



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

TATALE SANGULI DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

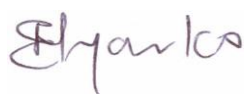
A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources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

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

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

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

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



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AC	Area Council
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CEB	Children Ever Born
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CS	Children Surviving
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
EA	Electoral Area
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JSS	Junior Secondary School
JHS	Junior High School
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved pit
SSS	Senior Secondary School
SHS	Senior High School
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SDA	Seventh Day Adventist
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
LI	Legislative Instrument
DCE	District Chief Executive
DCD	District Coordinating Director
IMIS	Integrated Management information System
UN	United Nations
WC	Water Closet
WHO	World Health Organisation

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 Tatale Sanguli District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 60,039 representing almost 2.4 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 49.6 percent and females represent 50.4 percent. Majority of the population reside in the rural areas (81.4%). The district has a sex ratio of 98.4. The population of the district is youthful 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 99.8, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (105.8) than that of females (94.2).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 3.5. The General Fertility Rate is 92.6 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the second highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 21.8 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 3.5 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 70 years and older representing 19 deaths per 1000 population while for the females, the highest death rate of 9 deaths per 1000 population is for ages 70 years and older. A total of 9,228 were born elsewhere in the same region out of the total of 2,634 migrants who were born elsewhere, 1,494 or 56.7 percent were born outside the country.

Household size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 59,088 with a total number of 6,986 households. The average household size in the district is 8.6 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 59.8 percent. Spouses form about 10.2 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 29.4 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

About five in ten (51.5%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 42.7 percent have never married, 0.4 percent are in consensual unions, 3.6 percent are widowed, 1.0 percent are divorced and 0.8 percent are separated. Females aged (12-14) years in the District who are married is 8.6 percent, higher than their male counterparts. At age 65 and older, widowed females account for as high as 48.1 percent while widowed males account

for only 5.6 percent. Among the married, 83.5 percent have no education while about 44 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. Majority of the married population (90.7%) are employed, 1.0 percent are unemployed and 8.4 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (64.7%) are also employed with 1.1 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 93.6 percent. Those who have naturalized constitute 0.8 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 2.3 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 34.1 percent are literate and 65.9 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (39.5%) than that of females (29.0 %). About two out of ten people (23.4 %) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and older in the district, 57.8 percent has never attended school, 33.7 percent are currently attending and 8.3 percent have attended in the past.

Economic activity status

About 82.1 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 17.9 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 98.6 percent are employed while 1.4 percent is unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (48.4 %), 20.4 percent perform household duties and 21.0 percent are too old or too young to work. About five out of ten unemployed are seeking work for the first time (46.4%).

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 90.7 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 3.5 percent in service and sales, 3.0 percent in craft and related trade, and 1.2 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 51.2 percent are self-employed without employees, 43.0 percent are contributing family workers, 1.9 percent are self-employed with employees and 0.6 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the contributing family workers and apprentices. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 97.9 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 1.0 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 11.5 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 15.6 percent as compared to 7.5 percent of females. Less than one percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 48 households representing 0.7 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 1.2 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is almost the same as that of females (1.2 %). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recording the highest of 38.3 percent followed by physical disability (28.3 %). Apart from sight disability where female (39.2%) proportion is a little higher than males (37.4%), males proportions are higher in all other disability types.

Agriculture

As high as 93.9 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, nine out of ten households (97.5%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 78.4 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (98.8 %) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district

Housing

The housing stock of Tatale Sanguli District is 5,097 representing 2.3 percent of the total number of houses in the Northern Region. The average number of persons per house is 10.0.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

More than seventy percent (72.9 %) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 17.7 percent are separate houses. More than ninety percent of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household (92.6%); 1.4 percent are owned by private individuals; 3.1 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 77.7 percent, cement/concrete constituting 8.2 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (67.1 %) and mud/earth (31.9 %) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (76.6 %) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

Three-room occupancy constitutes the highest percentage (22.1%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in the district. About 0.6 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are kerosene lamp (74.6%), electricity (16.4 %) flashlight/torch (6.5 %). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (90.8). The proportion for rural (96.4 %) is higher than that of urban (66.7 %). The four main sources of water in the district are

borehole, river stream, public tap and pipe borne water. Seven in every ten households drink water from borehole/pump/tube well.

The most important toilet facility used in the district is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 6.0 percent. About 81.0 percent of the population in the district has no toilet facility. About 28.0 percent of households in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house while 39.0 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 43.3 percent. About four in ten households (32.7 %) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (35.4 %) and onto the street (52.8 %) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Tatale-Sanguli District Assembly was carved out of the former Zabzugu-Tatale District and was inaugurated on 28th June, 2012 with an L.I 2067. It is one of the Eastern corridor Districts in the Northern Region of Ghana. The district capital is Tatale.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location and size

The district is located in the eastern flank of the Northern Region and covers an area of about 1090.46440 km sq. It shares boundaries with the Republic of Togo to the east, Zabzugu District to the south, Saboba and Chereponi Districts to the north and Yendi Municipality to the west. The district has nineteen (19) Electoral Areas (EAs). The area councils include Tatale town council, the Kandin/Sheini and Tatindo Area Councils (ACs). The district also has four major peri-urban towns; Tatale, Kuyuli, Kandinand Sanguli with Tatale being the administrative capital. Figure 1 is a map of the district.

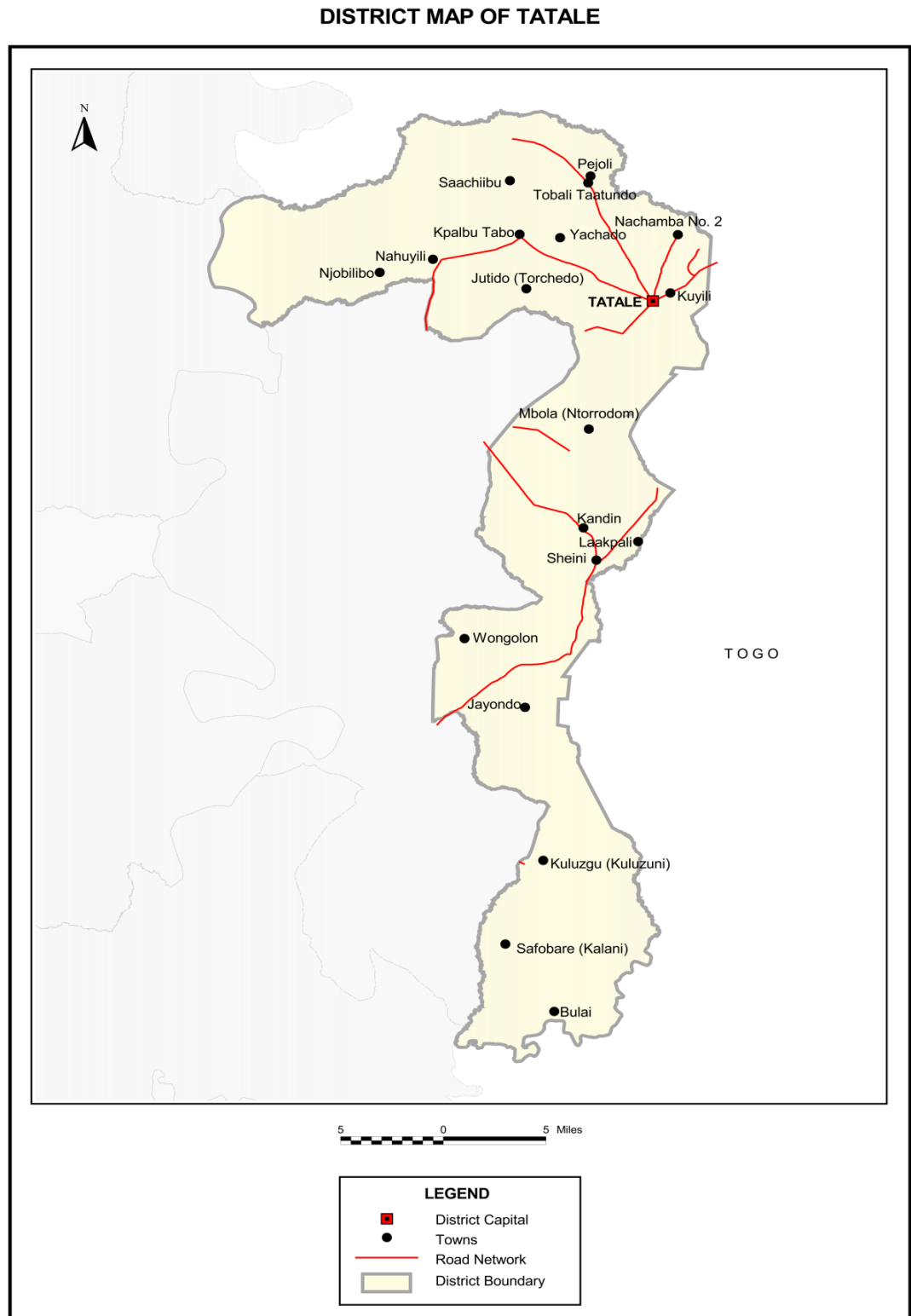
1.2.2 Climate

The district experiences two main seasons during the year – the dry and the rainy season. The long severe dry season starts from late October to early May. The dry season is also associated with the harmattan and hot weather. The harmattan weather is characterized by dry winds from the Sahara, and is experienced from November through to February each year. The mean annual maximum temperature ranges between 32°C and 35°C while the mean minimum temperature is between 21°C and 22°C. The rainy season on the other hand spans late May to early October.

1.2.3 Vegetation

The district falls within the Guinea Savanna ecological zone. The vegetation consists of Savannah woodland with economic trees such as Shea Nut, Dawadawa, Teak, Kapok and Mango. There are also tall grasses, shrubs, and thorny tree species. Soils in the district have predominantly high texture surface horizons in which loamy soils are common. Natural vegetation in most parts of the district especially around settlements has disappeared due to over cultivation, over grazing and harvesting for fuel wood without replacement. Beyond the human settlement, the grasses are periodically burnt down during the dry seasons to clear the land for cultivation and sometimes for game hunting. Bush burning has deprived the land of much of the vegetative cover. The district has large tracts of arable land for agriculture. Many rivers flow through the district with the Oti River being the most prominent. A number of streams, dugouts, valleys, hills and mountain are also found at various locations in the district.

Figure 1.1: Map of Tatalé-Sanguli District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.4 Soils

The soil in the district is generally sandy loam with alluvial deposits in the low land areas. Alluvium is a very rich soil which supports the cultivation of yam, cassava, maize, groundnuts, millet, sorghum, rice and other food crops.

1.3 Political Administration

The District Assembly which is the highest legislative authority comprises 24 assembly members made up of 19 elected (including one female) and five appointed (including two females) persons. The Member of Parliament for the only constituency in the district is an ex-officio member. There are three area councils namely Tatale, Tatindo and Kandin/Sheini with a total of 19 electoral areas, 90 unit committees and 169 communities. Though the Area councils have designated locations and structures they are not functional. They have no staff to man the offices.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

The district has a total population of 60,039 according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census with about 30,260 females and 29,779 males. There are two main ethnic groups in the District - Bassares and Konkombas. Smaller groups like Dagombas, Hausas, Battors, Kotokolis, Kabres and Fulanis also live in the district. Bassares and Konkombas celebrate the yam festival in the district while Dagombas celebrate the Damba and Fire festivals.

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Economic activities

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. Crop farming is practiced extensively by the people. Apart from that, hunting is also practiced in the district. Other economic activities of importance are commerce, agro-based small-scale industries and other income generating activities.

Agriculture is mainly peasantry, with farm holdings not exceeding two hectares on the average. 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 and cash crops grown in the district. Cashew plantations are also being established on a small scale.

A large proportion of the female population is engaged in food processing especially in Shea butter, groundnut paste and soya-bean processing into flour for the preparation of local food known as "kose". 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 mainly from neighboring Togo. The main market centres are Tatale, Sanguli, Sangban and Kandin.

1.5.2 Livestock and poultry

It is a common feature for every farmer to keep animals 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 pork is mostly used during funerals. Also poultry birds like guinea fowls, turkeys, chicken and so on are reared on a smaller scale whiles cattle, sheep, and goats are produced in relatively large quantities.

1.5.3 Tourism

The major tourist sites in the district include Waterfalls at Russian Camp at Sheini, Crocodile Pond at Kandin, and the Hanging Stone at Sheini. These sites are however not developed into good tourist destinations.

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-organized with the Government Statistician as the National Chief Census Officer and overall Coordinator, assisted by a Census Management Team and a Census Coordinating Team. The Census Management Team had oversight responsibility for the implementation of the Census. It also had the responsibility of taking critical decisions on the census in consultation with other national committees. The Census Coordinating Team, on the other hand, was responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the Census programme.

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

A timely and well implemented census mapping is pivotal to the success of any population and housing census. Mapping delineates the country into enumeration areas to facilitate smooth enumeration of the population. The updating of the 2000 Census Enumeration Area (EA) maps started in the last quarter of 2007 with the acquisition of topographic sheets of all

indices from the Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission. In addition, digital sheets were also procured for the Geographical Information System Unit.

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

selecting the trial census districts. These included: administrative boundary issues, ecological zone, and accessibility, enumeration of floating population/outdoor-sleepers, fast growing areas, institutional population, and enumeration areas with scattered settlements.

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

of them were teachers and had to return to school. However, many enumerators ran short of questionnaires after a few days' work.

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census of Ghana followed the essential concepts and definitions of a modern Population and Housing Census as recommended by the United

Nations (UN). It is important that the concepts, definitions and recommendations are adhered to since they form the basis upon which Ghana could compare her data with that of other countries.

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of household

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

Household and non-household population

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

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of residence

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

Religion

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

Marital status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of education

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

Activity status

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

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

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment status

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

Employment sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing conditions and facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

This chapter looks at the population size of the Tatala/Sanguli District and its distribution across the 169 communities. The chapter discusses population trends and density, the age-sex structure, nationality, ethnicity and religion as well as mortality, fertility and migration.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 shows that the Tatala/Sanguli District has a total population of 60,039, representing 2.4 percent of the regional figure (2,479,461) with about 50.4 percent females and 49.6 percent males. The district has a rural population of 81.4 percent of the total population and the urban population is 18.6 percent.

2.2.1 Sex ratio

Sex ratio measures the number of males in relation to every 100 females. The district has a general sex ratio of 98.4 males per 100 females. Sex ratio is very high in the age group 0-14 (105.3) and reduces to 92.9 in the economically active age group of 15-64 and increases slightly to 93.2 in the 65 and over age group. The figures show male deficit in the older ages. This could be as a result of higher fertility among males in the district or perhaps there is a high out-migration among males.

2.2.2 Age dependency ratio

In Economic analysis, dependency ratio looks at the proportion of the population who are too young and also those who are too weak to work. Therefore, dependency ratio refers to the proportion of the population under 15 years and over the age of 64 years (Ghana statistical service, 2010). The economic implication of this indicator is that, as the ratio increases, it results in an increasing burden on the productive age of the population (15-64 years) to sustain the needs of the economically dependent. Table 2.1 shows that the age dependency ratio in the Tatala-Sanguli District is about 99.8 percent. This means that, every 100 persons in the productive force has 99.8 dependants to cater for. The ratio is much higher among males (105.8) than females (94.2). Similarly it is much higher in the rural areas (105.1) than in the urban areas (79.5). Again the male deficit observed in the sex ratios is reflecting on male-female and rural-urban differentials in age dependency ratios. This supports the explanation that there might be very high male out-migration in the district, which perhaps is from the rural areas to the urban areas.

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

All ages	Both Sexes		Males		Female		Sex Ratio	Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	60,039	100.0	29,779	49.6	30,260	50.4	98.4	11,173	18.6	48,866	81.4
0 - 4	9,903	16.5	4,976	16.7	4,927	16.3	101	1,341	12.0	8,562	17.5
5 - 9	9,682	16.1	4,992	16.8	4,690	15.5	106.4	1,588	14.2	8,094	16.6
10 - 14	8,017	13.4	4,190	14.1	3,827	12.6	109.5	1,597	14.3	6,420	13.1
15 - 19	7,050	11.7	3,765	12.6	3,285	10.9	114.6	1,561	14.0	5,489	11.2
20 - 24	5,289	8.8	2,568	8.6	2,721	9.0	94.4	1,157	10.4	4,132	8.5
25 - 29	4,202	7.0	1,866	6.3	2,336	7.7	79.9	875	7.8	3,327	6.8
30 - 34	3,739	6.2	1,495	5.0	2,244	7.4	66.6	696	6.2	3,043	6.2
35 - 39	2,503	4.2	1,123	3.8	1,380	4.6	81.4	508	4.5	1,995	4.1
40 - 44	2,476	4.1	1,128	3.8	1,348	4.5	83.7	464	4.2	2,012	4.1
45 - 49	1,638	2.7	844	2.8	794	2.6	106.3	343	3.1	1,295	2.7
50 - 54	1,449	2.4	764	2.6	685	2.3	111.5	293	2.6	1,156	2.4
55 - 59	765	1.3	421	1.4	344	1.1	122.4	166	1.5	599	1.2
60 - 64	936	1.6	494	1.7	442	1.5	111.8	160	1.4	776	1.6
65 - 69	537	0.9	279	0.9	258	0.9	108.1	124	1.1	413	0.8
70 - 74	681	1.1	320	1.1	361	1.2	88.6	111	1.0	570	1.2
75 - 79	369	0.6	171	0.6	198	0.7	86.4	58	0.5	311	0.6
80 - 84	445	0.7	220	0.7	225	0.7	97.8	66	0.6	379	0.8
85 - 89	190	0.3	88	0.3	102	0.3	86.3	40	0.4	150	0.3
90 - 94	122	0.2	58	0.2	64	0.2	90.6	20	0.2	102	0.2
95 - 99	46	0.1	17	0.1	29	0.1	58.6	5	0.0	41	0.1
All Ages	60,039	100.0	29,779	49.6	30,260	50.4	98.4	11,173	18.6	48,866	81.4
0-14	27,602	100.0	14,158	51.3	13,444	48.7	105.3	4,526	16.4	23,076	83.6
15-64	30,047	100.0	14,468	48.2	15,579	51.8	92.9	6,223	20.7	23,824	79.3
65+	2,390	100.0	1,153	48.2	1,237	51.8	93.2	424	17.7	1,966	82.3
Age-dependency ratio	99.8		105.8		94.2			79.5		105.1	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

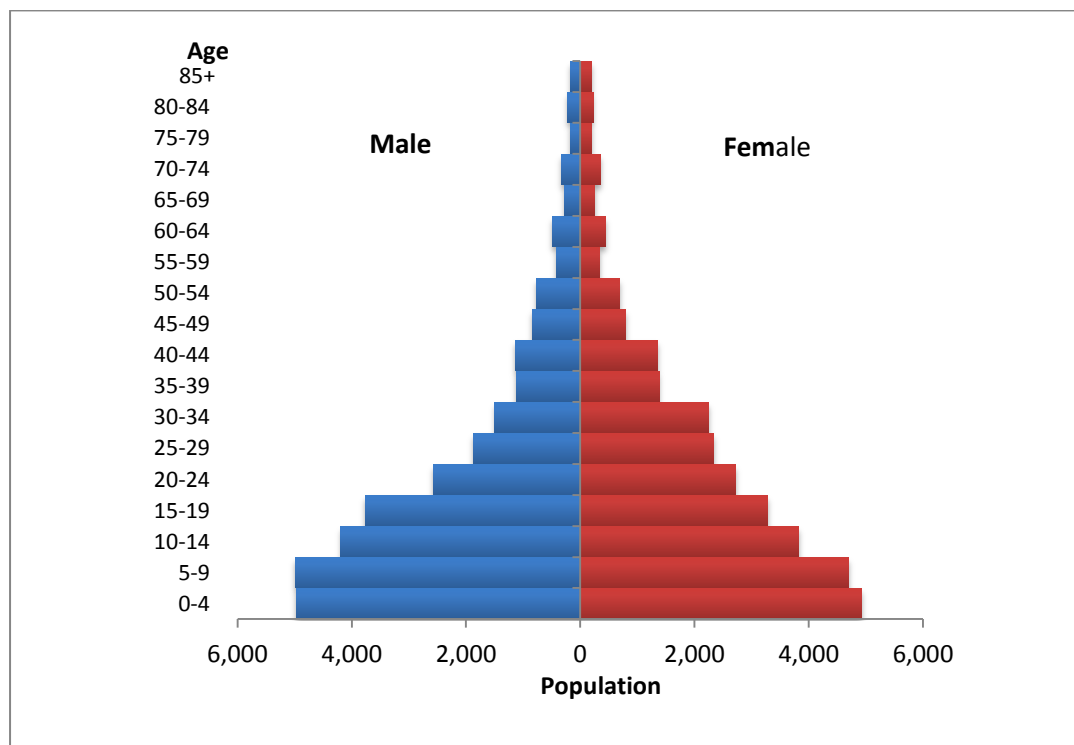
2.3 Age and Sex Structure

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 age-sex structure of the population.

2.3.1 Population pyramid

Figure 2.1 shows that the District's age-sex 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 centers to cater for the youthful population. With proper planning and prudent use of available resources, the youthful nature of the population should be considered an asset.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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 the population growth. Also an increase in mortality of any population would decrease the population size and a decrease in mortality might increase the population size. Furthermore, when there is an increase or decrease in migration, it can have an effect on the size of the population

2.4.1 Fertility

The International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (1982) refers to fertility as the actual birth performance, that is, frequency of childbearing among the female population. Fertility rate therefore, is the number of children born per woman. There were two types of data that were collected on fertility: lifetime fertility and current fertility. Lifetime fertility refers to the total number of live births to females 12 years and older during their lifetime (children ever born). Current fertility refers to number of births that females 12 to 54 years have in 12 months preceding the census night.

According to the 5th edition of the population handbook, Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. In effect, this is the total number of children a woman would have if the fertility rates for a given year applied to her throughout her reproductive life. The General fertility rate is the number of live births per 1,000 women ages 15-49 in a given year. The data in the table indicates that TFR in the Tatale-Sanguli District is 3.5 per 1,000 populations, which is lower than the regional rate of 3.54 per 1,000 populations. .

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	General Fertility Rate	Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,479,461	582,897	59,391	3.54	101.9	24.0
Bole	61,593	14,471	1,663	3.80	114.9	27.0
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	99,863	22,207	2,230	3.60	100.4	22.3
West Gonja	41,180	9,806	924	3.30	94.2	22.4
Gonja Central	87,877	20,555	2,086	3.60	101.5	23.7
East Gonja	135,450	31,216	3,071	3.60	98.4	22.7
Kpandai	108,816	24,066	2,959	4.30	123.0	27.2
Nanumba South	93,464	21,210	2,542	4.20	119.8	27.2
Nanumba North	141,584	32,246	3,143	3.40	97.5	22.2
Zabzugu	63,815	15,591	1,016	2.40	65.2	15.9
Yendi Municipal	117,780	27,686	2,355	3.00	85.1	20.0
Tamale Metropolis	223,252	59,341	4,743	2.80	79.9	21.2
Tolon	72,990	17,028	1,585	3.20	93.1	21.7
Savelugu Nanton	139,283	33,942	4,300	4.30	126.7	30.9
Karaga	77,706	18,666	1,621	2.90	86.8	20.9
Gushiegu	111,259	26,349	2,868	3.70	108.8	25.8
Saboba	65,706	14,519	1,871	4.20	128.9	28.5
Chereponi	53,394	11,652	1,495	4.30	128.3	28.0
Bunkpurugu Yonyo	122,591	26,725	2,893	3.80	108.3	23.6
Mamprusi East	121,009	27,145	2,785	3.60	102.6	23.0
Mamprusi West	121,117	27,528	3,080	3.80	111.9	25.4
North Gonja	43,547	9,935	1,349	5.30	135.8	31.0
Kumbungu	39,341	8,851	920	3.60	103.9	23.4
Sagnerigu Municipal	148,099	38,548	3,579	3.30	92.8	24.2
Mion	81,812	18,812	1,935	3.40	102.9	23.7
Tatale	60,039	14,108	1,307	3.50	92.6	21.8
Mamprugu Moagduri	46,894	10,694	1,071	3.40	100.1	22.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The District recorded 1,307 live births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years, 12 months prior to the census night. This translates to a GFR of 92.6 births per 1,000 women 15-49 years, which is lower than the regional rate of 101.9. The CBR for the District is, 21.8 births per 1,000 women, which is also lower than the regional rate of 24.0.

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 the number of children ever born and their sexes in the district of females 12 years and older. Out of the total population of children ever born, males constitute 52.2 percent and females 47.8 percent. The table also shows that male children surviving are 52 percent and 48.1 percent are females.

Table 2.3 indicates that age group 30-34 recorded the highest number of children ever born (17%), and children surviving (17.7%). The age group which recorded the least number of children ever born is 12-14 (16 children). Out of that figure, children who survived are 15. The proportion of children ever born increases steadily from 0.7 percent in the age group 15-19 to a peak of 17.0 percent in the age group 30-34 and decreases again to 2.2 percent in age 55-59. In all the age groups there are more male births than female births.

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

Age	Females 12 years and older		Children Ever Born						Children Surviving					
			Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All ages	18,882	100	49,259	100	25,695	52.2	23,564	47.84	43,319	100	22,502	52	20,817	48.1
12 - 14	2,066	10.9	16	0	12	0	4	0	15	0	11	0	4	0
15 - 19	3,285	17.4	343	0.7	185	0.4	158	0.3	308	0.7	159	0.4	149	0.3
20 - 24	2,721	14.4	2,497	5.1	1,293	2.6	1,204	2.4	2,270	5.2	1,165	2.7	1,105	2.6
25 - 29	2,336	12.4	5,384	10.9	2,791	5.7	2,593	5.3	4,943	11.4	2,532	5.8	2,411	5.6
30 - 34	2,244	11.9	8,357	17	4,325	8.8	4,032	8.2	7,657	17.7	3,956	9.1	3,701	8.5
35 - 39	1,380	7.3	6,448	13.1	3,364	6.8	3,084	6.3	5,789	13.4	3,032	7	2,757	6.4
40 - 44	1,348	7.1	7,099	14.4	3,741	7.6	3,358	6.8	6,276	14.5	3,311	7.6	2,965	6.8
45 - 49	794	4.2	4,678	9.5	2,460	5	2,218	4.5	4,083	9.4	2,142	4.9	1,941	4.5
50 - 54	685	3.6	3,963	8	2,054	4.2	1,909	3.9	3,399	7.8	1,753	4	1,646	3.8
55 - 59	344	1.8	2,081	4.2	1,076	2.2	1,005	2	1,781	4.1	895	2.1	886	2
60 +	1,679	8.9	8,393	17	4,394	8.9	3,999	8.1	6,798	15.7	3,546	8.2	3,252	7.5

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 populations in a given year. Table 2.4 describes deaths in households and crude death rate by districts in Northern Region. Tatale- Sanguli district with a total population of 60,039 recorded 210 deaths as against the regional deaths in households of 14,715. The crude death rate for the general population in the district is 3.5 deaths per 1,000 population percent, which is lower than the regional rate of 5.9 deaths.

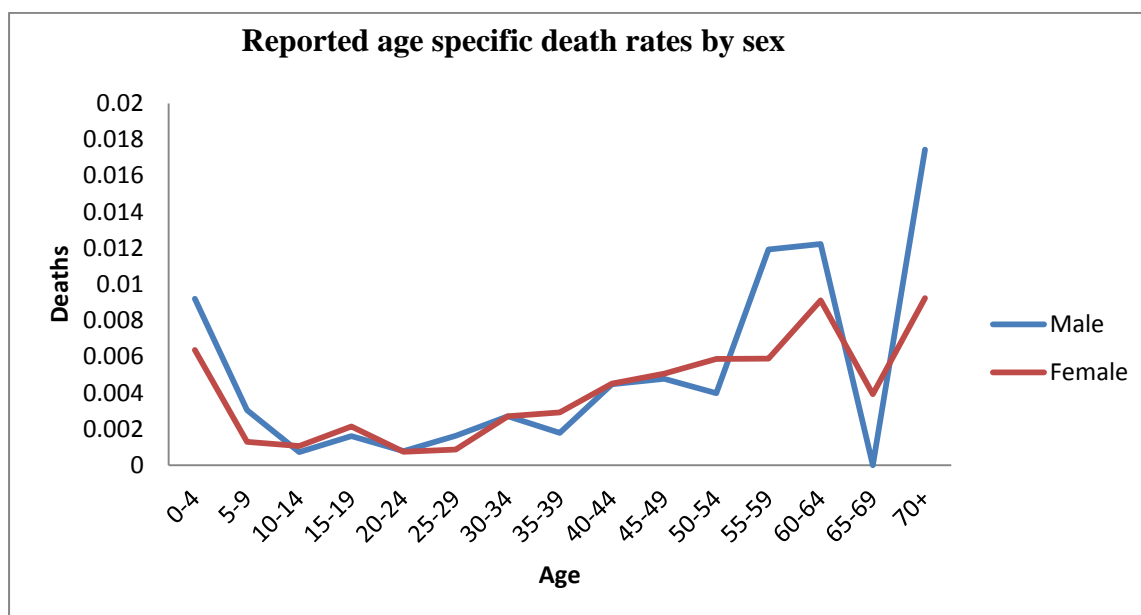
Table 2.4: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate

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
Saboba	65,706	235	3.6
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
Kumbungu	39,341	343	8.7
Sagnerigu Municipal	148,099	847	5.7
Mion	81,812	556	6.8
Tatale	60,039	210	3.5
Mamprugu Moagduri	46,894	277	5.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 2.2 shows the age specific death rates for the population of the Tatale-Sanguli District. It shows that male deaths are higher in the early years of life, from age 0 to 14 years. Then from age group 10-14 to 20-24 male deaths fall a little below those of females only to pick up again from there up to age group 30-34. Female deaths from this age group to age group 50-54 are slightly higher than those of males. This may be attributed to maternal related deaths. In the extreme old ages (From 50-54 onwards), male deaths are generally much higher than those of females. It may be deduced from the figure that females in the district have a higher life expectancy than males.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Causes of deaths in households

From Table 2.5 the district recorded 210 deaths in the year preceding the census, compared to the regional total of 14,715 and 163,534 for the country. About 13 percent of the total deaths in the district were caused by accident/violence/homicide/suicide and 87 percent by all other causes. The proportion of deaths caused by accident/violence/homicide in the district is a little higher than both the regional and national averages. Also, the district recorded six pregnancy-related deaths of females 15 – 54 years, representing 3 percent of the total deaths, which is also a little higher than both the regional and national averages of 2.0 percent each.

Table 2.5: Cause of deaths in households

Country/ Region/ District	Total deaths		Death due to				Pregnancy related death (female 15-54 years)		Not pregnancy related	
			Accident/violence/homicide/suicide		All other causes		N	%	N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Ghana	163,534	100.0	18,938	12.0	144,596	88.0	3,026	2.0	160,508	98.1
Northern	14,715	100.0	1,434	10.0	13,281	90.0	322	2.0	14,393	97.8
Tatale Sanguli	210	100.0	28	13.0	182	87.0	6	3.0	204	97.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.4 Migration

Migration is an important element in a country's population distribution. Migration is the physical movement of people from one place to another, usually involving a change of residence. The place of birth and the place of enumeration in a census are important for understanding the internal movements of the population in any district. People migrate either within or from one region to another for a variety of reasons such as economic and educational opportunities.

Table 2.5 shows the total number of migrants into the district and their duration of stay. It shows that the total population of migrants in the district as recorded by the 2010 PHC was 11,862. Out of this, people who were born elsewhere in the region were 9,228, constituting 77.8 percent of all migrants. Out of the total of 2,634 migrants who were born elsewhere, 1,494 or 56.7 percent were born outside the country. The situation has arisen because of the district's proximity to both Burkina Faso and Togo. Brong Ahafo and Volta are the major source regions of migrants from elsewhere outside the Northern Region. These are the two regions closest to the district.

Table 2.5 also indicates the duration of stay of migrants in the district. About a quarter of the migrants (25.5%) have stayed in the district for between 1-4 years. As much as 44.5 percent of migrants have stayed in the district for 10 years or more, with 20.1 percent staying for 20 years or more. In five of the regions, (Western [70.6%], Central [57.1%], Volta [51.3%], Eastern [51.3%] and Upper East [50.6%]), migrants who have stayed in the district for less than five years are in the majority. That means most of the migrants from other regions to the Tatale-Sanguli District are recent migrants. It is only among the migrants from the Upper West Region that majority (50.7%) have stayed for 10 years or more. With migrants from outside the country, 47.2 percent have stayed in the district for less than five years and a third have stayed for 10 years or more. It could be said then that the Tatale-Sanguli district has served as safe haven for non-Ghanaians for quite a long time.

Table 2.6: Birth place by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	11,862	12.1	25.5	16.8	25.4	20.1
Born elsewhere in the region	9,228	11.8	23	16.2	27	22
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	17	41.2	29.4	5.9	11.8	11.8
Central	35	20	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	18.1	16.6
Eastern	41	9.8	41.5	22	19.5	7.3
Ashanti	133	12	36.8	25.6	17.3	8.3
Brong Ahafo	346	15	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	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

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. The size of a 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.

3.2.1 Household size

Table 3.1 shows that the District has a total household population of 59,088 with 10,982 in urban and 48,106 in rural areas. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, there are 6,986 households in the District comprising of 1,322 urban households and 5,664 rural households. The mean number of households per house is 1.2 for the District. The average household size in the District (8.6 persons) is not significantly different from both urban (8.5 persons) and rural (8.5 persons).

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,445,061	59,088	10,982	48,106
Number of households	5,467,054	318,119	6,986	1,322	5,664
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Average household size	4.5	7.7	8.6	8.5	8.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition and headship

Table 3.2 presents the composition of households in relation to headship and sex in the district. Out of a total of 59,088 household populations, females form the majority with a total of 29,778 and the males are 29,310. Majority (59.8%) of the household members in the total population are children (sons/daughters). About 12.0 percent (11.8%) of the total household members are heads. Among the male household members, 21.8 percent are heads while only 2.0 percent of females are heads. Similarly, 10.2 percent of the total household members were spouses (wife/husband), with only 0.3 percent of males in a similar situation compared with 19.9 percent females. The proportion was higher among males (64.4%) than females (55.3%). There were also a reasonable representation of brothers (4.6% in the total population, 5.5% among males and 3.7% among females) and other relatives (8.1% in the total population, 3.8% among males and 12.4% among females).

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	59,088	100.0	29,310	100.0	29,778	100.0
Head	6,986	11.8	6,398	21.8	588	2.0
Spouse (wife/husband)	6,000	10.2	88	0.3	5,912	19.9
Child (son/daughter)	35,358	59.8	18,888	64.4	16,470	55.3
Parent/parent in-law	818	1.4	90	0.3	728	2.4
Son/daughter in-law	372	0.6	67	0.2	305	1.0
Grandchild	1,156	2.0	591	2.0	565	1.9
Brother/sister	2,725	4.6	1,610	5.5	1,115	3.7
Step child	483	0.8	241	0.8	242	0.8
Adopted/foster child	147	0.2	81	0.3	66	0.2
Other relative	4,813	8.1	1,124	3.8	3,689	12.4
Non-relative	230	0.4	132	0.5	98	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household structure

Table 3.2 shows the household population by structure and sex. The table shows that households in the district are predominantly the Extended (head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives) type (60.9%). Just a little over a quarter of the households (29.4%) are of the nuclear (head, spouse(s) and children) type. There are more single parents belonging to the extended type (4.6%) than the nuclear type (2.4%). There is very little variation between males and females in the household types. However, while female households are slightly more likely than their male counterparts to be the extended type (62.2% versus 59.5%) the reverse is true in the case of the nuclear household type (29.4% versus 26.2%). However, in both single parent nuclear and single parent extended households, females are slightly more than their male counterparts (2.5% versus 2.3% and 4.8% versus 4.4% respectively).

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	59,088	100.0	29,310	100.0	29,778	100.0
Head only	127	0.2	59	0.2	68	0.2
Head and a spouse only	126	0.2	64	0.2	62	0.2
Nuclear (head spouse(s) children)	16,413	27.8	8,624	29.4	7,789	26.2
Extended (head spouse(s) children head's relatives)	35,969	60.9	17,437	59.5	18,532	62.2
Extended + non relatives	643	1.1	351	1.2	292	1.0
Head spouse(s) and other composition	502	0.8	241	0.8	261	0.9
Single parent nuclear	1,408	2.4	668	2.3	740	2.5
Single parent extended	2,704	4.6	1,288	4.4	1,416	4.8
Single parent extended + non relative	217	0.4	87	0.3	130	0.4
Head and other composition but no spouse	979	1.7	491	1.7	488	1.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition by type of locality

Table 3.4 shows the composition of households by type of locality in the district. It could be seen from the table that households with head and spouse only constitute just 1.0 percent of the total households. That means children feature prominently in all household types in the district. In fact households with head, spouse, children and relatives of the head are the most predominant household type in the district (48.0%), followed by households with head, spouse and children only (35.0%). The patterns are almost repeated in both rural and urban localities. In both places, households with head, spouse, children and relatives of the head are more than those with head, spouse and children only. In both types, rural household proportions are much higher than their urban counterparts (49.7% against 39.6% for the former and 37.2% against 26.1% for the latter). However, households with head and children only and those with head, children and relatives of head only are more likely to be found in urban areas than rural areas (8.0% versus 3.1% and 11.2% and 3.3% respectively).

Table 3.4: Household composition by type of locality

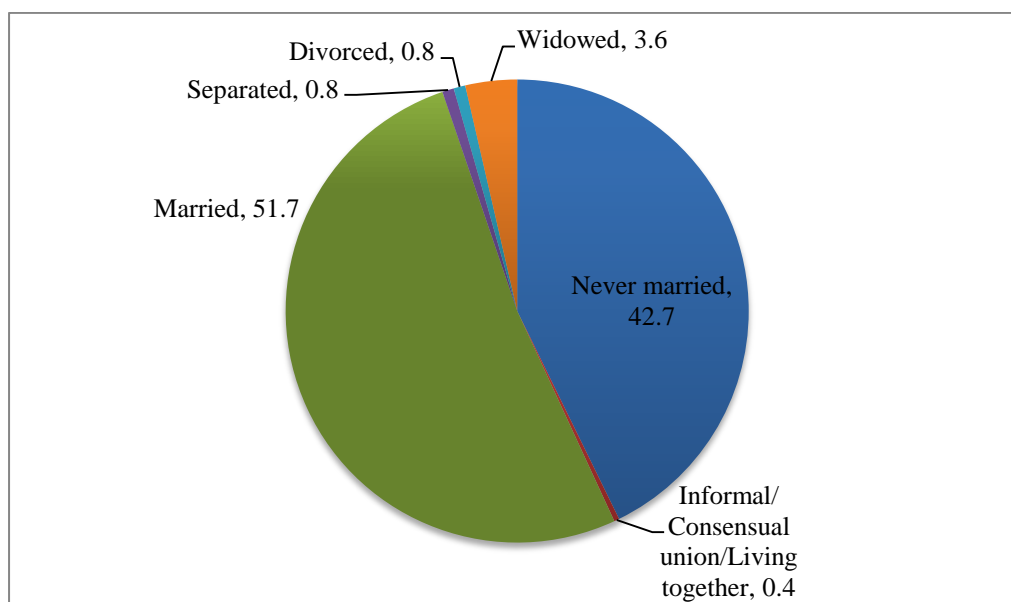
Sex/marital status	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	6,986	100.0	1,322	19.0	5,664	81.10
Household with head and a spouse only	63	1.0	5	0.4	58	1.00
Household with head and multiple spouse only	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household with head spouse(s) and biological /adopted children only	2,454	35.0	345	26.1	2,109	37.20
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	3,339	48.0	524	39.6	2,815	49.70
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	57	1.0	32	2.4	25	0.40
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	87	1.0	24	1.8	63	1.10
Head only	127	2.0	27	2.0	100	1.80
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	283	4.0	106	8.0	177	3.10
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	339	5.0	151	11.2	188	3.30
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	25	0.0	19	1.4	6	0.10
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	212	3.0	89	6.7	123	2.20

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

This section discusses the marital status of the population 12 years and older. Marriage is a union between man and woman under ordinance by customary law or religion. In Ghana, 18 years is the minimum legal age for marriage. However, cultural practices among some ethnic groups allow much younger girls to be given out in marriage. The 2010 census collected information from persons aged 12 years and above about their marital status. From Figure 3.1 majority of the population 12 years and above (51.7%) are married and 42.7 percent have never married. Also, 0.4 percent are in consensual unions, 3.6 percent are widowed, 0.8 percent are separated and about one percent is divorced.

Figure 3.1: Marital status 12 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Marital status by age and sex

Table 3.5 shows the population of persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status. The Table shows that marriage is basically a function of age. The proportions that are never married generally decrease with increasing age while those who are married generally increase with increasing age. A similar thing could be said about the widowed. Up to age 30 the proportions widowed are very insignificant and become more prominent from age 55 onwards.

There are some gender differences in marital status. While majority of the females (56.1%) are married, only 46.9% of their male counterparts are in a similar status. That is, majority of the males (50.9%) are never married. Similarly, the proportion of females who are widowed is almost eight times as much as that of their male counterparts (6.3% versus 0.8%). At the extreme age (65+) nearly half the females (48.1%) are widowed compared with only 5.6 percent of males. Furthermore, females tend to marry much earlier than their male counterparts. By age 29, majority of the males (51.9%) are still not married compared to just 19.2 percent of their female counterparts. Females aged (12-14) years in the District who are married is 8.6 percent, higher than their male counterparts (8.2%). At age 65 and older, widowed females account for as high as 48.1 percent while widowed males account for only 5.6 percent

Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status

Sex/age- group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ consensual union/living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	36,785	100.0	42.7	0.4	51.7	0.8	0.8	3.6
10 - 14	4,348	100.0	91.6	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	7,050	100.0	87.9	0.3	11.5	0.0	0.1	0.2
20 - 24	5,289	100.0	60.1	0.4	37.7	0.9	0.4	0.5
25 - 29	4,202	100.0	33.7	0.5	63.3	1.1	0.8	0.5
30 - 34	3,739	100.0	12.4	0.7	82.8	1.3	1.6	1.1
35 - 39	2,503	100.0	5.2	0.4	89.9	1.3	1.8	1.5
40 - 44	2,476	100.0	3.0	0.4	90.8	1.4	1.3	3.2
45 - 49	1,638	100.0	2.3	0.5	90.4	1.2	1.2	4.6
50 - 54	1,449	100.0	2.1	0.4	85.8	1.2	1.9	8.6
55 - 59	765	100.0	1.2	0.3	83.0	2.1	1.3	12.2
60 - 64	936	100.0	3.2	0.5	77.5	1.1	1.3	16.5
65+	2,390	100.0	7.3	0.2	62.5	0.9	1.5	27.6
Male								
Total	17,903	100.0	50.9	0.3	46.9	0.6	0.5	0.8
10 - 14	2,282	100.0	91.8	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,765	100.0	91.3	0.2	8.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	2,568	100.0	77.2	0.4	21.7	0.6	0.1	0.1
25 - 29	1,866	100.0	51.9	0.3	46.0	0.9	0.8	0.1
30 - 34	1,495	100.0	22.3	0.5	74.2	1.2	1.3	0.5
35 - 39	1,123	100.0	8.3	0.6	87.9	1.2	1.0	1.1
40 - 44	1,128	100.0	4.1	0.1	92.8	0.9	1.1	1.1
45 - 49	844	100.0	2.6	0.4	94.9	0.7	0.6	0.8
50 - 54	764	100.0	2.6	0.4	93.8	0.7	1.2	1.3
55 - 59	421	100.0	1.0	0.2	94.8	1.2	0.7	2.1
60 - 64	494	100.0	2.8	0.8	91.5	0.8	0.0	4.0
65+	1,153	100.0	8.5	0.3	84.1	0.5	0.9	5.6
Female								
Total	18,882	100.0	35.0	0.4	56.1	1.0	1.1	6.3
10 - 14	2,066	100.0	91.4	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,285	100.0	84.0	0.3	15.1	0.0	0.2	0.4
20 - 24	2,721	100.0	44.0	0.4	52.8	1.2	0.7	0.8
25 - 29	2,336	100.0	19.2	0.7	77.1	1.4	0.8	0.9
30 - 34	2,244	100.0	5.8	0.8	88.5	1.4	1.9	1.6
35 - 39	1,380	100.0	2.8	0.1	91.5	1.4	2.4	1.8
40 - 44	1,348	100.0	2.1	0.6	89.1	1.8	1.4	5.0
45 - 49	794	100.0	1.9	0.6	85.5	1.6	1.8	8.6
50 - 54	685	100.0	1.5	0.4	76.8	1.9	2.8	16.6
55 - 59	344	100.0	1.5	0.3	68.6	3.2	2.0	24.4
60 - 64	442	100.0	3.6	0.2	61.8	1.4	2.7	30.3
65+	1,237	100.0	6.2	0.0	42.3	1.2	2.2	48.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.6 shows persons 12 years and older by marital status, sex and the level of education. The Table shows that the proportion of people 12 years and older in the district that have no education is highest among the widowed (91.3%) followed by the divorced (84.0%) then the married population (83.5%), compared to 44.0 percent among the never married. Overall, the never married are the best educated marital group in the district with only 44 percent with no education. This group is likely to be made up of young people many of whom are perhaps still schooling, hence 42.3 percent have basic education and another 12.2 percent have secondary education.

The patterns are repeated among the males and females. However, while the proportion of females with no education is much higher than that of males (72.0% versus 61.3%), much higher proportions of males have some education from basic through secondary to the tertiary level. Similarly, among both males and females, the widowed have the highest proportions with no education in almost equal proportions (91.1% and 91.3% respectively). However, the married come second with 86.3 percent among the females followed by the divorced (84.7%) and the reverse is true among the males (82.4% and 79.8% respectively).

Table 3.6: Persons 12 years and older by marital status, sex and level of education

Sex/marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc./ Tech./ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	36,785	100.0	66.8	25.1	6.8	0.3	0.9	0.2
Never married	15,725	100.0	44.0	42.3	12.2	0.2	1.0	0.2
Informal/consensual union/living together	132	100.0	73.5	15.9	8.3	1.5	0.8	0.0
Married	19,002	100.0	83.5	12.5	2.8	0.3	0.8	0.2
Separated	299	100.0	72.9	19.1	6.4	1.0	0.7	0.0
Divorced	300	100.0	84.0	10.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Widowed	1,327	100.0	91.3	7.6	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.2
Male								
Total	17,903	100.0	61.3	27.5	9.1	0.4	1.4	0.4
Never married	9,112	100.0	43.4	40.7	14.0	0.2	1.4	0.3
Informal/consensual union/living together	55	100.0	70.9	14.5	10.9	1.8	1.8	0.0
Married	8,404	100.0	79.8	14.0	3.9	0.5	1.4	0.4
Separated	101	100.0	70.3	20.8	6.9	0.0	2.0	0.0
Divorced	85	100.0	82.4	8.2	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Widowed	146	100.0	91.1	5.5	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.7
Female								
Total	18,882	100.0	72.0	22.8	4.7	0.2	0.4	0.0
Never married	6,613	100.0	44.9	44.4	9.8	0.2	0.6	0.0
Informal/consensual union/living together	77	100.0	75.3	16.9	6.5	1.3	0.0	0.0
Married	10,598	100.0	86.3	11.3	1.9	0.1	0.3	0.0
Separated	198	100.0	74.2	18.2	6.1	1.5	0.0	0.0
Divorced	215	100.0	84.7	10.7	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Widowed	1,181	100.0	91.3	7.9	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Marital status and economic activity

Table 3.7 shows persons 12 year and older by marital status, sex and economic activity status. Among the never married population, 64.7 percent are employed, 1.1 percent unemployed and 34.2 percent are economically not active. The population married has the highest proportion of the employed (90.7%) with 1.0 percent unemployed and 8.4economically not active. Also, among the population who are in informal or consensual unions, 87.1 percent are employed, 1.5 percent unemployed and 11.0 percent are economically not active.

Table 3.7: Persons 12 years and older by marital status, sex and economic activity status

Sex/marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	36,785	100.0	28,725	78.1	372	1.0	7,688	20.9
Never married	15,725	100.0	10,176	64.7	167	1.1	5,382	34.2
Informal/consensual union/living together	132	100.0	115	87.1	2	1.5	15	11.4
Married	19,002	100.0	17,226	90.7	186	1.0	1,590	8.4
Separated	299	100.0	249	83.3	6	2.0	44	14.7
Divorced	300	100.0	250	83.3	5	1.7	45	15.0
Widowed	1,327	100.0	709	53.4	6	0.5	612	46.1
Male								
Total	17,903	100.0	14,044	78.4	168	0.9	3,691	20.6
Never married	9,112	100.0	6,027	66.1	96	1.1	2,989	32.8
Informal/consensual union/living together	55	100.0	50	90.9	0	0.0	5	9.1
Married	8,404	100.0	7,717	91.8	66	0.8	621	7.4
Separated	101	100.0	85	84.2	3	3.0	13	12.9
Divorced	85	100.0	74	87.1	2	2.4	9	10.6
Widowed	146	100.0	91	62.3	1	0.7	54	37.0
Female								
Total	18,882	100.0	14,681	77.8	204	1.1	3,997	21.2
Never married	6,613	100.0	4,149	62.7	71	1.1	2,393	36.2
Informal/consensual union/living together	77	100.0	65	84.4	2	2.6	10	13.0
Married	10,598	100.0	9,509	89.7	120	1.1	969	9.1
Separated	198	100.0	164	82.8	3	1.5	31	15.7
Divorced	215	100.0	176	81.9	3	1.4	36	16.7
Widowed	1,181	100.0	618	52.3	5	0.4	558	47.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Table 3.8 shows population by nationality and sex. The table indicates that about 97.6 percent of the people in the district are Ghanaians, made up of an overwhelming majority of 93.6 percent who are Ghanaians by birth, 3.2 percent who have dual citizenship and 0.8 percent who are Ghanaians by naturalization. The remaining 2.3 percent are non-Ghanaians, made up mainly of ECOWAS nationals (1.3%) and other Africans (0.6%). Just 0.4 percent of the population of the district is non-African. The pattern of distribution is very similar among the males and females.

Table 3.8: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	60,039	100.0	29,779	100.0	30,260	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	56,218	93.6	27,906	93.7	28,312	93.6
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	1,939	3.2	915	3.1	1,024	3.4
Ghanaian by naturalization	504	0.8	257	0.9	247	0.8
ECOWAS	784	1.3	419	1.4	365	1.2
African other than ECOWAS	339	0.6	148	0.5	191	0.6
Other	255	0.4	134	0.4	121	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.9 shows the population by sex and religious affiliation in the district. The table shows that majority of the people in the district (52.2%) are traditionalists. Another one-third (33.7%) are Christians of different denominations including Catholics (15.0%), Pentecostal/charismatic (11.4%), Protestants (3.4%) and other Christians (3.9%). Muslims make up 7.5 percent of the population while 6.2 percent have no religion. The distributions of the male and female populations by religious affiliation are strikingly similar and follow closely that of the general population.

Table 3.9: Population by sex and religion

Religion	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	60,039	100.0	29,779	100.0	30,260	100.0
No religion	3,743	6.2	1,782	6.0	1,961	6.5
Catholic	9,013	15.0	4,471	15.0	4,542	15.0
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	2,030	3.4	976	3.3	1,054	3.5
Pentecostal/Charismatic	6,816	11.4	3,305	11.1	3,511	11.6
Other Christian	2,369	3.9	1,155	3.9	1,214	4.0
Islam	4,493	7.5	2,399	8.1	2,094	6.9
Traditionalist	31,354	52.2	15,570	52.3	15,784	52.2
Other	221	0.4	121	0.4	100	0.3

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 3.10 presents in both absolute figures and in percentages the population 11 years and above who are literate in at least one language and those who are not by sex in the district. Just a little over a third of the population aged 11 years and older (34.1%) is literate. That leaves the majority (65.9%) as not literate in any language. The proportion literate is highest among the age group 11-14 (61.7%) and generally decreases steadily as age increases. The pattern is generally repeated among both males and females. However, the proportion literate is much higher among males (39.5%) than females (29.0%). Interestingly, the proportions literate are very similar among the males and females in the age group 11-14 (61.8% and 61.6% respectively). This age group is very likely composed of people still schooling and therefore reflects the closing of the enrolment gap between males and females observed generally in

the country especially at the basic level. The gap between males and females in the proportions literate, however, increases as age increases.

Table 3.10: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status

Sex/ Age	None (not literate)		Literate		Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent						
Both sexes										
Total	24,966	65.9	12,937	34.1	100.0	73.3	2.3	23.4	0.6	0.3
10-14	2,092	38.3	3,374	61.7	100.0	78.5	2.3	18.9	0.1	0.2
15-19	3,053	43.3	3,997	56.7	100.0	75.7	1.8	21.8	0.4	0.3
20-24	3,184	60.2	2,105	39.8	100.0	71.4	1.9	25.7	0.5	0.3
25-29	2,908	69.2	1,294	30.8	100.0	67.5	2.4	28.1	1.5	0.5
30-34	3,025	80.9	714	19.1	100.0	70.3	1.8	26.1	1.3	0.6
35-39	2,134	85.3	369	14.7	100.0	71.5	2.2	24.7	0.8	0.8
40-44	2,191	88.5	285	11.5	100.0	66.7	2.1	29.5	1.1	0.7
45-49	1,445	88.2	193	11.8	100.0	56.0	8.3	34.2	1.0	0.5
50-54	1,297	89.5	152	10.5	100.0	58.6	2.0	36.8	2.0	0.7
55-59	680	88.9	85	11.1	100.0	69.4	3.5	25.9	0.0	1.2
60-64	831	88.8	105	11.2	100.0	62.9	17.1	16.2	2.9	1.0
65+	2,126	88.9	264	11.1	100.0	58.7	5.3	33.0	3.0	0.0
Male										
Total	11,182	60.5	7,299	39.5	100.0	71.3	2.2	25.6	0.6	0.4
10-14	1,092	38.2	1,768	61.8	100.0	78.3	1.8	19.6	0.2	0.1
15-19	1,522	40.4	2,243	59.6	100.0	74.0	1.7	23.7	0.3	0.3
20-24	1,335	52.0	1,233	48.0	100.0	70.2	1.8	27.1	0.5	0.4
25-29	1,089	58.4	777	41.6	100.0	65.3	2.8	29.3	1.8	0.8
30-34	1,097	73.4	398	26.6	100.0	67.1	1.0	30.2	1.3	0.5
35-39	896	79.8	227	20.2	100.0	63.9	2.2	31.7	1.3	0.9
40-44	959	85.0	169	15.0	100.0	59.8	1.8	36.7	1.8	0.0
45-49	706	83.6	138	16.4	100.0	52.9	8.7	37.7	0.0	0.7
50-54	671	87.8	93	12.2	100.0	53.8	1.1	41.9	2.2	1.1
55-59	364	86.5	57	13.5	100.0	63.2	1.8	33.3	0.0	1.8
60-64	431	87.2	63	12.8	100.0	61.9	12.7	22.2	1.6	1.6
65+	1,020	88.5	133	11.5	100.0	55.6	6.0	36.1	2.3	0.0
Female										
Total	13,784	71.0	5,638	29.0	100.0	75.9	2.6	20.5	0.6	0.3
10-14	1,000	38.4	1,606	61.6	100.0	78.6	2.7	18.2	0.1	0.4
15-19	1,531	46.6	1,754	53.4	100.0	77.9	1.9	19.4	0.6	0.2
20-24	1,849	68.0	872	32.0	100.0	73.2	2.2	23.9	0.6	0.2
25-29	1,819	77.9	517	22.1	100.0	71.0	1.7	26.1	1.0	0.2
30-34	1,928	85.9	316	14.1	100.0	74.4	2.8	20.9	1.3	0.6
35-39	1,238	89.7	142	10.3	100.0	83.8	2.1	13.4	0.0	0.7
40-44	1,232	91.4	116	8.6	100.0	76.7	2.6	19.0	0.0	1.7
45-49	739	93.1	55	6.9	100.0	63.6	7.3	25.5	3.6	0.0
50-54	626	91.4	59	8.6	100.0	66.1	3.4	28.8	1.7	0.0
55-59	316	91.9	28	8.1	100.0	82.1	7.1	10.7	0.0	0.0
60-64	400	90.5	42	9.5	100.0	64.3	23.8	7.1	4.8	0.0
65+	1,106	89.4	131	10.6	100.0	61.8	4.6	29.8	3.8	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among the literate population in the district, nearly three-quarters (73.3%) is literate in English only. The proportion is a little higher among females (75.9%) than males (71.3%) and this pattern almost runs through all the age groups. Another 23.4 percent of the total populations are literate in English and Ghanaian language together. A little more males (25.6%) than females (20.5%) are literate in English and Ghanaian language and this pattern is repeated in almost all the age groups.

3.6.1 School attendance and level of education attained

Table 3.11 presents the population three years and older by sex, level of education and school attendance. The table shows that 90.8 percent of the population three years and older are still attending basic education, comprising primary (53.3%), JSS/JHS (17.1%), nursery (12.8%), and kindergarten (7.6%). Less than 10.0 percent (8.3%) is in secondary school and another 0.1 percent is in vocational/technical/commercial institutions. The proportion of people in post-secondary institutions is less than 1.0 percent of the population three years and older, made up of 0.3 percent in post middle/secondary institutions and 0.5 percent in tertiary institutions. More females than males are attending basic education in the district (93.2% versus 88.8%). The attendance levels are higher for females than males in all the basic levels of nursery (14.1% versus 11.7%), kindergarten (8.1% versus 7.2%) and primary (54.3% versus 52.4%) but JSS/JHS (9.9% males against 6.4% females). The male dominance continues at the higher levels of post middle/secondary certificate (0.4% versus 0.2%) and tertiary level (0.8% versus 0.1%).

Table 3.11: Population three years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex

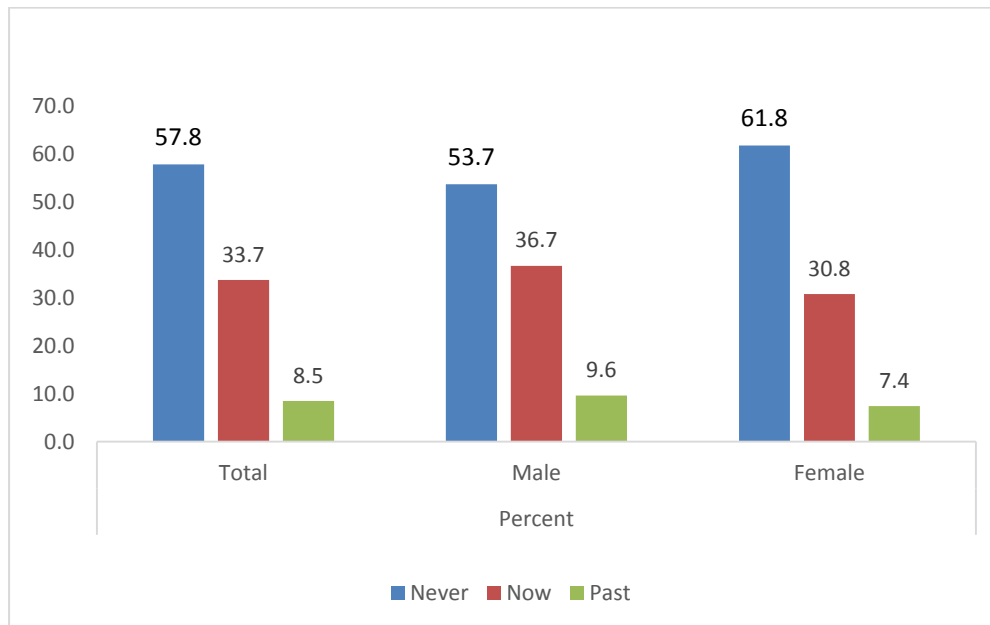
Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	18,356	100.0	9,894	100.0	8,462	100.0	4,596	100.0	2,579	100.0	2,017	100.0
Nursery	2,347	12.8	1,153	11.7	1,194	14.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	1,395	7.6	713	7.2	682	8.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	9,780	53.3	5,188	52.4	4,592	54.3	1,964	42.7	921	35.7	1,043	51.7
JSS/JHS	3,140	17.1	1,731	17.5	1,409	16.7	993	21.6	533	20.7	460	22.8
Middle						0.0	339	7.4	234	9.1	105	5.2
SSS/SHS	1,526	8.3	984	9.9	542	6.4	817	17.8	524	20.3	293	14.5
Secondary						0.0	167	3.6	118	4.6	49	2.4
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	24	0.1	11	0.1	13	0.2	73	1.6	52	2.0	21	1.0
Post middle/secondary certificate	59	0.3	38	0.4	21	0.2	112	2.4	88	3.4	24	1.2
Tertiary	85	0.5	76	0.8	9	0.1	131	2.9	109	4.2	22	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.1 School attendance and level of education attained

This section discusses school attendance and level of education of the population 3 years and older. Figure 3.2 shows that among the population, almost sixty percent (57.8%) have never attended any formal education while 42.2 percent have ever attended school (i.e. currently attending, 33.7 percent and attended in the past, 8.3 percent).

Figure 3.2: Population 3 years and older by school attendance



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 the human capital. Although all persons irrespective of age and sex consume goods and services produced, only a section of the total population produces them. Thus the working population is often referred to as the “employed”. This Chapter discusses economic activity status, occupation, industry and employment status of the population 15 years and over in the district. It also examines the employment sector of the employed population.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

The question on economic activity was asked of all persons five years and above who engaged in any activity for pay (cash or kind) or profit or family gain for at least one hour during the seven days preceding census night.

Table 4.1 shows that in 2010, more than eighty percent (82.1%) of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active within the seven days preceding the census night whilst less than a quarter (17.9%) are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 98.6 percent are employed and 1.4 percent is unemployed. Of the unemployed, 53.6 percent worked before but were seeking work and available while the remaining 46.4 percent were seeking work for the first time. Regarding the economically not active population, students constitute the majority (48.4%). Again, 20.4 percent perform household duties whilst pensioners/retirees have the least proportion of 0.8 percent among the economically not active population.

In general, almost equal proportions of males (98.7%) and females (98.5%) are employed. More females are economically not active (18.4%) than males (17.3%). The proportion of females engaged in household chores (24.4%) is higher than males (15.9%) since these activities are considered as women’s work. Furthermore, 21.0 percent were too old or young to work with a higher proportion of females (26.8%) than males (14.3%) were also too old or young to 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
Total	32,437	100.0	15,621	100.0	16,816	100.0
Economically active	26,628	82.1	12,914	82.7	13,714	81.6
Employed	26,257	98.6	12,747	98.7	13,510	98.5
<i>Worked</i>	25,951	98.8	12,606	98.9	13,345	98.8
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	229	0.9	105	0.8	124	0.9
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	77	0.3	36	0.3	41	0.3
Unemployed	371	1.4	167	1.3	204	1.5
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	199	53.6	85	50.9	114	55.9
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	172	46.4	82	49.1	90	44.1
Economically not active	5,809	17.9	2,707	17.3	3,102	18.4
Did home duties (household chore)	1,186	20.4	430	15.9	756	24.4
Full time education	2,810	48.4	1,627	60.1	1,183	38.1
Pensioner/retired	49	0.8	20	0.7	29	0.9
Disabled/sick	291	5.0	122	4.5	169	5.4
Too old/young	1,219	21.0	387	14.3	832	26.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The employed population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status is presented in Table 4.2. It could be observed from the table that the proportion of employed persons 15 years and older increases steadily from 63.8 percent in the age group 15-19 to a peak of 94.5 percent in the age group 45-49 and declines again to the lowest proportion of 59.7 percent in the oldest age group 65 and above. The reverse is true with the economically not active where the proportions decline steadily from the age group 15-19 to the lowest proportion of 3.7 percent in the age group 45-49 and rises again to the highest level of 40.0 percent in the oldest age group. The unemployment levels do not follow any pattern. The patterns are generally repeated among the males and females. However, more males tend to work well into their old ages than females. For example, while 74 percent of the males are still employed at age 65+, only 46.5 percent of females in that age group are employed, and while just about a quarter of the males (25.8%) in that age group are economically not active, as much as 53.3 percent of females are in that category.

Table 4.2: Employed 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
Both sexes								
Total	32,437	100.0	26,257	81.0	371	1.1	5809	17.9
15-19	7,050	100.0	4,502	63.8	64	0.9	2484	35.2
20-24	5,289	100.0	4,158	78.6	89	1.7	1042	19.7
25-29	4,202	100.0	3,667	87.3	60	1.4	475	11.3
30-34	3,739	100.0	3,456	92.4	45	1.2	238	6.4
35-39	2,503	100.0	2,366	94.5	18	0.7	119	4.8
40-44	2,476	100.0	2,328	94.0	24	1.0	124	5.0
45-49	1,638	100.0	1,565	95.5	12	0.7	61	3.7
50-54	1,449	100.0	1,342	92.6	8	0.6	99	6.8
55-59	765	100.0	679	88.8	7	0.9	79	10.3
60-64	936	100.0	766	81.8	38	4.1	132	14.1
65+	2,390	100.0	1,428	59.7	6	0.3	956	40.0
Male								
Total	15,621	100.0	12,747	81.6	167	1.1	2,707	17.3
15-19	3,765	100.0	2,406	63.9	35	0.9	1,324	53.2
20-24	2,568	100.0	1,961	76.4	31	1.2	576	22.4
25-29	1,866	100.0	1,599	85.7	30	1.6	237	12.7
30-34	1,495	100.0	1,392	93.1	20	1.3	83	5.6
35-39	1,123	100.0	1,071	95.4	9	0.8	43	3.8
40-44	1,128	100.0	1,074	95.2	9	0.8	45	4.0
45-49	844	100.0	819	97.0	7	0.8	18	2.1
50-54	764	100.0	737	96.5	4	0.5	23	3.0
55-59	421	100.0	396	94.1	2	0.5	23	5.5
60-64	494	100.0	439	88.9	17	3.4	38	7.7
65+	1,153	100.0	853	74.0	3	0.3	297	25.8
Female								
Total	16,816	100.0	13,510	80.3	204	1.2	3,102	18.5
15-19	3,285	100.0	2,096	63.8	29	0.9	1,160	35.3
20-24	2,721	100.0	2,197	80.7	58	2.1	466	17.1
25-29	2,336	100.0	2,068	88.5	30	1.3	238	10.2
30-34	2,244	100.0	2,064	92.0	25	1.1	155	6.9
35-39	1,380	100.0	1,295	93.8	9	0.7	76	5.5
40-44	1,348	100.0	1,254	93.0	15	1.1	79	5.7
45-49	794	100.0	746	94.0	5	0.6	43	5.4
50-54	685	100.0	605	88.3	4	0.6	76	11.1
55-59	344	100.0	283	82.3	5	1.5	56	16.3
60-64	442	100.0	327	74.0	21	4.6	94	21.3
65+	1,237	100.0	575	46.5	3	0.2	659	53.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 provides information on the employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex. The total employed population in the district is 26,257, with the females (13,510) exceeding males (12,747). The occupations of the people in the district are overwhelmingly dominated by skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers, which employs 90.7 percent of the people and followed service and sales workers (3.5%) craft and related trades workers (3.0%) whilst managers and professionals recorded 1.2 percent.. The male proportion in skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers (92.6%) is a little more than that of females (88.8%), while males are more than three times likely to be professionals than females (1.4% versus 0.4%).

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	26,257	100.0	12,747	100.0	13,510	100.0
Managers	77	0.3	26	0.2	51	0.4
Professionals	230	0.9	175	1.4	55	0.4
Technicians and associate professionals	63	0.2	41	0.3	22	0.2
Clerical support workers	27	0.1	26	0.2	1	0.0
Service and sales workers	906	3.5	207	1.6	699	5.2
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	23,808	90.7	11,808	92.6	12,000	88.8
Craft and related trades workers	797	3.0	271	2.1	526	3.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	68	0.3	61	0.5	7	0.1
Elementary occupations	281	1.1	132	1.0	149	1.1
Other occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Table 4.4 presents an analysis of employed population 15 years and older by the type of industry and by sex. The Table shows that the agriculture, forestry and fishery industry occupies an overwhelming majority of the people in the district (90.1%). This is true with both males and females with the former (92.0%) having a little higher proportion than the latter (88.2%). This is followed by wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicle industry that engage 3.4 percent whilst the manufacturing industry accounts for only 2.8 percent. Industries like construction, transportation and storage, financial and insurance activities, public administration and defence and arts entertainment and recreation are entirely the preserve of males. On the other hand, female dominate in manufacturing (3.7% for females against 1.8% for males), wholesale and retail (4.5% for females against 2.3% for males) accommodation and food services (1.4% for females against 0.1% for males) and other service activities (1.1% for females against 0.5% for males).

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	26,257	100.0	12,747	100.0	13,510	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	23,646	90.1	11,728	92.0	11,918	88.2
Mining and quarrying	5	0.0	4	0.0	1	0.0
Manufacturing	736	2.8	234	1.8	502	3.7
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	4	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0
Construction	32	0.1	31	0.2	1	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	899	3.4	297	2.3	602	4.5
Transportation and storage	63	0.2	60	0.5	3	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	200	0.8	12	0.1	188	1.4
Information and communication	66	0.3	38	0.3	28	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	8	0.0	8	0.1	0	0.0
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	26	0.1	13	0.1	13	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	20	0.1	11	0.1	9	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	44	0.2	39	0.3	5	0.0
Education	196	0.7	154	1.2	42	0.3
Human health and social work activities	43	0.2	20	0.2	23	0.2
Arts entertainment and recreation	9	0.0	9	0.1	0	0.0
Other service activities	204	0.8	62	0.5	142	1.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	55	0.2	22	0.2	33	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Table 4.5 shows the employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. The table shows that majority of the people are self-employed without employees (51.2%). Just 1.9 percent is self-employed with employees and another 1.9 percent is employees. A reasonably large proportion of the populations (43%) are contributing family workers and another 0.6 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Less than 1.0 percent is in apprenticeship. Between the sexes, more males than females are self-employed without employees (59.2% versus 43.7%), as well as self-employed with employees (2.0% versus 1.8%). On the other hand, females are more likely than males to be contributing family workers (51.7% versus 34.8%).

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

Employment sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	26,257	100.0	12,747	100.0	13,510	100.0
Employee	491	1.9	343	2.7	148	1.1
Self-employed without employee(s)	13,452	51.2	7,546	59.2	5,906	43.7
Self-employed with employee(s)	497	1.9	254	2.0	243	1.8
Casual worker	43	0.2	24	0.2	19	0.1
Contributing family worker	11,426	43.5	4,441	34.8	6,985	51.7
Apprentice	128	0.5	36	0.3	92	0.7
Domestic employee (Househelp)	161	0.6	82	0.6	79	0.6
Other	59	0.2	21	0.2	38	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex is shown in Table 4.6. The Table shows that almost all the employed persons in the district are in the informal sector (97.9%). The situation is true for both males (97.5%) and females (98.3%). Just 1.0 percent are working in the public sector (Government). The private formal sector occupies 0.6 percent of the population, with females (0.8%) slightly dominating males (0.5%). Of the 0.4 percent persons who work in NGO sector (local and international), 0.3 percent of them are males and 0.5 percent are 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	26,257	100.0	12,747	100.0	13,510	100.0
Public (Government)	274	1.0	212	1.7	62	0.5
Private/Formal	167	0.6	64	0.5	103	0.8
Private/Informal	25,704	97.9	12,426	97.5	13,278	98.3
Semi-Public/Parastatal	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	111	0.4	44	0.3	67	0.5
Other International Organizations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) plays an important role in the economy of every nation and is widely recognized as a key instrument for the socio-economic and political transformation of developing nations. ICT is recognised as vital for reducing poverty, enhancing economic growth and promoting good governance. The district enjoys the services of four telecommunication network providers namely, Vodafone Ghana which provides fixed lines as well as cellular services, MTN, Airtel Ghana and Mellicom Ghana Ltd (TIGO) which provide only cellular services. This chapter focuses on the penetration of information communication technology in the Tatale-Sanguli District. Data is analysed for mobile phone usage, use of internet, usage of desktop/laptop and ownership of fixed telephone lines.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phone

This section is on mobile phone usage for persons 12 years and older by sex in the district. Table 5.1 puts the population of 12 years and older in the Tatale-Sanguli District at 36, 785. Out of this number 4,213 persons, representing 11.5 percent of them owned mobile phones in the district. The proportion of males who owned mobile phones in the district (15.6%) is about twice that of females (7.5%).

5.3 Use of Internet

Table 5.1 shows that the use of internet facilities in the district is very low. Only about 174 people who are 12 years and older in the district (0.5%) use the internet. The proportion of internet usage is higher for males (0.7%) than that for females (0.3%).

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	36,785	100.0	4,213	11.5	174	0.5
Male	17,903	48.7	2,796	15.6	126	0.7
Female	18,882	51.3	1,417	7.5	48	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop/Laptop Computers

Table 5.2 presents information on household ownership of desktop/laptop computers by sex of head. The table also shows that ownership of desktop/laptop computers is very low in the district. Less than one percent of households in the district owned desktop/laptop computers.

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

Sex	Households		Households having Desktop/laptop	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	6,986	100.0	48	0.7
Male headed	6,398	91.6	45	0.7
Female headed	588	8.4	3	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with disability (PWDs) are defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (UN Population Handbook, 2013). Estimates from the World Health Organisation (WHO) has it that there are more than 600 million PWDs in the world, of which approximately 80 percent live in low-income countries (Ayiku, 2012). This chapter analyses PWDs in the Tatale-Sanguli District in relation to other socio-economic issues.

6.2 Population with Disability

From Table 6.1, out of the population of 60,039 in the Tatale-Sanguli district, 736 are persons with disability; representing 1.2 percent of the district's population. The proportion of the male population with disability is almost the same as that of females (1.3%). The commonest disability in the district is sight, which affects 38.3 percent of all disabled persons in the district. This is followed by people with physical disability (28.3%), hearing (26.4%), speech (17.5%) emotional (11.5%) and intellectual disability (11.3%). The pattern is repeated among both males and females. Apart from sight disability where female proportion is a little higher than males' (39.2% against 37.4%), males proportions are higher in all other disability types.

6.3 Distribution by Type of Locality

Table 6.1 also shows disabilities in the district by type of locality. The commonest disability type in the urban areas is physical disability, which affects 40.0 percent of the total disabled population whiles sight disability is the commonest disability type in the rural areas affecting a similar proportion (40.1%) of the disabled population. In all the remaining disability types, rural proportions are higher than urban ones. A similar pattern is repeated among the males and females. However, in almost all the disability types, male proportions are higher than females.

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

Disability type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Localities						
Total	60,039	100.0	29,779	100.0	30,260	100.0
No disability	59,303	98.8	29,418	98.8	29,885	98.8
With a disability	736	1.2	361	1.2	375	1.2
Sight	282	38.3	135	37.4	147	39.2
Hearing	194	26.4	98	27.1	96	25.6
Speech	129	17.5	66	18.3	63	16.8
Physical	208	28.3	103	28.5	105	28.0
Intellectual	83	11.3	44	12.1	39	10.4
Emotional	85	11.5	45	12.5	40	10.7
Other	70	9.5	33	9.1	37	9.9
Urban						
Total	11,173	100.0	5,530	100.0	5,643	100.0
No disability	11,083	99.2	5,486	99.2	5,597	99.2
With a disability	90	0.8	44	0.8	46	0.8
Sight	23	25.6	13	29.5	10	21.7
Hearing	14	15.6	9	20.5	5	10.9
Speech	15	16.7	8	18.2	7	15.2
Physical	36	40.0	15	34.1	21	45.7
Intellectual	7	7.8	4	9.1	3	6.5
Emotional	7	7.8	3	6.8	4	8.7
Other	8	8.9	1	2.3	7	15.2
Rural						
Total	48,866	100.0	24,249	100.0	24,617	100.0
No disability	48,220	98.7	23,932	98.7	24,288	98.7
With a disability	646	1.3	317	1.3	329	1.3
Sight	259	40.1	122	38.5	137	41.6
Hearing	180	27.9	89	28.1	91	27.7
Speech	114	17.6	58	18.3	56	17.0
Physical	172	26.6	88	27.8	84	25.5
Intellectual	76	11.8	40	12.6	36	10.9
Emotional	78	12.1	42	13.2	36	10.9
Other	62	9.6	32	10.1	30	9.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability by Economic Activity

Table 6.2 shows disability by economic activity status of persons 15 years and older in the Tatale-Sanguli District. The table shows that the total population of persons 15 years and older is 32,437 and out of this, persons with disability in the district are 515. The disabled population that is employed is 320, representing 62.1 percent. The proportion of the disabled that is unemployed is (1.2%). The proportion of the disabled who are not economically active is 36.7 percent.

Persons with hearing disability have the highest proportion of employment rate of 77.9 percent followed by those with speech disability (70.8%), emotional disability (68.5%), sight disability (63.9%), intellectual disability (62.7%) and physical disability (57.2%). On the other hand, persons with physical disability have the highest unemployment rate (1.9%), followed by those with speech disability (1.5%) and sight disability (1.0%). Interestingly, while persons with intellectual disability and emotional disability do not have any

unemployed person, they have some of the highest proportions that are economically not active (31.5% and 37.3% respectively). Similarly, persons with physical disability who have the lowest employment rate also have the highest proportion of the disabled who are economically not active (40.9%).

Table 6.2 also shows disability by economic activity status of persons 15 years and older by sex. The table shows a much higher proportion of males (70.0%) than females (55.3%). This pattern is repeated in all the disability types. In fact, among the females those with physical disability who are employed are in the minority (49.4%) with an equal proportion who are economically not active.

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

	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	32,437	100.0	26,257	80.9	371	1.1	5,809	17.9
No disability	31,922	100.0	25,937	81.3	365	1.1	5,620	17.6
With a disability	515	100.0	320	62.1	6	1.2	189	36.7
Sight	208	100.0	133	63.9	2	1.0	73	35.1
Hearing	113	100.0	88	77.9	1	0.9	24	21.2
Speech	65	100.0	46	70.8	1	1.5	18	27.7
Physical	159	100.0	91	57.2	3	1.9	65	40.9
Intellectual	51	100.0	32	62.7	0	0.0	19	37.3
Emotional	54	100.0	37	68.5	0	0.0	17	31.5
Other	47	100.0	32	68.1	0	0.0	15	31.9
Male								
Total	15,621	100.0	12,747	81.6	167	1.1	2,707	17.3
No disability	15,381	100.0	12,579	81.8	162	1.1	2,640	17.2
With a disability	240	100.0	168	70.0	5	2.1	67	27.9
Sight	96	100.0	70	72.9	2	2.1	24	25.0
Hearing	52	100.0	44	84.6	1	1.9	7	13.5
Speech	27	100.0	22	81.5	1	3.7	4	14.8
Physical	78	100.0	51	65.4	2	2.6	25	32.1
Intellectual	23	100.0	16	69.6	0	0.0	7	30.4
Emotional	25	100.0	20	80.0	0	0.0	5	20.0
Other	20	100.0	15	75.0	0	0.0	5	25.0
Female								
Total	16,816	100.0	13,510	80.3	204	1.2	3,102	18.4
No disability	16,541	100.0	13,358	80.8	203	1.2	2,980	18.0
With a disability	275	100.0	152	55.3	1	0.4	122	44.4
Sight	112	100.0	63	56.3	0	0.0	49	43.8
Hearing	61	100.0	44	72.1	0	0.0	17	27.9
Speech	38	100.0	24	63.2	0	0.0	14	36.8
Physical	81	100.0	40	49.4	1	1.2	40	49.4
Intellectual	28	100.0	16	57.1	0	0.0	12	42.9
Emotional	29	100.0	17	58.6	0	0.0	12	41.4
Other	27	100.0	17	63.0	0	0.0	10	37.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability, Education and Literacy

Education is not only one of the most important socio-economic factors that is known to significantly influence individual behavior and attitudes, but educational attainment is a fundamental indicator of a country's level of human capital development.

Table 6.3 presents the population three years and older by sex, disability type and level of education. The total population of PWDs three years and older is 694 persons, comprising 336 males and 359 females. About 514 persons, representing 74.1 percent have never attended school and 18.7 percent have attended basic school. Less than one percent has some post-secondary education up to post graduate level. Among the male and female PWD population, the proportion that has never attended school is higher (76.6%) for females than for males (71.4%).

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

Sex/disability type	Total		Never		Pre-Prim		Basic		Sec/SHS and higher	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	54,127	100.0	31,296	57.8	3,729	6.9	16,113	29.8	2,989	5.5
No disability	53,433	100.0	30,782	57.6	3,701	6.9	15,983	29.9	2,967	5.6
With a disability	694	100.0	514	74.1	28	4.0	130	18.7	22	3.2
Sight	261	100.0	205	78.5	9	3.4	41	15.7	6	2.3
Hearing	186	100.0	133	71.5	9	4.8	40	21.5	4	2.2
Speech	116	100.0	81	69.8	9	7.8	23	19.8	3	2.6
Physical	197	100.0	150	76.1	8	4.1	31	15.7	8	4.1
Intellectual	76	100.0	63	82.9	3	3.9	10	13.2	0	0.0
Emotional	77	100.0	60	77.9	3	3.9	14	18.2	0	0.0
Other	63	100.0	45	71.4	3	4.8	13	20.6	2	3.2
Male										
Total	26,795	100.0	14,392	53.7	1,856	6.9	8,552	31.9	1,995	7.4
No disability	26,460	100.0	14,153	53.5	1,843	7.0	8,478	32.0	1,986	7.5
With a disability	335	100.0	239	71.3	13	3.9	74	22.1	9	2.7
Sight	120	100.0	96	80.0	5	4.2	18	15.0	1	0.8
Hearing	92	100.0	64	69.6	3	3.3	24	26.1	1	1.1
Speech	55	100.0	38	69.1	3	5.5	13	23.6	1	1.8
Physical	95	100.0	67	70.5	4	4.2	18	18.9	6	6.3
Intellectual	37	100.0	33	89.2	1	2.7	3	8.1	0	0.0
Emotional	38	100.0	29	76.3	1	2.6	8	21.1	0	0.0
Other	28	100.0	20	71.4	1	3.6	6	21.4	1	3.6
Female										
Total	27,332	100.0	16,904	61.8	1,873	6.9	7,561	27.7	994	3.6
No disability	26,973	100.0	16,629	61.7	1,858	6.9	7,505	27.8	981	3.6
With a disability	359	100.0	275	76.6	15	4.2	56	15.6	13	3.6
Sight	141	100.0	109	77.3	4	2.8	23	16.3	5	3.5
Hearing	94	100.0	69	73.4	6	6.4	16	17.0	3	3.2
Speech	61	100.0	43	70.5	6	9.8	10	16.4	2	3.3
Physical	102	100.0	83	81.4	4	3.9	13	12.7	2	2.0
Intellectual	39	100.0	30	76.9	2	5.1	7	17.9	0	0.0
Emotional	39	100.0	31	79.5	2	5.1	6	15.4	0	0.0
Other	35	100	25	71.4	2	5.7	7	20.0	1	2.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

* Includes Primary School, Middle/JSS/JHS **Includes Sec/SSS/SHS, Voc./Tech/Comm., Post sec, Bachelor Degree, Postgraduate (Cert, Diploma, Masters, PhD etc.)

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

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

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

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 shows the households' agricultural activities by type of locality in the district. About 93.9 percent of all households in the district practice one form of agriculture or the other. Out of the total population, 98.8 percent are in crop farming, 69.7 percent are in livestock rearing and less than one percent is in tree planting (0.5%) and fish farming (0.2%). The proportion of the households in agriculture is higher in rural areas (97.5%) than in urban areas (78.4%) of the district.

Table 7.1: Household by agricultural activities and locality

Agricultural activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total households	6,986	100.0	1,322	100.0	5,664	100.0
Households engaged in agriculture	6,558	93.9	1,036	78.4	5,522	97.5
Crop farming	6,479	98.8	988	95.4	5,491	99.4
Tree planting	31	0.5	2	0.2	29	0.5
Livestock rearing	4,572	69.7	543	52.4	4,029	73.0
Fish farming	10	0.2	2	0.2	8	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Livestock and Keepers

Table 7.2 indicates the distribution of livestock and their keepers by households in the Tatala-Sanguli District. The commonest birds are chicken (69,005) kept by 3,208 keepers making an average animal per keeper of 22. Other birds kept are guinea fowls (12,630), ducks (4,140) and some turkeys (590). Goats are the next most common animals in the district with a total population of 38,450, kept by 3113 keepers making an average of 12 goats per keeper. The total population of cattle in the district is 21,858, kept by 1,517 persons, making an average of 14 cattle per keeper. In addition, there are 18,090 sheep in the district kept by 1,410 keepers making an average of 13 sheep per keeper. There are also a good number of pigs

(7,554) and some rabbit (540). The least type of livestock kept in the district is fish farming with a total population of 70, kept by only three people with an average of 23 per keeper.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and their keepers

Livestock	Animals	Keepers	Average animal per keeper
All livestock	178,958	11,091	16
Beehives	183	16	11
Cattle	21,858	1,517	14
Chicken	69,005	3,208	22
Dove	2,711	83	33
Duck	4,140	269	15
Goat	38,450	3,113	12
Grass-cutter	691	27	26
Guinea fowl	12,630	624	20
Ostrich	315	19	17
Pig	7,554	602	13
Rabbit	540	23	23
Sheep	18,090	1,410	13
Silk worm	1,061	69	15
Snail	95	7	14
Turkey	590	62	10
Other	265	32	8
Fish farming	70	3	23
Inland fishing	0	0	0
Marine fishing	710	7	101

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 study. 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, household sizes, ownership status of dwellings by sex of household head and type, and type of occupied dwellings in the Tatale-Sanguli District. This chapter provides information on the types of housing, ownership, building materials for walls, floor and roof. It also covers main sources of water for drinking and other domestic uses, energy for lighting, cooking fuel and space as well as means for disposing both solid and liquid wastes in the District.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 indicates the stock of housing by type of locality. The total number of houses in the district is 5,097 representing 2.3 percent of the total housing stock in Brong Ahafo with 1,138 located in the urban and 4,769 in the rural areas. The number of households in the district is 6,986 of which 1,322 reside in the urban areas and 5,664 in the rural areas. The population per house is 10.0. It can be observed that the population per household for the rural areas (10.1) is higher than that of the urban areas (9.8). The average household size for the district is 8.6.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,479,461	60,039	11,173	48,866
Total household population	24,076,327	2,445,061	59,088	10,982	48,106
Number of houses	3,392,745	257,311	5,907	1,138	4,769
Number of households	5,467,054	318,119	6,986	1,322	5,664
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Population per house	7.3	9.5	10	9.8	10.1
Average household size	4.5	7.7	8.6	8.5	8.5

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 represents the type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality. Compound housing units with rooms are the dominant housing type in the district with a figure of 5,091, representing 72.9 percent of all housing units in the district. The situation is true between the sexes and between urban and rural areas. The next important type of dwelling units are separate house types (17.7%), while the semi-detached house type constitutes about two percent. Again the pattern is repeated among male-headed and female-headed households and in urban and rural areas. However, female-headed households (25.2%) are more likely than their male-headed (17.0%) counterparts to be separate.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			District		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	318,119	6,986	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	51,622	1,234	17.7	17.0	25.2	22.1	16.6
Semi-detached house	391,548	12,761	161	2.3	2.1	4.6	2.7	2.2
Flat/apartment	256,355	3,360	16	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	208,934	5,091	72.9	73.8	63.1	69.0	73.8
Huts/buildings (same compound)	170,957	34,405	386	5.5	5.7	3.6	3.2	6.1
Huts/buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,374	39	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.6
Tent	10,343	818	16	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	404	5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	619	11	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	1,428	24	0.3	0.2	1.5	1.7	0.0
Other	9,846	394	3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 House ownership

Table 8.3 provides the ownership status of dwellings by sex of household head and type of locality. The Table shows that more than ninety percent of dwelling units occupied by households in the district are owned by household members (92.6%). About 1.4 percent of all dwellings are owned by private individuals; 3.1 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household. About 1.4 percent of the dwelling units are owned by public/government. Of the 6,986 dwelling units in the district, 92 percent are owned by male-headed households, 588 units representing 8 percent are owned by female headed households. With regard to locality, 21 percent of them are urban while 81 percent are rural.

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	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,467,054	318,119	6,986	100.0	6,398	91.6	588	8.4	1,322	18.9	5,664	81.1
Owned by household member	2,883,236	267,538	6,471	92.6	5,992	93.7	479	81.5	1,032	78.1	5,439	96.0
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	1,352	12	0.2	8	0.1	4	0.7	5	0.4	7	0.1
Relative not a household member	851,630	16,460	213	3.1	174	2.7	39	6.6	104	7.9	109	1.9
Other private individual	1,439,021	24,310	161	1.3	113	1.8	48	8.2	142	10.7	19	0.3
Private employer	83,610	1,248	6	0.1	6	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.2	4	0.1
Other private agency	21,123	431	12	0.2	9	0.2	3	0.5	10	0.8	2	0.0
Public/Government ownership	118,804	5,863	98	1.4	86	1.3	12	2.0	22	1.7	76	1.3
Other	24,000	917	13	0.2	10	0.2	3	0.5	5	0.4	8	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

8.4.1 Materials for outer wall

Table 8.4 shows that about 77.7 percent of the outer walls of all dwelling units in the district are made mud brick/earth. Another 8.2 percent are made of cement blocks or concrete and about 9.2 percent have landcrete outer walls. While 1.5 percent of dwelling units have outer walls made of wood, less than one percent of houses have outer walls made of metal sheets, slates or asbestos, stones and burnt bricks. Dwellings with mud bricks/earth outer walls are more prevalent in the rural areas (83.0%) than in the urban centers (55.6%). Also outer walls constructed of cement blocks or concrete are more common in the urban centers (21.8%) than in the rural areas (4.9%). Palm leaf/thatch (grass or raffia) used for outer walls of dwelling units are found only in the rural areas while those with wood as outer walls are about twice as common in the rural than urban areas (1.6% versus 0.7%).

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	7,272	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	247,754	5,649	77.7	55.6	83.0
Wood	200,594	5,389	106	1.5	0.7	1.6
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	1,984	55	0.8	0.7	0.8
Stone	11,330	1,077	23	0.3	0.7	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	647	9	0.1	0.6	0.0
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	64,863	594	8.2	21.8	4.9
Landcrete	104,270	10,609	668	9.2	19.3	6.8
Bamboo	8,206	285	9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	5,894	61	0.8	0.0	1.0
Other	39,206	1,372	98	1.3	0.4	1.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Materials for floor

Table 8.5 indicates the type of material used for constructing the floors of the dwellings in the district. About seven in ten houses in the district have floors made of cement and concrete (67.1%) and earth/mud is 31.9 percent.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	318,119	6,911	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	97,678	2,204	31.9	25.5	33.4
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	214,535	4,637	67.1	73.0	65.7
Stone	32,817	1,358	13	0.2	0.2	0.2
Burnt brick	6,537	277	3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Wood	52,856	195	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	510	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	2,091	30	0.4	0.4	0.4
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	365	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	15,567	1,110	22	0.3	0.9	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Materials for roof

Table 8.6 depicts the type of roofing materials used for all the dwelling types. Metal sheet is the most widely used material for roofing in the district(76.6%), followed by thatch/palm leaf or raffia (17.9%).Less than three percent have roofed their dwellings with mud/mud bricks/earth (2.2%) and a little over one percent (1.3%) has used wood as roofing material. Almost all the dwelling units in the urban areas (92.1%) are roofed with metal sheets compared with 72.8 percent in the rural areas. The next important roofing material found in the district is thatch/palm leaf or raffia found in 17.9 percent of dwelling units. Thatch/palm leaf or raffia is more common in the rural (21.1%) than urban (4.9%) areas.

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

Main roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	339,874	7,272	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	16,434	158	2.2	1.3	2.4
Wood	45,547	3,740	123	1.7	0.6	2.0
Metal sheet	4,152,259	192,412	5,569	76.6	92.1	72.8
Slate/asbestos	759,039	2,091	4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cement/concrete	141,072	1,429	22	0.3	0.3	0.3
Roofing tile	31,456	761	3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	1,137	20	0.3	0.2	0.3
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	118,517	1,304	17.9	4.9	21.1
Other	35,935	3,353	69	0.9	0.5	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The number of sleeping rooms provides an indication of the extent of crowding in households. Crowded living conditions increase the risk of the spread of infectious diseases, such as meningococcal disease, tuberculosis and respiratory infections. Table 8.7 provides information on the number of sleeping rooms per household. The table shows that 22.1 percent of the total

households in the district occupy three rooms; nearly half of households (49.2%) live in one to three rooms and a little over three-quarters (77.6%) live in one to five rooms. An overwhelming majority of one member households (84.3%) live in one room houses with almost all of them (97.4%) living in 1 to 4 rooms. The proportion of households living in one room decreases steadily with increasing number of household size. A little over half of households with a size of 10+ households (56.2%) sleep in 1 to 4 rooms. About 0.6 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single room.

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

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	6,986	100.0	8.0	19.1	22.1	16.5	11.9	8.3	4.3	2.9	6.9
1	127	100.0	84.3	6.3	5.5	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.0		0.0
2	160	100.0	40.6	42.5	6.9	1.3	2.5	0.6	1.9	0.0	3.8
3	352	100.0	32.4	36.1	13.9	2.0	3.1	4.8	2.6	0.3	4.8
4	507	100.0	17.9	44.6	18.1	7.9	2.8	2.6	1.4	1.0	3.7
5	570	100.0	11.2	36.1	27.9	11.1	4.0	3.7	2.1	0.5	3.3
6	702	100.0	6.1	30.2	30.8	14.2	7.8	4.3	2.3	1.7	2.6
7	680	100.0	5.3	25.6	31.9	16.9	9.6	5.7	1.3	1.0	2.6
8	673	100.0	2.4	18.7	33.6	20.1	11.1	6.7	3.0	1.8	2.7
9	568	100.0	1.2	11.4	26.4	21.8	13.4	10.4	6.2	4.2	4.9
10+	2,647	100.0	0.6	4.5	15.8	21.4	19.0	13.5	7.1	5.3	12.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1 Main source of lighting

The source of lighting is one of the indicators of quality of life. As society improves the source of lighting improves by shifting from use of natural sources such as fuel wood to more efficient ones such as electricity.

Table 8.8 shows that about seven in every ten households (74.6%) dwelling units use kerosene lamp as the main source of light in the whole district; 16.4 percent use electricity and flashlight/torch account for 6.5 percent

The proportion of dwelling units using electricity generators as the main source of lighting is about one percent. The urban/rural variations in the main sources of light indicate lower electricity coverage in rural communities compared to the urban localities. While the proportion of dwelling units in urban localities with electricity as a main source of lighting is 53.7 percent; it is only 7.6 percent in rural localities.

The proportion of households which use kerosene lamp in the rural localities is about twice as much as those in the urban localities (82.5% versus 41.1%). Only about three percent of dwelling units in urban areas use flashlight as the main source of light, while 7.2 percent do so in rural localities.

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	318,119	6,986	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	114,889	1,143	16.4	53.7	7.6
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,219	75	1.1	0.6	1.2
Kerosene lamp	971,807	134,656	5,214	74.6	41.1	82.5
Gas lamp	9,378	860	28	0.4	0.6	0.4
Solar energy	9,194	1,048	11	0.2	0.0	0.2
Candle	41,214	488	9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Flashlight/torch	858,651	60,518	452	6.5	3.2	7.2
Firewood	13,241	2,257	39	0.6	0.7	0.5
Crop residue	4,623	759	15	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	11,739	425	0	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 depicts the materials used for cooking and cooking arrangements in the Tatala-Sanguli District. An overwhelming majority of households in the district (90.8%) use wood as their source of fuel and another 7.1 percent use charcoal for cooking. The use of other sources of fuel is very minimal indeed meaning, the district depends almost entirely on the forest for its sources of fuel. The use of wood as the source of fuel is higher (96.4%) in the rural areas, as compared to 66.7 percent in the urban areas. However, another 31.7 percent of urban households use charcoal as the source of fuel bringing the total to 98.4 percent of households that are dependent on the forest for their sources of fuel (Compared to 97.9% for the rural areas).

Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel by households by type of locality

Main source of cooking fuel for household	Region	District					
		Total		Urban		Rural	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	318,119	6,986	100.0	1,322	100.0	5,664	100.0
None no cooking	6,713	36	0.5	11	0.8	25	0.4
Wood	243,314	6,340	90.8	882	66.7	5,458	96.4
Gas	10,584	42	0.6	4	0.3	38	0.7
Electricity	1,396	7	0.1	1	0.1	6	0.1
Kerosene	1,116	16	0.2	4	0.3	12	0.2
Charcoal	52,124	499	7.1	412	31.2	87	1.5
Crop residue	1,804	42	0.6	8	0.6	34	0.6
Saw dust	515	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Animal waste	84	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Other	469	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.3 Cooking space

The distribution of cooking space is presented in Table 8.10. About 3,197 of all households in the district, representing 45.8 percent use open space in compound for cooking while 36.7 percent have separate rooms for exclusive use of the household for cooking and another 4.4 percent cook in separate room shared with other households. The proportion using a structure with a roof but without walls for cooking is 5.0 percent while another 5.3 percent cook on the veranda. Dwelling units with no cooking space is two percent, far lower than the national average of 7.1 percent.

As shown in Table 8.10 there are clear urban/rural variations in the type of cooking space in dwelling units. The proportion of dwelling units in rural areas with separate rooms for exclusive use of household for cooking is 36.5 percent compared with 32.4 percent in urban localities. Dwelling units in rural localities using open space for cooking in compounds is 46.6 percent compared with 42.1 percent in urban localities. However, a higher proportion of dwelling units in urban localities cook on the veranda (18.7%) compared with 2.2 percent in rural localities.

Table 8.10: Household facilities cooking space

Cooking space used by household	Region	District					
		Total		Urban		Rural	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	318,119	6,986	100.0	1,322	100.0	5,664	100.0
No cooking space	10,910	114	1.6	28	2.1	86	1.5
Separate room for exclusive use of household	82,024	2,496	35.7	428	32.4	2,068	36.5
Separate room shared with other household(s)	10,877	307	4.4	26	2.0	281	5.0
Enclosure without roof	11,245	122	1.7	7	0.5	115	2.0
Structure with roof but without walls	11,055	347	5.0	25	1.9	322	5.7
Bedroom/hall/living room)	1,403	14	0.2	3	0.2	11	0.2
Verandah	34,131	372	5.3	247	18.7	125	2.2
Open space in compound	155,651	3,197	45.8	557	42.1	2,640	46.6
Other	823	17	0.2	1	0.1	16	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Main Source of Water for Drinking and for Other Domestic Uses

Water is an essential part of life. It is in this regard that the UN Millennium Development Goal Seven aims at reducing to half the number of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015. Data on this section of the report will help government and other policy makers to track their progress in achieving this goal. From Table 8.11, sources of water have been categorised into drinking water for households and water for other domestic uses of the household.

8.7.1 Main source of drinking water

Table 8.11 presents the percentage distribution of households by source of household drinking water. More than seventy percent of all households in the district use borehole/pump/tube well (73.9%) as their main source of drinking water. The rest are c public tap/standpipe (5.6%), pipe borne outside dwelling (4.1%), pipe borne inside dwelling (1.2%) and protected wells (0.9%). However, rural households (74.7%) are more likely than their urban counterparts (70.1%) to have borehole/pump/tube well as their source of drinking water. Furthermore, river/stream is a more important source of water for rural areas than urban areas (13.2% versus 0.1%) while the reverse is true for dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal (8.2% versus 0.3%).

Table 8.11: Main source of water for drinking and other domestic purposes

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	6,986	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	27,811	83	1.2	5.6	0.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	38,852	289	4.1	1.4	4.8
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	21,798	388	5.6	8.6	4.8
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	111,650	5,160	73.9	70.1	74.7
Protected well	321,091	17,933	64	0.9	4.3	0.1
Rain water	39,438	2,066	21	0.3	0.4	0.3
Protected spring	19,345	1,008	30	0.4	0.2	0.5
Bottled water	20,261	233	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sachet water	490,283	1,187	6	0.1	0.0	0.1
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	942	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	13,517	57	0.8	1.1	0.7
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,109	10	0.1	0.1	0.2
River/stream	502,804	55,470	748	10.7	0.1	13.2
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	24,308	126	1.8	8.2	0.3
Other	3,972	235	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	318,119	6,986	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	27,698	138	2.0	8.5	0.4
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	37,432	282	4.0	2.3	4.4
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	19,390	379	5.4	8.4	4.7
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	101,815	4,459	63.8	62.3	64.2
Protected well	465,775	19,715	123	1.8	7.9	0.3
Rain water	39,916	2,182	25	0.4	0.5	0.3
Protected spring	18,854	927	16	0.2	0.0	0.3
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	1,214	6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	13,349	65	0.9	1.1	0.9
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,002	9	0.1	0.1	0.1
River/stream	588,590	63,445	1,301	18.6	0.5	22.8
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	29,210	140	2.0	8.4	0.5
Other	10,302	740	43	0.6	0.1	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2 Main source of water for other domestic use

Table 8.11 also provides information for source of water for other domestic use by households. The pattern of distribution is similar to that of sources of water for drinking. Borehole is the main source of water for other domestic uses at the district level (63.8%) and in urban (62.3%) and rural areas (64.2%). Almost a quarter of rural households (22.8%) use river/stream water for other domestic chores compared to less than one percent of rural households. It appears households in urban areas can afford to use pipe borne water for other uses than rural households. A combined total of 19.2 percent of urban households have access to any form of pipe borne water for other domestic uses compares with only 9.5 percent of rural households.

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities by Households and by Locality

8.8.1 Bathing facilities by household and by locality

Bathing facilities available in dwelling units can be categorized primarily into four main types: bathroom for exclusive use, shared bathroom in the same house, shared open bathing cubicle and others. From Table 8.12 the proportion of households with bathrooms exclusively used by household members is 39 percent and another 28 percent have separate bathrooms shared with other non-household members. Eleven percent of the households share an open cubicle as a bathroom with others in the compound and 10.0 percent have private open cubicles.

Households that use open spaces around the house constitute five percent of households and another 5.0 percent use public bath house. However, those who use rivers, lakes, dams and ponds are less than one percent. As shown in the table, while majority of dwelling units in urban areas (52.2%) have bathrooms for exclusive use only 36.5 percent of their rural counterparts have them. More dwelling units in rural areas (29.3%) use shared separate bathroom in the same house than urban areas (20.1%). Dwelling units that do not have proper bathrooms and use private or shared open cubicles and open space around house are almost in equal proportions in both rural and urban areas.

Table 8.12: Type of bathing facilities used by household by type of locality

Bathing facility used by household	Localities					
	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	6,986	100.0	1,322	100.0	5,664	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	2,757	39.0	690	52.2	2,067	36.5
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,923	28.0	266	20.1	1,657	29.3
Private open cubicle	717	10.0	110	8.3	607	10.7
Shared open cubicle	741	11.0	135	10.2	606	10.7
Public bath house	374	5.0	-	-	374	6.6
Bathroom in another house	85	1.0	60	4.3	25	0.4
Open space around house	364	5.0	56	4.2	308	5.4
River/pond/lake/dam	17	0.2	3	0.2	14	0.2
Other	8	0.1	2	0.1	6	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

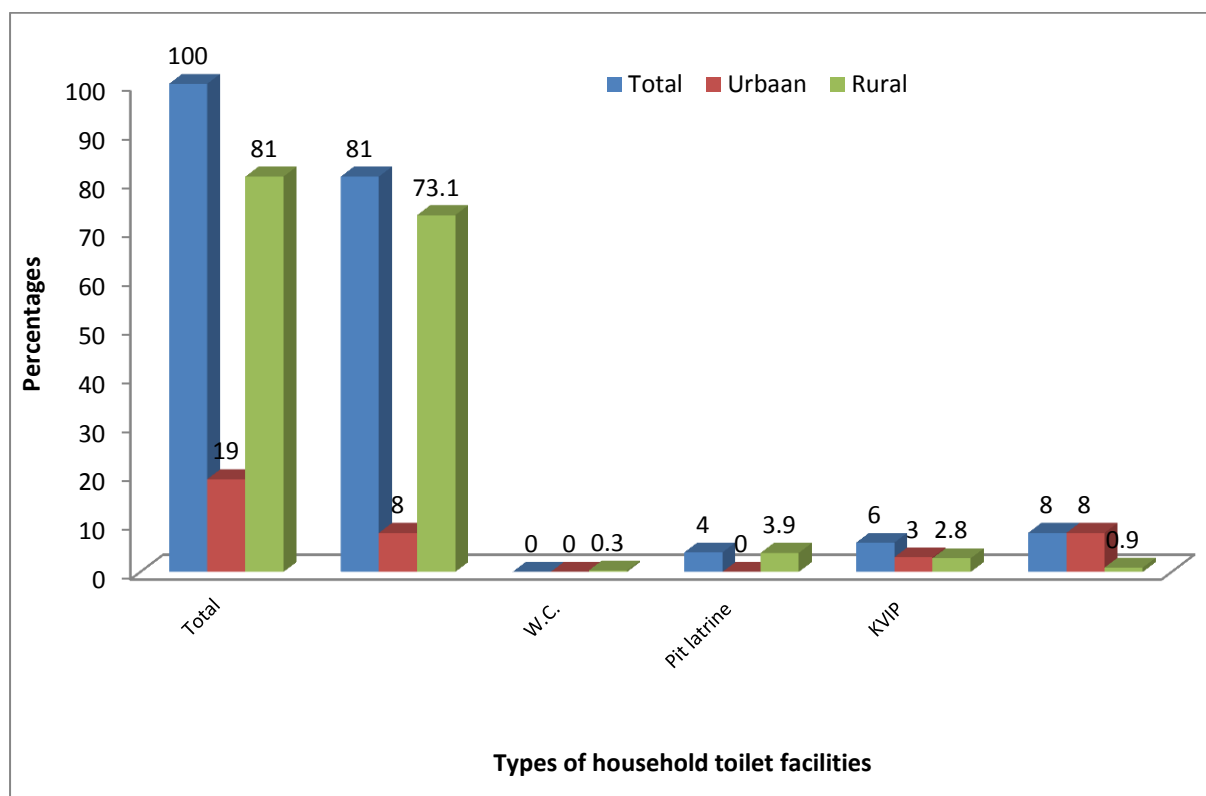
8.8.2 Sanitation toilet facilities

An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition of the unit and is an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of a household and the district at large. Figure 8.1 shows that four main types of toilet facilities used in the Tatale-Sanguli District were reported in the 2010, PHC.

Majority of people in the district (81.0%) do not have toilet facilities and use the bush/beach/open field. This is followed by Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (KVIP) 6.0percent and pit latrine 4.0 percent while water closet (WC) is less than zero percent. About 81 percent of household dwellings are without sanitation facilities leading to open defecation in the district with associated disease conditions.

As far as the rural-urban situation is concerned, 73.1 percent of rural localities have no toilet facilities. In urban localities on the other hand, the proportion is eight percent, much lower than the situation in rural areas. About four percent of rural households use pit latrines as against less than one percent in urban localities. The use of the KVIP, in urban and rural localities is almost three and 3percent respectively.

Figure 8.1: Types of toilet facilities used by household by type of locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal by Household and by Locality

8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

Table 8.13 shows methods of solid waste disposal by household and by type of locality in the district. Less than half of households (43.3 %) in the district dispose of their rubbish at public

dumps, mainly in open spaces and 7.4 percent in containers. Another 8.1 percent of households burn their rubbish and 5.7 percent have their rubbish collected. Apart from these, 32.7 percent of households dump their rubbish indiscriminately and another 1.7 percent buries their rubbish. These practices have serious implications for the environment.

Table 8.13 also shows that more urban (54.3%) than rural (49.6%) households use public dump for their rubbish disposal. However, while 47.9 percent of rural households use open space, only 23.4 percent rural households use similar facility. Conversely, while 31.9 percent of households in urban areas use public containers to dispose of their rubbish, just 1.7 percent rural households do likewise. Indiscriminate dumping of rubbish is done almost on equal level in both the rural and urban communities.

8.9.2 Liquid waste disposal

Table 8.13 also shows the methods of liquid waste disposal by households. Majority of households (52.8%) throw their liquid waste onto the street/outside and another 35.4 percent throw it onto the compound. Very few households dispose of liquid waste, either through drainage into a pit (soak away) (7.9%), thrown into a gutter (1.3%), through the sewerage system (0.9%) or through the drainage system into a gutter (0.8%).

The pattern is almost repeated in both urban and rural areas. However, urban households are more likely than their rural counterparts to throw liquid waste onto the street/outside (65.7% versus 49.8%). On the other hand, rural households (38.0%) are more likely than their urban counterparts (24.2%) to throw liquid waste onto compound.

Table 8.13: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by household and by type of locality

Method of rubbish disposal by household	Region	District					
		Total		Urban		Rural	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	6,986	6,986	100.0	1,322	100.0	5,664	100.0
Collected	396	396	5.7	79	6.0	317	5.6
Burned by household	566	566	8.1	76	5.7	490	8.6
Public dump (container)	517	517	7.4	422	31.9	95	1.7
Public dump (open space)	3,022	3,022	43.3	310	23.4	2,712	47.9
Dumped indiscriminately	2,289	2,289	32.7	405	30.6	1,884	33.3
Buried by household	122	122	1.7	26	2.0	96	1.7
Other	74	74	1.1	4	0.3	70	1.2
Method of liquid waste disposal by household							
Total	6,986	6,986	100.0	1,322	100.0	5,664	100.0
Through the sewerage system	66	66	0.9	15	1.1	51	0.9
Through drainage system into a gutter	60	60	0.8	16	1.2	44	0.8
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	551	551	7.9	56	4.2	495	8.7
Thrown onto the street/outside	3,692	3,692	52.8	868	65.7	2,824	49.8
Thrown into gutter	91	91	1.3	39	2.9	52	0.9
Thrown onto compound	2,470	2,470	35.4	320	24.2	2,150	38.0
Other	56	56	0.8	8	0.6	48	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

As with previous censuses, the 2010 PHC collected data on basic demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as, age, sex, relationship to head of household, marital status, ethnicity, religion, literacy, education, economic characteristics and housing. But unlike previous censuses, the census of 2010 collected data on Information and communications technologies (ICT), disability, emigration, maternal mortality and agriculture. Censuses are organized in Ghana every ten years and the results form the basis of a wide range of planning, policy-making and research activities.

9.2 Summary of Findings

9.2.1 Demographic characteristics

Tatale-Sanguli District has a total population of 60,039, representing 2.4 percent of the Northern Region's population (2,479,461). About 50.4 percent of the district's population is made up of females and 49.6 percent males. The general sex ratio of the district is 98.4 percent. As much as 81.4 percent of the population lives in the rural areas and the remaining 18.6 percent in the urban areas. The age group 0-14 constitutes the highest proportion of 50.1 percent with 51.3 percent males and 49.7 percent females. It also has the highest sex ratio of 105.3, which reduces to 92.9 in the economically active age group (15-64) and increases slightly to 93.2 in the 65 and over age group.

The district's TFR is slightly higher than the regional average. However, the GFR of 92.6 births per 1000 women 15-49 years is lower than the regional rate of 101.9 and the CBR is also lower than the regional average. In the 12 months to the census the district recorded 210 household deaths making a crude death rate of 3.5 per 1000 population which is lower than the regional household crude death rate of 5.9 per 1000 population. The pattern of age-specific death rates shows that females have a longer life expectancy than males in the district.

Majority of migrants into the district were from the Northern Region to which the district belongs while most of the other migrants (56.7%) were born outside the country. Outside the Northern Region, Brong Ahafo and Volta regions, the two regions closest to the district, are the main source regions of migrants who were born elsewhere in Ghana. Most of the migrants from other regions to the Tatale-Sanguli District are recent migrants. While external migrants appear to have had a long history of migration into the Tatale-Sanguli District, it is only the Upper West region which appears to have a long history of migration into the district.

9.2.2 Social characteristics

Out of a total of 59,088 households, females form the majority with a total of 29,778 and the males are 29,310. About 12.0 percent (11.8%) of the total household members are heads and male household members are more likely than their female counterparts to be heads. On the

other hand, female household members were more likely than their male counterparts to be spouses. Among the male household members, 21.8 percent were heads while only 2.0 percent of females were heads. Apart from spouses, majority (59.8%) of the rest of the household members in the total population were children (sons/daughters).

Households in the district are predominantly the extended type. There are more single parents belonging to the extended type than the nuclear type. Female households are more likely than their male counterparts to be the extended type and the reverse is true with the nuclear type. Households with head, spouse, children and relatives of the head are the most predominant household type in the district (48.0%), followed by households with head, spouse and children only (35.0%) and they are more prominent in the rural than urban areas.

Majority of the population 12 years and above (51.7%) are married and 42.7 percent have never married. Also 3.6 percent are widowed and about one percent is divorced. Marriage and widowhood appear to be a function of age with the proportions of both increasing with increasing age. Females are more likely than males to be married and their proportion widowed is almost eight times as much as their male counterparts'. Again females in the district tend to marry much earlier than their male counterparts.

The never married are the best educated marital group in the district with only 44 percent with no education compared with 91.3 percent among the widowed. The latter group is likely to be made up of young people many of whom are perhaps still schooling, hence 42.3 percent have basic education and another 12.2 percent have secondary education. Males are generally better educated than females in the district and it runs through all the marital categories.

More persons 12 years and over who are in some kind of marital union (married or informal/consensual union/living together) are employed than all other persons perhaps because of the responsibility marriage brings unto people. The widowed, on the other hand, have the lowest proportion of employed people (53.4%) and they have the highest proportion of people who are economically not active (46.1%) perhaps because they are too old and can no more work.

An overwhelming majority of the people in the district (97.6%) are Ghanaians, made up of 93.6 percent who are Ghanaians by birth, 3.2 percent who have dual citizenship and 0.8 percent who are Ghanaians by naturalization. The remaining 2.3 percent who are non-Ghanaians are mostly ECOWAS nationals and other Africans. Most of the people in the district are traditionalists with Christians coming next with about a third of the population. Muslims make up 7.5 percent of the population. Majority of the people in the district (65.9%) is not literate. The younger population is more literate than the older population and males than females. Literacy levels in the age group 11-14 are very similar between males and females perhaps reflecting the closing of the gap between male and female enrolment in schools in the country generally. Nearly three-quarters of the literate population in the district can read and write English only. Another 23.4 percent is literate in English and Ghanaian language together.

Together about 91.0 percent of the district's population is currently attending basic education at the primary, JSS/JSH, nursery and kindergarten levels. Less than 10 percent is in secondary school and less than 1.0 percent is in tertiary institutions. More females than males are attending basic education in the district but males dominate in the higher levels of education. In terms of educational attainment, majority of the people in the district have basic education only, mainly primary education. About a fifth of the population has

secondary education. Just 2.9 percent have tertiary education in the district. Males in the district are generally better educated than their female counterparts.

9.2.3 Economic characteristics

The economically active population constitutes about 82.1 percent of the total population. The female population who are economically active (81.6%) is almost similar to that of the males (82.7%), while the proportions that are employed are also very similar (98.7% for males and 98.5% for females). Nearly all the employed (98.8%) worked a week to the census. While females were more likely than their male counterparts to have worked before but seeking work and available, the reverse is true with people seeking work for the first time. Most of the people who were economically not active at the time of the census were in full time education and about a fifth was too old to work. The former were mostly males and the latter were females. The proportion of employed persons 15 years and older increases steadily from the youngest age group 15-19 to a peak in the age group 45-49 and declines again to the lowest proportion in the oldest age group 65 and above. More males tend to work well into their old ages than females.

Majority of the population 15 years and older is in agriculture, forestry and fishery which also employ more males than females. Males are again more than three times likely to be professionals than females who also dominate as services and sales workers. Majority of the people are self-employed without employees and nearly half of them are contributing family workers. Females are more likely than males to be contributing family workers. Almost all the employed persons in the district (97.9%) are in the informal sector.

9.2.4 Information and Communication Technology

ICT plays an important role in the economy of every nation and is widely recognized as a key instrument in the socio-economic and political transformation of developing nations. Only about 11 percent of persons 12 years and older in the district have access to mobile phones in the district. A total of about 66.4 percent of mobile phone users in the district are males while 33.6 percent are females. The use of internet facilities in the district is very low (0.5%). The proportion of males (72.4%) having access to internet facilities is higher than that of females (27.6 %). Less than one percent of all households own fixed telephone lines and only 48 households, representing less than one percent of the population, use desktop/laptop.

9.2.5 Disability

In the Tatale-Sanguli district, 736 are persons with disability, representing 1.2 percent of the district's population. The commonest disability in the district is sight followed by people with physical disability. Apart from sight disability where female proportion is a little higher than males' (39.2% against 37.4%), males proportions are higher in all other disability types. The rural localities have a higher proportion of PWDs (1.3%) compared with the urban (0.8%). The commonest disability type in the urban areas is physical disability while sight disability is the commonest disability type in the rural areas. In all the remaining disability types, rural proportions are higher than urban ones. As much as 62.1 percent of the people with disabilities are employed and the proportion of those of them who are not economically active is about twice that of the people who are not disabled. Persons with hearing disability have the highest employment rate of 77.9 percent while persons with physical disability have the highest proportion of the disabled who are economically not active. Nearly three-quarters

of the disabled have never attended school and the proportion is a little higher among females than males.

9.2.6 Agriculture

Agriculture plays a vital role in the socio-economic development of Tatale-Sanguli District. The district's economy is mainly rural and dominated by the agricultural sector. The key agricultural sub-sectors include crops, livestock, fisheries, agro forestry and non-traditional commodities.

About 93.8 percent of all households in the district practice one form of agriculture or the other. Of all the agricultural activities in the district, households that are into crop farming are 98.7 percent. Households in urban localities who are into agriculture are 15.8 percent, compared with 84.2 percent in rural localities. Crop farming is the most dominant type of agriculture with 84.8 percent practiced by rural households in the district and 15.2 percent in urban households. This trend is the same for urban and rural localities in livestock rearing in which 11.9 percent of households in urban localities and 88.1 percent in the rural areas are involved in it.

9.2.7 Housing conditions

The total number of houses in the district is 5,097 with 1,138 located in the urban and 4,769 in the rural areas. The number of people per house is 10.0 and is slightly higher in the rural than the urban areas. The average household size for the district is 8.6. Almost all the dwelling units in the district (92.0%) are owned by male-headed households. Specifically, 92.6 percent of all dwelling units are owned by a household member. Dwelling units that are owned by the public/government make up only 1.4 percent of the lot. Almost all the dwelling units in the rural areas (96.0%) are owned by household members compared to 78.1 percent in the urban areas.

Compound housing units with rooms are the dominant housing type in the district with a figure of 5,091, representing 72.9 percent and there are more such houses in the rural areas than urban areas. Female-headed households are more likely than their male-headed counterparts to be separate house while urban dwelling units are more likely than their rural counterparts to be of this type. Huts, whether in the same compound or in a different compound, are a more common feature in the rural than urban areas. However, uncompleted buildings as dwelling units are the preserve of the urban areas.

Mud brick/earth is the commonest material used for constructing housing units in the district. Outer walls of most dwelling units in the district are made of this material and they are more common in the rural than urban areas. On the other hand, outer walls constructed of cement blocks or concrete are more common in the urban centers than in the rural areas. Palm leaf/thatch (grass or raffia) used for outer walls of dwelling units are found only in the rural areas while those with wood as outer walls are about twice as common in the rural than urban areas. Almost all the houses in the district (98.0%) have floors made of cement and concrete (67.1%) and earth/mud (31.9%). Metal sheet is the most widely used material for roofing in the district (76.6%), followed by thatch/palm leaf or raffia (17.9%).

Nearly half of households (49.2%) live in one to three rooms and a little over three-quarters (77.6%) live in one to five rooms. The proportion of households living in one room decreases steadily with increasing household size. Only 12.8 percent of the extreme household size

sleep in nine or more rooms. An overwhelming majority of households in the district (90.8%) use wood as their source of fuel and another 7.1 percent use charcoal. That means the district is almost totally dependent on the forest for its source of fuel.

As many as 3,197 of all households in the district, representing 45.8 percent, use open space in compound for cooking while 36.7 percent have separate rooms for exclusive use of the household for cooking. The latter type of cooking space is a little more represented in the rural than urban areas while cooking on the veranda is more common in the urban than rural areas. The three main sources of non-natural lighting in the households are electricity (16.4%), Kerosene lamp (74.6%) and flashlight/torch (6.5%). The use of electricity for lighting is mainly found in the urban areas while the use of kerosene lamp is more prevalent in rural areas.

Households with bathrooms exclusively used by household members constitute 39 percent and another 28 percent have separate bathrooms shared with other non-household members. While majority of dwelling units in urban areas (52.2%) have bathrooms for exclusive use, only 36.5 percent of their rural counterparts have them. Dwelling units that do not have proper bathrooms and use private or shared open cubicles and open space around house are almost in equal proportions in both rural and urban areas.

An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition of the unit and is an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of a household and the district at large. Most people in the district (81.0%) do not have toilet facilities and use the bush/beach/open field, an indication of generally poor sanitary conditions in the district as people defecate in open space across the district. The main mode of solid waste disposal is the public dump, while over 53 percent of households in the district throw their liquid waste unto the streets or outside their homes. The indiscriminate and open space disposal of solid and liquid waste is also posing serious environmental challenges in the district.

9.3 Conclusion

The district has a total population of 60,039 representing 2.4 percent of the regional figure (2,479,461) with about 50.4 percent females and 49.6 percent males. The district has a rural population of 81.4 percent, and urban population of 18.6 percent. The district has a sex ratio of 98.4 males per 100 females and an age dependency ratio of 99.8. The average household size in the district is 8.6.

Also, about 52 percent of the population 12 years and older in the district are married and 43 percent has never married. What may account for this high proportion of the married population could be the cultural practice of betrothal of young girls. This does not only affect these young girls emotionally and physically, but it also affects their education since most of them are withdrawn from school for marriage

The district has an active labour force of 36,785 out of which 78 percent are gainfully employed. The district's economy is purely rural and dominated by agriculture. About 70 percent of the working population is engaged in Agriculture. This implies that if this sector of the economy is given the needed support by the district assembly and the government, it could serve as an avenue of employment, especially for the youth.

The total number of houses in the district is 5,097 with 22 percent located in the urban and 78 percent in the rural areas. The number of households in the district is 6,986 of which 19 percent reside in the urban areas and 81 percent in the rural areas. The population per house is 10.2. It can be observed that the population per household for the rural areas (10.2) is higher than that of the urban areas (9.8). Out of the population of 60,039 in the district, 736 are persons with disabilities in various forms, representing about one percent of the district's population. The rural localities have a higher proportion of PWDs (1.3%) compared to the urban (0.8%). The fact that there are more PWDs in the rural areas than in the urban localities, demands that special attention should be given to the rural areas in order to address the special needs of the PWDs.

9.4 Policy Implications

Even though Tatale-Sanguli district is endowed with a variety of resources, which present various opportunities for investments and utilization to improve the living conditions of the people, these resources are under-utilized. It is therefore important that these investment opportunities are explored seriously in order to promote more rapid development of the district.

The district's low crude death rate must be treated with caution because it could be as a result of misreporting given the largely rural nature of the district and the probable cultural conditions that may constrain the reporting of deaths in the households. More effort is therefore needed by the Ministry of Health through the Ghana Health Service and development partners in the provision of basic health facilities and personnel to intensify public health education in the entire district.

It is worth noting that the district has a very youthful population. This implies that the District Assembly and development partners in the district need to make greater efforts towards the 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 could be turned into an asset.

The Ministry of Education and other relevant stakeholders should work together to create an enabling environment for educational development in the district. People should be encouraged to send their children to school and ensure that they complete at least basic education. The introduction of the disability module in this census is an opportunity to get social, demographic and economic data on the disabled. This would help the 1.2 percent of persons living with disability in the District to have their concerns addressed. There is an urgent need for a Special Schools to be provided to promote school attendance for people living with disability. The Disability fund should be geared towards vocational training and job creation for people living with disability.

The observation that the current school attendance of females was higher than that of males in the early years of schooling but not at the higher levels, point to the disadvantage that females face at the older ages. The situation is reflected in the decline in continuation rates from JHS to SHS and from SHS to the tertiary level. The results indicate that the Ministry of Education and parents must work together to ensure that high participation rates are achieved at all levels and mainly among females. Implementing the policy would call for public and private partnership in the provision of facilities as well as scholarships and incentives to ensure that females stay in school.

The continuous and indiscriminate felling of trees for wood and charcoal as a source of fuel for cooking should be discouraged. Alternative energy sources such as gas should be promoted for domestic use. Most of the houses in the district are built with mud-bricks and without toilet facilities and portable water. The by-laws which make the provision of toilet facilities in houses mandatory should be enforced. Communities should be encouraged to at least dig pit latrines instead of using large parcels of land for free open defecation. The Environmental Health Unit of the district assemblies should intensify their Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) programme as a means of educating the people on the harmful effects of open defecation.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Population three years and older by sex, disability type and level of education

Both sexes	Total	Never attended	Nur-sery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/ JHS	Middle	SSS/ SHS	Secon-dary	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post middle /secon-dary certificate	Post secon-dary diploma	Bachelor degree	Post graduate
														(Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc)
Total	54,717	31,765	2,347	1,395	11,744	4,133	339	2,343	167	97	171	147	59	10
No disability	54,022	31,250	2,321	1,393	11,655	4,106	325	2,323	166	97	171	146	59	10
With a disability	695	515	26	2	89	27	14	20	1	0	0	1	0	0
Sight	261	205	9	0	29	6	6	5	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hearing	186	133	8	1	27	9	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Speech	116	81	9	0	17	5	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Physical	197	150	7	1	21	5	5	7	1	0	0	0	0	0
Intellectual	76	63	3	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emotional	78	61	3	0	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	63	45	3	0	9	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male														
Total	27,091	14,618	1,153	713	6,109	2,264	234	1,508	118	63	126	121	55	9
No disability	26,755	14,378	1,141	712	6,061	2,250	222	1,501	117	63	126	120	55	9
With a disability	336	240	12	1	48	14	12	7	1	0	0	1	0	0
Sight	120	96	5	0	9	3	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hearing	92	64	3	0	18	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Speech	55	38	3	0	10	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Physical	95	67	3	1	10	3	5	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
Intellectual	37	33	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emotional	39	30	1	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	28	20	1	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table A1: Population three years and older by sex, disability type and level of education (cont'd)

Both sexes	Total	Never attended	Nur-sery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/ JHS	Middle	SSS/ SHS	Secon-dary	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post middle /secon-dary certificate	Post secon-dary diploma	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc)
Female														
Total	27,626	17,147	1,194	682	5,635	1,869	105	835	49	34	45	26	4	1
No disability	27,267	16,872	1,180	681	5,594	1,856	103	822	49	34	45	26	4	1
With a disability	359	275	14	1	41	13	2	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sight	141	109	4	0	20	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hearing	94	69	5	1	9	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Speech	61	43	6	0	7	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physical	102	83	4	0	11	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intellectual	39	30	2	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emotional	39	31	2	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	35	25	2	0	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Population by sex, number households and houses in the 20 largest Communities

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Both sexes	Male	Female		
1	Tatale	11,173	5,530	5,643	1,322	1,138
2	Kuyili	3,886	1,923	1,963	450	387
3	Nahuyili	2,118	1,024	1,094	256	206
4	Kandin	1,496	745	751	223	191
5	Mbola (Ntorodom)	1,215	619	596	107	93
6	Kpalbutabo	1,074	525	549	129	116
7	Tobali Taatundo	1,049	505	544	112	81
8	Yachado	1,033	500	533	123	113
9	Jutido (Torchedo)	1,020	488	532	123	91
10	Wongolon	908	443	465	96	84
11	Bulai	906	446	460	116	88
12	Sheini	896	428	468	111	105
13	Nachamba No. 2	894	432	462	76	71
14	Kuluzgu (Kuluzuni)	892	436	456	102	101
15	Saachiibu	878	434	444	97	75
16	Jayondo	865	456	409	101	92
17	Pejoli	859	449	410	85	75
18	Safobare (Kalani)	842	430	412	107	84
19	Laakpali	817	411	406	95	93
20	Njobilibo	805	394	411	88	71

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Tatale	11,173	1,341	1,588	1,597	1,561	1,157	875	696	508	464	343	293	166	160	124	111	189
2	Kuyili	3,886	485	547	527	459	384	301	257	174	175	108	103	63	75	55	54	119
3	Nahuyili	2,118	445	391	253	208	169	154	149	68	70	44	37	19	23	10	32	46
4	Kandin	1,496	276	281	183	160	94	121	89	78	44	43	30	19	26	10	17	25
5	Mbola (Ntorodom)	1,215	286	260	156	116	80	60	51	47	47	27	19	21	15	13	10	7
6	Kpalbutabo	1,074	110	112	215	181	82	65	71	54	68	20	17	12	20	11	10	26
7	Tobali Taatundo	1,049	129	156	128	135	127	119	59	54	27	27	17	12	14	14	13	18
8	Yachado	1,033	144	185	136	132	77	83	44	29	43	31	27	13	24	19	18	28
9	Jutido (Torchedo)	1,020	200	221	140	91	71	66	57	42	30	17	18	10	14	7	18	18
10	Wongolon	908	202	151	93	74	68	52	63	44	45	25	26	12	18	7	7	21
11	Bulai	906	181	181	113	65	54	56	80	51	31	9	19	7	11	16	9	23
12	Sheini	896	147	133	110	104	89	88	55	46	31	15	18	6	14	3	9	28
13	Nachamba No. 2	894	124	139	144	127	85	54	40	32	44	29	12	17	7	10	10	20
14	Kuluzgu (Kuluzuni)	892	360	185	54	19	8	29	82	6	62	38	15	2	5	17	2	8
15	Saachiibu	878	189	140	102	118	60	27	35	25	45	45	35	11	12	3	14	17
16	Jayondo	865	33	88	169	179	90	87	49	24	28	44	24	27	10	5	3	5
17	Pejoli	859	142	140	127	89	90	66	45	22	35	16	23	10	18	3	9	24
18	Safobare (Kalani)	842	188	153	110	87	58	33	60	32	43	31	11	13	5	6	5	7
19	Laakpali	817	128	126	104	89	69	59	61	34	41	27	29	7	13	7	7	16
20	Njobilibo	805	119	155	112	115	62	39	39	33	43	24	22	4	8	6	13	11

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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