11.8	11.8
Central	35	20.0	37.1	11.4	17.1	14.3
Greater Accra	61	32.8	16.4	14.8	29.5	6.6
Volta	343	17.8	33.5	14.0	18.1	16.6
Eastern	41	9.8	41.5	22.0	19.5	7.3
Ashanti	133	12.0	36.8	25.6	17.3	8.3
Brong Ahafo	346	15.0	27.5	21.4	22.5	13.6
Northern	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper East	91	9.9	40.7	23.1	14.3	12.1
Upper west	73	15.1	19.2	15.1	17.8	32.9
Outside Ghana	1,494	11.0	36.2	19.5	20.4	12.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER THREE

## SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on household size, structure and composition. Socio-cultural factors to a very large extent influence living arrangements. There is, therefore, a close relationship between family and household formation with regard to the type of socio-cultural practices that are prevalent in a particular society. The family system in any human society, whether it is the nuclear or extended type, depicts the type of kinship ties that hold the people together.

### 3.2 Household size, Composition and Structure

#### 3.2.1 Household size

The size of District’s population is mainly an aggregation of individual household members in the District. The size, composition, and structure of households are influenced by socio-economic, and demographic factors such as age at first marriage and birth, length of time spent in school, cultural practices, occupation, material or financial abilities, capabilities of parents and couples, fertility and mortality rates, and migration.

The district has a household population of 64,927 with a total number of 9,011 households. Table 3.1 shows that the average household size of the district is 7.2, which is slightly lower than the regional average of 7.7. However, the average household size of the district is much higher than the national figure of 4.4. Generally, the larger the household size, the more difficult it is to cater for the needs of the household in terms education, health, food and shelter.

**Table 3.1: Household population and size**

Categories	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total population	24,658,823	2,479,461	65,706	100.0	9.4	90.5
Total household population	24,076,327	2,445,061	64,927	100.0	9.4	90.5
Number of households	5,467,054	318,119	9,011	100.0	12.7	87.2
Average household size	4.4	7.7	7.2			

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 3.2.2 Household composition

Table 3.2 presents the composition of all households in the District. It also indicates variously composed households and their relationship to heads of the households. Out of a total of 64,927 people who composed all the households, females formed the majority with a composition of 32,979, while the male households were composed of 31,948 individuals.

Heads of households constitute 13.9 percent of the total household population in the district. From Table 3.2, there are more male-heads (24.8%) than females (3.3%). Children constitute

the majority (55.5%) of the population in households in the district. Spouses and other relatives constitute 10.9 percent and 8.5 percent respectively of household members.

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

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	64,927	100.0	31,948	100.0	32,979	100.0
Head	9,011	13.9	7,924	24.8	1,087	3.3
Spouse (wife/husband)	7,072	10.9	104	0.3	6,968	21.1
Child (son/daughter)	36,175	55.7	19,287	60.4	16,888	51.2
Parent/parent in-law	1,021	1.6	70	0.2	951	2.9
Son/daughter in-law	200	0.3	24	0.1	176	0.5
Grandchild	1,324	2.0	611	1.9	713	2.2
Brother/sister	3,349	5.2	1,965	6.2	1,384	4.2
Step child	714	1.1	365	1.1	349	1.1
Adopted/foster child	262	0.4	131	0.4	131	0.4
Other relative	5,539	8.5	1,318	4.1	4,221	12.8
Non-relative	260	0.4	149	0.5	111	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.2.3 Household structure

The two major types of family ties that inform household formation are the nuclear and extended family systems. The nuclear family is made up of the father, mother and children (adopted and/or biological). The extended family consists of the nuclear family, parents, siblings, and other relatives. Closely linked to the family is the formation of households in which members are not necessarily related by blood but live together and belong to a single consumption unit. Understanding the dynamics of household is fundamental to the understanding of the characteristics of a given population.

Tale 3.3 depicts the structure of households in the District in terms nuclear and extended family categories. It indicates the total household structure of the District to be 64,927, and households containing head only as 263 (which is segregated further into 174 male and 89 female). Table 3.3 also gives the head and spouse only household populations to be 280, the extended (head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives) household population structure to be the highest with a population of 35,714, representing 55 percent of the total household population. It further breaks it down into male and female segregated data with the male population structure being 17,164 and that of the female being 18,550. This means that the female extended household population structure is more than that of the male in the Saboba District. The single parent extended including nonrelatives household population structure recorded the least proportion of the household population (0.2 %).

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

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	64,927	100.0	31,948	100.0	32,979	100.0
Head only	263	0.4	174	0.5	89	0.3
Head and a spouse only	280	0.4	142	0.4	138	0.4
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	18,363	28.3	9,574	30.0	8,789	26.7
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives)	35,714	55.0	17,164	53.7	18,550	56.3
Extended + non relatives	831	1.3	443	1.4	388	1.2
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	943	1.5	471	1.5	472	1.4
Single parent Nuclear	2,541	3.9	1,123	3.5	1,418	4.3
Single parent Extended	3,258	5.0	1,465	4.6	1,793	5.4
Single parent Extended + non relative	141	0.2	64	0.2	77	0.2
Head and other composition but no spouse	2,593	4.0	1,328	4.2	1,265	3.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3 Marital Status

Marriage is a social union or legal contract between people called spouses that create kinship. It can also be defined socially to encompass formal traditional and religious unions that usually attract some sanctions in case of a breach by any of the parties involved. There is also the situation of two individuals cohabiting informally without the performance of any marital rites. There are norms governing marriage in human society; one of which is the socially and legally acceptable minimum age for marriage. However, the minimum age for marrying differs from one society to another. In Ghana, 18 years is the minimum legal age for marriage. However, cultural practices in some ethnic groups allow much younger girls to be given out in marriage. The 2010 census collected information from persons aged 12 years and older in terms of their marital status.

#### 3.3.1 Marital status by age and sex

In Table 3.4 the population of persons 12 years and older in the District is 37,986 out of which, the never married was 43 percent, married was 49.7 percent, those living in informal/consensual union/living together was 0.7 percent, those separated was 0.7 percent, divorced (1.1%) and widowed (4.8%). The Table also shows that those aged 12-14 years form a total population of 5,055 people out of which, the never married consisted of 96.3 percent, married was 3.6 percent. The age group 35-39 years recorded the highest proportion (88.9%) of married people, followed by age group 40-44 (87.3%). Age group 30-34 also recorded 85.4 percent and the age group of 12-14 recorded the least proportion (3.6%) of married people.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ consensual union/living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	37,986	100.0	43.0	0.7	49.7	0.7	1.1	4.8
12 - 14	5,055	100.0	96.3	0.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	7,101	100.0	90.4	0.6	8.8	0.1	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	5,114	100.0	58.1	1.6	39.0	0.3	0.5	0.4
25 - 29	4,559	100.0	26.4	1.5	69.3	1.1	1.1	0.6
30 - 34	3,867	100.0	10.0	0.5	85.1	1.2	1.7	1.5
35 - 39	2,937	100.0	4.6	0.7	88.9	1.1	2.1	2.5
40 - 44	2,407	100.0	3.5	0.2	87.3	1.3	2.2	5.5
45 - 49	1,550	100.0	2.9	0.3	84.5	1.0	2.3	9.1
50 - 54	1,397	100.0	1.9	0.4	79.7	1.0	2.6	14.5
55 - 59	873	100.0	2.3	0.2	77.4	1.0	2.7	16.3
60 - 64	891	100.0	3.1	0.1	65.4	1.1	2.5	27.7
65+	2,235	100.0	6.4	0.4	55.4	0.6	1.9	35.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3.2 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.5 shows the level of education of persons 12 years and older by sex and marital status. The table indicates of the total population of persons 12 years and older, 63.9 percent had no education, 27.1 percent had primary education, 5.6 percent had secondary education, 1.3 percent had vocational/technical/commercial education, 1.7 percent had post middle/secondary certificate/diploma and 0.3 percent had tertiary education.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic <sup>1</sup>	Secondary <sup>2</sup>	Voc/ Tech/ Comm.	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma <sup>3</sup>	Tertiary <sup>4</sup>
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	37,986	100.0	63.9	27.1	5.6	1.3	1.7	0.3
Never married	16,330	100.0	33.8	52.6	10.1	1.6	1.6	0.3
Informal/consensual union/living together	265	100.0	62.3	22.3	6.8	3.8	4.5	0.4
Married	18,889	100.0	86.3	8.1	2.3	1.1	1.9	0.4
Separated	247	100.0	78.9	12.1	5.3	2.0	1.2	0.4
Divorced	422	100.0	84.4	7.8	3.6	1.7	2.4	0.2
Widowed	1,833	100.0	95.4	3.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1
<b>Male</b>								
Total	18,333	100.0	55.9	30.9	8.0	1.8	2.8	0.6
Never married	9,595	100.0	33.2	50.4	11.9	1.9	2.1	0.5
Informal/consensual union/living together	90	100.0	54.4	15.6	7.8	10.0	11.1	1.1
Married	8,291	100.0	80.9	9.4	3.6	1.7	3.6	0.7
Separated	85	100.0	77.6	12.9	5.9	1.2	1.2	1.2
Divorced	134	100.0	73.9	11.2	5.2	3.0	6.0	0.7
Widowed	138	100.0	90.6	7.2	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.0
<b>Female</b>								
Total	19,653	100.0	71.4	23.6	3.4	0.8	0.6	0.1
Never married	6,735	100.0	34.6	55.8	7.5	1.3	0.7	0.1
Informal/consensual union/living together	175	100.0	66.3	25.7	6.3	0.6	1.1	0.0
Married	10,598	100.0	90.4	7.1	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.1
Separated	162	100.0	79.6	11.7	4.9	2.5	1.2	0.0
Divorced	288	100.0	89.2	6.3	2.8	1.0	0.7	0.0
Widowed	1,695	100.0	95.8	3.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The table further shows that 52.6 percent of the never married have basic education compared to only 8.1 percent of the married population and as high as 95.4 percent of the widowed have no education.

### 3.3.3 Marital status and economic activity

From Table 3.6, the majority (56.9%) of the population that have never married are in employment. Less than one percent (0.8%) of the never married population are unemployed, with 42.3 percent not economically active. More than three quarters each of the population married, informal/consensual unions, separated or divorced are in some form of employment. Among the married population majority are employed (92.1%) while only 0.6 percent are unemployed. Also, about 10.9 percent of the married are economically not active. The percentage of male never married (58.7%) who are employed is more than that of females (54.3.0%).

The population that are widowed have the highest proportion of economically not active persons in the District (44.4%) with 0.4 unemployed. Also, among the population who are in

informal or consensual unions, 86.4 percent are employed, 2.6 percent unemployed and 10.9 percent are economically not active.

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

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	37,986	100.0	28,491	75.0	265	0.7	9,230	24.3
Never married	16,330	100.0	9,288	56.9	130	0.8	6,912	42.3
Informal/consensual union/living together	265	100.0	229	86.4	7	2.6	29	10.9
Married	18,889	100.0	17,397	92.1	114	0.6	1,378	7.3
Separated	247	100.0	210	85.0	3	1.2	34	13.8
Divorced	422	100.0	354	83.9	4	0.9	64	15.2
Widowed	1,833	100.0	1,013	55.3	7	0.4	813	44.4
<b>Male</b>								
Total	18,333	100.0	13,642	74.4	146	0.8	4,545	24.8
Never married	9,595	100.0	5,629	58.7	89	0.9	3,877	40.4
Informal/consensual union/living together	90	100.0	83	92.2	3	3.3	4	4.4
Married	8,291	100.0	7,662	92.4	49	0.6	580	7.0
Separated	85	100.0	74	87.1	2	2.4	9	10.6
Divorced	134	100.0	109	81.3	3	2.2	22	16.4
Widowed	138	100.0	85	61.6	-	-	53	38.4
<b>Female</b>								
Total	19,653	100.0	14,849	75.6	119	0.6	4,685	23.8
Never married	6,735	100.0	3,659	54.3	41	0.6	3,035	45.1
Informal/consensual union/living together	175	100.0	146	83.4	4	2.3	25	14.3
Married	10,598	100.0	9,735	91.9	65	0.6	798	7.5
Separated	162	100.0	136	84.0	1	0.6	25	15.4
Divorced	288	100.0	245	85.1	1	0.3	42	14.6
Widowed	1,695	100.0	928	54.7	7	0.4	760	44.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.4 Nationality

Table 3.7 indicates that a high percentage of the population of the District (93.5%) are Ghanaians by birth. Ghanaians with dual nationality and by naturalization constitute 2.3 percent and 1.1 percent respectively and non-Ghanaians 3.1 percent. Table 3.7 also shows that female (33,386) recorded the highest population of Ghanaians by birth against their male counterparts (30,234). In the case of dual nationality and Ghanaians by naturalization females formed 851 and 365 respectively while males recorded only 666 and 326 respectively.

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

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	65,706	100.0	32,320	100.0	33,386	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	61,447	93.5	30,234	93.5	31,213	93.5
Dual Nationality	1,517	2.3	666	2.1	851	2.5
Ghanaian by naturalization	691	1.1	326	1.0	365	1.1
ECOWAS	1,452	2.2	796	2.5	656	2.0
Africa other than ECOWAS	382	0.6	187	0.6	195	0.6
Other	217	0.3	111	0.3	106	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows that Christians form 55.6 percent of the population in the District. This is followed by Traditionalists (28.6%), with the Muslims forming 9.4 percent. People who do not have any religion form 5.8 percent of the population of the District. Among the Christian faith, the Catholics form the highest proportion (19%). Table 3.8 also indicates that the females constitute the highest population in all the different religious faiths except Islam which had the male population more than the female population.

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

Religion	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	65,706	100.0	32,320	100.0	33,386	100.0
No Religion	3,800	5.8	1,846	5.7	1,954	5.9
Catholic	12,702	19.3	6,248	19.3	6,454	19.3
Protestant (Anglican, Lutheran etc.)	10,357	15.8	5,012	15.5	5,345	16.0
Pentecostal/charismatic	9,448	14.4	4,501	13.9	4,947	14.8
Other Christians	4,037	6.1	1,977	6.1	2,060	6.2
Islam	6,190	9.4	3,213	9.9	2,977	8.9
Traditionalist	18,782	28.6	9,329	28.9	9,453	28.3
Other (Specify)	390	0.6	194	0.6	196	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.6 Literacy and Education

Literacy in this analysis refers to people 11 years and older who can read and write. Table 3.9 presents in both absolute figures and in percentages the population 11 years and above who were literate in at least one language and those who were not by sex in the District. About 37.6 percent (14,893) of the population aged 11 years and older was literate. The proportion for males was 45.4 percent (8,712) and that of females 30.2 percent (6,181). The percentage of non-literate population was 62.4 percent (24,752) with the proportion of the males being lower (54.6%) than females (69.8%). The proportion of the total literate population who could speak English only was 63.2 percent whilst the proportion who could speak Ghanaian language only was relatively low (4.4%). About 32 percent speaks English and Ghanaian language. Less than 1 percent speaks English and French and a similar less than 1 percent could speak English, French and Ghanaian language. Age group 50-54 recorded the highest proportion (61%) of persons who were literate in both English and Ghanaian language. Age bracket 11-14 recorded the highest percentage (71.1) of those who were literate in only English language. This observation could be attributed to increased interest of parents to see their children being able to read, write and speak the English language.



From Table 3.9 there is a decreasing trend of the proportion of literate population as the ages increase in both the male and the female population. At the younger age of 11-14, the male literate population is a little higher (2,524) than the female literate population of 2,302. The populations who are literate in only Ghanaian language are relatively very small, which could be attributed to the fact that nobody goes to school to study only Ghanaian Language. In the younger ages of 11-29, a smaller proportion of the population said they could read and write English, French and Ghanaian language. Relatively older ages of 30-60+ was literate in the three languages. This pattern may also due to the fact that in the past French was not taught in Ghanaian schools, especially in the rural schools.

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

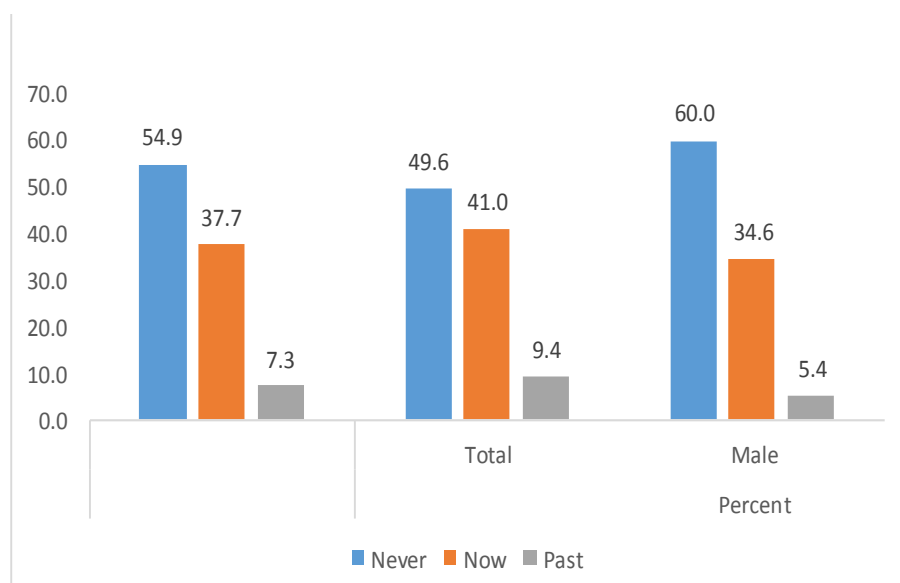
Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
<b>Both sexes</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,752</b>	<b>14,893</b>	100.0	63.2	4.4	32.1	0.2	0.1
11-14	1,888	4,826	100.0	71.1	4.7	24.1	0.0	0.0
15-19	2,452	4,649	100.0	67.5	3.6	28.7	0.2	0.0
20-24	2,923	2,191	100.0	58.7	3.9	36.8	0.4	0.1
25-29	3,375	1,184	100.0	50.3	4.8	44.3	0.5	0.2
30-34	3,169	698	100.0	50.7	5.6	43.6	0.1	0.0
35-39	2,531	406	100.0	46.1	3.9	49.3	0.7	0.0
40-44	2,144	263	100.0	44.5	8.0	47.5	0.0	0.0
45-49	1,405	145	100.0	41.4	9.7	48.3	0.7	0.0
50-54	1,259	138	100.0	33.3	5.1	61.6	0.0	0.0
55-59	780	93	100.0	44.1	2.2	53.8	0.0	0.0
60-64	806	85	100.0	42.4	5.9	51.8	0.0	0.0
65+	2,020	215	100.0	54.9	7.9	37.2	0.0	0.0
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,497</b>	<b>8,712</b>	100.0	59.2	5.0	35.5	0.1	0.1
11-14	981	2,524	100.0	68.4	5.4	26.1	0.0	0.0
15-19	1,119	2,615	100.0	65.5	4.2	30.1	0.1	0.1
20-24	995	1,377	100.0	55.3	4.1	39.9	0.4	0.2
25-29	1,093	791	100.0	47.5	5.6	46.5	0.1	0.3
30-34	1,160	481	100.0	43.9	4.6	51.6	0.0	0.0
35-39	1,078	275	100.0	38.5	5.5	55.6	0.4	0.0
40-44	1,006	196	100.0	40.8	8.2	51.0	0.0	0.0
45-49	731	99	100.0	39.4	10.1	49.5	1.0	0.0
50-54	636	103	100.0	30.1	6.8	63.1	0.0	0.0
55-59	412	74	100.0	43.2	2.7	54.1	0.0	0.0
60-64	379	53	100.0	39.6	9.4	50.9	0.0	0.0
65+	907	124	100.0	50.8	9.7	39.5	0.0	0.0
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,255</b>	<b>6,181</b>	100.0	68.8	3.6	27.3	0.3	0.0
11-14	907	2,302	100.0	74.1	4.0	21.8	0.1	0.0
15-19	1,333	2,034	100.0	70.2	2.9	26.8	0.2	0.0
20-24	1,928	814	100.0	64.5	3.7	31.4	0.4	0.0
25-29	2,282	393	100.0	55.7	3.3	39.7	1.3	0.0
30-34	2,009	217	100.0	65.9	7.8	25.8	0.5	0.0
35-39	1,453	131	100.0	61.8	0.8	35.9	1.5	0.0
40-44	1,138	67	100.0	55.2	7.5	37.3	0.0	0.0
45-49	674	46	100.0	45.7	8.7	45.7	0.0	0.0
50-54	623	35	100.0	42.9	0.0	57.1	0.0	0.0
55-59	368	19	100.0	47.4	0.0	52.6	0.0	0.0
60-64	427	32	100.0	46.9	0.0	53.1	0.0	0.0
65+	1,113	91	100.0	60.4	5.5	34.1	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana statistical service, 2010 population and housing census

## School Attendance

This section discusses school attendance and level of education of the population 3 years and older. Figure 3.1 shows that among the population, more than half (54.9%) have never attended any formal education while 44.5% have ever attended school (i.e. currently attending, 37.7 percent and attended in the past, 7.3 percent).

**Figure 3.1: Population 3 years and older by school attendance**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10 presents the population 3 years and older by sex, level of education and school attendance. The table shows that 72.7 percent of the population 3 years and older, were still attending basic education comprising of primary (56%), JSS/JHS (16.7%) and middle (0%). About, 19.8 percent were still attending pre-school education that is, nursery (10.1%) and kindergarten (9.7%). About eight percent of the population also attended higher education beyond the secondary school level. About fifty-four (54) percent of the male population had primary education and only 18 percent had JSS/JHS education. About fifty-eight (58) percent of the female population attended primary school and five percent attended SSS/SHS and beyond.

On the other hand, for the population 3 years and older who had attended school in the past, the proportion of females who attained basic level education (67%) was more than their male counterparts (46.6%). Contrary to the basic level at the SSS/SHS level and beyond the male proportion was far higher (47%) than their female colleagues (28%). The difference between males and females in school attendance occurs after basic education with the female dropping out after the basic level.

**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	22,177	100.0	11,828	100.0	10,349	100.0	4,320	100.0	2,715	100.0	1,605	100.0
Nursery	2,230	10.1	1,105	9.3	1,125	10.9	-	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kindergarten	2,147	9.7	1,068	9.0	1,079	10.4	-	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	12,414	56.0	6,429	54.4	5,985	57.8	1,505	34.8	785	28.9	720	44.9
JSS/JHS	3,710	16.7	2,071	17.5	1,639	15.8	834	19.3	480	17.7	354	22.1
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	257	5.9	175	6.4	82	5.1
SSS/SHS	1,332	6.0	906	7.7	426	4.1	632	14.6	432	15.9	200	12.5
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	171	4.0	124	4.6	47	2.9
Vocational/technical/commercial	172	0.8	109	0.9	63	0.6	322	7.5	229	8.4	93	5.8
Post middle/secondary certificate	80	0.4	60	0.5	20	0.2	312	7.2	238	8.8	74	4.6
Tertiary	92	0.4	80	0.7	12	0.1	287	6.6	252	9.3	35	2.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## CHAPTER FOUR

### ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

#### 4.1 Introduction

The development of any country depends on the production of goods and services. The most critical production factor of a country is human capital. Although all persons irrespective of age and sex consume goods and services produced, only a section of the total population produces them. This chapter discusses economic activity status, occupation, industry and employment status of the population 15 years and over in the District. It also talks about the employment sector of the employed population.

#### 4.2 Economic Activity Status

The economic activity status of the population 15 years and older in the District is analyzed in Table 4.1. The total population of 15 years and older in the District is 32,931, out of which males are 15,704 and females 17,227. The economically active population out of the total population was 26,335. This formed about 80 percent of the total population. Female population who were economically active were 13,848 (80.4%) more than the male population 12,343 (79.5%).

The table also indicates that the proportion of the economically active who are employed in the District is 99 percent, with males (98.8%) having a lower proportion than females (99.1%). The proportion unemployed is 1.0 percent made up 144 males and 119 females. About 56.7 percent of the unemployed (149 persons) were seeking work for the first time and available for work.

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	32,931	100.0	15,704	100.0	17,227	100.0
<b>Economically active</b>	<b>26,335</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>12,487</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>13,848</b>	<b>80.4</b>
<b>Employed</b>	<b>26,072</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>12,343</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>13,729</b>	<b>99.1</b>
<i>Worked</i>	25,903	99.4	12,244	99.2	13,659	99.5
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	129	0.5	77	0.6	52	0.4
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	40	0.2	22	0.2	18	0.1
<b>Unemployed</b>	263	<b>1.0</b>	144	<b>1.2</b>	119	<b>0.9</b>
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	114	43.3	54	37.5	60	50.4
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	149	56.7	90	62.5	59	49.6
<b>Economically not active</b>	6,596	<b>20.0</b>	3,217	<b>20.5</b>	3,379	<b>19.6</b>
Did home duties (household chore)	967	14.7	285	8.9	682	20.2
Full time education	3,789	57.4	2,274	70.7	1,515	44.8
Pensioner/retired	79	1.2	48	1.5	31	0.9
Disabled/sick	358	5.4	166	5.2	192	5.7
Too old/young	1,283	19.5	390	12.1	893	26.4
Other	120	1.8	54	1.7	66	2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 gives an analysis of the employed population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status. The table indicates that among the different age groups for both sexes, the age group with the highest employed population is 25-29 (4,100). The age group that recorded the least employed population is 60-64 (654). The unemployed population is 38 and those who were not economically active were 199 in this age category.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both sexes</b>								
Total	32,931	100.0	26,072	100.0	263	100.0	6,596	100.0
15 - 19	7,101	21.6	4,005	15.4	22	8.4	3,074	46.6
20 - 24	5,114	15.5	3,897	14.9	71	27.0	1,146	17.4
25 - 29	4,559	13.8	4,100	15.7	66	25.1	393	6.0
30 - 34	3,867	11.7	3,650	14.0	31	11.8	186	2.8
35 - 39	2,937	8.9	2,826	10.8	8	3.0	103	1.6
40 - 44	2,407	7.3	2,302	8.8	6	2.3	99	1.5
45 - 49	1,550	4.7	1,471	5.6	7	2.7	72	1.1
50 - 54	1,397	4.2	1,273	4.9	2	0.8	122	1.8
55 - 59	873	2.7	757	2.9	7	2.7	109	1.7
60 - 64	891	2.7	654	2.5	38	14.4	199	3.0
65+	2,235	6.8	1,137	4.4	5	1.9	1,093	16.6
<b>Male</b>								
Total	15,704	100.0	12,343	100.0	144	100.0	3,217	100.0
15 - 19	3,734	23.8	2,028	16.4	9	6.3	1,697	52.8
20 - 24	2,372	15.1	1,647	13.3	39	27.1	686	21.3
25 - 29	1,884	12.0	1,638	13.3	44	30.6	202	6.3
30 - 34	1,641	10.4	1,551	12.6	18	12.5	72	2.2
35 - 39	1,353	8.6	1,322	10.7	6	4.2	25	0.8
40 - 44	1,202	7.7	1,156	9.4	5	3.5	41	1.3
45 - 49	830	5.3	810	6.6	2	1.4	18	0.6
50 - 54	739	4.7	712	5.8	0	0.0	27	0.8
55 - 59	486	3.1	452	3.7	4	2.8	30	0.9
60 - 64	432	2.8	366	3.0	15	10.4	51	1.6
65+	1,031	6.6	661	5.4	2	1.4	368	11.4
<b>Female</b>								
Total	17,227	100.0	13,729	100.0	119	100.0	3,379	100.0
15 - 19	3,367	19.5	1,977	14.4	13	10.9	1,377	40.8
20 - 24	2,742	15.9	2,250	16.4	32	26.9	460	13.6
25 - 29	2,675	15.5	2,462	17.9	22	18.5	191	5.7
30 - 34	2,226	12.9	2,099	15.3	13	10.9	114	3.4
35 - 39	1,584	9.2	1,504	11.0	2	1.7	78	2.3
40 - 44	1,205	7.0	1,146	8.3	1	0.8	58	1.7
45 - 49	720	4.2	661	4.8	5	4.2	54	1.6
50 - 54	658	3.8	561	4.1	2	1.7	95	2.8
55 - 59	387	2.2	305	2.2	3	2.5	79	2.3
60 - 64	459	2.7	288	2.1	23	19.3	148	4.4
65+	1,204	7.0	476	3.5	3	2.5	725	21.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 shows the various occupational groupings in the District. The occupation with the highest of the proportion is skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers (87.2%), followed by craft and related trade workers (4.5%). Managers and professionals form about 2.3 percent of the employed population while Service and Sale workers constitute 1.9 percent.

The table further indicates that the age group which had the highest employed population (2,028) in the male category is age 15-19; the economically not active population in this age group was 1,697. On the other hand, the age group which recorded the least employed population (366) was age 60-64; unemployed population is 15 and the economically not active in this age group was 51 people.

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	26,072	100.0	12,343	100.0	13,729	100.0
Managers	98	0.4	62	0.5	36	0.3
Professionals	489	1.9	360	2.9	129	0.9
Technicians and associate professionals	103	0.4	84	0.7	19	0.1
Clerical support workers	72	0.3	39	0.3	33	0.2
Service and sales workers	483	1.9	157	1.3	326	2.4
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	22,729	87.2	10,867	88.0	11,862	86.4
Craft and related trades workers	1,171	4.5	239	1.9	932	6.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	84	0.3	80	0.6	4	0.0
Elementary occupations	840	3.2	452	3.7	388	2.8
Other occupations	3	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 4.4 Industry

Table 4.4 presents an analysis of employed population 15 years and over by the type of industry and by sex. The table shows that those in the agricultural, forestry and fishery industry have the highest population (23,187) in the Saboba District. The proportion of males (90.3%) in this industry is however, more than the female proportion (88.9%). The manufacturing industry employs about 1,034 people, 172 males and 862 females. The female proportion (6.3%) is far higher than their male counterparts (1.4%). The table indicates that there are no persons involved in the mining, quarrying and real estate activities. One person is engaged in electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply.

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	26,072	100.0	12,343	100.0	13,729	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	23,187	88.9	11,144	90.3	12,043	87.7
Mining and quarrying	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Manufacturing	1,034	4.0	172	1.4	862	6.3
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	23	0.1	11	0.1	12	0.1
Construction	46	0.2	46	0.4	0	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	535	2.1	241	2.0	294	2.1
Transportation and storage	41	0.2	38	0.3	3	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	158	0.6	14	0.1	144	1.0
Information and communication	14	0.1	10	0.1	4	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	17	0.1	12	0.1	5	0.0
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	51	0.2	18	0.1	33	0.2
Administrative and support service activities	17	0.1	14	0.1	3	0.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	87	0.3	68	0.6	19	0.1
Education	415	1.6	321	2.6	94	0.7
Human health and social work activities	163	0.6	110	0.9	53	0.4
Arts entertainment and recreation	16	0.1	15	0.1	1	0.0
Other service activities	211	0.8	93	0.8	118	0.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	54	0.2	13	0.1	41	0.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	0.0	2	0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.5 Employment Status

Table 4.5 discusses employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. The table shows that people who were employees in the District were about 1,084 for both sexes, (809 for males and 275 for females). Those who were self-employed without employees were in the majority in the District with a total population of 17,460, with males being 8,253 and female 9,207. Self-employed persons with employees also were 397, out of which 193 were males and 204 females. Also persons who contribute to their family work were 6,579, and 120 were apprentices. Those who were house-helpers were 175 people.

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

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	26,072	100.0	12,343	100.0	13,729	100.0
Employee	1,084	4.2	809	6.6	275	2.0
Self-employed without employee(s)	17,460	67.0	8,253	66.9	9,207	67.1
Self-employed with employee(s)	397	1.5	193	1.6	204	1.5
Casual worker	188	0.7	112	0.9	76	0.6
Contributing family worker	6,579	25.2	2,826	22.9	3,753	27.3
Apprentice	120	0.5	13	0.1	107	0.8
Domestic employee (house help)	175	0.7	97	0.8	78	0.6
Other	69	0.3	40	0.3	29	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.6 Employment Sector

Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex is analysed in Table 4.6. The table shows the population in the District who were working in the public sector (Government) are 643 for both sexes, out of which 501 were males and 142 females. The private formal sector has a total population of 183, while the private informal sector had a population of 25,130. There were more females (98.2%) working in the private informal sector than their male counterparts (94.4%). Of the 90 persons who worked in NGO sector (local and international), 52 of them were males and 38 females.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	26,072	100.0	12,343	100.0	13,729	100.0
Public (Government)	643	2.5	501	4.1	142	1.0
Private Formal	183	0.7	116	0.9	67	0.5
Private Informal	25,130	96.4	11,654	94.4	13,476	98.2
Semi-Public/Parastatal	21	0.1	15	0.1	6	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	90	0.3	52	0.4	38	0.3
Other International Organisations	5	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana statistical service, 2010 population census



## CHAPTER FIVE

### INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

#### 5.1 Introduction

Chapter five focuses on the analysis of the usage of information and communication technology in the District. It discusses the ownership and usage of mobile phones and internet facility by sex. The chapter also discusses household ownership and usage of desktop/laptop computers, household possession of fixed telephone lines and sex of the household head.

#### 5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 indicates that of the total population 12 years and older (37,986) in the District, 13.2 percent (5,027) own mobile phones. The proportion of persons owning mobile phones is higher for males (20.2%) than their female counterparts (6.7%). The proportion of males owning mobile phones is as thrice as that of females.

#### 5.3 Use of Internet

According to Table 5.1 the total number of people that use internet facility in the Saboba District is 286 representing about 0.8 of the population, with males (1.1%) having a higher proportion than females (0.4%).

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes	37,986	100.0	5,027	13.2	286	0.8
Male	18,333	48.3	3,706	20.2	208	1.1
Female	19,653	51.7	1,321	6.7	78	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 5.4 Households Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computers

Table 5.2 shows that the total number of households having desk top/laptop computers is 86, representing only one percent of households in the district. In terms of sex of head of household, 0.9 percent of male headed and 1.5 percent of female headed households own a desktop or laptop computer.

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

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	9,011	100.0	86	1.0
Male	7,924	87.9	70	0.9
Female	1,087	12.1	16	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER SIX

## DISABILITY

### 6.1 Introduction

Persons with disability were defined in the 2010 PHC 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. This chapter discusses types of disabilities, the locality, type and sex.

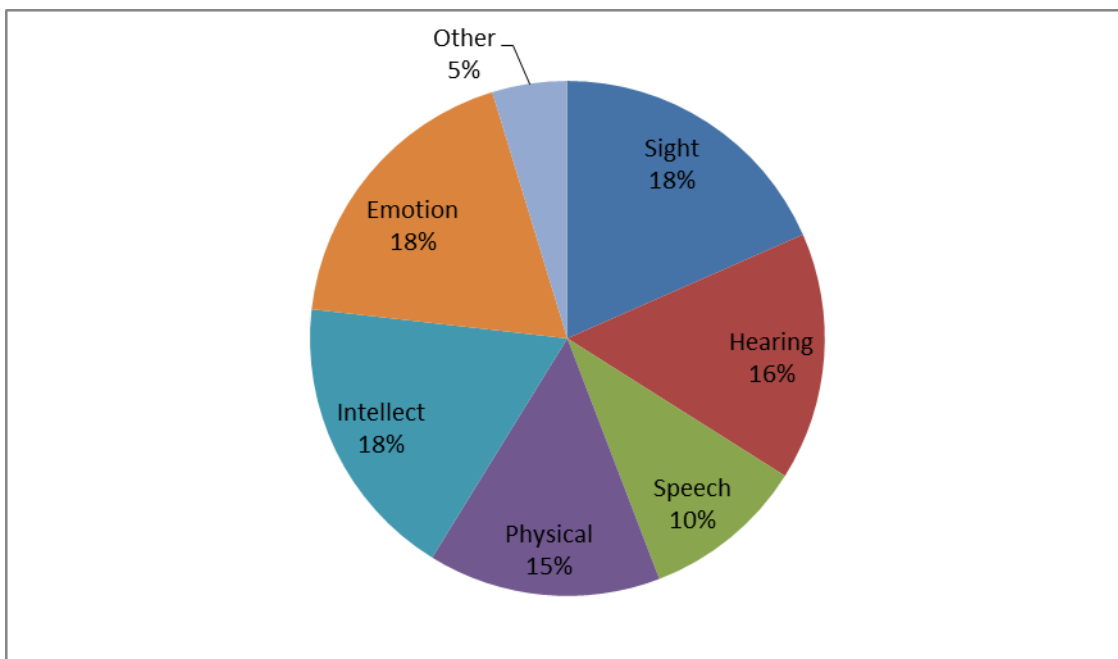
### 6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 presents people with disability in the District. Out of the total population of 65,706, about 2.5 percent had one form of disability or the other. In terms of sex, there were slightly more males (845) with disabilities than females (805).

### 6.3 Type of Disability

Table 6.1 indicates that persons with emotion disability recorded the highest of 23.5 percent followed by sight disability (23.4%). On the other hand, more females had emotional (25.2%), intellect (23.5%) problems than males (21.9%) and (22.2%) respectively.

**Figure 6.1: Population by disability type and sex**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 6.4 Disability by Type of Locality

Table 6.1, indicates the population with disability in urban areas to be about 98 representing 1.6 percent of the population with disability in the District. The males were 44 (1.4%) while the females are 54 (1.7%). Also Table 6.1 indicates, population with disability in the rural area is 1,551 (2.6%), out of which males were 801(2.7) and females 750 (2.5%).

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>All localities</b>						
<b>Total</b>	65,706	100.0	32,320	100.0	33,386	100.0
Without disability	64,057	97.5	31,475	97.4	32,582	97.6
With disability	1,649	2.5	845	2.6	804	2.4
Sight	386	23.4	200	23.7	186	23.1
Hearing	327	19.8	170	20.1	157	19.5
Speech	214	13.0	120	14.2	94	11.7
Physical	307	18.6	152	18.0	155	19.3
Intellect	377	22.9	188	22.2	189	23.5
Emotion	388	23.5	185	21.9	203	25.2
Other	99	6.0	49	5.8	50	6.2
<b>Urban</b>						
Total	6,209	100.0	3,043	100.0	3,166	100.0
Without disability	6,111	98.4	2,999	98.6	3,112	98.3
With disability	98	1.6	44	1.4	54	1.7
Sight	29	29.6	16	36.4	13	24.1
Hearing	5	5.1	2	4.5	3	5.6
Speech	12	12.2	7	15.9	5	9.3
Physical	39	39.8	12	27.3	27	50.0
Intellect	7	7.1	1	2.3	6	11.1
Emotion	5	5.1	2	4.5	3	5.6
Other	17	17.3	8	18.2	9	16.7
<b>Rural</b>						
Total	59,497	100.0	29,277	100.0	30,220	100.0
Without disability	57,946	97.4	28,476	97.3	29,470	97.5
With disability	1,551	2.6	801	2.7	750	2.5
Sight	357	23.0	184	23.0	173	23.1
Hearing	322	20.8	168	21.0	154	20.5
Speech	202	13.0	113	14.1	89	11.9
Physical	268	17.3	140	17.5	128	17.1
Intellect	370	23.9	187	23.3	183	24.4
Emotion	383	24.7	183	22.8	200	26.7
Other	82	5.3	41	5.1	41	5.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 6.5 Disability by Activity

Table 6.2 presents data on disability by economic activity status of persons 15 years and older in the District. The table shows that the total population with disability in the District is 1,058, representing 3.2 percent. Out of this, the disabled population that were employed was 661 and the unemployed were 11; those who were economically not active were 386. Also there were 326 disabled persons with sight problems; 179 of them were employed while 3 were unemployed.

**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
<b>Both Sexes</b>	32,931	100.0	26,072	100.0	263	100.0	6,596	100.0
Without disability	31,873	96.8	25,411	97.5	252	95.8	6,210	94.1
With disability	1,058	3.2	661	2.5	11	4.2	386	5.9
Sight	326	1.0	179	0.7	3	1.1	144	2.2
Hearing	165	0.5	110	0.4	0	0.0	55	0.8
Speech	106	0.3	74	0.3	4	1.5	28	0.4
Physical	233	0.7	113	0.4	3	1.1	117	1.8
Intellect	210	0.6	140	0.5	2	0.8	68	1.0
Emotion	239	0.7	175	0.7	1	0.4	63	1.0
Other	65	0.2	40	0.2	1	0.4	24	0.4
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Total</b>	15,704	100.0	12,343	100.0	144	100.0	3,217	100.0
Without disability	15,172	96.6	11,994	97.2	136	94.4	3,042	94.6
With disability	532	3.4	349	2.8	8	5.6	175	5.4
Sight	169	1.1	110	0.9	2	1.4	57	1.8
Hearing	83	0.5	59	0.5	0	0.0	24	0.7
Speech	68	0.4	48	0.4	2	1.4	18	0.6
Physical	103	0.7	52	0.4	2	1.4	49	1.5
Intellect	104	0.7	69	0.6	1	0.7	34	1.1
Emotion	114	0.7	81	0.7	1	0.7	32	1.0
Other	30	0.2	19	0.2	1	0.7	10	0.3
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	17,227	100.0	13,729	100.0	119	100.0	3,379	100.0
Without disability	16,701	96.9	13,417	97.7	116	97.5	3,168	93.8
With disability	526	3.1	312	2.3	3	2.5	211	6.2
Sight	157	0.9	69	0.5	1	0.8	87	2.6
Hearing	82	0.5	51	0.4	0	0.0	31	0.9
Speech	38	0.2	26	0.2	2	1.7	10	0.3
Physical	130	0.8	61	0.4	1	0.8	68	2.0
Intellect	106	0.6	71	0.5	1	0.8	34	1.0
Emotion	125	0.7	94	0.7	0	0.0	31	0.9
Other	35	0.2	21	0.2	0	0.0	14	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

With reference to the data in Table 6.3, there are 1551 PWDs aged 3 years and older in the District. From this number, 69.2 percent have never attended school. Among the various types of disability, persons with hearing and sight disability (81.7%) recorded the highest proportions for those who have never attended school.

Persons with emotional disability (25.3%) recorded the highest proportion of all PWDs who attained Basic education whilst persons with physical disability are more likely to attain Sec/SHS and higher (6.0) than persons with other forms of disability.

Among the male PWDs in the District, 63.1 percent have never attended school whilst females on the other hand are 75.8 percent. A slightly higher proportion of males (25.9%) than females (16.4%) of all PWDs in the District attained Basic level of education compared to 5.4 percent of males and 1.7 percent of females who attained Senior High or Higher education (Table 6.3). More males with sight disability are more likely to attain Basic education than females (17.1 percent and 8.7 percent respectively).

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

Sex/Disability type	Total		Never		Pre-Primary		Basic		Sec/SHS and higher	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>	58,792	100.0	32,295	54.9	4,377	7.4	18,720	31.8	3,400	5.8
No disability	57,241	100.0	31,221	54.5	4,286	7.5	18,390	32.1	3,344	5.8
With a disability	1,551	100.0	1,074	69.2	91	5.9	330	21.3	56	3.6
Sight	377	100.0	308	81.7	6	1.6	49	13.0	14	3.7
Hearing	306	100.0	213	69.6	26	8.5	62	20.3	5	1.6
Speech	198	100.0	127	64.1	19	9.6	46	23.2	6	3.0
Physical	299	100.0	208	69.6	14	4.7	59	19.7	18	6.0
Intellectual	341	100.0	236	69.2	30	8.8	67	19.6	8	2.3
Emotional	360	100.0	235	65.3	24	6.7	91	25.3	10	2.8
Other	91	100.0	64	70.3	4	4.4	19	20.9	4	4.4
<b>Male</b>										
Total	28,871	100.0	14,328	49.6	2,173	7.5	9,940	34.4	2,430	8.4
No disability	28,075	100.0	13,826	49.2	2,128	7.6	9,734	34.7	2,387	8.5
With a disability	796	100.0	502	63.1	45	5.7	206	25.9	43	5.4
Sight	193	100.0	145	75.1	4	2.1	33	17.1	11	5.7
Hearing	161	100.0	102	63.4	15	9.3	39	24.2	5	3.1
Speech	114	100.0	66	57.9	12	10.5	30	26.3	6	5.3
Physical	146	100.0	90	61.6	10	6.8	33	22.6	13	8.9
Intellectual	174	100.0	118	67.8	10	5.7	40	23.0	6	3.4
Emotional	170	100.0	97	57.1	10	5.9	55	32.4	8	4.7
Other	45	100.0	27	60.0	2	4.4	14	31.1	2	4.4
<b>Female</b>										
Total	29,921	100.0	17,967	60.0	2,204	7.4	8,780	29.3	970	3.2
No disability	29,166	100.0	17,395	59.6	2,158	7.4	8,656	29.7	957	3.3
With a disability	755	100.0	572	75.8	46	6.1	124	16.4	13	1.7
Sight	184	100.0	163	88.6	2	1.1	16	8.7	3	1.6
Hearing	145	100.0	111	76.6	11	7.6	23	15.9	0	0.0
Speech	84	100.0	61	72.6	7	8.3	16	19.0	0	0.0
Physical	153	100.0	118	77.1	4	2.6	26	17.0	5	3.3
Intellectual	167	100.0	118	70.7	20	12.0	27	16.2	2	1.2
Emotional	190	100.0	138	72.6	14	7.4	36	18.9	2	1.1
Other	46	100.0	37	80.4	2	4.3	5	10.9	2	4.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER SEVEN

## AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

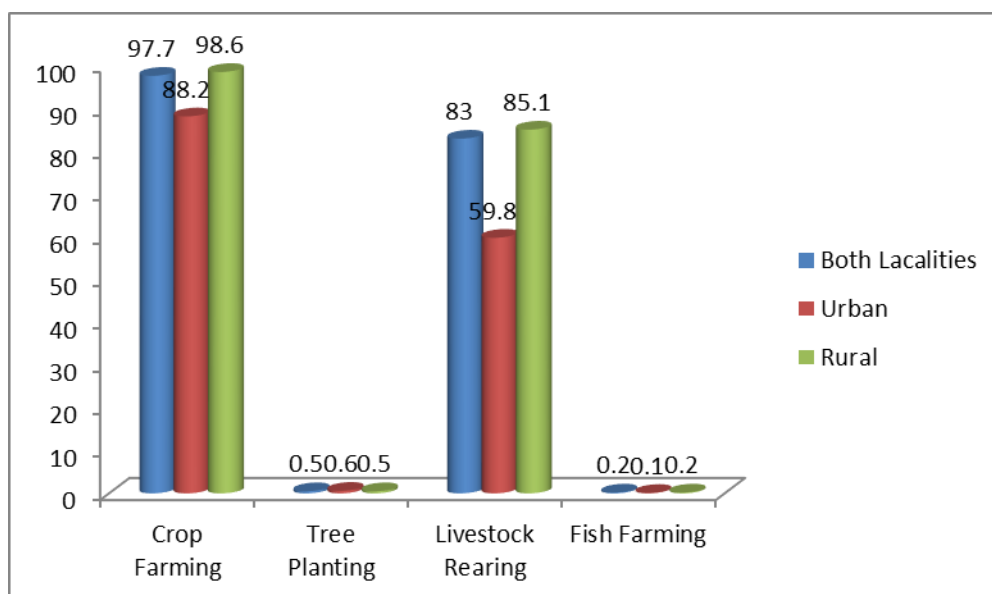
### 7.1 Introduction

Agriculture is a very important economic activity in Ghana, employing about 60 percent of the economically active population. This chapter discusses households that were engaged in various agriculture activities. Information collected on agriculture was household-based

### 7.2 Households in Agriculture

The 2010 PHC indicated that a total of 8,380 households representing 93.0 percent of the total households in Saboba District are engaged in agriculture. Table 7.1 shows that the main agriculture activities engaged by households in the District are crop farming (97.7%), livestock rearing (83.0%), tree planting (0.5%) and fish farming (0.2%). Seven hundred and twenty one (721) of the people in agriculture are in the urban areas and 7,659 in the rural areas. Also the number of households involved in crop farming were 8,187; those in tree planting were 43, livestock rearing was 6,952 and those in fish farming were 17. Table 7.1 indicates more households (97.4%) in the rural areas were engaged in agriculture compared to the urban areas (62.9%).

**Figure 7.1: Household by agricultural activities and locality**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Household/type of activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total households	9,011	100.0	1,147	100.0	7,864	100.0
Households engaged in agriculture	8,380	93.0	721	62.9	7,659	97.4
Crop farming	8,187	97.7	636	88.2	7,551	98.6
Tree planting	43	0.5	4	0.6	39	0.5
Livestock rearing	6,952	83.0	431	59.8	6,521	85.1
Fish farming	17	0.2	1	0.1	16	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 7.3 Types of Livestock, animals reared and Keepers

Table 7.2 presents the distribution of livestock and their keepers in the Saboba District. From the table, the total number of livestock in the District was 239,553. There were 18,625 keepers of these livestock with an average of 13 per keeper. The number of chicken in the District were 69,660 which was the largest among all the livestock in the District, this was followed by goats numbering 44,823. The livestock which was the third highest in the District was sheep (42,484). Table 7.2 shows that most livestock keepers were into goat rearing (4,821), followed by sheep rearing (3,655), chicken rearing (3,544), cattle rearing (2,817), pig rearing (1,983) and guinea fowl rearing (1,185). Dove rearing had the highest average animal per keeper (32).

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

Type of livestock	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	239,553	18,625	13
Beehives	890	64	14
Cattle	36,443	2,817	13
Chicken	69,660	3,544	20
Dove	2,233	69	32
Duck	3,051	302	10
Goat	44,823	4,821	9
Grass-cutter	527	48	11
Guinea fowl	21,100	1,185	18
Ostrich	467	25	19
Pig	16,434	1,983	8
Rabbit	282	18	16
Sheep	42,484	3,655	12
Silk worm	97	11	9
Snail	0	0	0
Turkey	285	21	14
Other	643	49	13
Fish farming	41	2	21
Inland fishing	61	4	15
Marine fishing	32	7	5
Other	643	49	13
Marine fishing	32	7	5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER EIGHT

## HOUSING CONDITIONS

### 8.1 Introduction

Housing and housing conditions are very important variables in any population studies. Our dignity as human beings depends on the type of houses and housing conditions we live in. This chapter therefore discusses in detail the stock of houses and households by type of locality, households and their sizes, ownership status of dwellings by sex of household head and type, and type of occupied dwellings in the Saboba District. The chapter also discusses the construction materials used, access to utilities and household facilities, main source of drinking water and water for other domestic use. Toilet and bathing facilities and method of waste disposal are looked at in this chapter.

### 8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 indicates the stock of houses by type of locality. The total number of houses in the District was 6,180 with 853 located in the urban and 5,327 in the rural areas. The number of households in the District was 9,011 of which 1,147 resided in the urban areas and 7,864 in the rural areas. The population per house was 10.5 which was higher than both regional (9.5) and national (7.1) averages. The population per house for the rural areas (11.0) was higher than the urban areas (7.1). The average house size was 7.2 which is lower than the regional average household size of 7.7. The average household size in the rural areas (7.5) was higher compared to the urban (5.3) areas.

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

Categories	Total		District		
	country	Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,479,461	65,706	6,209	59,497
Total household population	24,076,327	2,445,061	64,927	6,076	58,851
Number of houses	3,392,745	257,311	6,180	853	5,327
Number of households	5,467,054	318,119	9,011	1,147	7,864
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.5
Population per house	7.1	9.5	10.5	7.1	11.0
Average household size	4.4	7.7	7.2	5.3	7.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

#### 8.3.1 Type of dwelling units

Table 8.2 discusses the type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality. Compound housing units with rooms were the dominant housing type in the District with a figure of 5,295, representing 58.8 percent of total housing units, followed by separate house types (25 percent), while the semi-detach house type formed 2.5 percent.

The proportion of 59.1 percent of all compound houses with rooms, were headed by males with a slightly lower percentage of 56.4 headed by females. However the proportion of female headed separate household type which is 26.8 percent is more than the male figure of



24.4 percent. There were more compound houses in urban areas (69.7%) of the District than in rural areas (57.2%).

The District had a few number of semi –detached houses with a total figure of 225 out which 2.5 percent were headed by males while female-headed semi-detach units were about three percent. About three percent of such housing units were located in the urban areas while 2.5 percent were rural, reflecting a peculiar condition of the District being rural. Out of this, 59.1 percent were headed by males and 56.4 percent headed by females. Uncompleted houses were only eight units. Apart from compound houses which had a total of 69.7 percent found in the urban centres, a greater proportion of the all housing types were located in the rural areas of the District

**Table 8.2: Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality**

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	318,119	9,011	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	51,622	2,222	24.7	24.4	26.8	21.9	25.1
Semi-detached house	391,548	12,761	225	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.5
Flat/apartment	256,355	3,360	70	0.8	0.7	1.1	3.3	0.4
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	208,934	5,295	58.8	59.1	56.4	69.7	57.2
Huts/buildings (same compound)	170,957	34,405	1,087	12.1	12.0	12.2	2.4	13.5
Huts/buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,374	64	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.8
Tent	10,343	818	19	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	404	7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.3.2 House ownership

Table 8.2 gives an analysis of the ownership status of dwellings by sex of household head and type of locality. The Table shows that majority of dwelling units in the District, are owned by a household member (85.2%), 734 units representing 8.1 percent are owned by a relative who is not a household member. Among the male-headed households, 87.5 percent of the dwelling units were owned by a household member compared to 68.3 percent in female-headed households; and for such dwelling units, 56.2 percent were in the urban areas and 89.4 percent in the rural areas. The houses being purchased on mortgage constituted less than one percent.

The table shows that 0.7 percent dwellings units are owned by private employer, 0.2 percent owned by other private agencies and 1.4 percent owned by public/government.

**Table 8.3: 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	9,011	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	267,538	7,678	85.2	87.5	68.3	56.2	89.4
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	1,352	47	0.5	0.3	1.9	3.1	0.2
Relative not a household member	851,630	16,460	734	8.1	7.3	14.1	8.0	8.2
Other private individual	1,439,021	24,310	332	3.7	2.5	12.5	23.7	0.8
Private employer	83,610	1,248	61	0.7	0.6	1.1	2.9	0.4
Other private agency	21,123	431	22	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.1
Public/Government ownership	118,804	5,863	122	1.4	1.3	1.5	4.6	0.9
Other	24,000	917	15	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.4 Construction Materials

### 8.4.1 Construction materials for outer walls

Table 8.4 shows that, the outer walls of 86 percent of dwellings in the Saboba district are made up of either mud brick or earth. A little over seven percent (7.4%) had cement blocks or concrete outer walls, and about 4 percent had landcrete outer walls. The use of metal sheets, slates or asbestos, stones and burnt bricks was less than one percent. Dwellings with mud bricks/earth outer walls are more prevalent in the rural areas (87.4%) than in the urban centres (70.4%). Also, outer walls constructed of cement blocks or concrete were more common in the urban centres (28.4%) than in the rural areas (4.2%).

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	339,874	9,343	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	247,754	7,952	85.1	70.4	87.4
Wood	200,594	5,389	107	1.1	0.1	1.3
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	1,984	39	0.4	0.3	0.4
Stone	11,330	1,077	44	0.5	0.2	0.5
Burnt bricks	38,237	647	15	0.2	0.1	0.2
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	64,863	691	7.4	28.4	4.2
Landcrete	104,270	10,609	314	3.4	0.2	3.8
Bamboo	8,206	285	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	5,894	156	1.7	0.2	1.9
Other	39,206	1,372	23	0.2	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.4.2 Construction materials for floors

Table 8.5 indicates the type of material used for constructing the floors of the dwellings in the District. Cement and concrete constituted 78.6 percent while dwelling floors constructed with mud and earth constituted 19.3 percent. A greater proportion of all dwellings using cement or

concrete for flooring were in the urban centres with a percentage of 83.9, while 77.8 percent of such dwellings were located in the rural areas.

**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	9,011	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	97,678	1,737	19.3	14.3	20.0
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	214,535	7,079	78.6	83.9	77.8
Stone	32,817	1,358	58	0.6	0.2	0.7
Burnt brick	6,537	277	4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Wood	52,856	195	22	0.2	0.0	0.3
Vinyl tiles	57,032	510	5	0.1	0.3	0.0
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	2,091	70	0.8	1.1	0.7
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	365	8	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	15,567	1,110	28	0.3	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.4.3 Material for roofing

Table 8.6 depicts the type of roofing materials used for all the dwelling types with a total figure of 9,343. Metal sheets was the widely used material for roofing with a percentage figure of 50.1, followed by thatch/palm leaf or raffia (44.8%); less than 3 percent used mud/mud bricks/earth and a little over 1 percent used wood as material for roofing. Metal roofing sheet was the main roofing type in the urban areas (79.0%). Thatch was the most accessible and widely used roofing material in the rural areas with a percentage of 48.7.

**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	9,343	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	16,434	222	2.4	0.4	2.7
Wood	45,547	3,740	142	1.5	0.3	1.7
Metal sheet	4,152,259	192,412	4,684	50.1	79.0	45.7
Slate/asbestos	759,039	2,091	7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Cement/concrete	141,072	1,429	21	0.2	0.2	0.2
Roofing tile	31,456	761	5	0.1	0.0	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	1,137	3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	118,517	4,189	44.8	19.5	48.7
Other	35,935	3,353	70	0.7	0.6	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 gives an analysis of household size and the number of sleeping rooms per dwelling unit, out of 9,011 total households in the District. Two rooms constitute the highest percentage (31.7%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. Households of size one and two use mostly one sleeping room (81.0 and 2.1 percent respectively). Households of size three to six were comprised mostly two sleeping rooms, and

between 33 to 35 percent of households of size seven used two to three sleeping rooms, between 30 to 36 percent of all households with size eight used two to three sleeping rooms. Households of size nine mostly used three sleeping rooms. The highest number of sleeping rooms that households of size 10 and over mostly used was 27.6 percent. About 0.7 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

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

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	9,011	100.0	13.6	31.7	23.1	15.1	7.8	3.8	1.6	1.3	2.1
1	263	100.0	81.0	13.3	3.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
2	374	100.0	52.1	39.6	3.5	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3
3	729	100.0	37.0	47.9	8.8	2.1	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	1.8
4	948	100.0	22.6	53.5	15.3	4.5	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.9
5	1,018	100.0	16.1	49.4	21.7	7.1	2.4	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.5
6	1,062	100.0	9.0	44.7	27.6	10.9	4.0	1.1	0.7	0.2	1.7
7	940	100.0	4.4	34.5	33.0	17.9	6.4	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.6
8	829	100.0	1.7	30.4	35.5	19.5	7.2	2.7	0.7	1.0	1.3
9	709	100.0	0.8	19.3	34.3	26.1	11.0	3.9	2.3	0.6	1.7
10+	2,139	100.0	0.7	5.9	22.8	27.6	19.1	11.0	4.2	4.0	4.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

Access to basic amenities, such as proper housing, safe drinking water and sanitation, and clean cooking fuel, is not only an important measure of the socioeconomic status of the household but is also fundamental to the health of its members. In this section, household access to source of lighting is discussed first, followed by a discussion of other household characteristics including type of housing and fuel used for cooking, and water and sanitation facilities.

### 8.6.1 Main source of Lighting

The Saboba District is generally rural and businesses such as milling machines, communication centres, internet cafés, and financial institutions among others that thrive on electricity were not found in most parts of the District. Table 8.8 shows that with a total of 9,011 dwellings only 1,715, representing 19 percent were connected to the national grid. As high as 5,077, representing 56.3 percent of all the dwelling types used kerosene lamps. A total of 1,994 dwellings (22.1%) use flashlight/torch. The District recorded zero usage for candle and private electricity generation was less than one percent.

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

Main source of light	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			country	Region		
Total	5,467,054	318,119	9,011	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	114,889	1,715	19.0	68.0	11.9
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,219	44	0.5	0.6	0.5
Kerosene lamp	971,807	134,656	5,077	56.3	22.5	61.3
Gas lamp	9,378	860	55	0.6	0.3	0.7
Solar energy	9,194	1,048	26	0.3	0.3	0.3
Candle	41,214	488	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Flashlight/torch	858,651	60,518	1,994	22.1	8.3	24.1
Firewood	13,241	2,257	78	0.9	0.1	1.0
Crop residue	4,623	759	20	0.2	0.0	0.3
Other	11,739	425	2	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.6.2 Source of energy for cooking

Table 8.9 presents information on the main sources of cooking fuel cooking arrangements in the Saboba District. About 86.1 percent of all the households use wood as fuel for cooking, and as low as 0.2 percent depend on electricity for cooking. Those that used charcoal constituted about nine percent while gas use formed less than one percent of all the dwellings in the District. About 95.8 percent of households in the rural areas use wood while 35.6 percent of those living in urban areas depend on it. Gas use formed only 1.2 percent of all the dwellings in the District.

**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		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			country	Region		
<b>Main source of cooking fuel for household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	9,011	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	6,713	61	0.7	1.9	0.5
Wood	2,197,083	243,314	7,939	88.1	35.6	95.8
Gas	996,518	10,584	104	1.2	6.5	0.4
Electricity	29,794	1,396	18	0.2	0.1	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	1,116	18	0.2	0.3	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	52,124	805	8.9	55.0	2.2
Crop residue	45,292	1,804	63	0.7	0.6	0.7
Saw dust	8,000	515	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	84	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	469	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Cooking space used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	9,011	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	10,910	207	2.3	3.1	2.2
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	82,024	3,403	37.8	27.6	39.3
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	10,877	327	3.6	4.8	3.5
Enclosure without roof	117,614	11,245	78	0.9	0.2	1.0
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	11,055	57	0.6	0.5	0.6
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	1,403	20	0.2	0.2	0.2
Verandah	1,173,946	34,131	389	4.3	19.2	2.1
Open space in compound	1,115,464	155,651	4,519	50.1	44.4	51.0
Other	21,007	823	11	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.9 further shows various cooking spaces used by households. About 38 percent of households in the district have separate rooms for exclusive use for cooking. Half of households (50.1%) cook in open spaces on their compounds. A significant proportion of households in urban areas (19.2%) compared to 2.1 percent of rural households use their verandah for cooking.

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

Table 8.10 presents information on the main sources of drinking water for households and water for other domestic use. Nearly half of households (47.2%) drink water from boreholes. About eighty-eight percent of all households in the District had access to an improved source of drinking water, with access in urban areas being 78.9 percent and the rural areas 56.4 percent. The most common improved source of drinking water for urban dwellers is piped water. About twenty percent of households used water that is piped into their dwelling units and about three percent used a public tap. On the other hand, about six percent of households in rural areas had access to piped water. About forty-nine percent of people in rural areas obtained their drinking water from a tube well or borehole. However, about three percent of rural households get their drinking water from unprotected wells or springs. Most households in urban areas used borehole/pump/tube well source (37.6%) followed by pipe-borne inside dwelling (19.0%) and then unprotected well (14.8%). The most used water source for the rural areas was borehole/pump/tube well (48.6%), and river/stream (36.6%).

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	9,011	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	27,811	234	2.6	19.0	0.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	38,852	476	5.3	14.6	3.9
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	21,798	139	1.5	2.3	1.4
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	111,650	4,249	47.2	37.6	48.6
Protected well	321,091	17,933	153	1.7	3.7	1.4
Rain water	39,438	2,066	91	1.0	1.7	0.9
Protected spring	19,345	1,008	17	0.2	0.6	0.1
Bottled water	20,261	233	5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	1,187	35	0.4	2.6	0.1
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	942	2	0.0	0.2	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	13,517	343	3.8	14.8	2.2
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,109	56	0.6	0.2	0.7
River/stream	502,804	55,470	2,890	32.1	1.0	36.6
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	24,308	316	3.5	1.7	3.8
Other	3,972	235	5	0.1	0.0	0.1

**Table 8.10: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes by type of locality (Cont'd)**

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Main source of water for other domestic use</b>						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	9,011	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	27,698	238	2.6	18.5	0.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	37,432	475	5.3	15.3	3.8
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	19,390	46	0.5	2.2	0.3
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	101,815	3,891	43.2	36.2	44.2
Protected well	465,775	19,715	111	1.2	4.5	0.8
Rain water	39,916	2,182	96	1.1	2.0	0.9
Protected spring	18,854	927	12	0.1	0.3	0.1
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	1,214	1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	13,349	329	3.7	15.1	2.0
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,002	91	1.0	0.4	1.1
River/stream	588,590	63,445	3,196	35.5	2.9	40.2
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	29,210	474	5.3	2.0	5.7
Other	10,302	740	51	0.6	0.4	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

Table 8.11 shows the type of toilet and bathing facilities used by households in the Saboba District. Majority of households in the district (88.6%) and a similar majority of the population (72.6%) in Northern Region of Ghana had no toilet facility. The proportion of households without any toilet facility is much greater in rural areas (93.8%) than in urban areas (52.7%). Overall, 7.9 percent of households had toilet facilities that are improved and not shared with any other household. Urban households were three times as likely as rural households to have access to improved toilet facilities (27.6% and 5.1%, respectively). The most commonly used improved facility in both urban and rural areas was a system that flushes or pours to a septic tank.

The two most common bathing facilities used by households are shared separate bathroom in same house and own bathroom for exclusive use. Over eighty percent of households in the district use these two facilities.

**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		
<b>Toilet facility used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	9,011	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	230,852	7,982	88.6	52.7	93.8
W.C.	839,611	7,736	105	1.2	4.3	0.7
Pit latrine	1,040,883	9,218	145	1.6	3.3	1.4
KVIP	572,824	14,587	461	5.1	19.9	3.0
Bucket/Pan	40,678	1,248	1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/PitPan/ etc)	1,893,291	52,704	295	3.3	19.7	0.9
Other	23,385	1,774	22	0.2	0.1	0.3
<b>Bathing facility used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	9,011	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	108,283	4,687	52.0	36.9	54.2
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	95,261	2,620	29.1	32.8	28.5
Private open cubicle	381,979	22,044	567	6.3	3.6	6.7
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	48,531	695	7.7	22.8	5.5
Public bath house	140,501	12,409	14	0.2	0.1	0.2
Bathroom in another house	187,337	2,646	34	0.4	1.5	0.2
Open space around house	372,556	27,210	379	4.2	2.1	4.5
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,001	11	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	16,276	734	4	0.0	0.2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Table 8.12 gives information on the method of waste disposal for both solid and liquid in the District. About thirty-nine percent of the households dump their solid waste in the open space and a similar 38.6 percent also dump their solid waste indiscriminately. Only 21.9 percent of all household dwellings used improved waste disposal method. Improved waste disposal included collected, burned by household, public container, and buried by household. About forty-one percent of rural households, compared to 23.2 percent of urban households dump their solid waste indiscriminately.

The situation was not very different from liquid waste disposal. About 51.4 percent of the households throw liquid waste onto the street/outside, and 44.7 percent throw them on their compounds. Only about two percent of the total households disposed their waste properly through the sewage system.



**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		
<b>Solid waste</b>						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	9,011	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	19,674	482	5.3	0.7	6.0
Burned by household	584,820	34,594	866	9.6	19.7	8.1
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	47,222	397	4.4	29.2	0.8
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	123,188	3,500	38.8	24.2	41.0
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	83,889	3,479	38.6	23.2	40.9
Buried by household	182,615	7,140	232	2.6	2.9	2.5
Other	53,805	2,412	55	0.6	0.1	0.7
<b>Liquid waste</b>						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	9,011	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	6,636	14	0.2	0.3	0.1
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	13,949	54	0.6	0.3	0.6
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	16,152	143	1.6	3.9	1.2
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	178,671	4,628	51.4	68.3	48.9
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	19,931	91	1.0	0.9	1.0
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	81,195	4,031	44.7	26.4	47.4
Other	38,294	1,585	50	0.6	0.0	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# **CHAPTER NINE**

## **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS**

### **9.1 Introduction**

The 2010 Population and Housing Census conducted by Ghana Statistical Service has provided relevant data needed to sensitize policy makers, planners and local government authorities to make informed decisions, aimed at the growth of the economy. This chapter presents a summary of findings, conclusion and the policy implications of data analysed for the Saboba District.

### **9.2 Summary of Findings**

#### **Demographic characteristics**

The District has a total population of 65,706 representing 2.7 percent of the total population of the Northern Region (2,479,461). The male and female population is respectively 32,320 and 33,386. Population 18 years and older constituted 43.4 percent and population below 18 years constituted 56.7 percent. The District has a rural population of 59,497 (90.55%) and an urban population of 6,209 (9.45%).

Saboba District has a youthful population structure; with a broad base consisting of large numbers of children age group 0-4 (12,027) and a conical top of a small number of elderly persons aged 90-99.

A total of 11,862 residents in the district are migrants with 9,228 born elsewhere in the Northern region. Those born in other regions were as follows: Western (17), Central (35), Greater Accra (61), Volta (343), Eastern (41), Ashanti (133), Brong Ahafo (346), Upper East (91), and Upper West (73). The population in the District who were born outside the country was 1,494. Out of the total population of those born outside of the District, the majority are from the Brong Ahafo region (346), and the least from Western region (17).

#### **Social characteristics**

Total household population for the Saboba District was 64,927 made up of 32,979 females and 31,948 males. Children constituted 55.5 percent of the total household population.

Total number of households in the district was 9,011 made up of 7,924 male-headed and 1,087 female-headed households.

Thirty-eight percent of the population aged 11 years and older were literate. The proportion for males was 45.4 percent (8,712) and that of females 30.2 percent (6,181). The percent of non-literate population was 62.4 percent (24,752) with the proportion of the males being lower 54.6 percent than females (69.8%).

Close to seventy-three percent of population 3 years and older had attended school. Fifty-six percent had primary education, about seventeen percent JHS/JSS, twenty percent nursery, Ten percent kindergarten, eight percent had higher level of education and less than one percent attended middle school.

## **Economic characteristics**

The economically active population out of the total population was 26,335. This formed about 80 percent of the population 15 years and older. Female population who were economically active (13,848) were more than the male population (12,343) who were economically active.

The total employed population in the District is 26,072, with males numbering 12,343 and the female 13,729. The total unemployed population of 263 was made up 144 males and 119 females. One hundred and fourteen (114) persons of the unemployed population in the District had worked before in the past, were seeking for work and were available for work.

The economically not active population in the Saboba District was 6,596. Among this population, those who had full time education were 3,789, pensioners/retired were 79, disabled or sick people were 358 and those who were too old or too young to do any work were 1,283.

Among the occupational groups, agriculture, forestry and fishery industry had the highest population (23,187). Females were dominant in this industry with a figure of 13,729, while the males were 12,343. In the manufacturing industry they were about 1,034 people, 172 males and 862 females. There were no persons involved in the mining, quarrying and real estate activities. In terms of electricity, gas stream and air conditioning supply, only one person was engaged in that industry.

Employees in the District were about 1,084. Those who were self-employed without employees were in the majority with a total population of 17,460. Self-employed persons with employees were 397 (193 males and 204 females).

## **Information Communication Technology**

Total population 12 years and older in the District was 37,986. Out of this, the population having mobile phones were 5,027 (13.2%) with 3,706 (20.2) being males and 1,321(6.7%) females. The total number of people that used internet facility in the District was 286 (0.8%). Only one percent of households in the district owned desk top/laptop computers.

## **Disability**

Persons with disability account for about 2.5% (1,649) of the district's population. In terms of sex, there were slightly more males (845) with disabilities than females (804). About 23 percent of the persons with disability had sight problems, 19.8 percent had hearing problem, 13 percent had speech defect, 18.6 percent had physical defect, 22.9 percent had intellect difficulties, and 23.5 percent had emotional problems. In terms of sex, more male had difficulties in sight (23.7%), hearing (20.1%) and speech (14.2%) than females with sight (23.1%), hearing (19.5%) and speech (11.7%). On the other hand, more females had emotional (25.2%), intellect (23.5%) problems than males (21.9%) and (22.2%) respectively.

## **Housing**

There were 6,180 houses in the District with 853 located in the urban and 5,327 in the rural areas. The number of households in the District was 9,011 of which 1,147 resided in the urban areas and 7,864 in the rural areas. The population per house was 10.5 which is higher than both regional (9.5) and national (7.1) averages. The population per house for the rural areas (11.0) is higher than the urban areas (7.1). About 85.1 percent of all dwelling units in

the District have their walls made of either mud brick or earth. Cement and concrete constitute 78.6 percent of materials used for construction of floors while mud and earth constitute 19.3 percent. Metal sheets are the widely used material for roofing with a percentage figure of 50.1 percent, followed by thatch/palm leaf or raffia (44.8 percent).

Only 19 percent of dwelling units are connected to the national grid and as high as 5,077, representing 56.3 percent of all the dwelling types used kerosene lamps.

About 86 percent of households use wood for cooking in the District. Less than one percent (0.2%) depended on electricity for cooking. Those who used charcoal constitute almost nine percent while gas use formed only 1.2 percent of all households in the District.

Most households in the District (88%) had access to an improved source of drinking water with access in urban areas being higher than in rural areas (78.9% and 56.4%, respectively). The most common improved source of drinking water for urban dwellers was piped water and for the rural areas it was bore-hole/pump/tube well). Nineteen percent of households used water that was piped into their homes and a little over two percent used a public tap.

A majority (88.6 percent) of households in the District, and a similar majority of the population (72.6%) in Northern Region of Ghana had no toilet facility. The proportion of households without any toilet facility is much greater in rural areas (93.8 percent) than in urban areas (52.7 percent). Overall, about eight percent of households had toilet facilities that were improved and not shared with any other household.

### **9.3 Conclusion**

Saboba District is largely rural in nature. The economy is agrarian and requires huge investment to reduce the high level of deprivation in the District. The availability of abundant natural resources and human capital constitute a strong potential that should be capitalised upon by government and development partners for the rapid development of the district.

### **9.4 Policy Implications**

Even though Saboba District is endowed with a variety of resources for investment opportunities, their utilization to improve the living conditions of the people is quite limited. It is therefore desirable that these investment opportunities be exploited in order to promote development of the District. This may require entrepreneurial education and training such that the people could develop the requisite business orientation and skills to take advantage of these resources.

Given that there are a number of natural resources such the Black Volta River, streams, rich alluvial soils and the abundant human resources, there is need to improve the agricultural activities in the District. The development of irrigation facilities in the District is highly recommended to enable the people engage in dry season farming as well as watering of their animals.

A little more than half of the District population was female. It is evident that even though the District recorded the lowest death rate in the region, the high female population requires an urgent policy intervention through family planning and improved healthcare delivery to curb incidence of maternal mortality and child malnutrition.

The District recorded high rate of emigration due to poverty. Many of the youth always travel to other Districts and regions to do farm labour and other petty works for a fee. It is important

that GYEEDA extend their services to the District in order to equip the youth with employable skills.

In view of the reluctance of skilled workers like doctors, nurses and teachers to accept posting to the District, it is recommended that the District Assembly and the government explore innovative ways of providing incentives to attract skilled workers to the District.

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## APPENDICES

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

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	64,927	100.0	6,076	100.0	58,851	100.0
<b>Nuclear family</b>						
Head only	263	0.4	133	2.2	130	0.2
Household with head and a spouse only	280	0.4	34	0.6	246	0.4
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	2,541	3.9	498	8.2	2,043	3.5
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	18,363	28.3	1,131	18.6	17,232	29.3
<b>Extended family</b>						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	35,714	55.0	2,001	32.9	33,713	57.3
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	831	1.3	147	2.4	684	1.2
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	943	1.5	153	2.5	790	1.3
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	3,258	5.0	802	13.2	2,456	4.2
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	141	0.2	65	1.1	76	0.1
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	2,593	4.0	1,112	18.3	1,481	2.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A2: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education**

Sex/Disability type	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	Middle/JSS/ JHS	Sec./SSS/ SHS	Voc.1Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
<b>Both Sexes</b>											
Total	58,792	32,295	2,230	2,147	13,919	4,801	2,135	494	647	99	25
No disability	57,241	31,221	2,192	2,094	13,666	4,724	2,103	484	637	97	23
With a disability	1,551	1,074	38	53	253	77	32	10	10	2	2
Sight	377	308	3	3	31	18	8	2	3	1	0
Hearing	306	213	10	16	57	5	5	0	0	0	0
Speech	198	127	11	8	39	7	4	0	0	1	1
Physical	299	208	3	11	43	16	7	4	5	0	2
Intellectual	341	236	11	19	58	9	4	1	3	0	0
Emotional	360	235	3	21	72	19	4	3	3	0	0
Other	91	64	3	1	12	7	4	0	0	0	0
<b>Male</b>											
Total	28,871	14,328	1,105	1,068	7,214	2,726	1,462	338	520	89	21
No disability	28,075	13,826	1,088	1,040	7,063	2,671	1,437	332	511	87	20
With a disability	796	502	17	28	151	55	25	6	9	2	1
Sight	193	145	2	2	18	15	7	1	2	1	0
Hearing	161	102	6	9	36	3	5	0	0	0	0
Speech	114	66	6	6	24	6	4	0	0	1	1
Physical	146	90	3	7	25	8	5	2	5	0	1
Intellectual	174	118	2	8	35	5	2	1	3	0	0
Emotional	170	97	2	8	39	16	3	2	3	0	0
Other	45	27	1	1	8	6	2	0	0	0	0
<b>Female</b>											
Total	29,921	17,967	1,125	1,079	6,705	2,075	673	156	127	10	4
No disability	29,166	17,395	1,104	1,054	6,603	2,053	666	152	126	10	3
With a disability	755	572	21	25	102	22	7	4	1	0	1
Sight	184	163	1	1	13	3	1	1	1	0	0
Hearing	145	111	4	7	21	2	0	0	0	0	0
Speech	84	61	5	2	15	1	0	0	0	0	0
Physical	153	118	0	4	18	8	2	2	0	0	1
Intellectual	167	118	9	11	23	4	2	0	0	0	0
Emotional	190	138	1	13	33	3	1	1	0	0	0
Other	46	37	2	0	4	1	2	0	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



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

Activity/Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	9,011	64,927	31,948	32,979	25,547	12,527	13,020
Households engaged in agricultural activities	8,380	62,521	30,714	31,807	25,547	12,527	13,020
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	8,189	61,354	30,153	31,201	25,155	12,324	12,831
Households engaged in crop farming	8,187	61,345	30,148	31,197	25,152	12,323	12,829
Households engaged in tree growing	43	294	134	160	126	65	61
Agro forestry (tree planting)	43	294	134	160	126	65	61
Alligator pepper	14	98	45	53	44	23	21
Apples	12	85	48	37	39	20	19
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	22	169	93	76	65	33	32
Avocado	2	12	4	8	8	3	5
Banana	22	182	83	99	70	32	38
Beans	1,875	14,794	7,322	7,472	6,338	3,107	3,231
Black pepper	5	53	30	23	17	9	8
Black berries	4	28	11	17	11	5	6
Cabbage	1	3	0	3	1	0	1
Carrot	60	375	184	191	173	92	81
Cashew	85	767	375	392	329	167	162
Cassava	924	7,657	3,876	3,781	3,381	1,666	1,715
Citronella	4	26	10	16	10	4	6
Citrus	1	10	3	7	2	1	1
Cloves	6	46	27	19	32	18	14
Cocoa	11	112	49	63	42	17	25
Coconut	6	39	17	22	19	9	10
Cocoyam	16	139	76	63	62	32	30
Cocoyam/taro (koko)	2	12	6	6	3	1	2
Coffee	3	19	9	10	8	3	5
Cola	3	25	13	12	7	4	3
Cotton	116	916	448	468	416	201	215
Cucumber	58	439	206	233	175	83	92
Egg plant	6	36	19	17	12	6	6
Gallic	1	12	6	6	3	1	2
Garden eggs	21	157	83	74	65	32	33
Ginger	7	54	24	30	30	13	17
Groundnut	4,278	33,018	16,030	16,988	13,991	6,671	7,320
Guava	22	177	82	95	79	37	42
Kenaf	13	91	52	39	44	21	23
Lemon grass	6	54	30	24	17	8	9
Lettuce	11	73	34	39	29	15	14
Maize	6,287	48,855	24,212	24,643	20,009	10,001	10,008
Mango	138	1,201	590	611	391	181	210
Melon (agusi)	101	788	394	394	244	112	132
Millet	1,685	13,977	6,897	7,080	5,731	2,770	2,961
Mushroom	20	184	77	107	109	45	64
Nut meg	9	76	40	36	30	15	15
Oil palm	11	70	37	33	25	11	14

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

Activity/Type of crop	House-holds	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Okro	2,411	18,375	8,865	9,510	7,882	3,661	4,221
Onion	7	38	21	17	15	10	5
Pawpaw	14	90	44	46	44	22	22
Peas	41	297	145	152	91	39	52
Pepper	2,412	18,535	8,921	9,614	7,893	3,657	4,236
Pineapple	42	315	145	170	143	69	74
Plantain	6	36	16	20	23	9	14
Potatoes	22	197	108	89	88	47	41
Rice	740	6,329	3,139	3,190	2,559	1,294	1,265
Rubber	1	4	2	2	2	1	1
Shallot	3	22	10	12	9	5	4
Shea tree	32	307	159	148	94	39	55
Sorghum	1,216	10,010	4,991	5,019	4,490	2,238	2,252
Soya beans	3,112	23,880	11,766	12,114	10,337	5,015	5,322
Spinach	5	26	12	14	16	7	9
Sugarcane	3	18	9	9	10	5	5
Sun flower	20	165	81	84	68	34	34
Sweet pepper	12	97	45	52	45	21	24
Sweet potatoes	24	178	93	85	99	51	48
Tiger nut	3	15	5	10	7	3	4
Tobacco	12	74	34	40	29	14	15
Tomatoes	66	495	252	243	205	107	98
Water melon	50	355	176	179	171	89	82
Yam	5,123	40,992	20,450	20,542	16,962	8,431	8,531
Other	703	5,682	2,802	2,880	2,555	1,270	1,285

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Both sexes	Male	Female		
1	Saboba	6,209	3,043	3,166	1,147	853
2	Sambuli	2,035	980	1,055	296	206
3	Wapuli	1,776	846	930	334	272
4	Jagrido	1,726	878	848	228	147
5	Demon	1,126	570	556	137	108
6	Sanguli	1,087	543	544	147	123
7	Nakpel Chekosi	1,039	486	553	136	88
8	Bungbal	1,036	491	545	130	88
9	Nabuni	1,003	491	512	115	70
10	Biwaldo	975	473	502	128	72
11	Yankazia	953	474	479	127	97
12	Sambang	912	477	435	119	77
13	Takpalb	912	469	443	113	80
14	Kujooni	894	456	438	131	70
15	Kuncha	869	410	459	116	77
16	Sobiba	849	410	439	109	79
17	Nalongni	840	419	421	104	48
18	Olubaboi	816	376	440	95	66
19	Shegbeni	778	372	406	98	55
20	Nakpar	777	401	376	123	68

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	All	Age Group															
		Ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Saboba	6,209	736	778	1,007	1,091	631	500	372	273	224	147	104	87	81	33	40	105
2	Sambuli	2,035	334	334	322	226	151	145	134	72	78	39	50	27	38	22	24	39
3	Wapuli	1,776	290	262	235	193	148	138	114	97	74	34	39	28	36	11	29	48
4	Jagriddo	1,726	374	329	196	167	130	126	111	71	62	39	28	24	14	16	20	19
5	Demon	1,126	176	205	135	100	69	108	67	68	36	54	24	25	12	16	17	14
6	Sanguli	1,087	200	179	153	117	76	83	53	51	28	21	20	18	17	13	8	50
7	Nakpel Chekosi	1,039	150	217	165	105	55	42	62	48	39	30	42	22	23	11	15	13
8	Bungbal	1,036	207	209	151	88	82	69	59	52	33	19	15	9	11	5	12	15
9	Nabuni	1,003	185	170	124	115	95	82	56	38	34	21	17	8	11	10	12	25
10	Biwaldo	975	211	207	124	68	79	67	58	38	30	24	21	9	12	3	9	15
11	Yankazia	953	160	147	146	89	76	76	68	42	37	19	25	9	3	4	13	39
12	Sambang	912	206	199	112	76	80	61	55	44	25	13	13	5	10	1	7	5
13	Takpalb	912	176	168	153	96	61	55	71	40	25	12	18	4	12	7	5	9
14	Kujooni	894	100	140	156	103	86	63	47	43	42	31	32	2	12	12	15	10
15	Kuncha	869	173	146	120	114	66	68	46	25	18	39	14	10	16	3	4	7
16	Sobiba	849	162	145	122	77	65	59	49	36	37	24	29	9	7	1	7	20
17	Nalongni	840	133	140	121	111	51	46	47	49	33	21	16	13	12	17	8	22
18	Olubaboi	816	132	174	130	61	73	49	52	34	46	16	15	7	9	7	6	5
19	Shegbeni	778	184	128	105	82	75	54	46	24	25	13	15	6	4	4	5	8
20	Nakpar	777	169	141	88	75	52	44	59	25	35	12	38	3	12	5	8	11

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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