



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

BUILSA SOUTH DISTRICT



Canada 

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DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

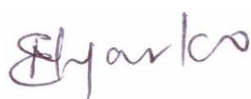
A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources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

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

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

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

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



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

DCD	District Coordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
HND	Higher National Diploma
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MSL	Mean Sea Level
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PDA	Personal Digital Assistant
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWD	People with Disability
SHS	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
VRA	Volta River Authority

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 Builsa South District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 36,514 representing 3.5 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 49.6 percent and females represent 50.4 percent. 100 percent of the population live in rural localities. The district has a sex ratio of 98.3. The population of the district is youthful (under 15 years) (40.7%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons 60 years and above (9.0%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 88.6

Fertility, mortality and migration

The District has a Total Fertility Rate of 4.3. The General Fertility Rate is 119.8 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the sixth highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 27.7 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 9.2 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 70 and above representing 60.7 deaths per 1000 population while for the females, the highest death rate of 27.7 deaths per 1000 population is also for age 70 and above. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounts for 4.2 percent of deaths, while 95.8 percent is by other causes. The district has a migrant population of 4,116. Majority of migrants (59.5%) living in the district were born elsewhere in the Upper East region, while 38.4 percent were born elsewhere in another region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Ashanti region were the highest, followed by Northern and Greater Accra.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 36,431 with a total number of 6,043 households. The average household size in the district is 6 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 48.9 percent. Spouses form about 10.7 percent while other relatives constitute 8.0 percent. Extended households (head, spouse(s), children and heads relative) constitute 46.2 percent of the total number of households in the district and this is followed by nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) (24.1%).

Marital status

About 54 percent of the population aged 12 years and older are married and 34 percent have never married. By age 25-29 years, more than three quarters of females (78.9%) are married

compared to 58.4 percent of males. At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 59.3 percent while widowed males account for only 13.8 percent. . Among the married, 81.1 percent have no education while about 31.8 percent of the never married have never been to school. About 80.1 percent of the married population are employed, 2.5 percent are unemployed and 17.3 percent are economically not active. About 5 out of 10 of those who have never married (52.4%) are economically not active with 2.4 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 96.1 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.5 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 1.8 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 35.9 percent are literate and 69.1 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (36.7 %) than that of females (35.0%). About two out of ten people (21.3%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages, while 75.0 percent indicated they could speak only English language. Of the population aged 3 years and above in the district, 54.4 percent has never attended school, 34.8 percent are currently attending and 10.8 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 72.4 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 27.6 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 96.3 percent are employed while 3.7 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (35.3%) and 28.3% perform household duties. Again, about 54.2 percent of the unemployed are seeking work for the first and available for work.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 81.0 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 7.0 percent in craft and related trade and 6.5 percent in service and sales. About 3.0 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the employed population 15 years and older 69.4 percent are self-employed without employees, while 24.6 percent are contributing family workers. About 1.0 percent are self-employed with employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 96.9 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 2.1 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 13.4 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 16.4 percent as compared to 10.6 percent of females. About 0.5 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 39 households representing 0.6 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 3.0 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability is slightly higher (3.1%) than males

(2.9%). The types of disability in the district include sight, physical, hearing, speech, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 39.2 percent followed by Hearing (21.0%), and Physical disability (20.2%). Of the population disabled, 47.4 percent are employed and 50.8 percent economically not active. About 76 percent of the population with disability have never attended school.

Agriculture

In the district, 92.7 percent of households are engaged in agriculture. Most households in the district (98.8%) are involved in crop farming with goat as the dominant animal reared in the district.

Housing

The housing stock of Builsa South District is 3,386 representing 3.0 percent of the total number of houses in the Upper East Region. The average number of persons per house is 10.8.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

About 5 out of 10 (59.7%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 17.2 percent are Huts and 10.9 percent are separate houses. About 92.8 percent of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 1.5 percent are owned by private individuals; 4.0 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 0.6 percent are owned by public or government.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 86.1 percent with cement/concrete constituting 7.9 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Mud/earth (67.7%) and cement/concrete (29.8%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Mud/Mud bricks/Earth are the main roofing material (32.8%) for dwelling units in the district, while 29.1 percent of dwelling used Thatch/Raffia to roof their dwellings.

Room occupancy

Two rooms constitutes the highest percentage (37.5%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 12.5 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy two rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are flashlight/torch (49.4%), kerosene lamp (41.7%) and electricity (6.7%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (89.5%). The four main sources of water in the district are borehole, protected well and pipe-borne outside dwelling. About 4 out of 10 of households (45.3%) drink water from bore holes, while another one quarter (20.4%) drink water from protected wells.

Majority of households (91.0%) do not have toilet facilities in their homes and therefore resort to bush/beach/field. For the few households that use toilet facilities, the commonly used type of toilet facility in the district is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 3.8 percent. About two-third of households (69.0%) in the district have use bathroom for exclusive use of members.

Waste disposal

Most households (47.7%) dump their solid waste in a public dump (open space). Another 29.8 percent dispose their solid waste by burning. House to house waste collection accounts for 4.0 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the street (84.7%) and onto the compound (6.3%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Builsa South District was created on 7th June, 2012. It was carved out of the then Builsa District. The district is one of the four that were created in the region in 2012 that brought the total number of districts in the region to thirteen. It has Fumbisi as its administrative capital. The Legislative Instrument that mandated its establishment is the Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462) of 2012 is (LI 2104).

1.2 Physical Features

The topography of the area is undulating and slopes ranging from 200 meters to 300 meters, in the western and northern parts of the district particularly around Kaseisa and Doninga zones. In the most popular Fumbisi valleys where farming is done throughout the year, the slopes are gentler and ranges from 150 metres to 200 metres.

1.2.1 Location and Size

Builsa South District lies between longitudes 1^o 05' West and 1^o 35' West and latitudes 10^o 20' North and 10^o 50' North of the equator.

The district shares boundaries with the Builsa North district to the north, Mamprugu Moagduri District in the Northern Region to the South, West Mamprusi District to the west, and the Sisala East District in the Upper West Region to the east.

1.2.2 Relief and Drainage

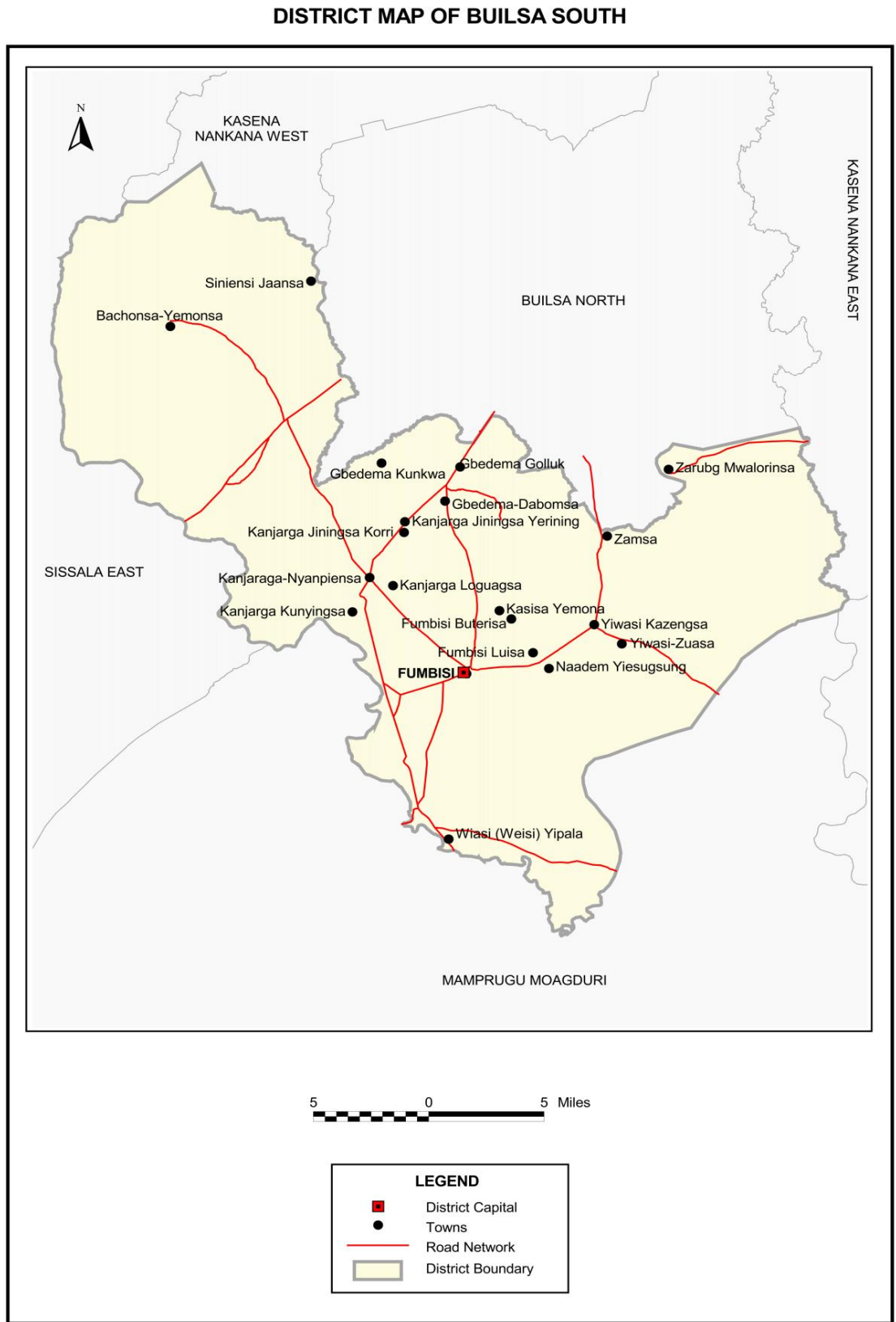
The topography of the area is undulating and slopes ranging from 200 metres to 300 metres are found in the western and northern part of the district particularly. In the valleys of Kulpawn, Besibeli, Asibelika and the Azimzim, the slopes are gentler and range from 150 metres to 200 metres.

Inselbergs and other granitic outcrops occasionally break the monotony of the near flat surfaces. In general the low-lying nature of the land makes greater part of it liable to flooding in years of copious rains.

Like most parts of northern Ghana, a significant portion of the district falls within the Volta basin and is heavily dissected by a number of important tributaries of the White Volta such as the Kulpawn, Asebelika, Belipieni, etc, giving a very high drainage density. Most of these streams are however seasonal and dry up during the extended dry season with an adverse effect on the supply of water for both agricultural and domestic use.

The high drainage density coupled with the low-lying terrain, reduces easy accessibility in the district especially during the rainy season. Between July and September in particular, most rivers and streams overflow their banks, a number of roads, tracks and foot paths are flooded and settlements cut off from the centre.

Figure 1.1: Map of Builsa South District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.3 Rainfall and Climate

The District has mean monthly temperatures ranging between 21.9⁰ C and 34.1⁰ C. The highest temperatures are recorded in March and this can rise to 45⁰ C, whereas the lowest temperatures are recorded in January. The dry season is characterized by dry harmattan winds and wide diurnal temperature ranges.

There is only one rainy season, which builds up gradually from little rains in April to a maximum in August-September, and then declines sharply to a complete halt in mid-October when the dry season sets in.

Rainfalls are very torrential and range between 85 mm and 1150mm p.a. with irregular dry spells occurring in June or July.

1.2.4 Vegetation

The vegetation of the district is characterized by savannah woodland and consists mostly of deciduous, widely spaced fire and drought resistant, trees of varying sizes and density with dispersed perennial grasses and associated herbs. Through the activities of man, the woodland savannah has been reduced to open parkland where only trees of economic value like baobab, acacia, sheanut and the dawadawa have been retained with time. These trees satisfy domestic requirements for fuel wood and timber for local housing construction, cattle kraals, vegetable garden fences and materials for handicraft.

In the dry season, annual bush fires decimate the grasses and shrubs and as a result, pastures for livestock are largely destroyed. These bush fires also ravage the forest reserves in the district and render them hardly distinguishable from the surrounding vegetation.

1.2.5 Soils

The District is developed from five different geological formations namely Granite, Birimian rocks, Voltaian shale, and Old Alluvium of mixed origin and Very Old River Terraces. Out of these, the dominant soil groups in the district are of granite origin. They form the predominant soils in the northern half of the district and more than half of the southern part. The second largest groups of soils are those derived from alluvia of mixed origin and those on very old river terraces.

Intense erosion overtime has contributed to serious reduction in soil depth and thereby loss of arable surface.

The alluvial soils of the south on the whole are very suitable for rice production due to the seasonal flooding in the areas. Most of the soils are suitable for the cultivation of a wide range of savanna grain and tree crops such as millet, maize, sorghum, rice, groundnuts, cotton, Soya beans, guinea-corn, sheanuts, dawadawa and root tubers like potatoes.

The well-known Fumbisi valleys consist of a vast tract of land that stretches from southern Fumbisi and Uwasi to Wiesi and Gbedembilisi at the confluence of the Sissili and Kulpawn rivers. The zone has mostly alluvia soils developed from recent and old alluvium of mixed origin as well as those developed on very old river terraces.

1.3 Political Administration

1.3.1 The Modern Political System

The District Assembly has a total membership of twenty-eight (28) Assembly members made up of twenty-two (22) elected members, six (6) appointed members, the ex-officio members being the one (1) Member of Parliament and the District Chief Executive. The present Assembly has four (4) female members, two (2) of whom are elected.

There is one Town Council and four Areas councils in the District which include the Fumbisi Town Council, Kanjarga Area Council, Gdedema Area Council and Doninga Area Council.

The District Assembly has the following departments in place and functioning under the District Co-ordinating Director. The District Directorate of Health Service, the Ghana Education Service (GES), Department of Community Development, Birth and Deaths Registry, District Environmental Health Unit, Department of Agriculture.

The following sub-committees have been constituted and are operational as part of the political and administrative machinery of the district. They are; Finance and Administration, Works, Justice and Security, Development Planning, food security and social service sub-committee. The other committees in the district are: District Security Council, District Tender Committee, District Tender Review Board, Audit Report Implementation Committee and Statutory Planning Committee.

1.3.2 The Traditional Political System

The traditional system is governed by the traditional authority through the chiefs. There are eight divisional chiefs in the district supported by their sub-chiefs known in the local parlance as ‘Kanbon-Naba’.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

The traditional political system is administered through the chiefs, to the sub-chiefs and finally, subjects. The head of the traditional council is the Sandem-Naba who is the paramount chief of the entire Builsa Traditional Area.

1.4.1 Social Structure

The dominant ethnic group in the district is the Builsa who speak Buli language. However, there are other minority ethnic groups such as Kantonsi, Fulanis, Dagombas, Mossi, Sisalas and Mamprusi among others. All the various ethnic groups coexist peacefully in the district from time immemorial.

1.4.2 Festivals

Festivals are significant practices in every community of which the district is no exception. The Fiok Festival is the predominant in Builsa Traditional Area. It is an annual festival celebrated to commemorate the defeat of Babatu and his notorious slave raiders by the ancestors of Builsa in the nineteenth century. The festival usually comes off in the third week of December. In view of its historic importance a number of tourists often participate in the celebration of the festival.

1.4.3 Marriage

The traditional marriage system entails a distinctive practice or payment of bride price, a system where the family of the bridegroom carries out some marital obligations including the provision of cola nuts, bottles of schnapps and some amount of money.

The bridegroom, apart from the above items, pays a goat or a sheep depending on the capacity of the man, as the final bride price. In other situations, a traditional dance is usually carried out as a prelude to the marriage. The above arrangements seek to strengthen ties between families and ensure the security of marriage.

1.4.4 Inheritance

The patrilineal system of inheritance is practised. The eldest son inherits the deceased father's property in trust of the family. Daughters within the traditional system are denied access to inheritable property.

1.4.5 Funerals

A funeral rite is one of the most vital ceremonial activities in the Builsa South district. It is very significant as it indicates the final passage of the deceased to the ancestors or 'the other world.' The funeral rite is divided into two sessions. The first referred to as the 'Kumca' is performed within the shortest possible time from the time of the death of the person. Burial takes place within that week and some rituals are performed for the deceased. The final funeral rite referred to as the 'Juuca' is performed after several successive meetings are held and a consensus is reached between the family heads.

1.4.6 Land Title and Ownership

Land in the Builsa North District is not owned by individuals rather the family heads take care of the land on behalf of the family. A chief however oversees the distribution and sale of land. The Tindanas (original natives or first settlers) are the original owners of the land. The land is however transferred from one head of the family to the other upon death. Members of the family can request for a parcel of land for settlement purposes.

1.4.7 Religious Composition

The major religious denominations are Christians, Muslims, and Traditionalist. The largest mode of worship is the Traditional African Religion, which makes up 56.4 percent of the population followed by the Christian Religion, 36.8 percent and Moslems constitute 5.1 percent.

The traditionalists are mostly found in the rural parts of the district. Their spiritual roles contribute to enhancing peace and development in the district.

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Economic Activities/Potentials

This section looks at the economic activities carried out in the district. It intends to highlight the opportunities in the various sectors of the district's economy. The agricultural sector employs about 96.0 percent of the population. It is well noted as the food basket of the region cultivating crops such as maize, millet, soya beans, beans, groundnut, and rice among others in commercial quantities. The district has vast arable land for investment in agricultural production.

1.5.2 Social Infrastructure

There are a number of social infrastructure that can be found in the district. Some of them are the Senior High School, seventeen (17) Junior High Schools, twenty eight (28) Primary Schools and twenty-seven (27) kindergartens. The district can boast of a health centre and twelve (12) Community Based Health Planning Services (CHPS) compounds. We cannot discuss issues on social infrastructure without mentioning telecommunication facilities. There are communication network in the district which includes MTN, Vodafone, Tigo and Airtel. There is also a Community Bank and a mobile money transfer centre in the district.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

The Census Secretariat was initially headed by an acting Census Coordinator engaged by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 2008 to support GSS in the planning of the Census. In 2009, the Census Secretariat was re-organised with the Government Statistician as the National Chief Census Officer and overall Coordinator, assisted by a Census Management Team and a Census Coordinating Team. The Census Management Team had

oversight responsibility for the implementation of the Census. It also had the responsibility of taking critical decisions on the census in consultation with other national committees. The Census Coordinating Team, on the other hand, was responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the Census programme.

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

The trial census provided GSS with an opportunity to assess its plans and procedures as well as the state of preparedness for the conduct of the 2010 PHC. The common errors found during editing of the completed questionnaires resulted in modifications to the census questionnaire, enumerator manuals and other documents. The results of the trial census assisted GSS to arrive at technically sound decisions on the ideal number of persons per

questionnaire, number of persons in the household roster, migration questions, placement of the mortality question, serial numbering of houses/housing structures and method of collection of information on community facilities. Lessons learnt from the trial census also guided the planning of the recruitment process, the procedures for training of census field staff and the publicity and education interventions.

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

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

were characterized by large EAs, some enumerators were unable to complete their assigned tasks within the stipulated time.

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

The birthplace of a person refers to the locality of usual residence of the mother at the time of birth. If after delivery a mother stayed outside her locality of usual residence for six months

or more or had the intention of staying in the new place for six or more months, then the actual town/village of physical birth becomes the birthplace of the child.

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

- i. 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.
- ii. Did not work, but had jobs to return to.
- iii. Were unemployed.

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

The size, age and the sex distribution of a population are some of the fundamental features for understanding the social and economic dynamics of fertility, mortality and migration. The variation overtime in these characteristics gives an insight into the changing phenomenon and highlights the economic challenges in the future. This chapter covers the age and sex composition of the Builsa South District.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the Builsa South District has a total population of 36,514. The males constitute 49.6 percent while females constitute 50.4 percent of the entire population of the district.

Table 2.1 presents the population size and distribution in the district. From the table 40.6 percent of the population are those below 15 years and older. The age group 15-19 represents 11.2 percent of the district population with males constituting 5.8 percent and females 5.5 percent.

Table 2.1: Population age structure by sex

Age Group	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	36,514	100.0	18,100	49.6	18,414	50.4
0 - 4	5,187	14.2	2,785	7.6	2,402	6.6
5 - 9	5,185	14.2	2,615	7.2	2,570	7.0
10 - 14	4,471	12.2	2,363	6.5	2,108	5.8
15 - 19	4,098	11.2	2,104	5.8	1,994	5.5
20 - 24	2,659	7.3	1,307	3.6	1,352	3.7
25 - 29	2,476	6.8	1,174	3.2	1,302	3.6
30 - 34	2,107	5.8	997	2.7	1,110	3.0
35 - 39	1,926	5.3	891	2.4	1,035	2.8
40 - 44	1,759	4.8	795	2.2	964	2.6
45 - 49	1,264	3.5	583	1.6	681	1.9
50 - 54	1,275	3.5	585	1.6	690	1.9
55 - 59	805	2.2	388	1.1	417	1.1
60 - 64	993	2.7	431	1.2	562	1.5
65 - 69	567	1.6	243	0.7	324	0.9
70 - 74	719	2.0	329	0.9	390	1.1
75 - 79	423	1.2	208	0.6	215	0.6
80 - 84	306	0.8	144	0.4	162	0.4
85+	294	0.8	158	0.4	136	0.4

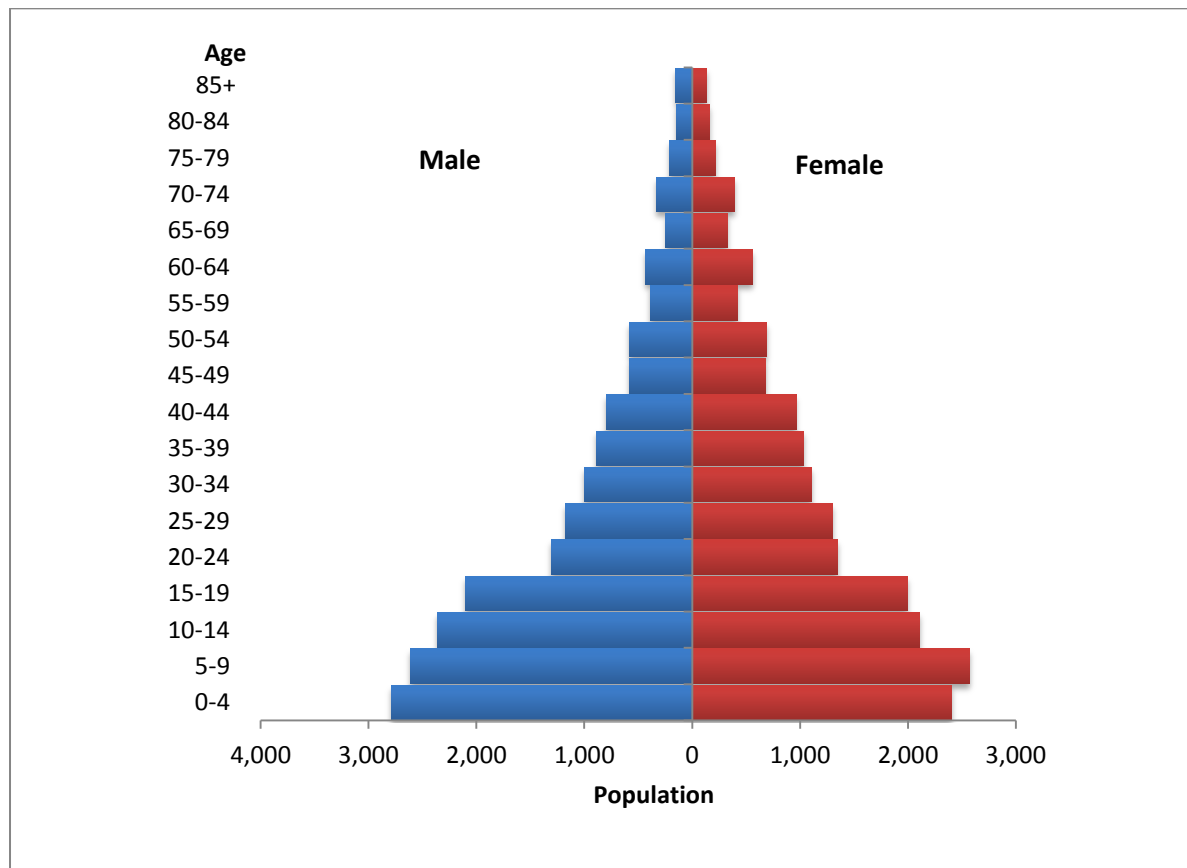
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

Figure 2.1 depicts the age-sex structure of the population in Builsa South District. This age structure is the results of past fertility, mortality and migration in the district. It is in the form

of a district pyramid, with broad base and a narrow apex. With increasing age, the age-sex structure looks slightly thinner for the males than for the females, indicating that at older ages, the proportion of the males is smaller than that of the females. The age groups 0-4, and 5-9 years have the highest of 14.2 percent each, followed by the 10-19 group with population 23.4 percent. The age group 60-64 years recorded a small percentage of 2.7. Generally, there are more females in the various age groups than males (figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population Housing Census

2.3.1 Sex Ratio

The sex ratio in most populations favours males at birth. The average sex ratio at birth in most populations is about 105 to 106, (GSS, 2000). The sex ratio decreases with age as a result of differences in death rates at all ages which favour the males. The sex ratio is also influenced by migration patterns. It measures the number of males per 100 females in the population, the balance of the sexes being 100. From Table 2.2 the district has a sex ratio of 98.3 which implies that for every 100 female there are 98 males. The table further shows that the age group 0-14 has the highest sex ratio of 109.6 in the district followed by 15-64 having sex ratio of 91.6.

2.3.2 Age Dependency Ratio by Locality

This is defined as the population aged less than 15 years and 65 years and older divided by the population in the 15-64 age group multiplied by 100. Dependency ratio is one of the key indicators of socio-economic development. It relates the number of children (0-14 years old) and older persons (65 years or over) to the working-age population (15-64 years old). It shows the potential effects of changes in age structure for social and economic development,

pointing out the level of social support needs. The district has a dependency ratio of 88.6, which means that for every 100 persons in the labour force there are 88.6 dependents to be taken care of. Male age dependency ratio of 95.6 is greater than the female ratio of 82.2. This means there are more male dependents in the district than females.

Table 2.2: Age dependency ratio by locality

Age Group	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Sex ratio	Urban	Rural
All Ages	36,514	18,100	18,414	98.3	-	36,514
0-14	14,843	7,763	7,080	109.6	-	14,843
15-64	19,362	9,255	10,107	91.6	-	19,362
65+	2,309	1,082	1,227	88.2	-	2,309
Age-dependency ratio	88.6	95.6	82.2			88.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are the three dynamics of population change that determine the size, age and sex composition and distribution of the population at a particular point in time. Data on these three components are critical for planning the overall socio-economic development of the district. This section provides analysis of the fertility, mortality and migration patterns in the district.

2.4.1 Fertility

Table 2.3 shows reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district in Upper East Region. The total fertility rate is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she ended child bearing if she were to pass through all her child bearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. The general fertility rate is calculated by dividing the total number of births in a given year by the number of women aged 15 to 49 and multiplying by 1,000. Crude birth rate is the number of births per 1,000 persons in a population over a given period of time (i.e. 1 year). It is a ratio of the number of births to the total population. The total fertility rate for the region is 3.4 with a general fertility 97.5 and crude birth rate of 22.7. The total fertility rate for the district is 4.3 children per woman, which is higher than 3.4 of the region, indicating that the district population is growing faster as compared with the region. The district has a crude birth rate of 27.7, which implies that there are 27.7 live births for every 1000 population in the district.

Table 2.3: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	General Fertility Rate	Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	1,046,545	243,377	23,728	3.4	97.5	22.7
Builsa North	56,477	13,133	1,344	3.6	102.3	23.8
Kasena Nankana West	70,667	16,820	1,309	2.8	77.8	18.5
Kasena Nankana East	109,944	25,941	2,539	3.4	97.9	23.1
Bolgatanga Municipal	131,550	34,909	3,089	3.0	88.5	23.5
Talensi	81,194	17,431	1,820	3.6	104.4	22.4
Bongo	84,545	19,593	1,982	3.6	101.2	23.4
Bawku West	94,034	20,951	2,226	3.7	106.2	23.7
Garu Tempene	130,003	27,784	2,951	3.9	106.2	22.7
Bawku Municipal	98,538	24,496	2,004	2.9	81.8	20.3
Builsa South	36,514	8,438	1,011	4.3	119.8	27.7
Nabdram	33,826	7,355	773	3.6	105.1	22.9
Binduri	61,576	13,367	1,303	3.6	97.5	21.2
Pusiga	57,677	13,159	1,377	3.7	104.6	23.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Children ever born and surviving

Table 2.4 presents female aged 12 years and older by sex of children ever born and children surviving. The total number of females for all the age categories is 12,553. Children ever born are 37,860 while children surviving are 29,872. Generally, the number of male's surviving outweighs that of the females. The proportion of surviving female children is slightly higher (50.1 %) than that of the male children (49.9%). However, the proportion of children ever born is higher among the males (50.3%) than the females (49.7%).

Table 2.4: Female population 12 years older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	12,553	37,860	19,061	18,799	29,872	14,934	14,938
12 - 14	1,219	12	5	7	12	5	7
15 - 19	1,994	366	194	172	329	172	157
20 - 24	1,352	1,461	753	708	1,309	658	651
25 - 29	1,302	2,926	1,519	1,407	2,650	1,355	1,295
30 - 34	1,110	4,007	1,969	2,038	3,514	1,711	1,803
35 - 39	1,035	4,506	2,245	2,261	3,938	1,978	1,960
40 - 44	964	4,893	2,451	2,442	3,992	1,999	1,993
45 - 49	681	3,585	1,772	1,813	2,828	1,421	1,407
50 - 54	690	3,897	1,899	1,998	2,952	1,410	1,542
55 - 59	417	2,448	1,213	1,235	1,775	872	903
60 +	1,789	9,759	5,041	4,718	6,573	3,353	3,220

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Data on mortality provide an indication of the health status of the population as well as a measure of the living standard of the people. It also provides information on the potential growth of the population in the future. Table 2.5 shows the total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district and the region. The computed crude death rate for Builsa South District is 9.2 deaths per 1,000 populations in the year proceeding the census night. This is quite lower than the regional value of 10.8 deaths per 1,000 populations.

Table 2.5: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	Crude death rate
All Districts	1,046,545	11,339	10.8
Builsa North	56,477	478	8.5
Kasena Nankana West	70,667	566	8.0
Kasena Nankana East	109,944	1,217	11.1
Bolgatanga Municipal	131,550	2,269	17.2
Talensi	81,194	1,218	15.0
Bongo	84,545	1,093	12.9
Bawku West	94,034	838	8.9
Garu Tempane	130,003	1,287	9.9
Bawku Municipal	98,538	691	7.0
Builsa South	36,514	337	9.2
Nabdam	33,826	473	14.0
Binduri	61,576	510	8.3
Pusiga	57,677	362	6.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Causes of death

Table 2.6 shows the number of deaths recorded in households as well as the causes of the deaths at three levels; national, regional and district. The causes of death are categorised into two namely: deaths due to accident/violence/homicide/suicide and all other causes on one hand and Of the total number of 337 deaths in the Builsa South District, Accident/ violence/ homicide /suicide accounted for 4.2 percent compared with 15.2 percent in the region while all other causes constitute 95.8 percent

Table 2.6: Causes of death

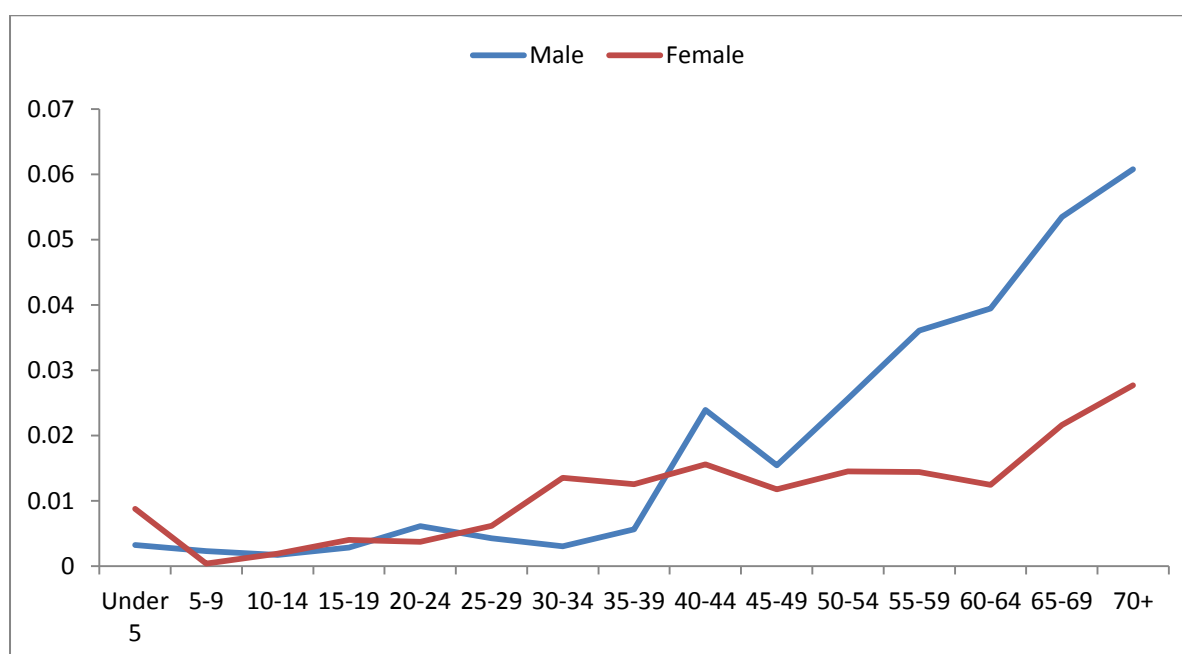
Region/District	Total deaths	Death due to			
		Accident/ violence/ homicide/suicide		All other causes	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Upper East	11,339	1,720	15.2	9,619	84.8
Builsa North	478	30	6.3	448	93.7
Kasena Nankana West	566	47	8.3	519	91.7
Kasena Nankana East	1,217	86	7.1	1,131	92.9
Bolgatanga Municipal	2,269	940	41.4	1,329	58.6
Talensi	1,218	165	13.5	1,053	86.5
Bongo	1,093	61	5.6	1,032	94.4
Bawku West	838	43	5.1	795	94.9
Garu Tempene	1,287	97	7.5	1,190	92.5
Bawku Municipal	691	65	9.4	626	90.6
Builsa South	337	14	4.2	323	95.8
Nabdam	473	79	16.7	394	83.3
Binduri	510	43	8.4	467	91.6
Pusiga	362	50	13.8	312	86.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age specific mortality rate

Figure 2:2 shows mortality population by age group and sex in the Builsa South District. It portrays mortality trends in the district of ages 0-4 to 70+ years. There is a rise in mortality among females at age 5-9 and 25-39 years than males. At age group 45-49 there is a sharp increase in mortality between males and females, with mortality rates for males been higher than that of their female counterparts. Generally, there is rise in mortality from birth to the older ages. See figure 2.2

Figure 2.2: Age specific death rates



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Table 2.7: presents information of birth place by duration of residence of migrants in the Builsa South District. The places of birth and enumeration in a census are important for understanding the internal movements of the population in any given territories. The total migrant's populations in the district is 4,116 and 59.4 of percent were born elsewhere in the region.

About one-third (31.2%) of persons born elsewhere in another region were born in the Ashanti region which is the highest followed by Northern Region, (23.0%). One in every five (21.7 %) born in the Ashanti Region stayed for less than one year in the region. The highest number of those born in the Ashanti Region could be as a result of parents engaging themselves for economic activities with their family members.

Table 2.7: Birth place by duration of residence migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	4,116	14.5	17.4	13.2	18.7	36.2
Born elsewhere in the region	2,448	10.5	14.4	11.1	18.3	45.8
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	36	16.7	25	5.6	13.9	38.9
Central	37	18.9	13.5	18.9	13.5	35.1
Greater Accra	300	19.3	18.3	17.7	25.3	19.3
Volta	18	11.1	44.4	22.2	16.7	5.6
Eastern	93	36.6	20.4	8.6	22.6	11.8
Ashanti	521	21.7	21.7	19.6	16.9	20.2
Brong Ahafo	60	28.3	13.3	20	16.7	21.7
Northern	384	18.5	27.6	12.2	17.7	24
Upper East	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper west	133	18.8	14.3	8.3	16.5	42.1
Outside Ghana	86	10.5	26.7	29.1	26.7	7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The social characteristics considered in this chapter are household size, composition, headship and sex. Marital status of persons aged 12 years and older by sex and educational level are also discussed. Data on the distribution of households are needed for planning social services in health, education and housing. Religious affiliations, nationality and literacy are also considered in this chapter.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship

3.2.1 Household Size

Table 3.1 shows household size by locality type. It shows that, the district has a household population of 36,431; also the average household size for the district is 6 as compared to the region which is 5.9. This shows that, there is no much difference between the district and the region. The Table further reveals that, the average household per house for the district is 1.8.

Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	1,034,704	36,431	-	36,431
Number of households	5,467,054	177,629	6,043	-	6,043
Average households per house	1.6	1.6	1.8	-	1.8
Average household size	4.5	5.9	6	-	6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population Housing Census

3.1.2 Household composition

The composition of a traditional Ghanaian household comprises the head, spouse, children, in-laws, siblings, other relatives and non-relatives. Table 3.2 shows household composition and sex. The total number of people is 36,431 in the Builsa South District. Children constitute about half (48.9%) of household members in the district. The least in the household population composition is adopted/foster children (0.1%).

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	36,431	100.0	18,055	100.0	18,376	100.0
Head	6,043	16.6	4,559	25.3	1,484	8.1
Spouse (wife/husband)	3,907	10.7	105	0.6	3,802	20.7
Child (son/daughter)	17,818	48.9	9,833	54.5	7,985	43.5
Parent/Parent in-law	870	2.4	105	0.6	765	4.2
Son/Daughter in-law	741	2.0	94	0.5	647	3.5
Grandchild	2,324	6.4	1,273	7.1	1,051	5.7
Brother/Sister	1,468	4.0	850	4.7	618	3.4
Step child	158	0.4	94	0.5	64	0.3
Adopted/Foster child	41	0.1	14	0.1	27	0.1
Other relative	2,930	8.0	1,065	5.9	1,865	10.1
Non-relative	131	0.4	63	0.3	68	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household Population by Structure

Table 3.3 shows household population by structure and sex. Household structure presented in this section refers to the type of relationship among household members. The data show that the extended household (comprising both parents and children and head's relatives) is the most prevalent type in the district representing 46.2 percent followed by the nuclear family (Head, spouses and children (24.1%). The third type is single parenthood (23.7%) comprising single parent nuclear (8.0%), single parent extended (13.1 %) and single parent non-relative (0.6%).

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

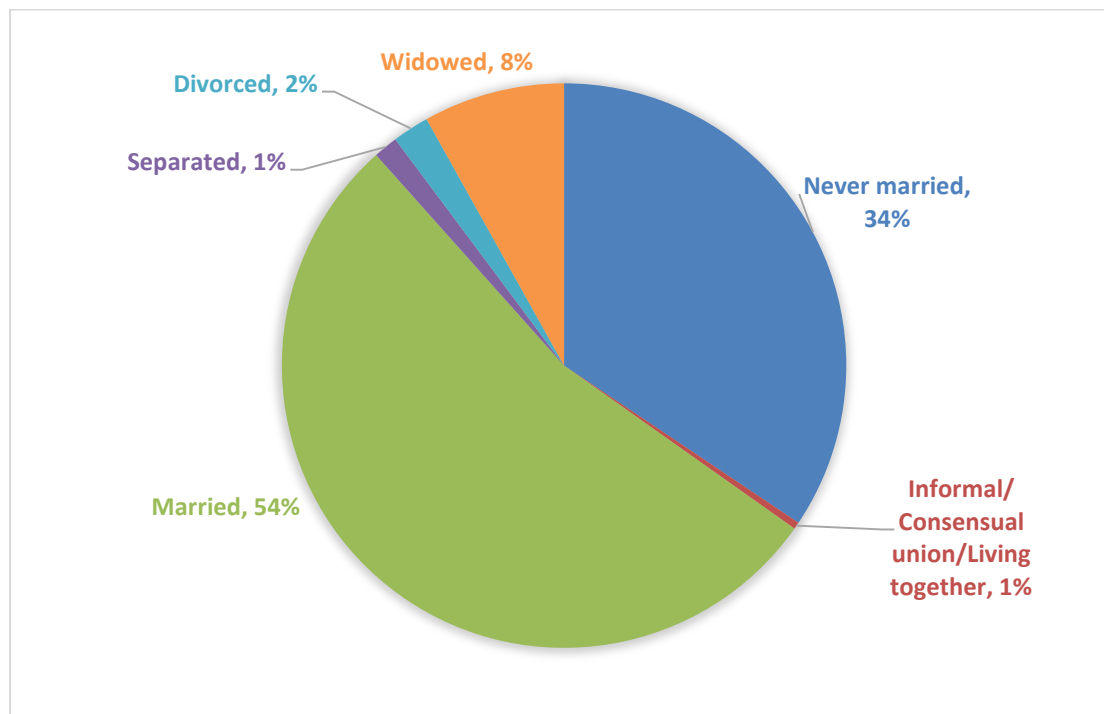
Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	36,431	100.0	18,055	100.0	18,376	100.0
Head only	265	0.7	148	0.8	117	0.6
Head and a spouse only	226	0.6	115	0.6	111	0.6
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	8,780	24.1	4,654	25.8	4,126	22.5
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	16,830	46.2	8,393	46.5	8,437	45.9
Extended + non relatives	287	0.8	154	0.9	133	0.7
Head spouse(s) and other composition	711	2.0	351	1.9	360	2.0
Single parent Nuclear	2,908	8.0	1,280	7.1	1,628	8.9
Single parent Extended	4,771	13.1	2,211	12.2	2,560	13.9
Single parent Extended + non relative	224	0.6	106	0.6	118	0.6
Head and other composition but no spouse	1,429	3.9	643	3.6	786	4.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Although in Ghana the legal age of marriage is 16 years, marital status was asked of persons aged 12 years and older because of “the practice in some parts of the country where as young as 12 years old could be given in marriage(Ghana Statistical Service, 2002). Figure 3.1 shows the population of persons aged 12 years and older by marital status. Nearly 54 percent are married, 34.4 percent have never married, while 2.1 percent are divorced.

Figure 3.1: Marital status of population aged 12 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Marital status and age

Table 3.4 shows persons aged 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status. From Table 3.4, the total number of those aged 12 years and older is 24,238. The majority of the population in the age cohort 12-14 (94.6%) have never married and it is interesting to note that the proportion of the never married declines with increasing age. The converse situation is observed with the proportion married increases with age and stabilizes within 40-44 year age group before starting to decline.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Percent	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	24,238	100.0	34.4	0.4	53.6	1.4	2.1	8.1
12 – 14	2,567	100.0	94.6	0.1	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,098	100.0	82.1	0.3	16.9	0.5	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	2,659	100.0	50.9	0.7	45.6	1.2	1.1	0.5
25 - 29	2,476	100.0	25.0	0.9	69.2	2.0	2.1	0.9
30 - 34	2,107	100.0	10.8	0.8	81.3	2.4	2.9	1.8
35 - 39	1,926	100.0	6.4	0.3	84.5	2.3	3.6	2.8
40 - 44	1,759	100.0	4.5	0.2	80.8	2.5	4.5	7.4
45 - 49	1,264	100.0	2.0	0.3	80.5	2.8	4.0	10.4
50 - 54	1,275	100.0	2.6	0.3	74.4	1.7	3.6	17.3
55 - 59	805	100.0	1.4	0.0	73.9	1.6	3.6	19.5
60 - 64	993	100.0	1.4	0.2	60.5	1.2	4.4	32.2
65+	2,309	100.0	2.7	0.0	56.5	0.8	2.0	37.9
Male								
Total	11,685	100.0	41.7	0.3	51.3	1.5	2.8	2.4
12 – 14	1,348	100.0	95.0	0.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	2,104	100.0	89.1	0.2	10.4	0.2	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	1,307	100.0	66.9	0.5	30.1	0.7	1.6	0.2
25 - 29	1,174	100.0	35.3	0.9	58.4	2.4	2.7	0.3
30 - 34	997	100.0	17.7	0.8	73.9	2.6	4.2	0.8
35 - 39	891	100.0	10.5	0.0	80.8	2.8	5.5	0.3
40 - 44	795	100.0	7.3	0.3	81.0	3.3	6.7	1.5
45 - 49	583	100.0	3.6	0.3	87.8	2.2	4.8	1.2
50 - 54	585	100.0	4.4	0.2	82.4	2.6	5.0	5.5
55 - 59	388	100.0	2.6	0.0	85.6	1.0	4.1	6.7
60 - 64	431	100.0	1.9	0.5	79.6	2.3	6.0	9.7
65+	1,082	100.0	3.6	0.1	79.0	1.1	2.4	13.8
Female								
Total	12,553	100.0	27.6	0.4	55.7	1.3	1.5	13.4
12 – 14	1,219	100.0	94.3	0.1	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	1,994	100.0	74.7	0.4	23.7	0.8	0.2	0.3
20 - 24	1,352	100.0	35.4	1.0	60.6	1.7	0.6	0.8
25 - 29	1,302	100.0	15.7	0.9	78.9	1.6	1.5	1.4
30 - 34	1,110	100.0	4.6	0.8	87.9	2.2	1.8	2.7
35 - 39	1,035	100.0	2.9	0.6	87.7	1.9	1.9	4.9
40 - 44	964	100.0	2.2	0.2	80.7	1.9	2.7	12.3
45 - 49	681	100.0	0.6	0.3	74.3	3.2	3.4	18.2
50 - 54	690	100.0	1.0	0.4	67.7	1.0	2.5	27.4
55 - 59	417	100.0	0.2	0.0	63.1	2.2	3.1	31.4
60 - 64	562	100.0	1.1	0.0	45.9	0.4	3.2	49.5
65+	1,227	100.0	1.9	0.0	36.6	0.6	1.7	59.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The incidence of divorced is seen to be high among people in the age group 40-44 (4.5%) as compared with that of the other age cohorts. A higher proportion of males aged 12 years and older have never married (41.7%) as compared with that of their female counterparts (27.6%).

As expected, widowhood starts ascending at age 40-44. The general trend also shows that there are many widowed females than males. The difference could be attributed to high proportion of many males remarrying than females at older ages or older men marrying very young women.

The trend also shows that, divorce and separation among males and females tend to increase with age (40-44) and starts to decrease at around age 50 years age groups.

Marital status and education

Table 3.5 shows the proportion of persons aged 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. From the table, 28.3 percent of persons aged 12 years and older have basic education and 65.2 percent have no education.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	24,238	100.0	65.2	28.3	5.0	0.3	1.0	0.2
Never married	8,339	100.0	31.8	56.1	10.3	0.3	1.2	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	94	100.0	64.9	16.0	9.6	0.0	7.4	2.1
Married	12,982	100.0	81.1	15.1	2.3	0.3	1.0	0.2
Separated	340	100.0	77.9	17.1	4.7	0.0	0.3	0.0
Divorced	514	100.0	82.5	12.3	2.7	0.4	1.9	0.2
Widowed	1,969	100.0	94.6	4.7	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0
Male								
Total	11,685	100.0	64.1	28.8	5.1	0.3	1.3	0.4
Never married	4,876	100.0	39.9	49.5	8.8	0.3	1.2	0.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	38	100.0	73.7	5.3	5.3	0.0	10.5	5.3
Married	5,989	100.0	81.0	14.4	2.5	0.3	1.5	0.4
Separated	172	100.0	80.8	17.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Divorced	324	100.0	83.6	11.7	2.2	0.3	2.2	0.0
Widowed	286	100.0	90.2	9.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
Female								
Total	12,553	100.0	66.2	27.8	4.9	0.3	0.7	0.1
Never married	3,463	100.0	20.4	65.4	12.6	0.3	1.2	0.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	56	100.0	58.9	23.2	12.5	0.0	5.4	0.0
Married	6,993	100.0	81.3	15.6	2.1	0.3	0.6	0.1
Separated	168	100.0	75.0	16.7	7.7	0.0	0.6	0.0
Divorced	190	100.0	80.5	13.2	3.7	0.5	1.6	0.5
Widowed	1,683	100.0	95.3	4.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

As expected, about 56.1 percent of persons aged 12 years and older who have never been married are in basic school and only about 12.1 percent have attained higher levels of education above basic level. It is also evident from Table 3.5 that less than 1.0 percent of the female in all the categories attained tertiary education.

Marital status and economic activity

Table 3.6 shows marital status by economic activity among the population aged 12 years and older in the Builsa South District. Economic activity status is grouped into economically active (Employed and unemployed) and economically not active. About 67.9 percent of those aged 12 years and older are economically active and the 32.1 percent are economically not active.

Of those who are never married, about 45.2 percent are employed as compared with 2.4 percent unemployed and 52.4 percent are economically not actives. About eighty percent (80.1%) of those reported to be married are employed, 2.4 percent are unemployed and 17.3 percent are economically not active. Similarly a good majority of the separated (75.9%) and the divorced (82.7%) are reported to be employed. About half (50.7%) of the widowed are economically not active while 48.3 percent employed.

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	24,238	100.0	15,866	65.5	582	2.4	7,790	32.1
Never married	8,339	100.0	3,768	45.2	201	2.4	4,370	52.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	94	100.0	62	66.0	9	9.6	23	24.5
Married	12,982	100.0	10,401	80.1	330	2.5	2,251	17.3
Separated	340	100.0	258	75.9	10	2.9	72	21.2
Divorced	514	100.0	425	82.7	13	2.5	76	14.8
Widowed	1,969	100.0	952	48.3	19	1.0	998	50.7
Male								
Total	11,685	100.0	8,510	72.8	215	1.8	2,960	25.3
Never married	4,876	100.0	2,638	54.1	118	2.4	2,120	43.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	38	100.0	26	68.4	5	13.2	7	18.4
Married	5,989	100.0	5,286	88.3	80	1.3	623	10.4
Separated	172	100.0	145	84.3	3	1.7	24	14.0
Divorced	324	100.0	273	84.3	7	2.2	44	13.6
Widowed	286	100.0	142	49.7	2	0.7	142	49.7
Female								
Total	12,553	100.0	7,356	58.6	367	2.9	4,830	38.5
Never married	3,463	100.0	1,130	32.6	83	2.4	2,250	65.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	56	100.0	36	64.3	4	7.1	16	28.6
Married	6,993	100.0	5,115	73.1	250	3.6	1,628	23.3
Separated	168	100.0	113	67.3	7	4.2	48	28.6
Divorced	190	100.0	152	80.0	6	3.2	32	16.8
Widowed	1,683	100.0	810	48.1	17	1.0	856	50.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

The nationality of every person was asked in the country at the census night. Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth and by naturalization during the 2010 PHC. Table 3.7 shows the population by nationality and sex.

Table 3.7 shows that Ghanaians by births represents 96.1 percent. Dual nationality represents 1.6 percent. This means that Ghanaians constituting about 96.1 percent of the district population.

ECOWAS nationals constitute 0.8 percent of the population of the district and other nationals only about 0.5 percent.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	36,514	100.0	18,100	100.0	18,414	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	35,081	96.1	17,403	96.1	17,678	96.0
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	575	1.6	273	1.5	302	1.6
Ghanaian by naturalization	194	0.5	99	0.5	95	0.5
ECOWAS	303	0.8	144	0.8	159	0.9
African other than ECOWAS	190	0.5	98	0.5	92	0.5
Other	171	0.5	83	0.5	88	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows the population by religion and sex in the district. From the table, the most widely practiced religious denomination is the Traditional African Religion with 56.4 percent. The followers of Pentecostal or the Charismatic religion constitute 11.7 percent, followed by Catholics 10.1 percent and Protestants with 9.8 percent. The percentage of other Christian group is 5.2 percent, followed by Islam with 5.1 percent and persons who do not adhere to any faith representing 1.2 percent.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	36,514	100.0	18,100	100.0	18,414	100.0
No religion	429	1.2	237	1.3	192	1.0
Catholic	3,683	10.1	1,657	9.2	2,026	11.0
Protestants (Angelican Lutheran etc.)	3,585	9.8	1,567	8.7	2,018	11.0
Pentecostal/Charismatic	4,261	11.7	1,907	10.5	2,354	12.8
Other Christian	1,915	5.2	856	4.7	1,059	5.8
Islam	1,848	5.1	913	5.0	935	5.1
Traditionalist	20,591	56.4	10,885	60.1	9,706	52.7
Other	202	0.6	78	0.4	124	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

3.6.1 Literacy

Literacy refers to the ability to read and write in any language with understanding. The ability to read and write is a key factor for access and utilization of information to enhance socio-economic development.

Table 3.9 shows the percentage distribution of the Builsa South District population age aged 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status.

Table 3.9: Language of literacy 11 years and older

Sex/Age	None (Not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	15,974	8,931	100	75.0	3.3	21.3	0.3	0.1
11-14	703	2,531	100	83.1	2.2	14.3	0.3	0.1
15-19	1,369	2,729	100	79.1	2.4	18.1	0.2	0.1
20-24	1,414	1,245	100	69.8	3.7	26.4	0.0	0.1
25-29	1,702	774	100	68.5	4.3	26.7	0.4	0.1
30-34	1,624	483	100	63.8	5.4	30.2	0.6	0.0
35-39	1,638	288	100	70.5	6.3	21.9	1.4	0.0
40-44	1,530	229	100	62.9	7.0	29.3	0.9	0.0
45-49	1,110	154	100	57.8	8.4	32.5	0.0	1.3
50-54	1,123	152	100	63.8	4.6	31.6	0.0	0.0
55-59	682	123	100	52.8	4.9	42.3	0.0	0.0
60-64	933	60	100	70.0	1.7	28.3	0.0	0.0
65+	2,146	163	100	55.8	3.7	40.5	0.0	0.0
Male								
Total	7,621	4,427	100	71.2	3.9	24.5	0.3	0.1
11-14	488	1,223	100	80.3	2.6	16.6	0.3	0.2
15-19	836	1,268	100	77.8	2.8	19.2	0.3	0.0
20-24	712	595	100	67.2	5.4	27.2	0.0	0.2
25-29	784	390	100	61.8	4.9	32.6	0.8	0.0
30-34	736	261	100	57.1	5.7	37.2	0.0	0.0
35-39	735	156	100	62.8	8.3	28.2	0.6	0.0
40-44	666	129	100	61.2	5.4	32.6	0.8	0.0
45-49	497	86	100	53.5	7.0	37.2	0.0	2.3
50-54	502	83	100	57.8	3.6	38.6	0.0	0.0
55-59	297	91	100	48.4	6.6	45.1	0.0	0.0
60-64	393	38	100	65.8	2.6	31.6	0.0	0.0
65+	975	107	100	49.5	4.7	45.8	0.0	0.0
Female								
Total	8,353	4,504	100	78.8	2.7	18.1	0.3	0.1
11-14	215	1,308	100	85.8	1.8	12.1	0.3	0.0
15-19	533	1,461	100	80.4	2.1	17.2	0.1	0.2
20-24	702	650	100	72.2	2.2	25.7	0.0	0.0
25-29	918	384	100	75.3	3.6	20.8	0.0	0.3
30-34	888	222	100	71.6	5.0	22.1	1.4	0.0
35-39	903	132	100	79.5	3.8	14.4	2.3	0.0
40-44	864	100	100	65.0	9.0	25.0	1.0	0.0
45-49	613	68	100	63.2	10.3	26.5	0.0	0.0
50-54	621	69	100	71.0	5.8	23.2	0.0	0.0
55-59	385	32	100	65.6	0.0	34.4	0.0	0.0
60-64	540	22	100	77.3	0.0	22.7	0.0	0.0
65+	1,171	56	100	67.9	1.8	30.4	0.0	0.0

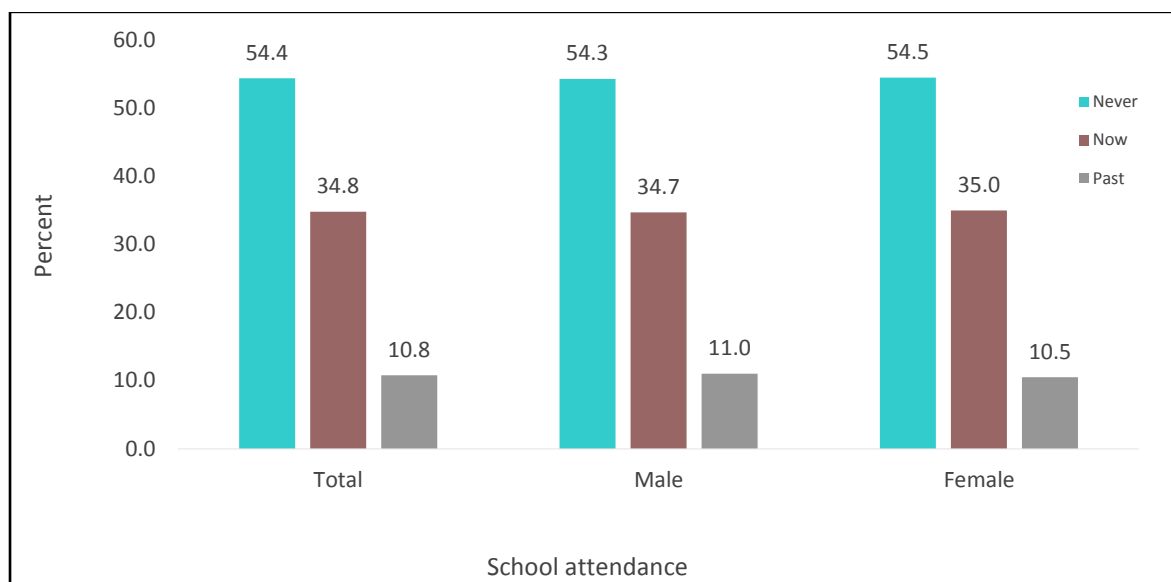
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From the table, about 15974 are non-literates. The 65 years and over age group recorded the highest number (2,146) of people who are not literates. Also, the table indicates that a total number of 8,931 are literates, 75.0 percent are literate in English only and 21.3 percent in English and Ghanaian language only. The data also reveal that male literates are more (4,427) than their female (261) counterparts. However, 78.8 percent of females are literate in English only as compared with 71.2 percent of the males. It is also clear that 24.5 percent of males are literate in English and Ghanaian languages while 18.1 percent are females.

3.6.2 Education

From Figure 3.2, it is observable that, majority of the population 3 years and older have never attended school. Almost equal proportion of male and female have never attended school. However, more males than females have attended school in the past, while more females than males are attending school now.

Figure 3.2: School attendance of population 3 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10 depicts population aged 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. Full time education is asked of persons aged three years and older in the 2010 PHC. From Table 3.8, the number of persons aged three years and older currently attending school is 11,672 and attended school in the past is 3,619, this means that about 34.8 percent of the total population of the district are currently attending school while 10.8 percent of the district population attended school in the past.

The majority of those who are currently attending school are in primary school (56.0%), followed by JHS (14.6%), nursery (12.9%) and Kindergarten (9.6%). Furthermore, the majority of those who attended school in the past in the district completed primary school (52.5%), junior high school or junior secondary school (17.0%) and senior secondary school (12.0%).

Table 3.10: Population 3 years and older by Levels 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	11,672	100.0	5,706	100.0	5,966	100.0	3,619	100.0	1,827	100.0	1,792	100.0
Nursery	1,511	12.9	752	13.2	759	12.7	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	1,118	9.6	596	10.4	522	8.7	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	6,541	56.0	3,210	56.3	3,331	55.8	1,901	52.5	976	53.4	925	51.6
JSS/JHS	1,703	14.6	753	13.2	950	15.9	617	17.0	215	11.8	402	22.4
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	322	8.9	210	11.5	112	6.3
SSS/SHS	699	6.0	338	5.9	361	6.1	434	12.0	206	11.3	228	12.7
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	78	2.2	48	2.6	30	1.7
Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	11	0.1	5	0.1	6	0.1	53	1.5	27	1.5	26	1.5
Post middle/ secondary certificate	29	0.2	16	0.3	13	0.2	96	2.7	58	3.2	38	2.1
Tertiary	60	0.5	36	0.6	24	0.4	118	3.3	87	4.8	31	1.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The overall development of a country is based on the production of goods and services. Critical to the production process is the human capital of the country. Although all persons irrespective of age and sex consume goods and services produced, only a section of the total population produces them. This is the working population often referred to as the “employed”. The type of economic activity pursued is influenced by the nature of the economy and level of socio-economic development (Hull, 2009).

Generally, the larger the employed population, the more wealth is created leading to the general well-being of the population. Over the years, a number of job opportunities have been created in the public and private sectors in a wide range of economic activities. Contributing to employment opportunities in a country or area are factors such as the structure of the population, proportion of the economically active population and the labour market. A detailed study of the dynamics of the population and the labour market helps to identify the employment opportunities available and the structure of the economy.

Data on economic characteristics provide a profile of the population and how persons enumerated are economically engaged and the sectors of the economy in which they are engaged. These data are needed for computing economic indicators and determining the level of economic development of the country. The data are also needed for planning, monitoring and for assessing the impact of various economic and social intervention programmes. This chapter examines activity status, occupation, industry, employment status and employment sector.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Tables 4.1 show the economic activity status of persons aged 15 years and older and sex in the district. About seven out of ten persons are economically active (72.4%). About five out of ten persons (45.8%) who are unemployed are seeking work for the first time and available to be employed. Similarly, 35.3 percent, that is about three out of ten, of those who are economically not active are in full time education and 28.3 percent do home duties

Table 4.1 shows that the proportion of males seeking jobs for the first time is higher (56.8%) than that of the females (39.4%).

With regards to the economically not active category, 35.3 percent of the total population (21,671) is into full time education, 28.3 percent of total population does household chores whiles 23.7 percent are too old to work. As expected, a relatively high proportion of females (35.2) who are economically not active do house hold chores.

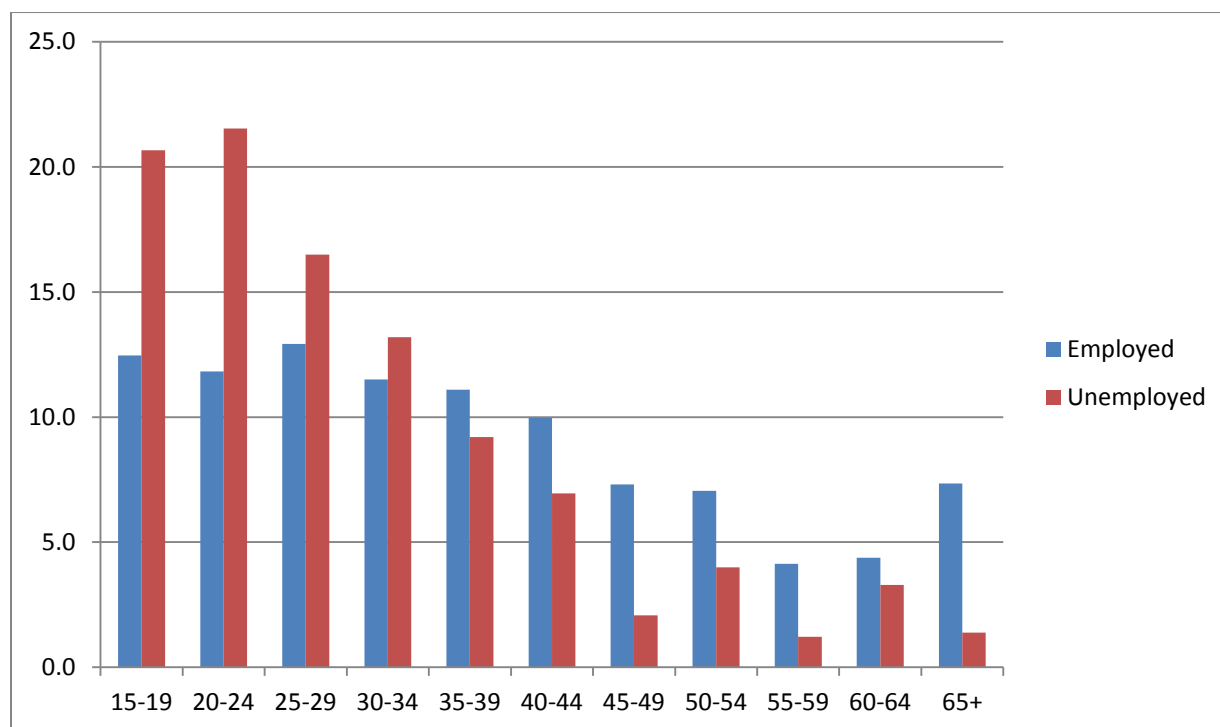
Table 4.1: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	21,671	100.0	10,337	100.0	11,334	100.0
Economically active	15,698	72.4	8,250	79.8	7,448	65.7
Employed	15,122	96.3	8,037	97.4	7,085	95.1
<i>Worked</i>	14,829	98.1	7,906	98.4	6,923	97.7
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	229	1.5	102	1.3	127	1.8
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	64	0.4	29	0.4	35	0.5
Unemployed	576	3.7	213	2.6	363	4.9
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	312	54.2	92	43.2	220	60.6
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	264	45.8	121	56.8	143	39.4
Economically not active	5,973	27.6	2,087	20.2	3,886	34.3
Did home duties (household chore)	1,693	28.3	325	15.6	1,368	35.2
Full time education	2,111	35.3	1,011	48.4	1,100	28.3
Pensioner/Retired	60	1.0	44	2.1	16	0.4
Disabled/Sick	339	5.7	144	6.9	195	5.0
Too old/young	1,417	23.7	418	20.0	999	25.7
Other	353	5.9	145	6.9	208	5.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.1 portrays the economic activity status by sex of population aged 15 years and older. It shows that the proportion of males who are economically active is higher (79.6%) than the proportion of the female (65.7%) in the same category. In addition, the proportion of females who are economically not active is higher (34.3%) than that of the males (20.2%) (Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1: Economic activity status of persons 15 years and older by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Economic activity and age

Table 4.2 depicts the population aged 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status. The Table shows that the proportion of those who are employed is higher (69.8%) than those who are unemployed (2.7%). The table further shows that 78.9 percent of the employed are aged 25-29 years while 4.7 percent of the unemployed are in the 20-24 years age group. About one third (51.1%) of the 15-19 age cohort is economically not active.

A higher proportion of females (58.6%) than females (44.0%) aged 15-19 years are economically not active because they are likely to be either students or apprentices.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	21,671	100.0	15,122	69.8	576	2.7	5,973	27.6
15-19	4,098	100.0	1,885	46.0	119	2.9	2,094	51.1
20-24	2,659	100.0	1,787	67.2	124	4.7	748	28.1
25-29	2,476	100.0	1,954	78.9	95	3.8	427	17.2
30-34	2,107	100.0	1,739	82.5	76	3.6	292	13.9
35-39	1,926	100.0	1,678	87.1	53	2.8	195	10.1
40-44	1,759	100.0	1,507	85.7	40	2.3	212	12.1
45-49	1,264	100.0	1,106	87.5	12	0.9	146	11.6
50-54	1,275	100.0	1,067	83.7	23	1.8	185	14.5
55-59	805	100.0	626	77.8	7	0.9	172	21.4
60-64	993	100.0	662	66.7	19	1.9	312	31.4
65+	2,309	100.0	1,111	48.1	8	0.3	1,190	51.5
Male								
Total	10,337	100.0	8,037	77.7	213	2.1	2,087	20.2
15-19	2,104	100.0	1,118	53.1	61	2.9	925	44.0
20-24	1,307	100.0	965	73.8	39	3.0	303	23.2
25-29	1,174	100.0	1,012	86.2	29	2.5	133	11.3
30-34	997	100.0	903	90.6	30	3.0	64	6.4
35-39	891	100.0	829	93.0	13	1.5	49	5.5
40-44	795	100.0	726	91.3	21	2.6	48	6.0
45-49	583	100.0	550	94.3	2	0.3	31	5.3
50-54	585	100.0	536	91.6	7	1.2	42	7.2
55-59	388	100.0	358	92.3	5	1.3	25	6.4
60-64	431	100.0	360	83.5	5	1.2	66	15.3
65+	1,082	100.0	680	62.8	1	0.1	401	37.1
Female								
Total	11,334	100.0	7,085	62.5	363	3.2	3,886	34.3
15-19	1,994	100.0	767	38.5	58	2.9	1,169	58.6
20-24	1,352	100.0	822	60.8	85	6.3	445	32.9
25-29	1,302	100.0	942	72.4	66	5.1	294	22.6
30-34	1,110	100.0	836	75.3	46	4.1	228	20.5
35-39	1,035	100.0	849	82.0	40	3.9	146	14.1
40-44	964	100.0	781	81.0	19	2.0	164	17.0
45-49	681	100.0	556	81.6	10	1.5	115	16.9
50-54	690	100.0	531	77.0	16	2.3	143	20.7
55-59	417	100.0	268	64.3	2	0.5	147	35.3
60-64	562	100.0	302	53.7	14	2.5	246	43.8
65+	1,227	100.0	431	35.1	7	0.6	789	64.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work a person is engaged in at an establishment where the person works. Table 4.3, depicts employed population aged 15 years and older by occupation and sex. From Table 4.3 about eight out of ten persons (81%) aged 15 years and older are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, followed by craft and related workers (7.0%) and service and sales workers (6.5%). A higher proportion of the males (90.7%) than the females (70.0%) are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

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	15,122	100.0	8,037	100.0	7,085	100.0
Managers	141	0.9	20	0.2	121	1.7
Professionals	309	2.0	135	1.7	174	2.5
Technicians and associate professionals	20	0.1	12	0.1	8	0.1
Clerical support workers	33	0.2	26	0.3	7	0.1
Service and sales workers	988	6.5	161	2.0	827	11.7
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	12,250	81.0	7,292	90.7	4,958	70.0
Craft and related trades workers	1,054	7.0	226	2.8	828	11.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	54	0.4	47	0.6	7	0.1
Elementary occupations	269	1.8	117	1.5	152	2.1
Other occupations	4	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Industry refers to the type of product produced or services rendered at the respondent's workplace. Information is collected only on the main product produced or service rendered in the establishment during the reference period. Table 4.4 shows the employed population aged 15 years and older by industry and sex. From Table 4.4, agriculture, forestry and fishing, constitutes the largest industry employing about seven out of ten persons (73.7%) of the workforce aged 15 years and above in the district. Other major industries offering employment are activities of household employment, manufacturing and wholesale and retail, which constitute (7.0%), (6.2%) and (6.1%) respectively. The rest of the industries employ less than 5.0 percent. .

About eighty-two (81.9%) percent of the employed males are in to agriculture, including forestry and fishing. Females in agriculture constitute 64.4 percent. In the manufacturing sector higher a proportion of females (11.2%) than males (1.8%) are engaged.

The trend seems to be that activities that involve physical activity are dominated by men while those that require less physical activity are dominated by women. Thus, industries such as construction, public administration and security are dominated by male while service and related industries are dominated by female.

There are no extraterritorial organizations and bodies in the district. Similarly, there are no real estate activities in the district.

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	15,122	100.0	8,037	100.0	7,085	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	11,141	73.7	6,581	81.9	4,560	64.4
Mining and quarrying	13	0.1	10	0.1	3	0.0
Manufacturing	939	6.2	148	1.8	791	11.2
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	5	0.0	1	0.0	4	0.1
Construction	41	0.3	37	0.5	4	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	915	6.1	204	2.5	711	10.0
Transportation and storage	43	0.3	41	0.5	2	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	425	2.8	40	0.5	385	5.4
Information and communication	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	8	0.1	5	0.1	3	0.0
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	31	0.2	2	0.0	29	0.4
Administrative and support service activities	37	0.2	23	0.3	14	0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	41	0.3	34	0.4	7	0.1
Education	227	1.5	133	1.7	94	1.3
Human health and social work activities	35	0.2	20	0.2	15	0.2
Arts entertainment and recreation	3	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0
Other service activities	162	1.1	83	1.0	79	1.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	1,054	7.0	671	8.3	383	5.4
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 presents population aged 15 years and older by employment status and sex. The table shows that the major employment sector is self-employed without employees, constituting 69.4 percent with 73.3 percent and 65.1 percent being respectively.

Contributing family workers is the second largest employment sector (24.6%) of the population aged 15 years and older with 29.1 percent and 20.6 percent being females and males respectively.

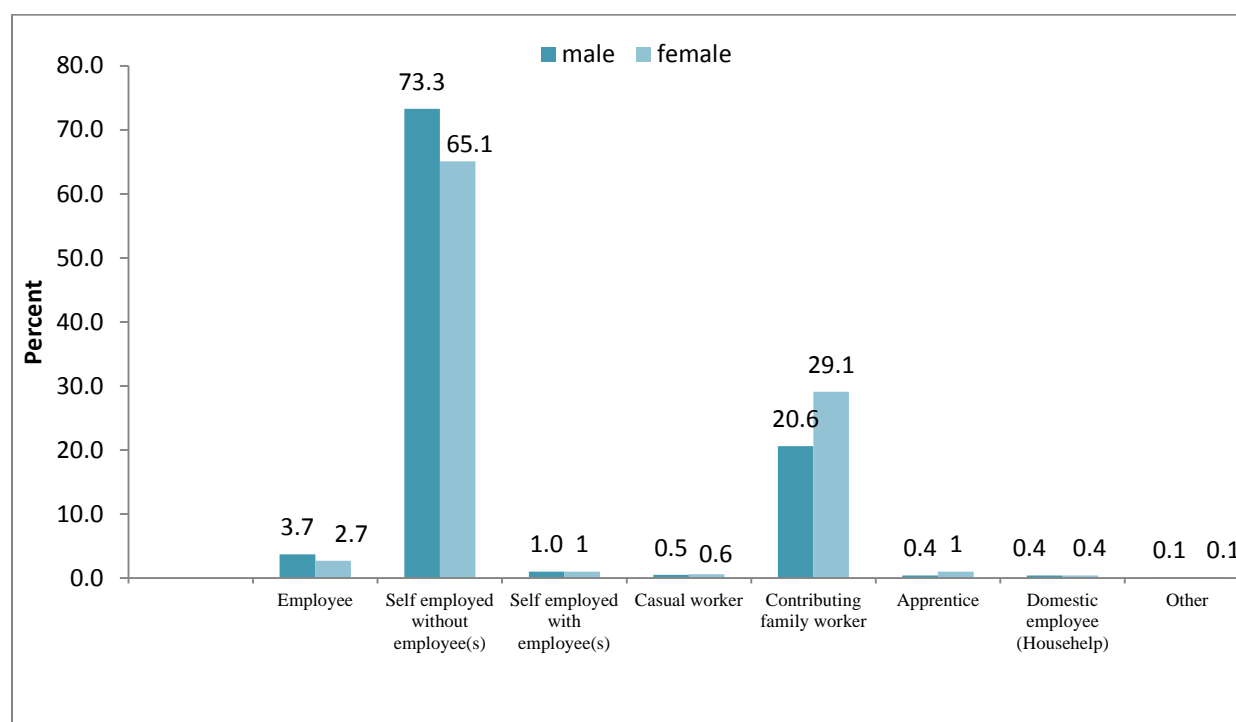
Table 4.5: Population 15 years and older by employment status and sex

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	15,122	100.0	8,037	100.0	7,085	100.0
Employee	487	3.2	299	3.7	188	2.7
Self-employed without employee(s)	10,500	69.4	5,891	73.3	4,609	65.1
Self-employed with employee(s)	157	1.0	83	1.0	74	1.0
Casual worker	80	0.5	39	0.5	41	0.6
Contributing family worker	3,718	24.6	1,654	20.6	2,064	29.1
Apprentice	108	0.7	35	0.4	73	1.0
Domestic employee (House-help)	58	0.4	31	0.4	27	0.4
Other	14	0.1	5	0.1	9	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.2 depicts population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. Relatively large proportions of males (3.7%) are employees compared to females (2.7%).

Figure 4.2: Population 15 years and older by employment status and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Table 4.6 shows employed population aged 15 years and older by employment sector and sex. Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. Table 4.6 shows that the private informal sector is the largest employer in the district (96.9%). The proportion of employed female workers in the private informal sector is 97.3 percent while that of males is 96.6 percent. Thus, irrespective of sex, the private informal sector is the dominant employer of the workforce.

Among the workforce, 0.7 percent is employed in the private formal sector and the proportion is higher among females (0.9%) than the males (0.6%). The public sector, covering Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies, employs 2.1 percent of the total employed population. The proportions of males and females employed in the public sector are 2.5 percent and 1.6 percent respectively in the district. There is no engagement of the population in international organization. This could be because of the absence of international organizations in the district.

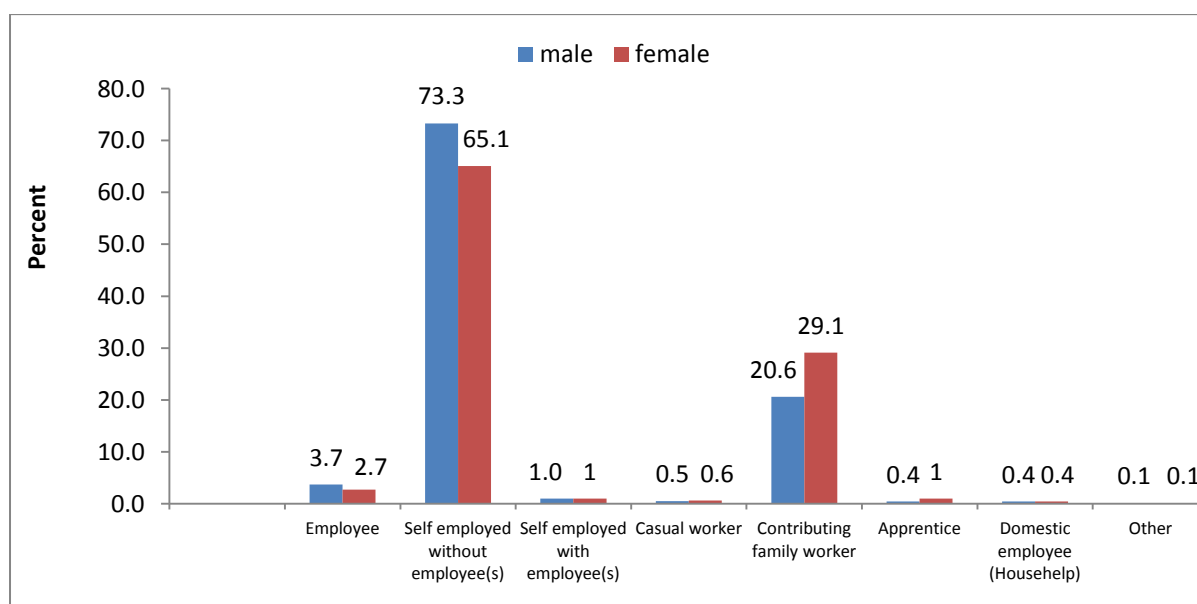
Table 4.6: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	15,122	100.0	8,037	100.0	7,085	100.0
Public (Government)	315	2.1	201	2.5	114	1.6
Private Formal	112	0.7	51	0.6	61	0.9
Private Informal	14,658	96.9	7,765	96.6	6,893	97.3
Semi-Public/Parastatal	4	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	33	0.2	18	0.2	15	0.2
Other International Organizations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.3 depicts the population aged 15 years and older by employment sector in the district. The majority of the population aged 15 years and older work in the self-employed without employees sectors (Private informal and formal sectors).

Figure 4.3: Population by employment Sector



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technologies (ICT) have become important tools in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. The role of ICT in an emerging economy such as Ghana's, has been widely recognized at various levels. The recognition is reflected in actions such as the development and deployment of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, promoting the use of ICT in education the implementation of e-Governance in government institutions and the construction of a National Data Centre as well as regional and district Innovation Centres.

The 2010 Population and Housing Census sought information from persons aged 12 years and older on the ownership of mobile phones, usage of desktop and laptop computers and internet facilities by individuals and households. This chapter presents information on ownership and usage of information, communication and technology in the Builsa South District.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

The ownership of communication equipment like mobile phone will facilitate communication among families, friends and businesses.

Table 5.1 gives information on population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership and sex. The table shows that there are a total of 3,251 mobile phone owners in the district. This constitutes 13.4 percent of the population 12 years and older. About 16.4 percent and 10.6 percent of the male and female population 12 years older respectively own mobile phones.

5.3 Use of Internet

The introduction of internet has brought the world closure by ensuring that one can access the world from the comfort of his/her room. Internet has made it possible for anyone at any part of the world to view the other part with ease.

Table 5.1 also presents information on population aged 12 years and older by internet facility usage and sex. Out of the total population of 24, 238 aged, 12 years and older who answered the question on internet facility usage, only 0.5 percent use the internet with 0.7 percent and 0.4 percent of the male and female population respectively using internet facility. As a whole, it can be concluded from the table that, internet use is very low in the district.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Mobile phone ownership		Internet facility usage	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	24,238	100.0	3,251	13.4	131	0.5
Male	11,685	48.2	1,916	16.4	85	0.7
Female	12,553	51.8	1,335	10.6	46	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household ownership of desktop/laptop computer

The ownership of computers by household will go a long way to enhance academic performance among adults and students. This will facilitate easy access to relevant academic literature. It will also enhance self-exploit with the use of the internet. Table 5.2 presents information on households having desktop/ laptop computers by sex of household head. The total number of 6,043 households which responded to the question of owing desktop/laptop computers and only 0.6 percent of them own desktop/laptop computers, 0.5 percent of the male population and 0.6 percent of females own desktop/laptop computer.

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

Categories	Number of households		Desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	6,043	100.0	34	0.6
Male	4,559	75.4	25	0.5
Female	1,484	24.6	9	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

The Ghana Statistical Service (2010) defined persons with disability as those who were unable to or restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a results of malformation. Persons with disability are often regarded less productive and not capable of contributing to development compared to their non-disabled counterparts. People With Disabilities (PWDs) face a wide range of life challenges, disabilities no matter what form or type can limit an individual's ability to function to his or her full potential. Despite various summits and conventions, people with disabilities have continued to experience a variety of barriers that their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with persons without disability.

In Ghana, steps have been taken including the establishment of the Disability Fund to ensure the full potentials of people with disabilities for the development of the country.

With appropriate and well meaningfully implemented policies that are disability friendly; people with disabilities can live a meaningful and dignified life in the Builsa South District contributing positively to the development of the district. The objective of this chapter is to analyse the data on persons with disability using the 2010 Population and Housing Census data.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows that, out of the total number of 36,514, there were 1,104 persons with various form of disability constituting 3.0 percent of the population in the district. However, the proportions of the people with disability vary marginally between males and females. The disabled male population constitutes 2.9 percent as compared with 3.1 percent of the females in the district.

6.3 Type of Disability

Table 6.1 shows the types of disabilities in the Builsa South District during the 2010 Population and Housing Census by sex and locality. Out of the total of 36,514 population, 3.0 percent persons are with disability in the district. This is however below the regional figure 3.8 percent.

The table provides the percentage of disabled persons who were affected by the various types of disabilities. The prevalence of sight disability is the highest (39.2%) followed by hearing disability (21.7%), physical (20.0%), and emotional disability (15.8%), speech disability (12.7%) and finally intellectual disability (10.1%).

6.4 Distribution by Type of Locality

Table 6.1 presents the number and percentage of disabled persons by type of locality. Out of the total number of 36,514 of the entire population of the district, those with the various kind of disability are 1,104 of the population representing 3.0 percent.

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

Disability type/ Type of locality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Localities						
Total	36,514	100.0	18,100	100.0	18,414	100.0
No disability	35,410	97.0	17,570	97.1	17,840	96.9
With a disability	1,104	3.0	530	2.9	574	3.1
Sight	433	39.2	203	38.3	230	40.1
Hearing	232	21.0	110	20.8	122	21.3
Speech	140	12.7	86	16.2	54	9.4
Physical	223	20.2	116	21.9	107	18.6
Intellectual	111	10.1	56	10.6	55	9.6
Emotional	174	15.8	95	17.9	79	13.8
Other	152	13.8	73	13.8	79	13.8
Rural						
Total	36,514	100.0	18,100	100.0	18,414	100.0
No disability	35,410	97.0	17,570	97.1	17,840	96.9
With a disability	1,104	3.0	530	2.9	574	3.1
Sight	433	39.2	203	38.3	230	40.1
Hearing	232	21.0	110	20.8	1.2	21.3
Speech	140	12.7	86	16.2	54	9.4
Physical	223	20.2	116	21.9	107	18.6
Intellectual	111	10.1	56	10.6	55	9.6
Emotional	174	15.8	95	17.9	79	13.8
Other	152	13.8	73	13.8	79	13.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Activity

Table 6.2 present distribution of population aged 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex. There are 929 persons 15 years and older with disability in the district which represent 4.3 percent. Employed persons aged 15 years and older with disability constitute 47.2 percent, 1.8 percent are unemployed and economically not active constitutes 50.2 percent of the disabled population in the district. The type of disability that an individual has can affect his/her likelihood of participating in the labour market. People with emotional disorder has the highest number of persons employed (61.1%) percent, followed by speech (53.8%) then hearing (49.2%) and physical (36.9%) disorder.

The proportion of the employed males with disabilities (55.1%) is higher than that of the females (40.4%) with disabilities in the various sectors of the economy. However, among those who are economically not active, the proportion of females with disabilities (57.6) is higher than that of their male counterparts (43.3%).

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

Sex/ Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	21,671	100.0	15,122	69.8	576	2.7	5,973	27.6
No disability	20,742	100.0	14,682	70.8	559	2.7	5,501	26.5
With a disability	929	100.0	440	47.4	17	1.8	472	50.8
Sight	398	100.0	132	33.2	3	0.8	263	66.1
Hearing	195	100.0	96	49.2	2	1.0	97	49.7
Speech	91	100.0	49	53.8	3	3.3	39	42.9
Physical	195	100.0	72	36.9	2	1.0	121	62.1
Intellectual	87	100.0	32	36.8	2	2.3	53	60.9
Emotional	144	100.0	88	61.1	5	3.5	51	35.4
Other	126	100.0	71	56.3	2	1.6	53	42.1
Male								
Total	10,337	100.0	8,037	77.7	213	2.1	2,087	20.2
No disability	9,896	100.0	7,794	78.8	206	2.1	1,896	19.2
With a disability	441	100.0	243	55.1	7	1.6	191	43.3
Sight	184	100.0	76	41.3	2	1.1	106	57.6
Hearing	88	100.0	50	56.8	2	2.3	36	40.9
Speech	59	100.0	28	47.5	3	5.1	28	47.5
Physical	101	100.0	42	41.6	1	1.0	58	57.4
Intellectual	48	100.0	21	43.8	0	0.0	27	56.3
Emotional	76	100.0	46	60.5	0	0.0	30	39.5
Other	60	100.0	39	65.0	0	0.0	21	35.0
Female								
Total	11,334	100.0	7,085	62.5	363	3.2	3,886	34.3
No disability	10,846	100.0	6,888	63.5	353	3.3	3,605	33.2
With a disability	488	100.0	197	40.4	10	2.0	281	57.6
Sight	214	100.0	56	26.2	1	0.5	157	73.4
Hearing	107	100.0	46	43.0	0	0.0	61	57.0
Speech	32	100.0	21	65.6	0	0.0	11	34.4
Physical	94	100.0	30	31.9	1	1.1	63	67.0
Intellectual	39	100.0	11	28.2	2	5.1	26	66.7
Emotional	68	100.0	42	61.8	5	7.4	21	30.9
Other	66	100.0	32	48.5	2	3.0	32	48.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.3 presents information on population aged 3 years and older by disability type and level of education. About three percent of the 33,520 respondents have various types of disabilities. Out of the total population of 1,066 persons with disability, 76.0 percent have never attended school, 13.1 percent are in the primary school, and 0.3 percent in SSS/SHS with none having a bachelor degree. Of those with sight impairment, 85.7 percent never attended school, 9.8 percent are in the primary, 0.2 percent attended post-secondary and 0.5 percent of those who attended the Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD) are in the sight impairment class. A higher proportion of persons with disability have primary school education (13.1%) in the district.

Table 6.3: Proportion of highest level of education by sex and disability type

Sex/ Disability type	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secondary	Voc./Tech/Comm.	Post middle/secondary certificate	Post-secondary diploma	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Dip. Masters PHD)
Both sexes														
Total	33,520	54.4	4.5	3.3	25.2	6.9	1.0	3.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0
No disability	32,454	53.7	4.6	3.4	25.6	7.0	1.0	3.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0
With a disability	1,066	76.0	1.6	1.4	13.1	3.1	1.1	2.1	0.3	6.7	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0
Sight	419	85.7	1.2	0.2	9.8	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0
Hearing	230	76.5	1.3	0.9	13.9	3.5	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Speech	130	62.3	1.5	3.1	21.5	5.4	0.8	3.1	0.0	41.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Physical	217	74.2	0.9	1.8	10.1	4.1	0.9	5.5	0.9	24.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Intellectual	109	64.2	0.9	0.0	23.9	2.8	2.8	4.6	0.9	64.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Emotional	173	69.4	2.9	1.2	14.5	4.0	1.7	4.0	0.6	46.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Other	148	70.9	3.4	2.7	13.5	1.4	2.7	4.7	0.0	43.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
Male														
Total	16,467	54.3	4.6	3.6	25.4	5.9	1.3	3.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.0
No disability	15,959	53.7	4.7	3.7	25.7	6.0	1.3	3.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1
With a disability	508	70.7	1.8	1.2	15.9	3.3	1.4	3.0	0.6	13.8	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
Sight	195	81.0	2.1	0.5	13.3	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Hearing	108	64.8	2.8	0.9	20.4	3.7	2.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Speech	80	60.0	1.3	0.0	26.3	3.8	1.3	3.8	0.0	68.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Physical	113	63.7	0.0	0.9	15.0	5.3	1.8	8.8	1.8	47.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Intellectual	55	58.2	0.0	0.0	21.8	5.5	5.5	7.3	1.8	147.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Emotional	95	62.1	4.2	2.1	21.1	3.2	2.1	3.2	1.1	94.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0
Other	70	70.0	2.9	1.4	18.6	0.0	1.4	4.3	0.0	124.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0
Female														
Total	17,053	54.5	4.5	3.1	25.0	7.9	0.7	3.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0
No disability	16,495	53.6	4.6	3.1	25.4	8.1	0.6	3.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0
With a disability	558	80.8	1.4	1.6	10.6	2.9	0.9	1.3	0.0	12.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sight	224	89.7	0.4	0.0	6.7	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hearing	122	86.9	0.0	0.8	8.2	3.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Speech	50	66.0	2.0	8.0	14.0	8.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Physical	104	85.6	1.9	2.9	4.8	2.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Intellectual	54	70.4	1.9	0.0	25.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Emotional	78	78.2	1.3	0.0	6.4	5.1	1.3	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	78	71.8	3.8	3.8	9.0	2.6	3.8	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

7.1 Introduction

The 2010 PHC is the first time data were collected on agricultural activity in a population census in Ghana (2010 PHC analytical report). The Builsa South District is regarded as an agrarian district with more than half of the population engaged in agricultural activities. This chapter discusses households in agriculture by size of household and type of locality as well as the various types of farming.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

The 2010 PHC defined agricultural household as one in which at least one person in the household is engaged in any type of farming activity, namely crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming. Households engage in agriculture constitute 92.7 percent of the total number of households in the district. The information in Table 7.1 portrays the number of households in agricultural activities by locality.

As expected of a rural locality, almost the whole district is engaged agriculture as their staple economic activity.

Nearly 99 percent of households are engaged in crop farming and 83.7 percent in livestock rearing. Fish farming (aqua-culture) and tree planting are relatively low in the district (Table 7.1).

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Households by agricultural activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	6,043	100.0	0	0.0	6,043	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	5,600	92.7	0	0.0	5,600	92.7
Crop Farming	5,530	98.8	0	0.0	5,530	98.8
Tree Planting	15	0.3	0	0.0	15	0.3
Livestock Rearing	4,685	83.7	0	0.0	4,685	83.7
Fish Farming	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

Generally, livestock is commonly reared in the Builsa South District. Table 7.2 shows the types of livestock reared, number of animals as well as number of keepers and average number of animals per keeper. There is a total of 183,687 livestock in the district. In terms of the various types of birds kept, chicken constitute 66.3 percent, goats 12.2 percent, fish farming, 9.3 percent.

As shown in Table 7.2, on distribution of livestock's and keepers, there are 13,021 livestock keepers in the district and the average animal per keeper is 14. There are 56 farmers who rear ostrich in the district and each farmer keeps 36 ostriches. The most commonly reared animals are chicken 58,307 (31.7%), guinea fowls 38,110 (21.3%), goats 36,485 (19.9%) and sheep 28,682 (15.6%).

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

Livestock	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	183,687	13,021	14
Beehives	317	30	11
Cattle	14,236	1,039	14
Chicken	58,307	3,044	19
Dove	84	9	9
Duck	1,220	106	12
Goat	36,485	3,724	10
Grass-cutter	202	22	9
Guinea fowl	39,110	2,001	20
Ostrich	2,022	56	36
Pig	2,210	207	11
Rabbit	67	9	7
Sheep	28,682	2,652	11
Silk worm	130	3	43
Snail	0	0	0
Turkey	34	6	6
Other	557	111	5
Fish farming	0	0	0
Inland fishing	24	2	12
Marine fishing	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census is the second national census which included a comprehensive housing census. It provided an official count of all structures (permanent and temporary) within the nation. Among the issues to be discussed in this chapter are the number of occupied dwelling units, the type of dwelling units and the main materials used in house construction, occupancy status, methods of waste disposal, utilities and household facilities.

The housing data provide a basis for planning housing and human settlement programmes and policies, evaluation and monitoring of housing conditions and needs of the population within the context of the Millennium Development Goal Seven (MDG7).

8.2 Housing stock

The housing stock of Builsa South District on the 2010 PHC is presented in Table 8.1. According to the 2010 PHC there are 6,043 households in 3,386 houses in the district. This gives an average household size of 1.8. The total household population of the district is 36,514, as shown by Table 8.1, and the population per house in the District is 10.8 which is higher than both the region's and the country's figures of 9.2 and 7.3 respectively.

Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households

Categories	Total				
	country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	1,046,545	36,514	-	36,514
Total household population	24,076,327	1,034,704	36,431	-	36,431
Number of houses	3,392,745	114,034	3,386	-	3,386
Number of households	5,467,054	177,629	6,043	-	6,043
Average households per house	1.6	1.6	1.8	-	1.8
Population per house	7.3	9.2	10.8	-	10.8
Average household size	4.5	5.9	6	-	6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

8.3.1 Ownership status

The total population that owns houses in the district is 6,043. Among the various categories of ownership status, male headed households represents 75.4 percent and female headed households represents 24.6 percent. Houses owned by a household member constitute about 92.8 percent of the total number of houses in the district and is followed by houses owned by relative and not household member (4.0%). Table 8.2 clearly depicts information on ownership status of dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality.

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

Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head	Total			Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	District				
Total	5,467,054	177,629	6,043	4,559	1,484	0	6,043
Owned by household member	2,883,236	154,016	5,606	4,297	1,309	0	5,606
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	721	59	34	25	0	59
Relative not a household member	851,630	6,035	241	143	98	0	241
Other private individual	1,439,021	12,181	90	52	38	0	90
Private employer	83,610	480	4	3	1	0	4
Other private agency	21,123	267	1	1	0	0	1
Public/Government ownership	118,804	3,686	38	25	13	0	38
Other	24,000	243	4	4	0	0	4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Type of occupied dwelling

On the whole, compound houses are the most common type of dwelling units in the district constituting (59.7%) of the dwelling units. Sixty percent (60.9%) of female headed households live in compound houses as compared with 59.3 percent of male headed households.

Evident of a typically rural dwelling unit, the proportion of separate house occupancy is 10.9 percent and semi-detached house is only 2.3 percent. Improvised home is not a common phenomenon in the district.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	177,629	6,043	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	29,787	656	10.9	11.0	10.4	0.0	10.9
Semi-detached house	391,548	6,836	139	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.0	2.3
Flat/Apartment	256,355	1,459	21	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.3
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	103,666	3,608	59.7	59.3	60.9	0.0	59.7
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	22,735	1,041	17.2	18.1	14.6	0.0	17.2
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	11,616	557	9.2	8.7	10.7	0.0	9.2
Tent	10,343	300	3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	183	3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	348	9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	554	2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other	9,846	145	4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

8.4.1 Main construction material for outer wall

Table 8.4 outlines the type of materials used for the construction of outer walls in the district. Overall, the main material used for the construction of the outer walls of dwelling units is mud/earth representing 86.1 percent, while cement blocks/concrete (7.9%) and landcrete (2.9%) are the two other main materials used for the construction of outer walls in the district.

The use of bamboo, Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia and other materials for construction in the district is rare (1.0%).

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	15,639	6,189	100.0	-	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	11,018	5,331	86.1	-	86.1
Wood	200,594	135	56	0.9	-	0.9
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	136	24	0.4	-	0.4
Stone	11,330	26	25	0.4	-	0.4
Burnt bricks	38,237	23	21	0.3	-	0.3
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	3,847	487	7.9	-	7.9
Landcrete	104,270	385	180	2.9	-	2.9
Bamboo	8,206	3	4	0.1	-	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	12	46	0.7	-	0.7
Other	39,206	54	15	0.2	-	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main Construction material for the floor

Type of materials used for the floor of a house can affect the quality and health status of the dwellers. As shown in Table 8.5, floors were largely made of earth/mud (67.7%), cement/concrete representing (29.8%) and stone (1.5%).

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	177,629	6,043	100.0	-	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	56,272	4,092	67.7	-	67.7
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	116,911	1,800	29.8	-	29.8
Stone	32,817	1,623	93	1.5	-	1.5
Burnt brick	6,537	89	6	0.1	-	0.1
Wood	52,856	49	0	0.0	-	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	196	0	0.0	-	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	1,181	21	0.3	-	0.3
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	401	0	0.0	-	0.0
Other	15,567	907	31	0.5	-	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main Construction material for roofing

Table 8.6 represents the distribution of main materials used for roofing in the district. The materials include metal sheet, bamboo, wood, roofing tiles etc. Thatch/palm leaf or raffia is the main roofing material constituting 29.1 percent of all the roofing materials followed by metal sheets which represents 28.2 percent and wood (7.0%). Roofing of houses in the district with wood, roofing tiles and other materials is not common in the district with each proportion constituting less than 5.0 percent.

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

Main Roofing material	Total		District		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	182,845	6,189	100.0	-	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	22,227	2,032	32.8	-	32.8
Wood	45,547	3,085	431	7.0	-	7.0
Metal sheet	4,152,259	122,942	1,748	28.2	-	28.2
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	646	2	0.0	-	0.0
Cement/Concrete	141,072	879	14	0.2	-	0.2
Roofing tile	31,456	162	-	0.0	-	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	586	121	2.0	-	2.0
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	30,722	1,798	29.1	-	29.1
Other	35,935	1,596	43	0.7	-	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The relationship between the number of rooms and the number of persons give the space available per person. The average household size of the district is about 1.7, an indication that there is no congestion which is a precondition for the outbreak of communicable disease. Table 8.7 shows household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in the dwelling units in the district.

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

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	6,043	100.0	13.8	37.5	24.8	13.8	4.7	3.1	0.8	0.8	0.7
1	265	100.0	80.4	14.3	3.8	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	386	100.0	35.8	54.1	8.3	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	556	100.0	26.3	51.4	16.4	4.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0
4	767	100.0	18.4	50.3	22.7	6.6	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1
5	938	100.0	9.4	53.2	25.5	8.1	2.2	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.0
6	827	100.0	6.9	42.4	32.2	13.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.4	0.4
7	696	100.0	3.7	33.6	34.6	19.8	5.2	2.3	0.6	0.1	0.0
8	457	100.0	3.1	21.7	35.7	25.8	7.9	3.9	0.7	1.1	0.2
9	326	100.0	1.2	18.1	27.3	31.0	14.4	4.9	1.5	1.2	0.3
10+	825	100.0	1.1	12.5	23.6	24.4	13.7	13.3	3.6	3.6	4.1

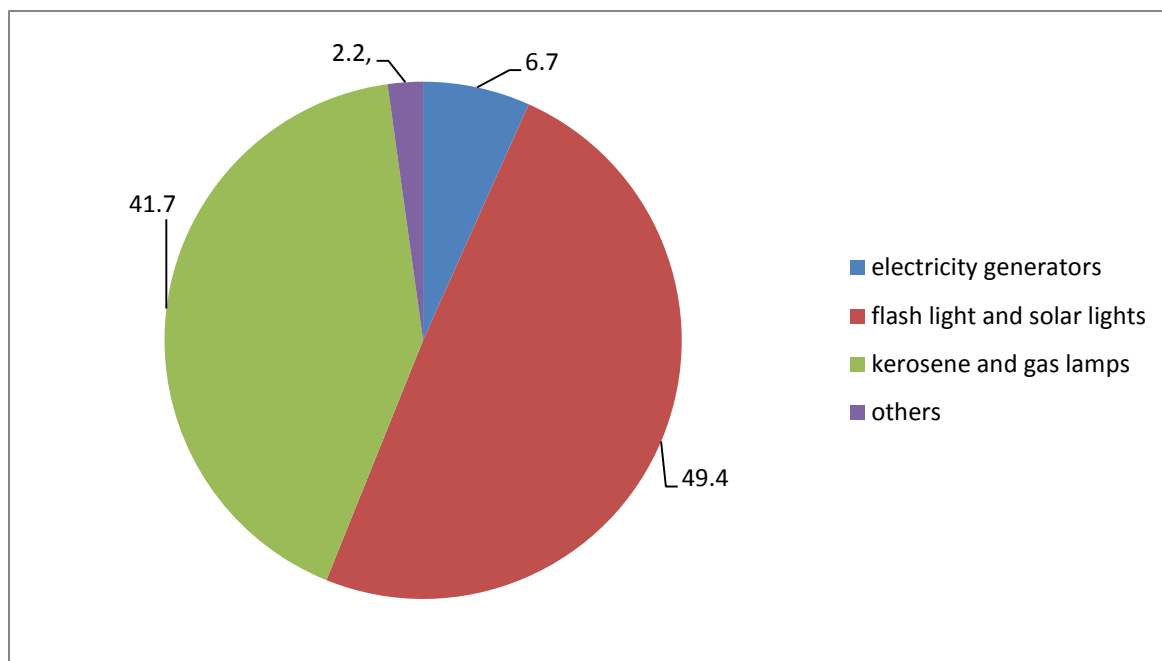
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1 Main source of lighting of dwelling

The source of lighting a household uses is one of the indicators of quality of life. As society progresses the source of lighting shifts from use of low quality sources such as firewood to more efficient ones such as electricity. Figure 8.1 represents the main source of lighting of dwelling units in the district. The three main sources of lighting in the households are flashlight and solar representing (49.4%), kerosene and gas lamps (41.7%), electricity (6.7%) and other sources such as fire wood, candle, crop residue etc. representing 2.2 percent.

Figure 8.1: Main source of power/energy for lighting



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Source of energy for cooking

Table 8.9 displays the source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households. The three main sources of energy for cooking are firewood (89.5%), charcoal (6.6%) and gas representing (0.9%). Firewood (89.5%) remains the main source of cooking fuel in rural localities.

8.6.3 Dwelling facilities: cooking space

In Table 8.9, about 69.5 percent dwelling units in the district have a space for cooking that is separate for exclusive use of households. The proportion of the households that use verandah as a cooking space constitutes 4.6 percent.

As presented in Table 8.8, the proportion of dwelling units in district with enclosure without roof is 13.2 percent and separate rooms for cooking is 0.7 percent.

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

Cooking fuel / Cooking space	Total		District		Rural	
	country	Region	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Main source of cooking fuel						
Total	5,467,054	177,629	6,043	60.43	6,043	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	3,272	32	0.32	32	0.5
Wood	2,197,083	107,310	5,411	54.11	5,411	89.5
Gas	996,518	8,735	57	0.57	57	0.9
Electricity	29,794	383	15	0.15	15	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	402	29	0.29	29	0.5
Charcoal	1,844,290	27,021	400	4	400	6.6
Crop residue	45,292	29,725	34	0.34	34	0.6
Saw dust	8,000	93	0	0	0	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	124	2	0.02	2	0.0
Other	7,759	564	63	0.63	63	1.0
Cooking space used						
Total	5,467,054	177,629	6,043	60.43	6,043	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	6,822	167	1.67	167	2.8
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	75,393	4,199	41.99	4,199	69.5
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	4,664	39	0.39	39	0.6
Enclosure without roof	117,614	31,567	799	7.99	799	13.2
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	1,788	105	1.05	105	1.7
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	572	8	0.08	8	0.1
Verandah	1,173,946	18,444	276	2.76	276	4.6
Open space in compound	1,115,464	38,038	448	4.48	448	7.4
Other	21,007	341	2	0.02	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Main Source of Water for Drinking and other Domestic use

8.7.1 Main Source of water for drinking

Water sources are often classified as ‘improved’ or ‘unimproved’: sources considered as improved are pipe water into homes, public standpipe, boreholes, protected dug well, protected spring, and rainwater collection; unimproved sources are unprotected wells and springs, vendors, and tanker-trucks (WHO and UNICEF, 2000). The source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes in the district is presented in Table 8.9.

The highest reported source of drinking water in Builsa South District as presented in Table 8.10 is bore-hole/pump/tube well constituting 45.3 percent. About 20.4 percent of the households depends on protected well while 6.1 percent of the households in the district rely on pipe borne water inside dwelling units as the main source of drinking water.

8.7.2 Main source of water for other domestic use

Just as borehole/pump/tube well is the main source of drinking water for 54.3 percent of the households and 42.8 percent depend on the same for domestic use. The next source is protected well/rainwater for 22.4 percent of the households and nearly 20 percent use unprotected wells for domestic purposes in the district, which could have health implications.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District		Rural
			Number	Percent	
Main source of drinking water					
Total	5,467,054	177,629	6,043	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	11,577	3	0.0	0.0
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	15,063	366	6.1	6.1
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	5,179	213	3.5	3.5
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	101,817	2,737	45.3	45.3
Protected well	321,091	22,805	1,235	20.4	20.4
Rain water	39,438	223	1	0.0	0.0
Protected spring	19,345	683	37	0.6	0.6
Bottled water	20,261	82	2	0.0	0.0
Sachet water	490,283	694	1	0.0	0.0
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	267	2	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	11,083	1,020	16.9	16.9
Unprotected spring	12,222	378	14	0.2	0.2
River/Stream	502,804	4,452	112	1.9	1.9
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	3,175	257	4.3	4.3
Other	3,972	151	43	0.7	0.7
Main source of water for other domestic use					
Total	5,467,054	177,629	6,043	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	11,408	7	0.1	0.1
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	13,957	323	5.3	5.3
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	4,541	99	1.6	1.6
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	98,487	2,588	42.8	42.8
Protected well	465,775	24,798	1,356	22.4	22.4
Rain water	39,916	330	2	0.0	0.0
Protected spring	18,854	672	28	0.5	0.5
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	301	1	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	11,607	1,118	18.5	18.5
Unprotected spring	15,738	650	23	0.4	0.4
River/Stream	588,590	6,125	151	2.5	2.5
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	4,518	344	5.7	5.7
Other	10,302	235	3	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Toilet and Bathing facilities

8.8.1 Toilet facilities

An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition of the unit and is an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of a household. Table 8.10 displays information on type of toilet and bathing facilities used by household in the district.

A high proportion of households have on toilet facilities (91.0%), an indication that bushes and fields are used as places of convenience; 3.8 percent of the households use public toilets (WC/KVIP/etc.) and 2.7 percent and 2.0 percent use KVIP and Pit latrines respectively (Table 8.11).

8.8.2 Bathing Facilities

The 2010 PHC also collected information on bathing facilities of households. This is captured in table 8.10. The proportion of dwelling units with exclusive bathroom is 69.0 percent. Households with private open cubicle bathrooms in the district constitute 14.1 percent.

Table 8.10: Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by household by type of locality

Toilet facility/ Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District		Rural	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	6,043	6,043	60.4	6,043	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	5,501	5,501	55.0	5,501	91.0
W.C.	839,611	18	18	0.2	18	0.3
Pit latrine	1,040,883	123	123	1.2	123	2.0
KVIP	572,824	166	166	1.7	166	2.7
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2	2	0.0	2	0.0
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit Pan etc.)	1,893,291	229	229	2.3	229	3.8
Other	23,385	4	4	0.0	4	0.1
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	6,043	6,043	60.4	6,043	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	4,168	4,168	41.7	4,168	69.0
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	439	439	4.4	439	7.3
Private open cubicle	381,979	852	852	8.5	852	14.1
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	215	215	2.2	215	3.6
Public bath house	140,501	6	6	0.1	6	0.1
Bathroom in another house	187,337	6	6	0.1	6	0.1
Open space around house	372,556	349	349	3.5	349	5.8
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	4	4	0.0	4	0.1
Other	16,276	4	4	0.0	4	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of waste disposal

8.9.1 Disposal of solid waste

One of the most obstinate challenges of both urban and rural areas in Ghana is the use of in-hygienic solid waste disposal systems, of which Builsa South District is not exempted. Table 8.12 shows that the most widely used means of disposing solid waste (refuse) in the district is public dump (open space) which represents 47.7 percent. The second method of refuse disposal in the district is burning by households (29.8%). Other methods include indiscriminate refuse disposal with 12.9 percent and collected refuse constituting 4.0 percent.

8.9.2 Disposal of liquid waste

The majority of households (84.7%) throw their liquid waste onto the street/outside followed by those who throw liquid waste onto the compound (6.3%). The proportion of those who dispose of in to a pit (soak away) is 3.7 percent.

Table 8.11: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality

Method waste disposal	Total country	Region	District		Rural	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Method of rubbish disposal						
Total	5,467,054	6,043	6,043	60.4	6,043	100.0
Collected	785,889	243	243	2.4	243	4.0
Burned by household	584,820	1,801	1,801	18.0	1,801	29.8
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	258	258	2.6	258	4.3
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	2,881	2,881	28.8	2,881	47.7
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	780	780	7.8	780	12.9
Buried by household	182,615	30	30	0.3	30	0.5
Other	53,805	50	50	0.5	50	0.8
Method of liquid waste disposal						
Total	5,467,054	6,043	6,043	60.4	6,043	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	8	8	0.1	8	0.1
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	109	109	1.1	109	1.8
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	225	225	2.3	225	3.7
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	5,121	5,121	51.2	5,121	84.7
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	150	150	1.5	150	2.5
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	383	383	3.8	383	6.3
Other	38,294	47	47	0.5	47	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

As at 1969, the Government of Ghana recognized that the “population of Ghana is the nation’s greatest resource. It is both the instrument and objective of national development. The protection and enhancement of its welfare is the Government’s first responsibility “(Government of Ghana, 1969). Government also explicitly recognized the reciprocal relationship between population and development (i.e. population affects development even as development affects population).

An understanding of the population, its characteristics and dynamics, is therefore crucial for realistic development planning. It supports public and private sector planning and policy formulation, particularly in areas such as education, housing, transport, medical and social services.

This chapter presents a summary of the findings, conclusion and policy implications of the previous chapters based on analysis of selected topics of the 2010 Population and Housing Census for Builsa South District.

9.2 Summary of Findings

9.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

Age and sex structure

The analysis of population age and sex structure reveals that 14.2 percent of the total population of Builsa South District is below 15 years. This indicates that there is the need for the District Assembly and other stakeholders to provide basic social amenities such as schools, recreational centres and health centres among others to meet the needs of the growing population.

Age-Dependency Ratio

The analysis indicates that the age-dependency ratio of the district is 88.6. This means that every 100 people in the economically active population of Builsa South District have 88.6 people to take care of. .

Migration

A total number of 8,615 representing 15.3 percent migrants were enumerated in the district. The number of migrants who have lived in the district for twenty (20) or more years constitute about 32.6 percent and those who have lived in the district for less than one year forms 12.5 percent.

Fertility

Total Fertility Rate for Builsa South District is 4.3, which is higher than the regional total fertility rate of 3.4. Builsa South District recorded the highest total fertility rate of 4.3 in the

region and Kasena Nankana West District exhibits the lowest of 2.8. It is further shown that the Builsa South District has a general fertility rate of 119.8 and a crude birth rate of 27.7.

9.2.2 Social Characteristics

Household size, composition and headship

The data show that household heads constitute 16.6 percent of the total household population of Builsa South District. The data further indicate that the majority of the household population (48.9%) are children (son/daughter), followed by spouses - wife/husband- (10.7%) and grandchildren (6.4%).

Marital status

About 48.2 percent of the females and 51.8 percent of the males aged 12 years and older in the Builsa South District are currently married. The proportion of the males who have never married (41.7%) is higher than that of the females (27.6%). The proportion separated is slightly higher among males (1.5 percent) than the females (1.3 percent).

Nationality

Ninety six percent of the population in the district (96.1%) are Ghanaians by birth. Ghanaians with dual nationality constitute 1.6 percent of the population and ECOWAS nationals, 0.8 percent.

Religious affiliation

Over half (56.4%) of the population of the district practice Traditional African Religion. The followers of Pentecostal or the Charismatic religion constitute 11.7 percent, followed by Catholics (10.1%) and Protestants (9.8 %). The percentage of other Christian groups is 5.2 percent followed by Islam with (5.1%) and persons who did not have a religion representing 1.2 percent.

Literacy and education

There are about 15,974 non-literates in the Builsa South District, with 65 years and over age group having the highest number (2,146) of non-literates. Of those who are literates, 75.0 percent are literate in English only and 21.3 percent English and Ghanaian language only. Male literates are more (4,427) than their female (261) counterparts. The proportion of females (78.8%) is higher than that of the males (71.2%) who are literate in English only. It is also clear that 24.5 percent of the males are literate in English and Ghanaian languages as compared with 18.1 percent of the females.

Past school attendance

Less than ten percent (9.9 %) of the district's population have attended school in the past. The majority of those who attended school in the past in the district completed primary school (52.5%), junior high school or junior secondary school (17.0%) and senior secondary school (12.0%).

Current school attendance

About 32.0 percent of the total population of the district is currently attending school. The majority of those who are currently attending primary school (56.0%) followed by JHS (14.6%), nursery (12.9%) and Kindergarten (9.6%).

9.2.3 Economic Activity Status

The total population of persons aged 15 years and older by economic activity status is 21,671. The proportion of economically active population aged 15 years and older is 72.4 percent as compared with 27.6 percent of economically not active. The proportion of the economically active population of the males is 79.8 percent as compared with 65.7 percent of the females. The proportions of males and females who are unemployed are 2.6 percent and 4.9 percent respectively.

Economically not active

The proportion of the population aged 15-19 years who are economically not active is 51.1 percent. The proportion of males aged 65 years and older who are economically not active is 51.5 percent. The proportions of females aged 15-19 years who are economically not active constitute 58.6 percent.

Occupation

The data show that 81.0 percent of employed population aged 15 years and older are into skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, followed by craft and related workers (7.0%) and service and sale workers (6.5%).

Industry

Agriculture, forestry and the fishing industry employ 73.7 percent of the work force aged 15 years and older in the district.

Employment Status

About seventy percent (69.4%) of the population aged 15 years and older are self-employed without employee(s). Contributing family workers constitute 24.6 percent and those who are employees in the various sectors constitute 9.0 percent.

Employment sector

The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district (96.9%). The proportion of employed female workers in the private informal sector is 97.3 percent while that of the males is 96.6 percent. Thus, irrespective of sex, the private informal sector is the dominant employer of the workforce. Among the workforce, 0.7 percent is employed in the private formal sector with the proportion of females (0.9%) higher than that of the males (0.6%). The public sector, covering Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies, employs 2.1 percent of the total employed population.

9.2.4 Information Communication Technology

About 13.4 percent of the population aged 12 years and older own mobile phones in the district. Almost 16 percent of the population aged 12 years and older who are males own mobile phones compared to 10.6 percent of their female counterparts. Only 0.5 percent of the households use internet facilities with 0.7 percent and 0.4 percent being households headed by males and females respectively. Less than one percent of households in the district have either fixed telephone (0.6%) or desktop/laptop (0.6%).

9.2.5 Disability

Three percent (3.0%) of the population in the district has some sort of disability. The predominant type of disability is sight (39.2%) followed by hearing disability (21.7%). The proportion of PWDs is higher among females (52.0 %) than males (48.0%).

There are 49.2 percent of PWDs who are economically active as compared with 50.8 percent who are economically not active.

The majority (76.0%) of PWDs have never attended school.

9.2.6 Agriculture Households and Households not in Agriculture

About 98.8 percent of households are engaged in crop farming and 83.7 percent in livestock rearing. Fish farming (aqua-culture) and tree planting are relatively low in the district.

9.2.7 Housing Conditions

There are 6,043 households in 3,386 houses in the district with an average household size of 6.0. The total household population of the district is 36,514 and average household per house as 1.8.

Materials for housing construction

Mud or mud bricks or earth is the main roofing material constituting 32.8 percent of all the roofing materials and is largely used in the rural areas. The next patronised roofing material is thatched or raffia constituting 29.1 percent and metal sheets 28.8 percent.

Number of Rooms

The average household size of the district is about 1.7, an indication that there is no congestion.

Main Source of Lighting

The three main sources of lighting in households are flashlight and solar representing (49.4%), kerosene and gas lamps (41.7%), electricity (6.7%) and other sources such as fire wood, candle, crop residue etc. representing 2.2 percent.

Main source of cooking fuel

The three main sources of energy for cooking are firewood (89.5%), charcoal (6.6%) and gas representing (0.9%). Firewood (89.5%) remains the main source of cooking fuel in the rural localities.

Cooking Space for Households

The majority of the dwelling units (69.5%) in the district have a space for cooking that is separate for exclusive use of households. The proportion of households that use verandah as a cooking space constitutes 4.6 percent.

Main Source of Drinking Water and for Domestic Purposes

Just as borehole/pump/tube well is the main source of drinking water for 45.3 percent of the households and 42.8 percent depend on the same source for domestic use. The next source is protected well/rainwater for 22.4 percent of the households and nearly 20 percent use unprotected wells for domestic purposes in the district, which could have health implications.

Toilet facilities

A very high percentage of the population has no toilet facility (91.0%) in the district, an indication that bushes and fields are used as places of convenience. Public toilets (WC/KVIP/etc.) are used by 3.8 percent of the households and 2.7 percent and 2.0 percent use KVIP Pit latrines respectively

Bathing Facilities

The proportion of dwelling units with exclusive bathroom in the district is 69.0 percent. Households with private open cubicle bathrooms also constitute 14.1 percent of the toilet facilities.

Method of Solid Waste Disposal

The most widely used means of disposing solid waste (refuse) in the district is public dump (open space) (47.7%). The second method of refuse disposal is burning by households (29.8%). Other methods include indiscriminate refuse disposal (12.9%) and collected refuse (4.0 %).

Method of Liquid Waste Disposal

The majority of households (84.7%) throw their liquid waste onto the street/outside followed by those who throw liquid waste in to the compound (6.3%). The proportion of those who dispose of in to a pit (soak away) is 3.7 percent.

9.3 Conclusion

Comparison of demographic indicators at the regional and district level

The data available show that the demographic characteristics for the district are not close to that of the region. The total population of the district is 36,514 representing about 5.4 percent of the regional figure of 104, 6,545.

The age structure of the district does not differ from the regional picture in terms of the broad age groups 0-14 years, 15-64 years, and 65 years and older.

Comparison of Socio-Economic Indicators at the Regional and District Level

The data also show that the district falls low in terms of the indicators that measure socio-economic development such as the level of education, literacy and accessibility to improved water sources. The proportion of the population aged 11 years and older indicates that 34.6 percent are literates and 35.3 percent not literate as compared with the regional figures of 82.6 percent and 17.4 percent respectively.

Also, the proportion of the population of those who are currently attending school is 37.6 percent greater than those who have never attended school (35.3 percent). The district therefore needs strategies that will improve enrolments in school. However, the highest level of school attended or attending now by about three out of every ten of the population is primary school.

Development training centers should be built and equipped by the government in the district to train PWDs in various skills that will make them more employable and reduce the number of them who are economically not active who end up being vulnerable in the society. The Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETFund) and various non-governmental organizations (NGOs) could set up scholarship allocations for disabled persons who would like to attend school.

Deforestation and its negative effect on climate conditions require that tree growing be encouraged. Livestock rearing, tree growing, and fish farming in the district require effective promotion and incentives in order to encourage many agricultural households to undertake farming activities.

A national tree planting day could be set up when everybody especially school children would be made to plant trees. There is the need to introduce technologies that would reduce the drudgery in farming. Since parents are being encouraged to send their wards to school, there is therefore the need to make agriculture a prestigious venture to entice educated youth into taking farming as a profession. This will curtail the threat to agricultural activities in the district and the nation as a whole.

There is the need to connect the national grid to other areas in the district that do not have electricity. Moreover, there is the need to continue exploring non-traditional sources of energy such as solar energy and supporting initiatives aimed at addressing the lighting needs of the people.

Since majority of the households use boreholes/well water more boreholes should be provided in the district while efforts should be intensified to connect the district to pipe-borne water. Small water community projects should be undertaken in order to stop people from resorting to the use of unimproved sources of water for drinking and for other domestic purposes. This can also be done through community self-help programmes with the help of NGOs.

Sanitation that is disposal of both solid and liquid household waste is very poor in the district. Sewage disposal should be planned as a major health intervention. The District Assembly should provide skip bins in various towns and collect the refuse at regular intervals. To manage the waste collection properly, policies like pay-as-you dump can be adopted. To prevent indiscriminate dumping of waste, the sanitary inspection team needs to be strengthened and logistics provided to help them properly execute their duties. More education on sanitation should be given by the health directorate, environmental department and the NCCE in the district.

The proportion of households without toilets facilities is quite high which can cause serious health problems especially during the raining seasons. The District Assemblies should pass by-laws that require landlords to provide toilet and bathing facilities in the houses.

9.4 Policy Implication

It is clear that the population of persons below 15 years old is 59.3 percent. This implies that, there is the need for Government and other stakeholders including NGOs to provide basic social amenities such as schools, health centers, and recreational centers among others to meet the demands of the growing population.

The percentage of women in the district is 50.6 which call for their active participation in decision making processes by the Assembly District and NGOs which could strengthen their leadership skills through capacity building in local governance. Also the issue of the Public Participation in Local Governance II Programme would be realized if there is effective participation of women in decision making so as to enhance balanced and equitable social development.

Agriculture is the Nation's biggest resource and constitutes about 96.0 percent of the district's workforce. This requires the need for the institution of pragmatic agricultural

diversification measures by Government, the District Assembly and other stakeholders to complement the already existing measures so that the propensity of the growing population indulging in social vices like robbery would be avoided.

Ghana as a middle-income country needs people with the relevant skills who can manage its affairs. Therefore, there should be increase in the numbers of people who pursue secondary and tertiary education. Also, conscious efforts must be made by government and other stakeholders to bridge the gender gap at the higher levels of education by giving the greatest priority to the Girl child.

There is also the need for government to expand modern technical and vocational education with practical apprenticeship programmes involving employers to improve the levels of skills of their employees. These can be instituted by the Private Public Partnership (PPP) in collaboration with the Business Advisory Center (BAC) of MMDAs to expand and reduce the numbers of unemployed persons in the district. Also, institutions like the Opportunities Industrialization Centre (OIC) which link theoretical training with practical-based work associated with apprenticeship involving both private and public sector employers should be strengthened to aid in this course.

ICT is increasingly in demand to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Recognizing the equity implications of access to ICTs, government should adopt regulatory policies to enable a roll out of ICT infrastructure and the supply of services in the rural areas and they should address the low rural demand by introducing locally relevant content in the form of e-government and e-agriculture services.

A policy objective that seeks to expand the geographic access to ICT of the population at large should be formed and implemented in the district. This will allow all citizens to use the service, regardless of location, gender, disabilities, and other personal characteristics.

There should be an upgrade and extension of communication networks so that a minimum level of service is delivered to individual households, even in the least accessible areas. Government should impose universal service obligations on network operators.

In the rural context, ICT can provide opportunities to generate income which will help combat poverty, hunger, ill health and illiteracy. In rural areas, ICTs can raise incomes by increasing agricultural productivity (Lio and Liu 2006) and introducing income channels other than traditional farm jobs. Government should therefore promote adult literacy among the rural folks so as to make it easier for them to lean and use ICT in their daily lives.

Representatives of the nation at the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), who met in Geneva, should deliberate on policies which will aim at achieving universal access to ICT in order to bridge the digital divide and ensure that the benefits of ICTs reach the remotest corners as well as the most vulnerable communities.

The results indicate that about 57.4 percent of the PWDs are economically not active; government should therefore ensure implementation of the Disability Act 2006, Act 715. The bias against PWDs should be addressed and there should be a national disability policy for a more inclusive and disability-friendly society. It is revealed from the census that over half of disabled persons in the district had never been to school and very few have attained higher levels of education. Government should come out with friendly educational strategies to encourage more PWDs to enrol in schools.

It is observed that tree growing and fish farming are not popular agricultural activities in the district. Government should encourage farmers to go into those activities by providing incentives and making capital and other necessary inputs available since they are capital intensive. Ready market should be provided for their produce to curtail losses.

Adequacy, safety and affordability constitute key conceptual aspects of housing a population. The findings of the 2010 PHC are unsatisfactory on these issues. Over 67.7 percent of dwelling units in the district are constructed with mud bricks/earth and only 0.3 percent is constructed with burnt bricks. If government could subsidize cement prices at these areas it would encourage them to use this product for their buildings.

A high proportion of households (91.0) defecate in the open/bush. Government policies on sanitation should be enforced and that all landlords include toilet facilities when constructing houses in the district.

Furthermore, 89.5 percent of households in the district use wood as their main source of cooking fuel which is a threat on the environment, hence measures to be taken by the district assemblies to encourage them to use other sources which have no negative effect on the environment.

Only 6.7 percent of households have access to electricity (main) which means that a lot more needs to be done.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	36,431	100.0	0	0.0	36,431	100.0
Head only	265	0.7	0	0.0	265	0.7
Household with head and a spouse only	226	0.6	0	0.0	226	0.6
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	2,908	8.0	0	0.0	2,908	8.0
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	8,780	24.1	0	0.0	8,780	24.1
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	16,830	46.2	0	0.0	16,830	46.2
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	287	0.8	0	0.0	287	0.8
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	711	2.0	0	0.0	711	2.0
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	4,771	13.1	0	0.0	4,771	13.1
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	224	0.6	0	0.0	224	0.6
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	1,429	3.9	0	0.0	1,429	3.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Sex/Disability type	Total	Educational level attained									
		Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	Middle/ JSS/ JHS	Sec./ SSS/ SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Total	33,520	18,229	1,511	1,118	8,442	2,642	1,211	64	250	44	9
No disability	32,454	17,419	1,494	1,103	8,302	2,597	1,186	60	244	40	9
With a disability	1,066	810	17	15	140	45	25	4	6	4	0
Sight	419	359	5	1	41	9	1	0	1	2	0
Hearing	230	176	3	2	32	11	3	2	1	0	0
Speech	130	81	2	4	28	8	4	1	2	0	0
Physical	217	161	2	4	22	11	14	0	3	0	0
Intellectual	109	70	1	0	26	6	6	0	0	0	0
Emotional	173	120	5	2	25	10	8	2	0	1	0
Other	148	105	5	4	20	6	7	0	0	1	0
Male											
Total	16,467	8,934	752	596	4,186	1,178	592	32	156	33	8
No disability	15,959	8,575	743	590	4,105	1,154	574	30	151	29	8
With a disability	508	359	9	6	81	24	18	2	5	4	0
Sight	195	158	4	1	26	3	1	0	0	2	0
Hearing	108	70	3	1	22	7	2	2	1	0	0
Speech	80	48	1	0	21	4	3	1	2	0	0
Physical	113	72	0	1	17	8	12	0	3	0	0
Intellectual	55	32	0	0	12	6	5	0	0	0	0
Emotional	95	59	4	2	20	5	4	0	0	1	0
Other	70	49	2	1	13	1	3	0	0	1	0
Female											
Total	17,053	9,295	759	522	4,256	1,464	619	32	94	11	1
No disability	16,495	8,844	751	513	4,197	1,443	612	30	93	11	1
With a disability	558	451	8	9	59	21	7	2	1	0	0
Sight	224	201	1	0	15	6	0	0	1	0	0
Hearing	122	106	0	1	10	4	1	0	0	0	0
Speech	50	33	1	4	7	4	1	0	0	0	0
Physical	104	89	2	3	5	3	2	0	0	0	0
Intellectual	54	38	1	0	14	0	1	0	0	0	0
Emotional	78	61	1	0	5	5	4	2	0	0	0
Other	78	56	3	3	7	5	4	0	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Households/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	6,043	36,431	18,055	18,376	14,430	8,434	5,996
Households engaged in agricultural activities	5,600	34,802	17,397	17,405	14,430	8,434	5,996
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	5,530	34,487	17,248	17,239	14,295	8,371	5,924
Households engaged in crop farming	5,530	34,487	17,248	17,239	14,295	8,371	5,924
Households engaged in tree growing	15	127	58	69	41	24	17
Agro forestry (tree planting)	15	127	58	69	41	24	17
Alligator pepper	7	40	22	18	25	16	9
Apples	8	66	37	29	19	15	4
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	2	16	6	10	2	2	0
Avocado	3	11	7	4	6	3	3
Banana	21	130	59	71	64	39	25
Beans	2,221	14,557	7,381	7,176	6,145	3,651	2,494
Black pepper	1	6	3	3	6	3	3
Black berries	4	21	14	7	9	8	1
Carrot	18	135	68	67	46	29	17
Cassava	3	24	10	14	6	4	2
Citronella	1	9	6	3	5	5	0
Citrus	1	4	2	2	3	2	1
Cloves	2	9	6	3	5	4	1
Cocoa	2	18	10	8	4	2	2
Cocoyam	16	154	77	77	53	32	21
Coffee	3	22	6	16	9	4	5
Cotton	5	37	19	18	9	7	2
Cucumber	4	22	15	7	7	6	1
Egg plant	3	11	5	6	6	3	3
Garden eggs	27	184	95	89	72	37	35
Ginger	4	26	12	14	21	9	12
Groundnut	3,889	25,080	12,534	12,546	10,582	6,132	4,450
Kenaf	28	145	75	70	73	43	30
Lemon grass	13	72	30	42	26	17	9
Lettuce	10	57	24	33	31	17	14
Maize	1,567	10,743	5,436	5,307	4,497	2,670	1,827
Mango	56	426	220	206	216	123	93
Millet	4,903	30,902	15,466	15,436	12,906	7,592	5,314
Mushroom	10	67	35	32	25	16	9
Nut meg	15	94	47	47	37	23	14
Oil palm	3	16	11	5	7	4	3
Okro	33	222	112	110	108	70	38
Pawpaw	2	8	6	2	8	6	2
Peas	11	71	36	35	24	17	7
Pepper	23	181	97	84	93	55	38

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

Households/ Type of crop	House-holds	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Plantain	4	21	15	6	11	7	4
Potatoes	17	124	65	59	50	35	15
Rice	2,820	18,495	9,280	9,215	7,972	4,600	3,372
Shea tree	2	8	4	4	7	4	3
Sorghum	652	4,248	2,181	2,067	2,219	1,275	944
Soya beans	228	1,639	868	771	831	502	329
Spinach	2	12	7	5	4	2	2
Sun flower	6	42	15	27	23	14	9
Sweet pepper	3	15	9	6	7	4	3
Sweet potatoes	10	73	41	32	33	21	12
Tiger nut	1	5	2	3	2	1	1
Tomatoes	15	110	59	51	62	34	28
Water melon	5	55	31	24	12	7	5
Yam	14	93	53	40	25	15	10
Other (specify)	175	1,110	581	529	470	262	208

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: Population by Sex, number Households and number of houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Total	Sex		House holds	Houses
			Male	Female		
1	Fumbisi	2,647	1,209	1,438	416	324
2	Gbedema-Dabomsa	1,122	526	596	191	98
3	Yiwasi-Zuasa	1,031	530	501	172	80
4	Fumbisi Buterisa	1,021	500	521	149	61
5	Siniensi Jaansa	932	461	471	139	82
6	Kanjarga Jiningsa Korri	931	446	485	186	70
7	Bachonsa-Yemonsa	923	450	473	162	96
8	Naadem Yiesugsung	822	437	385	151	45
9	Kanjarga Loguagsa	795	375	420	140	110
10	Kanjarga Kunyingsa	794	377	417	165	85
11	Kanjarga Jiningsa Yerining	791	408	383	111	74
12	Gbedema Kunkwa	760	375	385	120	74
13	Gbedema Golluk	745	384	361	128	79
14	Wiasi (Weisi) Yipala	717	344	373	125	54
15	Kanjaraga-Nyanpiensa	715	339	376	125	86
16	Kasisa Yemona	695	356	339	127	63
17	Zamsa	694	365	329	136	73
18	Yiwasi Kazengsa	693	368	325	102	60
19	Zarubg Mwalorinsa	686	333	353	98	55
20	Fumbisi Lusua	677	348	329	111	56

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	Age group															
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Fumbisi	2,647	348	319	299	398	248	236	151	147	109	80	71	49	58	34	51	49
2	Gbedema-Dabomsa	1,122	176	148	165	137	58	52	70	77	67	32	38	11	41	19	10	21
3	Yiwasi-Zuasa	1,031	167	149	122	80	80	80	58	33	31	25	34	19	22	27	26	78
4	Fumbisi Buterisa	1,021	148	133	149	141	76	62	37	36	28	36	30	46	38	24	23	14
5	Siniensi Jaansa	932	84	131	122	111	72	85	55	51	53	34	31	16	17	18	22	30
6	Kanjarga Jiningsa Korri	931	136	151	120	101	58	54	59	36	49	26	54	11	18	10	22	26
7	Bachonsa-Yemonsa Naadem	923	135	112	96	102	94	68	53	50	53	32	25	26	28	8	22	19
8	Yiesugsung Kanjarga	822	110	110	102	86	73	58	46	44	44	24	34	21	30	10	14	16
9	Loguagsa Kanjarga	795	83	98	95	121	56	57	41	39	34	25	18	25	34	16	17	36
10	Kunyinga Kanjarga Jiningsa	794	87	84	101	83	72	57	65	57	63	16	31	20	17	16	10	15
11	Yerining Gbedema	791	92	92	90	93	59	84	58	33	30	31	21	21	24	20	18	25
12	Kunkwa	760	91	109	104	81	55	73	50	41	26	35	28	16	7	6	19	19
13	Gbedema Golluk Wiasi (Weisi)	745	92	101	111	67	61	58	54	49	40	26	24	11	19	14	8	10
14	Yipala Kanjaraga-Nyanpiensa	717	71	81	84	79	56	53	49	47	38	27	30	20	17	18	22	25
15	Kasisa Yemona	715	104	93	90	84	50	47	41	49	39	20	16	13	12	8	12	37
16	Zamsa	695	98	123	119	56	25	26	50	34	33	25	30	21	20	17	6	12
17	Yiwasi Kazengsa	694	100	100	82	98	66	40	33	25	41	17	41	12	17	3	12	7
18	Zarubg	693	151	104	46	50	40	52	44	39	37	26	19	16	27	8	14	20
19	Mwalorinsa	686	102	86	101	94	50	30	26	29	22	27	24	11	18	12	17	37
20	Fumbisi Lusia	677	121	120	77	56	33	49	47	30	32	19	29	10	26	10	5	13

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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