



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

PUSIGA DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

Copyright © 2014 Ghana Statistical Service

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

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

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



Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	viii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ix
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Physical Features.....	1
1.3 Political Administration	3
1.4 Social and Cultural Structures.....	3
1.5 Economy.....	4
1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions	4
1.7 Organization of Report.....	14
CHAPTER TWO: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS.....	16
2.1 Introduction	16
2.2 Population Size and Distribution	16
2.3 Age-Sex Structure	18
2.4 Migration, Fertility and Mortality	19
CHAPTER THREE: SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS	24
3.1 Introduction	24
3.2 Household Size, Household Composition and Structure	24
3.3 Marital Characteristics	26
3.4 Nationality.....	29
3.5 Religious Affiliation.....	30
3.6 Literacy and Education.....	30
CHAPTER FOUR: ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS	33
4.1 Introduction	33
4.2 Economic Activity Status.....	33
4.3 Occupation	35
4.4 Industry.....	36
4.5 Employment Status	37
4.6 Employment Sector	37
CHAPTER FIVE: INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	39
5.1 Introduction	39
5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones.....	39
5.3 Use of Internet.....	39
5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer.....	39
CHAPTER SIX: DISABILITY	41
6.1 Introduction	41
6.2 Population with Disability.....	41
6.3 Type of Disability.....	42
6.4 Distribution by Type of Locality.....	43

6.5	Disability and Activity	44
6.6	Disability, Education and Literacy	45
CHAPTER SEVEN: AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES.....		47
7.1	Introduction	47
7.2	Households in Agriculture	47
7.3	Types of Farming Activities.....	47
7.4	Types of Livestock and Other Animals Reared	47
CHAPTER EIGHT: HOUSING CONDITIONS.....		49
8.1	Introduction	49
8.2	Housing Stock	49
8.3	Type of Dwelling and Ownership	50
8.4	Construction Materials	51
8.5	Room Occupancy	53
8.6	Access to Utilities and Household Facilities.....	54
8.7	Main Source of Water for Drinking and for other Domestic Use.....	56
8.9	Bathing and Toilet Facilities	57
8.10	Method of Waste Disposal	58
CHAPTER NINE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND POLICY		
	IMPLICATIONS	60
9.1	Introduction	60
9.2	Summary of Findings	60
9.3	Conclusion.....	65
9.4	Policy Implications.....	66
REFERENCES.....		68
APPENDICES		69
LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS		71

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Population by age, sex and type of locality	17
Table 2.2: Age dependency ratio by locality	18
Table 2.3: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district .	19
Table 2.4: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex	20
Table 2.5: Total populations, deaths in households, crude death rate	21
Table 2.6: Cause of death by district	21
Table 2.7: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants.....	23
Table 3.1: Household size by locality type	24
Table 3.2: Household population by composition by sex.....	25
Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex.....	25
Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status.....	26
Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by, marital status, level of education and sex	28
Table 3.6: Persons 12 years and older by marital status, economic activity status and sex ...	29
Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex.....	29
Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex	30
Table 3.9: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status.....	31
Table 3.10: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex ...	32
Table 4.1: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex	33
Table 4.2: Economic activity status of population 15 years and older by age and sex	34
Table 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex.....	35
Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex	36
Table 4.5: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex	37
Table 4.6: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex.....	38
Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, and sex	39
Table 5.2: Households having desktop/laptop computers and sex of head	40
Table 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex	42
Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex...45	45
Table 6.3: Highest level of education by sex and disability type	46
Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality	47
Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers.....	48
Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households	50
Table 8.2: Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality ...	50
Table 8.3: Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality.....	51
Table 8.4: Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality	52
Table 8.5: Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality	52
Table 8.6: Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality.....	53
Table 8.7: Household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit	54
Table 8.8: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality	54
Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households	55

Table 8.10:Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes	56
Table 8.11:Bathing facility and toilet facilities used by household	58
Table 8.12:Method of rubbish and liquid waste disposal by households	59
Table A1: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities	69
Table A2: Population by age group in the 20 communities	70

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Map of Pusiga District	2
Figure 2.1: Population Pyramid	18
Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex in the district	22
Figure 6.1: Types of disabilities by sex	43
Figure 6.1: Type of Disabilities by locality type	44

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CHIPS	Community Health Planning Services
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
DCE	District Chief Executive
DPs	Development Partners
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GDP	Gross Domestic product
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
HND	Higher National Diploma
HIV	Human Immune Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JSS	Junior Secondary School
JHS	Junior High School
LI	Legislative Instrument
MP	Member of Parliament
NGOs	Non-governmental Organisations
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	Persons with disabilities
SSS	Senior Secondary School
SHS	Senior High School
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WC	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Pusiga District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 57,677 representing 5.5 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 47.7 percent and females represent 52.3 percent. About 78.0 percent of the population live in rural localities. The district has a sex ratio of 91.2. The population of the district is youthful (under 15 years) (45.4%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons 60 years and above (8.7%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 108.2, the dependency ratio in the rural localities is higher (110.4) than that of the dependency ratio in the urban areas (100.8).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The District has a Total Fertility Rate of 3.7. The General Fertility Rate is 104.6 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the sixth highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 23.9 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 6.3 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 70 and above representing 26.2 deaths per 1000 population while for the females, the highest death rate of 17.3 deaths per 1000 population is also for age 70 and above. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounts for 13.8 percent of deaths, while 86.2 percent is by other causes. The district has a migrant population of 2,757. Majority of migrants (67.9%) living in the district were born elsewhere in another region, while 19.5 percent were born elsewhere in the Upper East Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Ashanti region constitute 61.2 percent followed by Brong Ahafo with 9.2 percent and Northern, 8.5 percent.

Household size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 57,080 with a total number of 7,603 households. The average household size in the district is 7.6 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 50.6 percent. Spouses form about 9.9 percent while other relatives constitute 9.9 percent. Extended households (head, spouse(s), children and heads relative) constitute 62.7 percent of the total number of households in the district and this is followed by nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) (17.6%).

Marital status

About 53.3 percent of the population aged 12 years and older are married and 37.5 percent have never married. By age 25-29 years, more than three quarters of females (82.3%) are married compared to 51.8 percent of males. At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 51.9 percent while widowed males account for only 6.6 percent. . Among the married, 81.9 percent have no education while about 36.5 percent of the never married have never been to school. About 87.4 percent of the married population are employed, 1.4 percent are unemployed and 11.2 percent are economically not active. About 4 out of 10 of those who have never married (47.5%) are economically not active with 1.9 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 82.8 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 2.6 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 7.0 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 37.1 percent are literate and 62.9 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (45.5 %) than that of females (29.9%). About seven out of ten people (25.1%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages, while 71.0 percent indicated they could speak only English language. Of the population aged 3 years and above (18,462) in the district, 55.1 percent has never attended school, 35.0 percent are currently attending and 9.9 percent have attended in the past.

Economic activity status

About 77.9 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 22.1 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 97.4 percent are employed while 2.3 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (41.3%) and 24.0% perform household duties. Again, about 48.9 percent of the unemployed are seeking work for the first and available for work.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 77.6 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 6.3 percent in craft and related trade and 9.7 percent in service and sales. About 2.5 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the employed population 15 years and older 68.0 percent are self-employed without employees, while 22.3 percent are contributing family workers. About 2.8 percent are self-employed with employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 96.6 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 3.4 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 19.4 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 28.5 percent as compared to 11.8 percent of females. About 1.0 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 77

households representing 1.0 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.0 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly higher (2.2%) than females (1.8%). The types of disability in the district include sight, physical, hearing, speech, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 36.1 percent followed by Hearing (28.6%), and Physical disability (27.8%). Of the population disabled, 54.5 percent are employed and 44.0 percent economically not active. About 73.3 percent of the population with disability have never attended school.

Agriculture

In the district, 90.8 percent of households are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, 91.9 percent of households are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 86.9 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (98.6%) are involved in crop farming with chicken as the dominant animal reared in the district.

Housing

The housing stock of Pusiga District is 5,395 representing 4.7 percent of the total number of houses in the Upper East Region. The average number of persons per house is 10.6.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

About 7 out of 10 (74.4%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 13.2 percent are separate houses and 5.1 percent are semi-detached houses. About 89.9 percent of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 3.8 percent are owned by private individuals; 5.0 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 0.8 percent are owned by public or government. About 0.1 percent of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 80.2 percent with cement/concrete constituting 14.4 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Mud/earth (15.2%) and cement/concrete (83.2%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (87.7%) for dwelling units in the district, while 6.6 percent of dwelling used Thatch/Raffia to roof their dwellings.

Room occupancy

Three rooms constitute the highest percentage (19.0%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 9.5 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy three rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are flashlight/torch (40.5%), kerosene lamp (35.4%) and electricity (20.9%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (56.5%). The proportion for urban is higher than

that for rural. The four main sources of water in the district are borehole, protected well and pipe-borne outside dwelling. About a third of households (38.7%) drink water from bore holes, while another one quarter (25.5%) drink water from protected wells.

Majority of households (82.2%) do not have toilet facilities in their homes and therefore resort to bush/beach/field. For the few households that uses toilet facilities, the commonly used type of toilet facility in the district is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 9.3 percent. About a third of households (33.5%) in the district have use shared separate bathroom in the same house, while 25.7 percent of households have bathrooms for exclusive use of members.

Waste disposal

Most households (30.5%) dump their solid waste in a public dump (open space). Another 28.7 percent dispose their solid waste by burning. House to house waste collection accounts for 6.2 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the street (40.4%) and onto the compound (35.1%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Pusiga District is one of the thirteen districts and municipalities in the Upper East Region of Ghana. It was carved out of the then Bawku Municipality in 2012 by Legislative Instrument, LI 2145. The District is located approximately between latitude $11^{\circ} 11'$ and $10^{\circ} 40'$ north and longitude $0^{\circ} 18' W$ and $0^{\circ} 6' E$ in the north-eastern corner of the Region. The District shares boundaries with Burkina-Faso to the north, Republic of Togo to the east, Bawku Municipality to the west and Garu-Tempene District to the south. The District has total land size of about 50505 sq km.

Pusiga is the capital of the District. The District is endowed with very attractive physical and cultural landscapes worth developing into tourist centres. Some of these attractive landscapes are the Kulungungu bomb site and the Naa Gbewaa Shrine. The Kulungungu Bomb site is where the first president of Ghana, Dir. Kwame Nkrumah survived a grenade attack on 1st August, 1962 when he was returning from a meeting with his colleague from Upper Volta(now Burkina Faso), Mourice Yameogo. This site is marked with a burst of Dir. Nkrumah. The Naa Gbewaa shrine is located near the Gbewaa Teacher Training College. The shrine is home to the chiefs and ancestors of the Mole Dagbani group. Traditionally, one needs to contact the Tindana of Pusiga with cola nuts and a fowl for sacrifice at the shrine during a visit.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Landscape

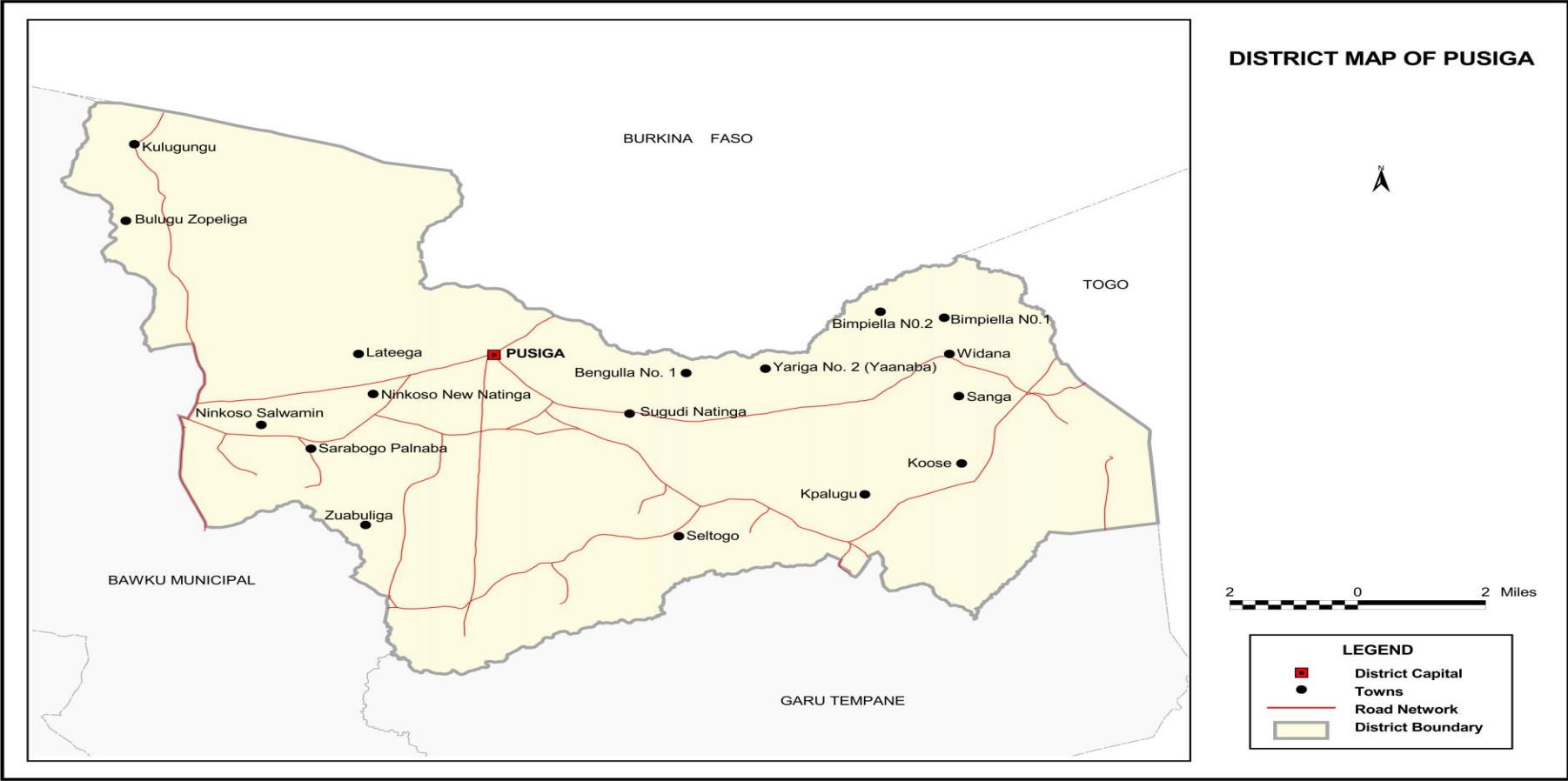
The District is underlain mainly by sandstone and granite rock formation. The relief of the District easily marks the highest point of the Upper East Region. In areas bordering the basins of the White Volta River and its tributaries, the relief is generally low and slightly undulating with heights of 120-150 meters above sea level. The rest of the District consists of series of plateau surfaces, which are remnants of prolonged periods of weathering and erosion of scattered hills. The average height of the plateau is 400 meters above sea level. Outcrops of rocks are also found in many areas.

The Pusiga District is drained mainly by the White Volta and its tributaries. Other streams which influence the drainage system include Poanaba and Kyinchingo. Except in a few areas around the river basin where the drainage becomes poor because of seasonal flooding, the area is generally well drained.

1.2.2 Vegetation

The vegetation is mainly of the Sahel savannah type consisting of open savannah with first swept grassland separating deciduous trees among which may be seen a few broad-leaved and fire-leached tree species. Parts of the forest reserves include Morongo West Kuaka and White Volta basin. These are protected areas by local authorities and the District Assembly. The climatic conditions render the District susceptible to bush fires in the dry season and thus exacerbate environmental degradation and poverty in the District.

Figure 1.1: Map of Pusiga District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.3 Climate

As with the whole of Upper East Region, Pusiga District is part of the interior continental climatic zone of the country characterized by pronounced dry and wet seasons. The two seasons are influenced by two oscillating air masses. First is the warm, dusty and dry harmattan air mass which blows in the north eastern direction across the whole District from the Sahara Desert. During the period of its influence (late November-early March) rainfall is entirely absent, vapour pressure is very low (less than 10mb) and relative humidity rarely exceeds 20 per cent during the day, but may rise to 60 percent during the nights and early mornings. Temperatures are usually modest at this time of the year by tropical standards (260c-280c). May to October, marks the wet season. During this period, the whole of West Africa sub-region including Pusiga District is under the influence of a deep tropical maritime air mass. This air mass together with rising convection currents, provide the District with rains.

The total rainfall amounts to an average of 800mm per annum. A striking characteristic of the rainfall worth noting is the extreme variability and reliability both between and within seasons. Another striking characteristic is the quantities of rain water normally lost through evaporation from open water surfaces. Estimates of the volume of rain water loss vary from 1.55mm to 1.65mm per annum.

1.3 Political Administration

The General Assembly is the highest legislative body in the District. There are twenty one (21) members and this consists of two (2) females and nineteen (19) males. There are fifteen (15) elected assembly members, six (6) Government Appointees and one (1) Member of Parliament (who has no voting right). The House is headed by a Presiding Member and it meets to deliberate on issues concerning the District, passes by-laws, and approves development plans, projects, programmes and schemes, as well as the District budget. Another significant role played by the house is the confirmation of the president's nominee for the position of District Chief Executive.

The Executive Committee is made up of seven members (one third of the general house) chaired by the District Chief Executive. The District is operating five (5) statutory sub-committees which include Works, Development Planning, Social services, Justice and Security, and Finance and Administration committees. The sub-structures of the assembly consist of 5 Area Councils and 75 unit committee members.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structures

1.4.1 Traditional authority

The traditional authority is represented by the Pusiga Traditional Council under the presidency of the Pusiga Naba. The membership of the Council is made up of the divisional and sub divisional chiefs of important settlements who serve as advisors to the Pusiga Naba. Matters concerning chieftaincy, culture and tradition are handled by the traditional council

1.4.2 Ethnicity

The predominant ethnic groups in the District are Kussasis, Bissas, Moshies and Mamprusis with the Kussasis constituting the majority.

1.4.3 Festivals

There are four (4) annual festivals observed in the District. These festivals are celebrated by the Kussais and other ethnic groups at the beginning of the harvest period or after the harvest period. On these occasions, besides the merry making, libations are performed; fresh fruits and animals are offered to the ancestors and gods of the land. This is done in acknowledgement of their blessing in the past and to implore their help and protection for the future. The festivals increasingly serve as vehicles for uniting and propelling the people in the District for development pursuits. In Pusiga, the festivals celebrated by the various ethnic groups are Samanpid (Kussasis), Zakula (Bissas) and the fire festival (Mamprusi).

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Industry and employment

Agriculture is the dominant occupation of the people accounting for about 70 percent of the employed. Major crops cultivated are millet, sorghum, maize, rice, groundnuts, leafy vegetables, pepper, water melon, onion and livestock such as cattle, sheep, goats, and donkeys. Food stuff such as sweet potatoes and water melon are loaded on donkey carts to Bitou in Burkina Faso and Cinkansse in Togo. The Pusiga District has no large-scale manufacturing industries. It is characterized by small-scale food processing, craft and manufacturing. The industry is dominated by smock weaving, pottery, blacksmithing, pito brewing and food processing. Due to its strategic location and proximity to eastern Burkina Faso and Northern Togo as well as easy access to Mali and Niger, there is potential for international trade.

1.5.2. Tourism

There are very attractive physical and cultural landscapes (Kulungugu bomb site and the Naa Gbewaa Shrine) worth developing into tourist centers.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

A large scale statistical operation, such as the 2010 Population and Housing Census required meticulous planning for its successful implementation. A working group of the Ghana

Statistical Service prepared the census project document with the assistance of two consultants. The document contains the rationale and objectives of the census, census organization, a work plan as well as a budget. The project document was launched in November 2008 as part of the Ghana Statistics Development Plan (GSDP) and reviewed in November 2009.

Census secretariat and committees

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

An acting Census Coordinator engaged by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 2008 to support GSS in the planning of the Census initially headed the Census Secretariat. 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 are 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 are 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 are the Regional Census Implementation Committee and the District Census Implementation Committee, respectively.

The Regional and District Census Implementation Committees are inter-sectoral in their composition. Members of the Committees are 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 are 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 are included in the census.

Some topics that are not considered core by the UN recommendations but which are found to be of great interest and importance to Ghana and are, 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 are also procured for the Geographical Information System Unit.

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

For effective data collection, there is the need to design appropriate documents to solicit the required information from respondents. GSS consulted widely with main data users in the process of the questionnaire development. Data users including MDAs, research institutions, civil society organizations and development partners are 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

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. 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 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 are 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 are 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 fieldwork

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 are 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 are 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 are 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 are absent from the institutions on Census Night. Out-door sleepers (floating population) are 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 are listed and where the members of the household are 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 are 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 are mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that are yet to be enumerated in some regional capitals and other fast growing areas. Flooded areas and other inaccessible localities are 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 are not properly demarcated and some are characterized by large EAs, some enumerators are 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 are that:

- 97.0 percent of all household residents who are in the country on Census Night (26th September, 2010) are 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%) are 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 are 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 are prepared and disseminated in 2013.

1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

Introduction

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

The concepts and definitions in this report cover all sections of the 2010 Population and Housing Census questionnaires (PHC1A and PHC1B). The sections are: 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 are ten (10) administrative regions in Ghana during the 2010 Population and Housing Census as they are 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 are demarcated into 110 districts. In 2004, 28 new districts are created; this increased the number of districts in the country to 138. In 2008, 32 additional districts are 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 are 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 are 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 are classified as urban while localities with less than 5,000 persons are 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) are classified as non-household population. Persons who spent census night in any of the under listed institutions and locations are classified as non-household population:

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

ii.Hunting and fishing camps.

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of residence

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

Religion

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

Marital status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School attendance

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

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

Level of education

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

Activity status

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

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

The economically not active are persons who did not work and are not seeking for work. They are classified by reasons for not being economically active. Economically not active persons included homemakers, students, retired persons, the disabled and persons who are 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 are classified by the kind of work they are 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 are 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 are 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 are classified as "other".

Employment sector

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

Disability

Persons with disability are defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation. 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 are 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 are 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 are 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 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 analysed 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

Population composition is the description of population according to characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, ethnicity, education and occupation. Demographic change has a broad range of consequence for the development of the Pusiga District. The changes in the District population are mainly through fertility, mortality and migration levels which to a large extent are influenced by age-sex composition. Therefore, this chapter presents details of the demographic characteristics with regards to population size and distribution, age-sex structure, mortality, fertility and migration.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 presents details on the population size by age, sex, and type of locality. The total population of the District is 57,677 out of which 27,516 (47.7%) are males while 30,161 (52.3%) are females. The age group with the highest proportion of the population is 5-9 representing 16.3 percent, followed by 0-4 age group (15.3%). The majority of the population of the District (74.4%) is between ages 0-34.

From Table 2.1, it can be noted that a greater proportion of the total population of the District (78.0%) dwell in the rural areas while 22.0 percent live in the urban areas. The general sex ratio which represents the number of males per the number of females in the District is 91.2. This means that for every 100 females there are approximately 91.2 males in the District. From table 2.1 however, the male population in the District from age 0-19 is greater than the female population. As a result, the sex ratios in the age categories of 0-19 years are higher than 100. However, from Table 2.1, the sex ratio for the other age categories begins to reduce, indicating a drop in the male population as compared to that of the female population from age 20 years and above. The sex ratio from age 20 years and above reduces below 100 to as low as 60.0.

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

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	57,677	27,516	30,161	91.2	12,668	45,009
0 – 4	8,849	4,529	4,320	104.8	1,903	6,946
5 – 9	9,373	4,791	4,582	104.6	1,982	7,391
10 – 14	7,961	4,183	3,778	110.7	1,683	6,278
15 – 19	6,108	3,269	2,839	115.1	1,387	4,721
20 – 24	4,077	1,881	2,196	85.7	960	3,117
25 – 29	3,450	1,381	2,069	66.7	795	2,655
30 – 34	3,115	1,209	1,906	63.4	715	2,400
35 – 39	2,842	1,146	1,696	67.6	666	2,176
40 – 44	2,407	1,046	1,361	76.9	546	1,861
45 – 49	1,947	855	1,092	78.3	434	1,513
50 – 54	1,676	746	930	80.2	354	1,322
55 – 59	862	394	468	84.2	178	684
60 – 64	1,222	488	734	66.5	275	947
65 – 69	854	337	517	65.2	157	697
70 – 74	1,207	462	745	62	275	932
75 – 79	705	336	369	91.1	146	559
80 – 84	499	225	274	82.1	110	389
85 – 89	280	133	147	90.5	59	221
90 – 94	163	75	88	85.2	28	135
95 – 99	80	30	50	60	15	65

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.2.2 Age dependency ratio by locality

Dependency ratio is an age population ratio of those typically not in the labour force and those in the labour force. High dependency ratio of a population has serious policy implications. Table 2.2 shows that the dependency ratio for Pusiga District is 108.2. Dependency ratio in the District varies among the various age groups of 0-14 (child dependency) and age 65 years and above (aged dependency). The general child dependency ratio of 94.5 is obviously higher than the aged dependency ratio of 13.7 since children constitute a greater proportion of the population in the District than the aged. The high dependency ratio (94.5) observed for age 0-14 is partly influenced by out-migration of certain proportion of the population (those within age groups 15-64) to the south in search of greener pastures, leaving behind a large number of dependents. Large dependency ratios however translate into negative economic implications for the District and the country as a whole. The total dependency ratio for the urban (100.8) is lower than the rural (110.4). This is similar in the case of both the child dependency (urban is 88.2 and rural is 96.3) and aged dependency (urban is 12.5 and rural is 14.0).

Table 2.2: Age dependency ratio by locality

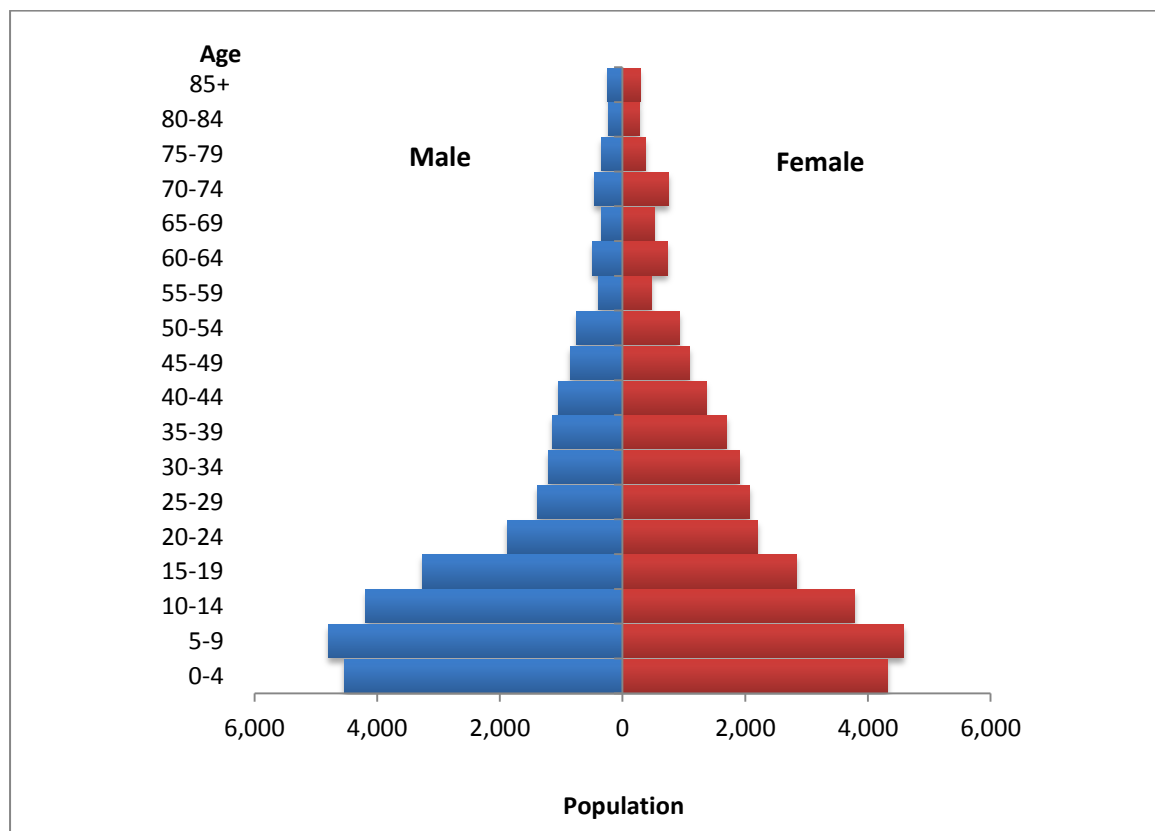
Age/group ratio	Total	Urban	Rural
All Ages	57,677	12,668	45,009
0-14	26,183	5,568	20,615
15-64	27,706	6,310	21,396
65+	3,788	790	2,998
Total dependency ratio	108.2	100.8	110.4
Child Dependency ratio	94.5	88.2	96.3
Aged Dependency ratio	13.7	12.5	14.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

Figure 2.1 presents details of the age-sex structure of the population in the District. The pyramid has a broad base which is typical of developing countries, indicating a larger number of youthful population and a narrow top of fewer aged. The tallest bars which represent the highest age cohort falls within age 5-9 years at both male and female population whereas the shortest bars representing the lowest age group cohort falls within 85+. This higher proportion of the population within age group 5 -9 indicates that the population in the District has the prospect to grow for a considerable number of years. Figure 2.1 also shows that the proportion of the female population from age 25 and above is higher than the population of males in the same age cohort. As a result, the pyramid indicates the bars at age 25 and above to be broader for the females than the males. This also means that the proportion of males reduces faster than that of the females as the age increases.

Figure 2.1: Population Pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Migration, Fertility and Mortality

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility is the actual production of children. It is defined as the number of live births women have during their reproductive life time. In the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the data on fertility are collected from females aged 12 years and older. Table 2.3 presents the data on fertility indicators for the Pusiga district, compared with the other districts and the region.

Total fertility rate is a measure of the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman throughout her reproductive life span, given the assumptions that; she would survive the full period of her child bearing ages and that she would follow the fertility performance of each age group of women during the child bearing ages. The total fertility rate for the Pusiga district is 3.7, which is higher than the regional rate (3.4). Garu Tempane District had the highest total fertility rate (3.9) among the districts in the region

The other fertility measures presented on the table include general fertility rate (GFR) and crude birth rate (CBR). Whereas the CBR indicates the number of live births per 1,000 of the population in a given year, the GFR is the number of live births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 49 years in a given year. The birth rate is termed “Crude birth rate” because it relates births to the general population, even including those at the age and sex groups who are not at risk of given birth. The GFR, which is more refined, is therefore a better measure to use for comparing the fertility of different populations. From Table 2.3, the GFR for the Pusiga District is 104.2, which is higher than the regional rate of 97.5. Garu Tempane also had the highest GFR (106.2) among all the districts in the region. The crude birth rate for the district is 23.9. Builsa North District had the highest CBR (23.8).

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	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 Tempane	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
Nabdam	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

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

** Number of live births 1,000 population

Children ever born and surviving

The total population of females 12 years and older in the District is 19,645 with higher proportions within the ages 12-29 years (47.1%).

The total number of children ever born to females aged 12 years and older in the District is 60,647 children, out of which 51,428 children are surviving. On the average, therefore, each female 12 years and older gives birth to about 3 children. It is also observed that averagely, there are 2 surviving children per female 12 years and older in the District.

The total population of male children ever born is 30,968 with 84.2 percent of them surviving, whereas that of female children is 29,679 and 85.4 percent of them surviving. It can therefore be deduced from Table 2.4 that 15.8 percent of male children ever born died. Similarly, it is also observed that, out of a total of 29,679 female children ever born, 85.4 percent are surviving, while 14.6 percent of them did not survive.

Among all the age categories for females 12 years and older, ages 60+ years ever gave births to more children (57.8%) than any other age group followed by females within the ages of 30-44. The age group with the lowest proportion of children ever born is 12-14 (0.0%)

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

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	19,645	60,647	30,968	29,679	51,428	26,074	25,354
12 - 14	2,164	7	3	4	5	2	3
15 - 19	2,839	207	102	105	184	90	94
20 - 24	2,196	1,904	991	913	1,674	843	831
25 - 29	2,069	4,745	2,385	2,360	4,293	2,113	2,180
30 - 34	1,906	7,111	3,536	3,575	6,454	3,224	3,230
35 - 39	1,696	7,767	4,078	3,689	6,972	3,647	3,325
40 - 44	1,361	7,319	3,748	3,571	6,471	3,306	3,165
45 - 49	1,092	6,173	3,196	2,977	5,324	2,732	2,592
50 - 54	930	5,405	2,700	2,705	4,542	2,274	2,268
55 - 59	468	2,845	1,463	1,382	2,280	1,170	1,110
60 +	2,924	17,164	8,766	8,398	13,229	6,673	6,556

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality relates to deaths that occur in the household during the 12 months preceding the census night. Table 2.5 therefore presents details of the number of deaths in households and crude death rate by all districts in the Upper East region. The table illustrates that Pusiga district recorded 362 deaths in households which represent 3.2 percent of all deaths (11,339) recorded in the Upper East Region in the 12 months preceding the census night. Bolgatanga municipal has the highest number of deaths (2,269) followed by Garu Tempane (1,287), Talensi (1,218) Kassena-Nankan East (1,217) and Bongo districts (1,093)

Table 2.5 also shows that Pusiga district has the lowest crude death rate of 6.3 in the region compared to the Bolgatanga municipal which has the highest crude death rate of 17.2. The crude death rate of the district is however lower than the regional rate which is 10.8.

Table 2.5: Total populations, deaths in households, crude death rate

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
Kasena Nankana East	109,944	1,217	11.1
Bolgatanga Municipal	131,550	2,269	17.2
Talensi	81,194	1,218	15
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
Builsa South	36,514	337	9.2
Nabdam	33,826	473	14
Binduri	61,576	510	8.3
Pusiga	57,677	362	6.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Causes of death

The census data also indicated specific causes of the deaths that occurred during the year 2010 and these have been categorized into two. As presented in Table 2.6, deaths are either categorized as due to accident/violence/homicide and suicide which are human related causes of deaths or all other causes which include diseases and pregnancy related or natural causes. In the Pusiga District, 86.2 percent of all deaths that occurred in 2010 are due to other causes other than human causes such as accident/violence/homicide or suicide. Bolgatanga Municipal recorded the highest percentage (41.4%) of deaths that occurred due to accidents/violence/homicide or suicide. The Pusiga District had 13.8 percent of all its deaths occurring as a result of accident/violence/homicide or suicide.

Table 2.6: Cause of death by district

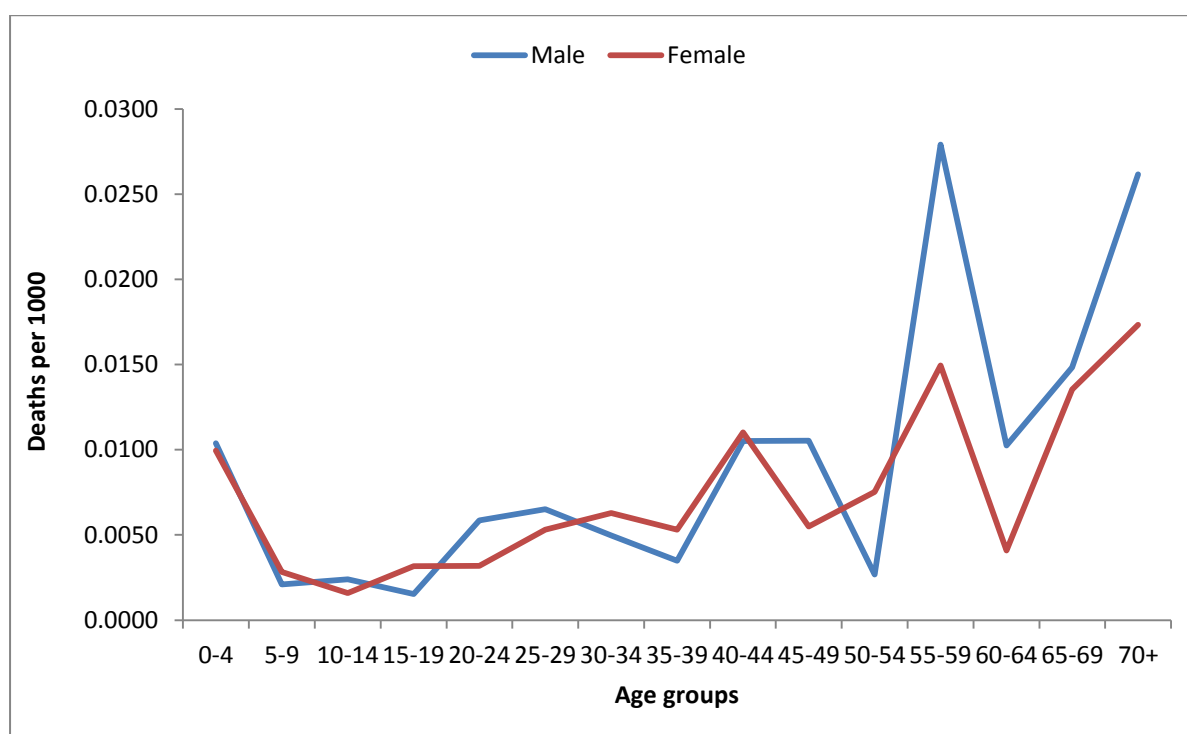
District	Total deaths	Death due to			
		Accident/ violence/ homicide /suicide		All other causes	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Districts	11,339	1,720	15.2	9,619	84.8
Builsa North	478	30	6.3	448	93.7
Kasena Nankana West	566	47	8.3	519	91.7
Kasena Nankana East	1,217	86	7.1	1,131	92.9
Bolgatanga Municipal	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 Tempane	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 presents details on reported age specific death rates by sex in the District. The figure reveals that there is a decline in death rates among age cohorts 0-4 to 5-9 for both males and females in the District. The rates at which both sexes die are characterized by moderate declines and increases in death rates from age 5-54. However, more males are likely to die compared to females at age 55 and older as we observe sharp increases and decreases for both sexes. It is however worth noting that among all age cohorts, while males are more likely to die at 55-59, females on the other hand have their highest death rate at age 70 and older.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex in the district



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Migration refers to change in usual place of residence from one administrative district to another for a period not less than six months. The total number of migrants (persons who are living in Pusiga District but were born elsewhere outside the District) is 2,757 (Refer to Table 2.7). The majority of the migrants (41.5%) were born in the Ashanti Region. Those born elsewhere in the Region constitute 19.5 percent of the migrant population. Out of the people born in the Ashanti Region, 28.7 percent of them have been resident in the District for 1-4 years. Similarly, for those born in Western Region (who constitute the least migrants in the District), 29.2 percent of them have been resident for 1-4 years.

Table 2.7: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	2,757	30.3	28.8	11.2	13.2	16.6
Born elsewhere in the Region	538	37.7	30.3	8.2	7.6	16.2
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	72	18.1	29.2	18.1	26.4	8.3
Central	40	37.5	37.5	5	7.5	12.5
Greater Accra	85	31.8	38.8	7.1	4.7	17.6
Volta	46	52.2	17.4	6.5	17.4	6.5
Eastern	52	28.8	34.6	11.5	7.7	17.3
Ashanti	1,145	28.4	28.7	12.9	14.4	15.5
Brong Ahafo	173	31.2	27.7	11	17.9	12.1
Northern	159	35.2	31.4	8.8	17	7.5
Upper East		-				
Upper West	99	31.3	26.3	16.2	10.1	16.2
Outside Ghana	348	20.4	23.9	10.6	14.7	30.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents details on the socio-cultural characteristics of Pusiga District. There are numerous issues related to the social and cultural characteristics of human societies which include education, literacy, religious affiliation and marital issues. The 2010 Population and Housing Census collected data on household composition, headship and size of households, marital status, literacy and education, nationality, religion and economic activity status in the District.

3.2 Household Size, Household Composition and Structure

3.2.1 Household size

Table 3.1 shows household size by locality type. It shows that, the district has a household population of 57,080 also the average household size for the district is 7.6 as compared to the region which is 5.9. This shows that, there is much difference between the district and the region. The average household size is higher for rural areas than urban areas (7.6 and 7.5 respectively). The Table further reveals that, the average household per house for the district is 1.4 and this is higher for rural areas compared to urban areas.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality type

Categories	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	1,034,704	57,080	12,562	44,518
Number of households	5,467,054	177,629	7,603	1,696	5,907
Average households per house	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.5
Average household size	4.5	5.9	7.6	7.5	7.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Household composition

The total household population within the District is 57,080 as illustrated in Table 3.2. From the table children constitute about half (50.6%) of household composition, followed by heads (13.3%) then spouses (9.9%) and other relatives (9.9%) of equal proportions.

Out of the total male population, 23.1 percent are household heads compared to 4.4 percent of females who are household heads out of the entire female population. This may be as a result of cultural orientation that makes men naturally household heads in the District. Within the households, there are more daughter-laws among the female household population (2.2%) than son in-laws (0.1%) among the male household population. The proportion of spouses (wife/husband) is 9.9 percent similar to the proportion of other relatives (9.9%) living with the household.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition by sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57,080	100.0	27,154	100.0	29,926	100.0
Head	7,603	13.3	6,286	23.1	1,317	4.4
Spouse (wife/husband)	5,674	9.9	100	0.4	5,574	18.6
Child (son/daughter)	28,861	50.6	15,563	57.3	13,298	44.4
Parent/Parent in-law	1,724	3.0	219	0.8	1,505	5.0
Son/Daughter in-law	692	1.2	33	0.1	659	2.2
Grandchild	3,117	5.5	1,582	5.8	1,535	5.1
Brother/Sister	2,375	4.2	1,410	5.2	965	3.2
Step child	760	1.3	392	1.4	368	1.2
Adopted/Foster child	247	0.4	128	0.5	119	0.4
Other relative	5,635	9.9	1,225	4.5	4,410	14.7
Non-relative	392	0.7	216	0.8	176	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Household structure

Table 3.3 shows household population by structure and sex. It shows that the extended family system dominates in the District (62.7%) followed by the nuclear family system (17.6%) and then the single parent (12.0%) (Single parent nuclear and extended combined).

Table 3.3 further shows that of the total male household population (27,154), the majority (61.6%) is in the extended household structure whereas 19.5 percent is in the nuclear household. In the case of the female household population, a high proportion (63.8%) is in the extended household structure as against 15.9 percent who are in the nuclear households.

It can be noted that in the District, females are more likely to be single parents than males, whether in an extended family or nuclear family this accounts for high population of widows in the District. This is evident in Table 3.2 where the proportion of males who are in a Single Parent Nuclear (4.1%) and Single Parent Extended (6.9%) family households is less than females who are in single parent nuclear (4.8%) and single parent extended family (8.0%) households.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57,080	100.0	27,154	100.0	29,926	100.0
Head only	248	0.4	177	0.7	71	0.2
Head and a spouse only	202	0.4	99	0.4	103	0.3
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	10,037	17.6	5,285	19.5	4,752	15.9
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	35,817	62.7	16,718	61.6	19,099	63.8
Extended + non relatives	920	1.6	457	1.7	463	1.5
Head spouse(s) and other composition	865	1.5	427	1.6	438	1.5
Single parent Nuclear	2,550	4.5	1,101	4.1	1,449	4.8
Single parent Extended	4,268	7.5	1,864	6.9	2,404	8.0
Single parent Extended + non relative	271	0.5	104	0.4	167	0.6
Head and other composition but no spouse	1,902	3.3	922	3.4	980	3.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Characteristics

Table 3.4 presents the distribution of persons 12 years and older by sex, age –group and marital status. The table shows that there are 36,055 persons 12 years and older in the District. The table further shows that the majority (53.3%) of persons 12 years and older are married, followed by never married (37.5%). The table also reveals that 7.4 percent of persons 12 years and older were once married, but are either divorced, separated, or widowed.

3.3.1 Marital status and age

As expected, higher proportions of the widowed are in the older age groups, 50-54 (10.0%), 55-59 (15.1%), 60-64 (20.6%), and 65 years and older (32.7%). The proportion of married people increases with increasing age till age 44 when it starts to fall. It is also not surprising that a relatively high proportion (92.0%) of persons aged 12-14 have never married. The proportion of the never married group decreases with increasing age until the 30-34 age group. The proportion of females who are married (57.5%) is higher than their male counterparts (48.4%).

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

Sex/ Age group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both sexes								
Total	36,055	100.0	37.5	1.7	53.3	0.4	1.1	5.9
12 – 14	4,561	100.0	93.0	0.2	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,108	100.0	89.5	0.8	9.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	4,077	100.0	57.4	2.4	38.8	0.3	0.8	0.3
25 - 29	3,450	100.0	24.5	3.1	70.4	0.8	0.9	0.4
30 - 34	3,115	100.0	8.7	3.2	84.6	0.6	1.6	1.3
35 - 39	2,842	100.0	4.5	2.4	89.0	0.5	1.7	1.9
40 - 44	2,407	100.0	1.9	2.3	88.8	0.8	1.9	4.4
45 - 49	1,947	100.0	1.8	2.1	87.5	0.6	2.3	5.6
50 - 54	1,676	100.0	2.0	2.2	83.1	0.7	2.1	10.0
55 - 59	862	100.0	1.0	1.6	79.4	0.5	2.4	15.1
60 - 64	1,222	100.0	1.7	1.1	73.9	0.2	2.4	20.6
65+	3,788	100.0	2.3	0.9	62.2	0.2	1.7	32.7
Male								
Total	16,410	100.0	48.0	1.4	48.4	0.3	0.9	1.1
12 – 14	2,397	100.0	93.8	0.2	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,269	100.0	93.2	0.2	6.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	1,881	100.0	81.4	1.4	16.4	0.1	0.5	0.2
25 - 29	1,381	100.0	44.0	2.1	52.6	0.4	0.7	0.2
30 - 34	1,209	100.0	17.6	3.2	76.5	0.7	1.3	0.7
35 - 39	1,146	100.0	8.2	2.4	87.5	0.3	1.5	0.1
40 - 44	1,046	100.0	3.1	3.1	90.4	0.9	1.9	0.7
45 - 49	855	100.0	2.6	1.4	92.4	0.1	2.1	1.4
50 - 54	746	100.0	2.5	2.8	91.8	0.8	1.3	0.7
55 - 59	394	100.0	1.5	3.0	91.4	0.3	2.0	1.8
60 - 64	488	100.0	2.3	1.0	89.5	0.6	2.0	4.5
65+	1,598	100.0	2.8	1.0	87.8	0.3	1.5	6.6

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

	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Female								
Total	19,645	100.0	28.8	2.0	57.5	0.5	1.3	9.9
12 – 14	2,164	100.0	92.2	0.3	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	2,839	100.0	85.2	1.5	12.8	0.1	0.1	0.2
20 - 24	2,196	100.0	36.8	3.2	58.0	0.4	1.0	0.5
25 - 29	2,069	100.0	11.5	3.7	82.3	1.1	1.0	0.5
30 - 34	1,906	100.0	3.0	3.2	89.8	0.6	1.8	1.6
35 - 39	1,696	100.0	1.9	2.5	90.0	0.6	1.8	3.1
40 - 44	1,361	100.0	1.0	1.7	87.5	0.7	1.8	7.2
45 - 49	1,092	100.0	1.3	2.7	83.7	1.0	2.5	8.9
50 - 54	930	100.0	1.5	1.7	76.0	0.6	2.7	17.4
55 - 59	468	100.0	0.6	0.4	69.2	0.6	2.8	26.3
60 - 64	734	100.0	1.4	1.2	63.5	0.0	2.6	31.3
65+	2,190	100.0	1.9	0.8	43.5	0.2	1.8	51.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status and education

Table 3.5 shows the distribution of persons 12 years and older by marital status and level of education in Pusiga District. The data reveals that 64.3 percent of persons 12 years and older had no education. About one-third (29.3%) of person 12 years and older have had basic education and 4.2 percent have secondary education.

The difference in level of education of male and female persons 12 years and older according to Table 3.5 is that many more females are without education (71.4%) than males (55.8%). About eighty two percent (81.9%) of the married category have no education; with many more being females (86.0%).

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc/ Tech/ Com	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	36,055	100.0	64.3	29.3	4.2	0.4	1.5	0.2
Never married	13,524	100.0	36.5	53.0	7.9	0.5	2.0	0.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	628	100.0	32.0	57.3	7.8	0.6	1.9	0.3
Married	19,233	100.0	81.9	14.2	2.0	0.4	1.2	0.3
Separated	136	100.0	71.3	21.3	3.7	0.7	2.2	0.7
Divorced	403	100.0	66.0	28.8	1.5	1.0	2.2	0.5
Widowed	2,131	100.0	90.9	8.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
Male								
Total	16,410	100.0	55.8	35.2	5.7	0.6	2.2	0.4
Never married	7,874	100.0	35.2	53.3	8.3	0.6	2.3	0.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	231	100.0	26.8	60.2	9.5	0.0	3.0	0.4
Married	7,939	100.0	76.1	17.2	3.2	0.7	2.2	0.6
Separated	45	100.0	66.7	22.2	6.7	0.0	2.2	2.2
Divorced	144	100.0	68.1	25.7	2.8	0.0	2.8	0.7
Widowed	177	100.0	85.3	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Female								
Total	19,645	100.0	71.4	24.4	3.0	0.3	0.8	0.1
Never married	5,650	100.0	38.2	52.4	7.4	0.5	1.4	0.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	397	100.0	35.0	55.7	6.8	1.0	1.3	0.3
Married	11,294	100.0	86.0	12.0	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.1
Separated	91	100.0	73.6	20.9	2.2	1.1	2.2	0.0
Divorced	259	100.0	64.9	30.5	0.8	1.5	1.9	0.4
Widowed	1,954	100.0	91.4	8.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Marital status and economic activity

In some cultures, ability to support a spouse financially is a key determinant of whether one could marry or not. Table 3.6 shows marital status and economic activity status by sex among the population aged 12 years and older.

The majority of the married population (87.4%) are employed. This pattern of high employed married females is observed for the married males as well. Thus, for married males, 90.0 percent are employed while 1.0 percent are unemployed.

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	36,055	100.0	25,744	71.4	577	1.6	9,734	27
Never married	13,524	100.0	6,844	50.6	256	1.9	6,424	47.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	628	100.0	509	81.1	15	2.4	104	16.6
Married	19,233	100.0	16,814	87.4	273	1.4	2,146	11.2
Separated	136	100.0	105	77.2	3	2.2	28	20.6
Divorced	403	100.0	325	80.6	13	3.2	65	16.1
Widowed	2,131	100.0	1,147	53.8	17	0.8	967	45.4
Male								
Total	16,410	100.0	11,766	71.7	238	1.5	4,406	26.8
Never married	7,874	100.0	4,174	53.0	146	1.9	3,554	45.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	231	100.0	202	87.4	2	0.9	27	11.7
Married	7,939	100.0	7,145	90.0	82	1	712	9
Separated	45	100.0	33	73.3	1	2.2	11	24.4
Divorced	144	100.0	116	80.6	6	4.2	22	15.3
Widowed	177	100.0	96	54.2	1	0.6	80	45.2
Female								
Total	19,645	100.0	13,978	71.2	339	1.7	5,328	27.1
Never married	5,650	100.0	2,670	47.3	110	1.9	2,870	50.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	397	100.0	307	77.3	13	3.3	77	19.4
Married	11,294	100.0	9,669	85.6	191	1.7	1,434	12.7
Separated	91	100.0	72	79.1	2	2.2	17	18.7
Divorced	259	100.0	209	80.7	7	2.7	43	16.6
Widowed	1,954	100.0	1,051	53.8	16	0.8	887	45.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Table 3.7 shows population by nationality and sex. The table shows that 17.2 percent of the population is other nationals. ECOWAS nationals constitute 6.3 percent while 0.5 percent is from other African countries other than ECOWAS. The influx of ECOWAS nationals to the District is probably due to the fact that the District shares boundaries with Togo and Burkina Faso.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57,677	100.0	27,516	100.0	30,161	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	47,748	82.8	22,734	82.6	25,014	82.9
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	4,454	7.7	2,057	7.5	2,397	7.9
Ghanaian by naturalization	1,473	2.6	700	2.5	773	2.6
ECOWAS	3,618	6.3	1,843	6.7	1,775	5.9
African other than ECOWAS	268	0.5	122	0.4	146	0.5
Other	116	0.2	60	0.2	56	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

The predominant religion in the District is Islam (78.1%) followed by Christianity (13.2%) and then Traditional African religion (7.4%). The main Christian denominations are Pentecostals/Charismatic (4.4%), Catholics (3.0%), Protestants (3.7%) and others (2.1%).

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57,677	100.0	27,516	100.0	30,161	100.0
No religion	666	1.2	378	1.4	288	1.0
Catholic	1,703	3.0	713	2.6	990	3.3
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	2,109	3.7	935	3.4	1,174	3.9
Pentecostal/Charismatic	2,545	4.4	1,106	4.0	1,439	4.8
Other Christian	1,225	2.1	571	2.1	654	2.2
Islam	45,033	78.1	21,825	79.3	23,208	76.9
Traditionalist	4,289	7.4	1,939	7.0	2,350	7.8
Other	107	0.2	49	0.2	58	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

3.6.1 Literacy

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write a simple statement in any language with understanding. It is essential to the development of every economy. The more literate a country's population is, the more likely it is able to generate and use data for the country's development, as well as implement its development programmes better.

About one-third of the population (37.0%) is literate. Of this, 71 percent is literate in only English, 3.3 percent in Ghanaian language, 25.1 percent English and Ghanaian language. The table shows that the proportion with literacy in English language decreases with increasing age.

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

Sex	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	23,524	13,849	100.0	71.0	3.3	25.1	0.4	0.2
11-14	1,567	4,312	100.0	81.8	1.9	15.8	0.3	0.1
15-19	2,213	3,895	100.0	79.2	1.3	19.0	0.3	0.2
20-24	2,365	1,712	100.0	67.1	3.1	29.1	0.4	0.4
25-29	2,416	1,034	100.0	60.6	4.7	34.1	0.4	0.1
30-34	2,445	670	100.0	56.4	6.4	36.3	0.9	0.0
35-39	2,299	543	100.0	50.1	8.3	40.9	0.7	0.0
40-44	2,021	386	100.0	51.3	8.0	39.6	0.5	0.5
45-49	1,582	365	100.0	41.1	11.0	47.7	0.0	0.3
50-54	1,389	287	100.0	38.0	9.1	50.9	1.4	0.7
55-59	696	166	100.0	35.5	9.0	55.4	0.0	0.0
60-64	1,048	174	100.0	54.0	4.6	41.4	0.0	0.0
65+	3,483	305	100.0	60.7	5.2	33.1	1.0	0.0
Male								
Total	9,326	7,780	100.0	71.6	2.8	24.9	0.5	0.3
11-14	786	2,307	100.0	82.1	1.8	15.4	0.5	0.2
15-19	996	2,273	100.0	80.3	1.0	17.9	0.4	0.2
20-24	909	972	100.0	68.6	3.6	27.0	0.2	0.6
25-29	827	554	100.0	64.3	2.9	31.9	0.7	0.2
30-34	828	381	100.0	58.3	5.0	35.4	1.3	0.0
35-39	825	321	100.0	51.4	6.9	40.8	0.9	0.0
40-44	812	234	100.0	51.3	6.0	41.9	0.0	0.9
45-49	647	208	100.0	45.7	7.2	46.6	0.0	0.5
50-54	575	171	100.0	40.9	3.5	53.2	1.2	1.2
55-59	283	111	100.0	33.3	9.9	56.8	0.0	0.0
60-64	386	102	100.0	45.1	4.9	50.0	0.0	0.0
65+	1,452	146	100.0	47.9	4.8	45.2	2.1	0.0
Female								
Total	14,198	6,069	100.0	70.3	4.1	25.4	0.2	0.0
11-14	781	2,005	100.0	81.5	2.1	16.4	0.0	0.0
15-19	1,217	1,622	100.0	77.6	1.7	20.5	0.2	0.1
20-24	1,456	740	100.0	65.0	2.4	31.9	0.5	0.1
25-29	1,589	480	100.0	56.5	6.9	36.7	0.0	0.0
30-34	1,617	289	100.0	54.0	8.3	37.4	0.3	0.0
35-39	1,474	222	100.0	48.2	10.4	41.0	0.5	0.0
40-44	1,209	152	100.0	51.3	11.2	36.2	1.3	0.0
45-49	935	157	100.0	35.0	15.9	49.0	0.0	0.0
50-54	814	116	100.0	33.6	17.2	47.4	1.7	0.0
55-59	413	55	100.0	40.0	7.3	52.7	0.0	0.0
60-64	662	72	100.0	66.7	4.2	29.2	0.0	0.0
65+	2,031	159	100.0	72.3	5.7	22.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 School Attendance and level of education

The District has a population of 18,462 who are 3 years and older and currently attending school. Of the population currently attending school, 54.5 percent is male and 45.5 percent female. Over One-half (50.3%) of those currently in school are in primary school, 16.4 percent in JSS/JHS and only 5.3 percent in SSS/SHS. Less than two percent (1.6%) obtained post-secondary or tertiary education. Similarly, the majority (42.9%) of those who attended school in the past only got to primary education. About seven percent (7.1%) attained post-secondary and tertiary education.

Table 3.10: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	18,462	100.0	10,061	100.0	8,401	100.0	5,214	100.0	2,794	100.0	2,420	100.0
Nursery	1,659	9.0	887	8.8	772	9.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	1,644	8.9	814	8.1	830	9.9	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	11,141	60.3	5,993	59.6	5,148	61.3	2,235	42.9	1,042	37.3	1,193	49.3
JSS/JHS	2,853	15.5	1,648	16.4	1,205	14.3	1,050	20.1	494	17.7	556	23.0
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	802	15.4	502	18.0	300	12.4
SSS/SHS	883	4.8	532	5.3	351	4.2	466	8.9	273	9.8	193	8.0
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	177	3.4	137	4.9	40	1.7
Voc/ Tech/ Com	49	0.3	34	0.3	15	0.2	110	2.1	64	2.3	46	1.9
Post middle/secondary certificate	75	0.4	46	0.5	29	0.3	159	3.0	109	3.9	50	2.1
Tertiary	158	0.9	107	1.1	51	0.6	215	4.1	173	6.2	42	1.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

Economic activity status of a particular population seeks to provide a secure and regular income for the individuals. The absence of economic activity results in idleness and the attendant social vices, especially among the youth. Depending on the resources and opportunities in a given area, people may be economically active or inactive. This section presents information on the population 15 years and older in the District in relation to their economic activity status.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

4.2.1 Economic activity status by sex

Table 4.1 presents data on population 15 years and older by activity status and sex. The table shows that the district had a population of 31,494 aged 15 years and older, of which, 77.9 percent are economically active, while 22.1 percent are economically not active. Of the 24,543 economically active persons, 97.7 percent are employed while 2.3 percent are unemployed. The data also show that the economically not active population is 6,951 of which 41.3 percent are in full time education, 24.0 percent did home duties and 25.3 percent too old/young to work. Disable/sick constituted 4.5 percent of the economically not active population.

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	31,494	100.0	14,013	100.0	17,481	100.0
Economically active	24,543	77.9	11,054	78.9	13,489	77.2
<i>Employed</i>	23,972	97.7	10,819	97.9	13,153	97.5
<i>Worked</i>	23,341	97.4	10,571	97.7	12,770	97.1
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	546	2.3	217	2.0	329	2.5
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	85	0.4	31	0.3	54	0.4
<i>Unemployed</i>	571	2.3	235	2.1	336	2.5
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	292	51.1	104	44.3	188	56.0
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	279	48.9	131	55.7	148	44.0
Economically not active	6,951	22.1	2,959	21.1	3,992	22.8
Did home duties (household chore)	1,669	24.0	488	16.5	1,181	29.6
Full time education	2,874	41.3	1,718	58.1	1,156	29.0
Pensioner/Retired	52	0.7	26	0.9	26	0.7
Disabled/Sick	316	4.5	147	5.0	169	4.2
Too old/young	1,756	25.3	501	16.9	1,255	31.4
Other	284	4.1	79	2.7	205	5.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.2 Economic activity status by age and sex

From Table 4.2, the total number of persons who are 15 years and older is 31,494. Out of this number, 76.1 percent are employed, 1.8 percent are unemployed while 22.1 percent are economically not active.

The Table shows that the proportion of employed people increases with increasing age from age group 15-19 until age group 55-59 when it starts to decline. The economically not active is highest at age group 15-19 but starts to decline up to age group 45-49. At age 65+ many more male (71.1%) than females (49.4%) are employed. Similarly, at age 65+ many more females (50.2%) than males (28.5%) are economically not active.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	31,494	100.0	23,972	76.1	571	1.8	6,951	22.1
15-19	6,108	100.0	3,088	50.6	105	1.7	2,915	47.7
20-24	4,077	100.0	2,909	71.4	148	3.6	1,020	25.0
25-29	3,450	100.0	2,930	84.9	116	3.4	404	11.7
30-34	3,115	100.0	2,836	91.0	60	1.9	219	7.0
35-39	2,842	100.0	2,641	92.9	41	1.4	160	5.6
40-44	2,407	100.0	2,263	94.0	16	0.7	128	5.3
45-49	1,947	100.0	1,831	94.0	19	1.0	97	5.0
50-54	1,676	100.0	1,514	90.3	17	1.0	145	8.7
55-59	862	100.0	770	89.3	5	0.6	87	10.1
60-64	1,222	100.0	972	79.5	29	2.4	221	18.1
65+	3,788	100.0	2,218	58.6	15	0.4	1,555	41.1
Male								
Total	14,013	100.0	10,819	77.2	235	1.7	2,959	21.1
15-19	3,269	100.0	1,638	50.1	35	1.1	1,596	48.8
20-24	1,881	100.0	1,300	69.1	63	3.3	518	27.5
25-29	1,381	100.0	1,188	86.0	57	4.1	136	9.8
30-34	1,209	100.0	1,113	92.1	31	2.6	65	5.4
35-39	1,146	100.0	1,097	95.7	16	1.4	33	2.9
40-44	1,046	100.0	1,006	96.2	8	0.8	32	3.1
45-49	855	100.0	822	96.1	7	0.8	26	3.0
50-54	746	100.0	712	95.4	3	0.4	31	4.2
55-59	394	100.0	377	95.7	1	0.3	16	4.1
60-64	488	100.0	430	88.1	8	1.6	50	10.2
65+	1,598	100.0	1,136	71.1	6	0.4	456	28.5

Table 4.2: Economic activity status of population 15 years and older by age and sex (cont'd)

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female								
Total	17,481	100.0	13,153	75.2	336	1.9	3,992	22.8
15-19	2,839	100.0	1,450	51.1	70	2.5	1,319	46.5
20-24	2,196	100.0	1,609	73.3	85	3.9	502	22.9
25-29	2,069	100.0	1,742	84.2	59	2.9	268	13.0
30-34	1,906	100.0	1,723	90.4	29	1.5	154	8.1
35-39	1,696	100.0	1,544	91.0	25	1.5	127	7.5
40-44	1,361	100.0	1,257	92.4	8	0.6	96	7.1
45-49	1,092	100.0	1,009	92.4	12	1.1	71	6.5
50-54	930	100.0	802	86.2	14	1.5	114	12.3
55-59	468	100.0	393	84.0	4	0.9	71	15.2
60-64	734	100.0	542	73.8	21	2.9	171	23.3
65+	2,190	100.0	1,082	49.4	9	0.4	1,099	50.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 shows that 77.6 percent of the employed population is engaged as skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers, followed by service and sales workers (9.7%), and craft related trades workers (6.3%).

Table 4.3 further shows that proportionately, there are many more males (79.5%) in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery sector than females (76.1%). However, there are many more female workers (12.2%) in the service and sales sector than males (6.8%) in that sector. On the other hand, while there is 2.3 percent of males in the plant and machine operators and assemblers category, there is less proportion of females (0.1%) in the same sector.

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	23,972	100.0	10,819	100.0	13,153	100.0
Managers	142	0.6	76	0.7	66	0.5
Professionals	329	1.4	222	2.1	107	0.8
Technicians and associate professionals	127	0.5	111	1.0	16	0.1
Clerical support workers	61	0.3	40	0.4	21	0.2
Service and sales workers	2,337	9.7	737	6.8	1,600	12.2
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	18,611	77.6	8,603	79.5	10,008	76.1
Craft and related trades workers	1,518	6.3	526	4.9	992	7.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	257	1.1	250	2.3	7	0.1
Elementary occupations	589	2.5	253	2.3	336	2.6
Other occupations	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Agriculture, forestry and fishing are the dominant industries in the District with a total of 18,409 persons representing 76.8 percent of the employed in the District. This sector remains the backbone of the District's economy. In terms of gender the sector employs 78.7 percent of males and 75.3 percent of female workers.

Wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles is next after agriculture with 9.7 percent of the population 15 years and older. Slightly more females (10.4%) are engaged in wholesale and retail trade in in spare parts for the repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles in the District than their male counterparts (9.0%).

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	23,972	100.0	10,819	100.0	13,153	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	18,409	76.8	8,510	78.7	9,899	75.3
Mining and quarrying	9	0.0	4	0.0	5	0.0
Manufacturing	1,090	4.5	257	2.4	833	6.3
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	4	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	18	0.1	9	0.1	9	0.1
Construction	132	0.6	123	1.1	9	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,334	9.7	972	9.0	1,362	10.4
Transportation and storage	273	1.1	261	2.4	12	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	513	2.1	47	0.4	466	3.5
Information and communication	7	0.0	5	0.0	2	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	21	0.1	13	0.1	8	0.1
Real estate activities	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	66	0.3	27	0.2	39	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	20	0.1	17	0.2	3	0.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	103	0.4	84	0.8	19	0.1
Education	292	1.2	212	2.0	80	0.6
Human health and social work activities	113	0.5	61	0.6	52	0.4
Arts entertainment and recreation	17	0.1	15	0.1	2	0.0
Other service activities	479	2.0	172	1.6	307	2.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	70	0.3	25	0.2	45	0.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The third industry by employment status is manufacturing (4.5%). The manufacturing industry is more favorable to females as 6.3 percent of females are engaged in the industry, compared to the 2.4 percent of males.

Table 4.4 further illustrates that air condition supply, real estate activities, administrative and support service activities and activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies are rear in the District.

4.5 Employment Status

From Table 4.5, self-employed without employee(s) is the highest employment sector recording 68.0 percent of the employed population followed by contributing family workers (22.3%).

Many more males (70.3%) than females (66.1%) are self-employed without employees. In the case of contributing family workers, many more females (25.9%) than males (17.8%) are engaged.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,972	100.0	10,819	100.0	13,153	100.0
Employee	988	4.1	713	6.6	275	2.1
Self-employed without employee(s)	16,300	68.0	7,607	70.3	8,693	66.1
Self-employed with employee(s)	662	2.8	291	2.7	371	2.8
Casual worker	110	0.5	69	0.6	41	0.3
Contributing family worker	5,339	22.3	1,928	17.8	3,411	25.9
Apprentice	337	1.4	108	1.0	229	1.7
Domestic employee (House help)	191	0.8	87	0.8	104	0.8
Other	45	0.2	16	0.1	29	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Table 4.6 presents details of employment by sector and sex. The highest proportion (96.6%) of the employed population is in the private informal sector, followed by the public sector with 2.1 percent. There are more females (97.8%) employed in the private informal sector than males (95.1%). On the other hand, more males (3.4%) are employed in the public sector than their female counterparts (1.0%).

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	23,972	100.0	10,819	100.0	13,153	100.0
Public (Government)	505	2.1	371	3.4	134	1.0
Private Formal	249	1.0	120	1.1	129	1.0
Private Informal	23,151	96.6	10,288	95.1	12,863	97.8
Semi-Public/Parastatal	8	0.0	7	0.1	1	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	57	0.2	32	0.3	25	0.2
Other International Organisations	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Communication provides an important tool in the socio-economic lives of people of every population. Economic activities in the 21st Century are transacted through Information Communication Technology. The availability of an effective, efficient and reliable communication channels can enhance economic activities in the District. Recent technological advancements in the communication sector include the use of mobile phones and desktop or laptop computers as well as the internet. This chapter discusses access to mobile phones, computers and internet services in the Pusiga District

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 shows that about 20 percent (19.4%) of the population 12 years and older own Mobile phone, higher proportion of males (28.5%) than females (11.8%) own mobile phones in the district.

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

Sex of head	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	36,055	100.0	7,004	19.4	343	1.0
Male	16,410	45.5	4,677	28.5	246	1.5
Female	19,645	54.5	2,327	11.8	97	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Use of Internet

Internet usage in Pusiga District still remains very low among the people. It is evident from Table 5.1 that only one percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the District. There are more males (1.5%) who use internet facilities than their female counterparts (0.5%).

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Table 5.2 shows that 77 households constituting one percent own desktop or laptop computers. Also, of the male headed households one percent own desktop/laptop computers compared to 1.1 percent among households headed by females. It is worthy of note that generally, ownership of desktop or laptop computers is relatively very low.

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

Sex of head	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent.	Number	Percent
Total	7,603	100.0	77	1.0
Male	6,286	82.7	63	1.0
Female	1,317	17.3	14	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWD) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks / activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012). As a result, PWDs face a wide range of life challenges because disability, in whatever form or type, can reduce an individual's ability to function to his / her full potential. Disability can limit an individual's full participation in a number of activities in life. Estimates from the World Health Organisation (WHO) show that there are more than 600 million PWDs in the world, of which approximately 80 percent live in low-income countries (Ayiku, 2012).

In Ghana, PWDs in general are marginalized and suffer from discrimination on account of their disability status. They are mostly regarded as less productive and not capable of contributing to development compared to their non-disabled counterparts. Accordingly, they are often seen as a burden on society and their unfortunate circumstances are viewed sometimes as a curse or punishment. Furthermore, they have poorer health status, lower educational achievements, less economic participation and higher levels of poverty than people without disabilities.

This chapter presents details on the population by types of disability, disability by locality, disability and activity status, education and literacy.

6.2 Population with Disability

The 2010 PHC shows that two percent (2.0%) of the population reported various forms of disability across gender and locality as shown by Table 6.1.

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

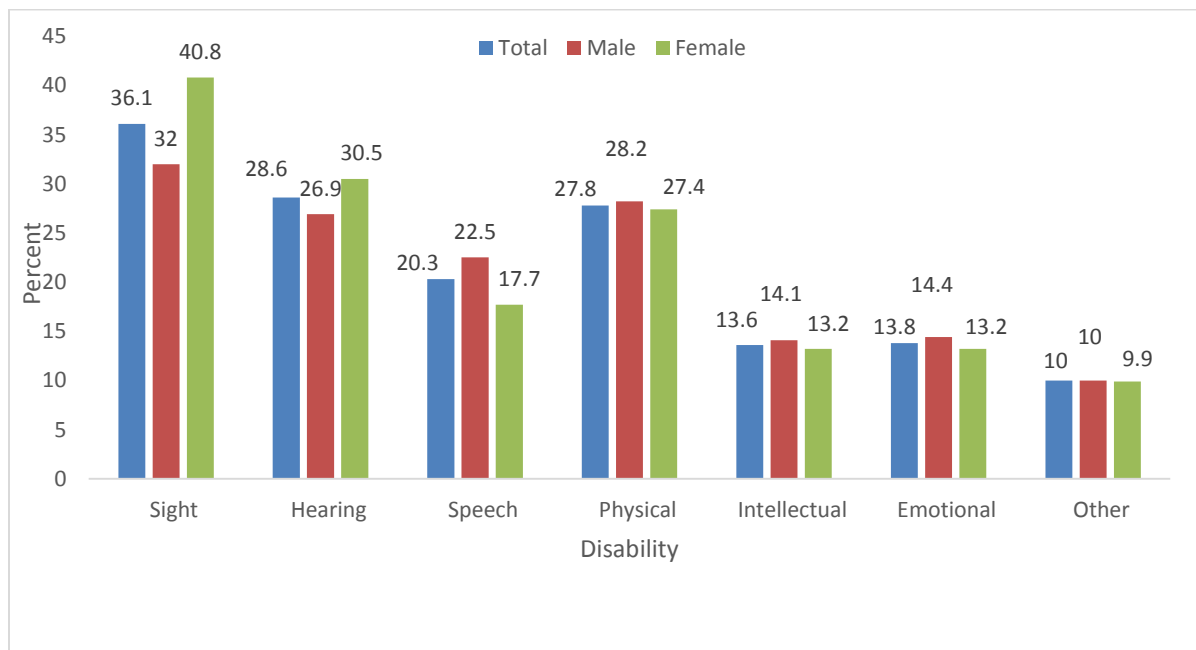
Disability type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Localities						
Total	57,677	100.0	27,516	100.0	30,161	100.0
No disability	56,512	98.0	26,898	97.8	29,614	98.2
With a disability	1,165	2.0	618	2.2	547	1.8
Sight	421	36.1	198	32.0	223	40.8
Hearing	333	28.6	166	26.9	167	30.5
Speech	236	20.3	139	22.5	97	17.7
Physical	324	27.8	174	28.2	150	27.4
Intellectual	159	13.6	87	14.1	72	13.2
Emotional	161	13.8	89	14.4	72	13.2
Other	116	10.0	62	10.0	54	9.9
Urban						
Total	12,668	100.0	6,015	100.0	6,653	100.0
No disability	12,449	98.3	5,887	97.9	6,562	98.6
With a disability	219	1.7	128	2.1	91	1.4
Sight	54	24.7	29	22.7	25	27.5
Hearing	30	13.7	15	11.7	15	16.5
Speech	41	18.7	26	20.3	15	16.5
Physical	52	23.7	36	28.1	16	17.6
Intellectual	29	13.2	17	13.3	12	13.2
Emotional	26	11.9	15	11.7	11	12.1
Other	43	19.6	24	18.8	19	20.9
Rural						
Total	45,009	100.0	21,501	100.0	23,508	100.0
No disability	44,063	97.9	21,011	97.7	23,052	98.1
With a disability	946	2.1	490	2.3	456	1.9
Sight	367	38.8	169	34.5	198	43.4
Hearing	303	32.0	151	30.8	152	33.3
Speech	195	20.6	113	23.1	82	18.0
Physical	272	28.8	138	28.2	134	29.4
Intellectual	130	13.7	70	14.3	60	13.2
Emotional	135	14.3	74	15.1	61	13.4
Other	73	7.7	38	7.8	35	7.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Type of Disability

Table 6.1 shows that the commonest form of disability in the District is sight impairment accounting for one-third (36.1%) of all PWDs. Hearing (28.6%), physical (27.8%) and speech (20.3%) disabilities are also common among the people. There are fewer people with intellectual (13.6) and emotional (13.8%) disabilities in the District. Except for sight and hearing disability, almost equal proportion of males and females suffer from one form of disability or the other.

Figure 6.1: Types of disabilities by sex



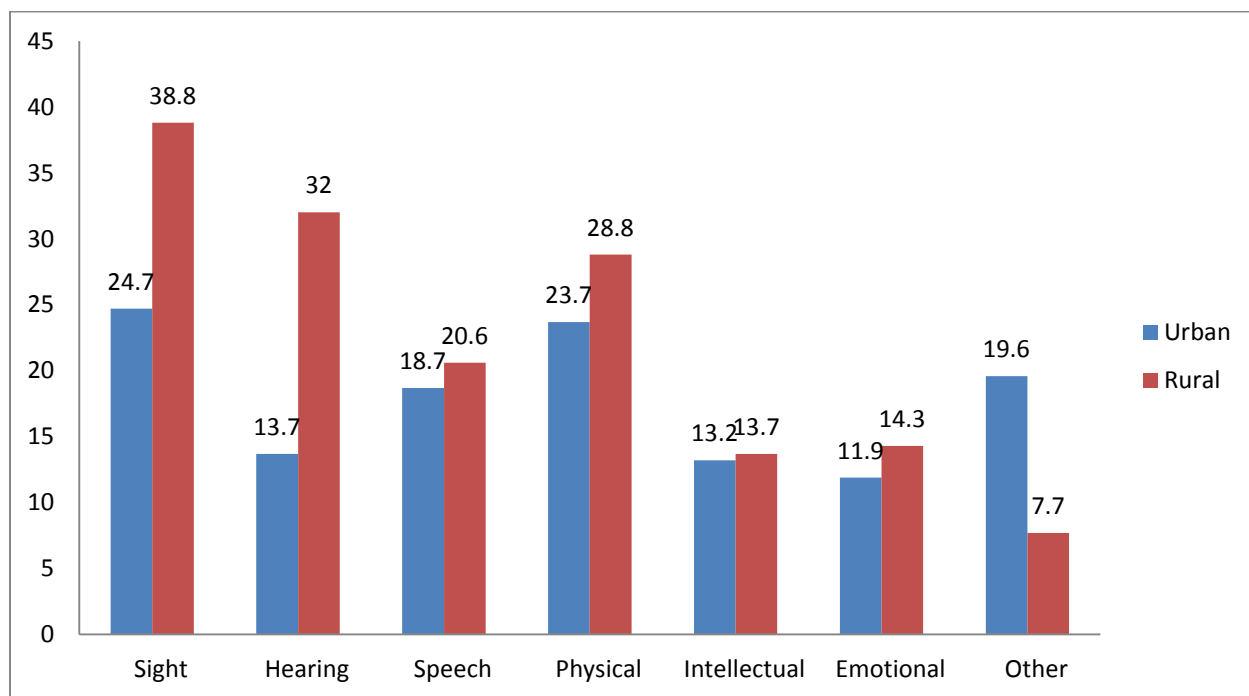
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Distribution by Type of Locality

Figure 6.2 shows that sight impairment (38.8%) is the commonest form of disability among the population living in the rural locality. Hearing (32%), physical (28.8) and speech (20.6%) disabilities are also high in the District as compared to emotional (14.3%), intellectual (13.7%) and other (7.7%) forms of disabilities in rural localities.

However, the situation seems to be different in the urban areas as shown in figure 6.2. Although sight (24.7%) impairment is still the commonest form of disability in the urban locality, physical disability is also high constituting 23.7 percent of the urban population. Speech and other forms of disabilities also record 18.7 and 19.6 percent respectively. The least common form of disability found in the urban locality is emotional (11.9%).

Figure 6.1: Type of Disabilities by locality type



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Activity

Table 6.2 shows disability and economic activity status in the District. Of the population with disability in the District, over half (54.5%) is employed with slightly more male disability (59.4%) employed than female (49.4%). Looking at employment status of people with disability by type of disability, it appears with the exception of the physically impaired (41.5%) all other types of disabilities have close to half or slightly more of them being employed: sight 49.8 percent, hearing 59.3 percent, speech 56.6 percent and so on.

The employment status of male people with disabilities appears far better than their female counterparts. For instance, 70.8 percent of males with hearing impairment are employed compared to 48.5 percent of their female counterparts. Similarly, 63.4 percent of males with speech disabilities are employed as against 47.5 percent of females in the same category,

A good percentage of disabled (44.0%) people are economically not active, with many more females being economically not active than males (39.9%) with disability. As expected about half (49.6%) of people with intellectual disability (49.6%) and physical disability (58.1%) are economically not active.

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	31,494	100.0	23,972	76.1	571	1.8	6,951	22.1
No disability	30,614	100.0	23,492	76.7	558	1.8	6,564	21.4
With a disability	880	100.0	480	54.5	13	1.5	387	44.0
Sight	333	100.0	166	49.8	7	2.1	160	48.0
Hearing	236	100.0	140	59.3	7	3.0	89	37.7
Speech	143	100.0	81	56.6	2	1.4	60	42.0
Physical	253	100.0	105	41.5	1	0.4	147	58.1
Intellectual	113	100.0	56	49.6	1	0.9	56	49.6
Emotional	125	100.0	75	60.0	1	0.8	49	39.2
Other	78	100.0	52	66.7	2	2.6	24	30.8
Male								
Total	14,013	100.0	10,819	77.2	235	1.7	2,959	21.1
No disability	13,562	100.0	10,551	77.8	232	1.7	2,779	20.5
With a disability	451	100.0	268	59.4	3	0.7	180	39.9
Sight	152	100.0	88	57.9	0	0.0	64	42.1
Hearing	113	100.0	80	70.8	1	0.9	32	28.3
Speech	82	100.0	52	63.4	1	1.2	29	35.4
Physical	132	100.0	59	44.7	1	0.8	72	54.5
Intellectual	66	100.0	33	50.0	0	0.0	33	50.0
Emotional	70	100.0	44	62.9	0	0.0	26	37.1
Other	41	100.0	28	68.3	1	2.4	12	29.3
Female								
Total	17,481	100.0	13,153	75.2	336	1.9	3,992	22.8
No disability	17,052	100.0	12,941	75.9	326	1.9	3,785	22.2
With a disability	429	100.0	212	49.4	10	2.3	207	48.3
Sight	181	100.0	78	43.1	7	3.9	96	53.0
Hearing	123	100.0	60	48.8	6	4.9	57	46.3
Speech	61	100.0	29	47.5	1	1.6	31	50.8
Physical	121	100.0	46	38.0	0	0.0	75	62.0
Intellectual	47	100.0	23	48.9	1	2.1	23	48.9
Emotional	55	100.0	31	56.4	1	1.8	23	41.8
Other	37	100.0	24	64.9	1	2.7	12	32.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.3 shows that there are a total of 1,114 persons with disability aged 3 years and older. Among these, 817 persons representing almost a third (73.3%) have never attended school, only 220 persons (19.7%) have been educated to the basic school level (Kindergarten, Primary and JSS/JHS). However, there are only two disabled persons (0.2%) who have a bachelor's degree and one person with other forms of disability who also attained a bachelor's degree.

Considering school attendance by people with disability by gender, 77.2 percent males have never attended school as against 79.9 percent of females. Of those who have been to school, the majority only manage to end up at the elementary level.

Table 6.3: Highest level of education by sex and disability type

Sex/ disability type	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/ JHS	Middle	SSS/ SHS	Secon-dary	Voc/ Tech/ Com	Post middle / secondary certificate	Post secondary diploma	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD)
Both sexes														
Total	52,787	29,111	1,659	1,644	13,376	3,903	802	1,349	177	159	234	297	60	16
No disability	51,673	28,294	1,646	1,629	13,209	3,865	770	1,329	172	158	231	296	58	16
With a disability	1,114	817	13	15	167	38	32	20	5	1	3	1	2	0
Sight	401	316	7	4	44	7	9	9	2	1	1	1	0	0
Hearing	315	227	5	5	49	12	7	8	2	0	0	0	0	0
Speech	218	145	3	5	39	15	2	7	1	0	0	0	1	0
Physical	310	229	4	2	42	7	17	4	3	0	1	0	1	0
Intellectual	146	115	1	1	15	4	3	6	1	0	0	0	0	0
Emotional	154	120	1	3	21	2	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
Other	110	65	2	3	26	5	4	3	1	0	0	0	1	0
Male														
Total	25,052	12,197	887	814	7,035	2,142	502	805	137	98	155	214	51	15
No disability	24,465	11,801	881	810	6,932	2,113	476	792	132	98	152	213	50	15
With a disability	587	396	6	4	103	29	26	13	5	0	3	1	1	0
Sight	189	136	4	1	30	4	5	5	2	0	1	1	0	0
Hearing	156	101	2	1	32	9	5	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
Speech	132	81	0	2	30	11	1	5	1	0	0	0	1	0
Physical	168	113	2	2	22	6	15	3	3	0	1	0	1	0
Intellectual	82	59	0	1	9	4	3	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
Emotional	86	63	0	1	14	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Other	61	34	0	2	14	5	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Female														
Total	27,735	16,914	772	830	6,341	1,761	300	544	40	61	79	83	9	1
No disability	27,208	16,493	765	819	6,277	1,752	294	537	40	60	79	83	8	1
With a disability	527	421	7	11	64	9	6	7	0	1	0	0	1	0
Sight	212	180	3	3	14	3	4	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
Hearing	159	126	3	4	17	3	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Speech	86	64	3	3	9	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physical	142	116	2	0	20	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intellectual	64	56	1	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emotional	68	57	1	2	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	49	31	2	1	12	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Agriculture remains the backbone of the Ghanaian economy for many years now and the sector contributes about one-third (35.6%) to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The situation is not different from what pertains in the Pusiga District. The economy of the District is mainly agrarian with a greater proportion of the people engaged in the cultivation of food crops such as onion, maize, tomatoes, water melon and beans, while others are engaged in livestock rearing.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 shows households by agricultural activities and locality. From the Table, 90.8 percent of households are engaged in agriculture, while 9.2 percent are not engaged in any agricultural activities. More households in rural areas (91.9%) are engaged in agriculture than in urban areas (86.9%).

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Categories	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	7,603	100.0	1,696	100.0	5,907	100.0
Households not engaged in Agriculture	703	9.2	222	13.1	481	8.1
Households engaged in Agriculture	6,900	90.8	1,474	86.9	5,426	91.9
Crop Farming	6,801	98.6	1,442	97.8	5,359	98.8
Tree Planting	24	0.3	0	0.0	24	0.4
Livestock Rearing	5,292	76.7	1,128	76.5	4,164	76.7
Fish Farming	3	0.0	1	0.1	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

Out of the total households engaged in agriculture, 98.6 percent are engaged in crop farming. This pattern is so for both the rural and urban areas of the district. Also, 76.7 percent of agricultural households are into livestock rearing. Similarly, equal proportions are engaged in livestock rearing in both urban and rural areas of the district. Tree planting and fish farming are not common with agricultural households in the district. (Refer to Table 7.1)

7.4 Types of Livestock and Other Animals Reared

Livestock rearing is the second highest agricultural activity in Pusiga District (Table 7.1). There are 190,811 animals kept in the District with 14,010 keepers as shown by Table 7.2. The table further illustrates that on the average, each keeper is taking care of 14 livestock.

Farmers in the District are engaged in keeping more chicken than any other particular type of livestock. Farmers in the District keep more chickens (36.2%) than any other animals. The rearing of livestock such as guinea fowl, goat, sheep and cattle is about the same proportions in District. The high numbers kept particularly livestock, can however be attributed to the

reason that farmers in the District practice the fee range system of farming which is favourable and conducive for such livestock.

Although, there are more keepers of chicken (36.2%) than any other livestock, the average chicken per keeper is still the highest (23).

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Categories	Animals		Keepers		Average animal per keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	190,811	100.0	14,010	100.0	14
Beehives	72	0.0	18	0.1	4
Cattle	17,749	9.3	2,681	19.1	7
Chicken	69,000	36.2	3,051	21.8	23
Dove	410	0.2	25	0.2	16
Duck	558	0.3	49	0.3	11
Goat	28,794	15.1	2,935	20.9	10
Grass-cutter	161	0.1	16	0.1	10
Guinea fowl	42,490	22.3	1,894	13.5	22
Ostrich	540	0.3	28	0.2	19
Pig	2,231	1.2	212	1.5	11
Rabbit	121	0.1	12	0.1	10
Sheep	27,568	14.4	2,927	20.9	9
Silk worm	50	0.0	7	0.0	7
Snail	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Turkey	24	0.0	4	0.0	6
Other	1,015	0.5	148	1.1	7
Fish farming	28	0.0	3	0.0	9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

The attainment of health objectives is linked, among others, to the provision of improved housing, safe water supply and sewerage, and well planned settlements. The provision of periodic information on housing and housing conditions is therefore important both to assess what has been achieved and to plan ahead.

The 2010 Ghana Population and Housing Census included a comprehensive housing census. Among the issues covered are the number of occupied and unoccupied dwelling units, the type of dwelling and the main construction materials, occupancy status, and methods of waste disposal, utilities and household facilities.

It is envisaged that the housing data from the 2010 PHC assists the District authorities and other stakeholders to formulate and implement programmes and projects to improve the housing conditions in the District. The information from housing censuses also serves as a basis for evaluation and monitoring of housing conditions and needs of the population within the context of the Millennium Development Goal Seven (MDG7). It can also be used to determine the adequacy of housing stock and assessment of the need for additional housing. It may also provide information on living conditions of those residing in temporary or substandard housing at the local levels.

In this chapter, data on stock of houses, facilities and amenities of houses in the 2010 Population and Housing Census are analysed both at the District and locality level.

8.2 Housing Stock

The distribution of housing stock and households in the District is presented in Table 8.1. The Table indicates that the total stock of houses in the District is 5,395 of which three-quarters (75.2%) is located in the rural areas compared to 24.8 percent in the urban areas. The Table further shows that out of a total number of 7,603 households 77.7 percent are in the rural areas as compared to 22.3 percent in the urban areas of the district

From Table 8.1, there is no marked variation in the average households per house for the District (1.4) and region (1.6). It can also be noted that there is a higher population per house in the rural localities (11.1) than urban (9.5) areas.

The 2010 PHC data further show that the average household size in the rural localities (7.6) is higher than urban (7.5) ones. However, the average household size in the rural (7.6) areas is the same as the District average (7.6).

Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households

Categories	Total		District		
	country	Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	1,046,545	57,677	12,668	45,009
Total household population	24,076,327	1,034,704	57,080	12,562	44,518
Number of houses	3,392,745	114,034	5,395	1,336	4,059
Number of households	5,467,054	177,629	7,603	1,696	5,907
Average households per house	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.5
Population per house	7.3	9.2	10.7	9.5	11.1
Average household size	4.5	5.9	7.6	7.5	7.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling and Ownership

Ownership and type of dwelling vary. This section describes the type and ownership of dwelling units in the District. The analysis is based on the total number of occupied dwellings.

8.3.1 Type of dwelling

Table 8.2 shows that there are 7,603 dwelling units in Pusiga District. From the table, it can be noted that compound houses are the commonest (74.4%) type of dwelling units followed by separate house units (13.2%). This situation is not different with regards to the regional level where compound house units (58.4%) are the main dwelling units followed by separate houses (16.8%). The least type of occupied dwelling units in the District are huts / buildings (0.4%), tents (0.2%) improvised homes (0.1%) uncompleted buildings (0.2%) and other occupied dwelling units (0.1%).

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

Type of dwelling	Total		District					
	country	Region	Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	177,629	7,603	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	29,787	1,006	13.2	13.6	11.5	21.5	10.9
Semi-detached house	391,548	6,836	389	5.1	4.4	8.4	2.4	5.9
Flat/Apartment	256,355	1,459	46	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.7
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	103,666	5,660	74.4	74.6	73.6	74.4	74.5
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	22,735	426	5.6	6.0	3.7	1.2	6.9
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	11,616	25	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.4
Tent	10,343	300	15	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	183	8	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	348	3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	554	16	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2
Other	9,846	145	9	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.2 further shows that compound houses are the most common type of occupied dwelling units in both urban (74.4%) and rural (74.5%) areas. Similarly, there are also a relatively high proportion of separate house dwelling units in both urban (21.5%) and rural (10.9%) areas.

8.3.2 Ownership of dwelling

Table 8.3 shows the ownership status of occupied dwellings and sex of household heads by locality at the District. Of the total (7,603) households in the District, a majority of the households (89.9%) live in dwellings owned by a household member compared to those owned by relatives who are not household members (5.3%) and other private individuals (3.8%).

Table 8.3 further shows a majority of the population in the urban areas live in dwellings owned by a household member (90.3%) compared to those living in dwellings owned by a relative who is not a member of the household (5.8%) and other private individuals (2.0%). Similarly, in the rural locality most households live in dwellings owned by a member of the household (89.8%) while a proportion of the households live in dwellings owned by a relative who is not a member of the household (4.8%) and other private individuals (4.4%).

Table 8.3: Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality

Categories	Total Country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	177,629	7,603	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	154,016	6,837	89.9	90.3	89.8
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	721	7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Relative not a household member	851,630	6,035	383	5.0	5.8	4.8
Other private individual	1,439,021	12,181	292	3.8	2.0	4.4
Private employer	83,610	480	7	0.1	0.3	0.0
Other private agency	21,123	267	3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Public/Government ownership	118,804	3,686	61	0.8	1.4	0.6
Other	24,000	243	13	0.2	0.1	0.2

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 shows that in Ghana, outer walls of dwelling units are made of two main construction materials: cement block / concrete and mud brick / earth. In the Upper East Region 80.7 percent of the outer walls of dwellings are made with mud brick / earth and 16.0 percent with cement blocks / concrete.

The pattern in the Region is not different from the District where the proportion of outer walls with mud brick / earth is 80.2 percent and 14.1 percent for cement blocks / concrete. This means that in the Upper East Region as well as within the District, there are more dwelling units with outer walls made of mud brick / earth than any other construction

materials. Most outer wall of dwelling units in the urban (80.0%) and rural (80.2%) localities are made of mud brick / earth. The most unpopular construction materials for the outer wall of dwelling units in the District are bamboo (0.1%) and palm leaf / thatch (grass)/raffia (0.2%) both in urban and rural localities.

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

Material for Outer wall	District					
	Total country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	15,639	7,774	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick / Earth	1,991,540	11,018	6,233	80.2	80.0	80.2
Wood	200,594	135	80	1.0	0.4	1.2
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	136	96	1.2	0.1	1.6
Stone	11,330	26	16	0.2	0.1	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	23	105	1.4	0.1	1.7
Cement blocks /Concrete	3,342,462	3,847	1,097	14.1	14.4	14.0
Landcrete	104,270	385	120	1.5	4.7	0.6
Bamboo	8,206	3	6	0.1	0.0	0.1
Palm leaf /Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	12	6	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	39,206	54	15	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Construction material for the floor

Table 8.5 shows that the main construction materials for the floors of dwelling units in the District are cement / concrete (83.2%) and earth / mud (15.2%). However, the use of cement / concrete (65.8%) and earth / mud (31.7%) is relatively lower at the regional level. It is worth noting that burnt bricks, wood, vinyl tiles and terrazzo / terrazzo tiles constitute the least construction material for floors of dwellings in the entire District less than 0.5 percent.

From table 8.5, many more floors are made of cement / concrete in the urban setting (87.3%) than in the rural ones (82.0%). On the other hand, earth / mud floor is more common in rural localities (16.2%) than in urban localities (11.7%).

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

Materials for the floor	District					
	Total country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	177,629	7,603	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	56,272	1,155	15.2	11.7	16.2
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	116,911	6,326	83.2	87.3	82.0
Stone	32,817	1,623	23	0.3	0.1	0.4
Burnt brick	6,537	89	7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Wood	52,856	49	6	0.1	0.0	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	196	7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	1,181	59	0.8	0.8	0.8
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	401	4	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	15,567	907	16	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Construction material for roofing

Table 8.6 shows that there are three main construction materials in the Region used for roofing dwelling units. The most common roofing material is metal sheets (67.2%). The other two main materials used for roofing are thatch / palm leaf or raffia (16.8%) and mud / mud brick / earth (12.2%). Similarly, in the District, the majority of dwelling units are roofed with metal sheets (87.7%), thatch / palm leaf or raffia (6.6%) and a marginal proportion of mud / mud brick / earth (2.8%). About one percent (1.0%) of roofs was made of wood in the District.

From table 8.6, it can be noted that metal sheet is the main construction material used for roofing in the urban localities (92.4%) and 86.3 percent in the rural areas. Thatch / palm leaf or raffia is more common in the rural (7.6%) than urban (3.2%) locality.

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	182,845	7,774	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud / Mud bricks / Earth	80,644	22,227	214	2.8	2.0	3.0
Wood	45,547	3,085	75	1.0	0.6	1.1
Metal sheet	4,152,259	122,942	6,819	87.7	92.4	86.3
Slate / Asbestos	759,039	646	23	0.3	0.4	0.3
Cement / Concrete	141,072	879	56	0.7	0.8	0.7
Roofing tile	31,456	162	2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	586	17	0.2	0.2	0.2
Thatch / Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	30,722	511	6.6	3.2	7.6
Other	35,935	1,596	57	0.7	0.3	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The number of sleeping rooms a household has is an indication of the extent of crowding in household. More importantly, crowded living conditions may increase the risk of the spread of infectious diseases, such as tuberculosis, skin diseases. It could also influence the quality of one's sleep.

Table 8.7 indicates that, out of the total households, 12.0 percent occupies one sleeping room, 18.3 percent occupies two sleeping rooms, 19.0 percent three sleeping rooms and the rest occupy four to over nine sleeping rooms. Of a single member household size, 93.5 percent occupy one sleeping room, 3.2 percent occupy two sleeping rooms and 1.2 percent occupies three sleeping rooms while the rest occupy four to over nine sleeping rooms. Of two member households size, 53.0 percent occupy one sleeping room, 32.9 percent occupy two sleeping room and 3.8 percent use three sleeping rooms. Concerning three member households, 31.4 percent occupy one sleeping room, 40.4 percent occupy two sleeping rooms and 16.4 percent occupy three sleeping rooms. The table further indicates that of four member households size, 18.3 percent occupy one sleeping room, 38.5 percent occupy two sleeping rooms and 21.9 percent occupy three sleeping rooms. Households with members ten and above, 0.6 percent occupy one sleeping room, 4.4 percent occupy two sleeping rooms, and 9.5 percent occupy three sleeping rooms while 19.3 percent occupy four sleeping rooms (Table 8.7).

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

Household size	Total households		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	7,603	100.0	12.0	18.3	19.0	18.4	10.6	7.6	4.7	3.0	6.2
1	248	100.0	93.5	3.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.2
2	313	100.0	53.0	32.9	3.8	4.2	2.6	0.0	0.3	1.3	1.9
3	512	100.0	31.4	40.4	16.4	3.1	1.8	2.3	1.2	0.6	2.7
4	748	100.0	18.3	38.5	21.9	10.3	3.3	2.7	1.3	0.7	2.9
5	844	100.0	12.0	31.5	26.9	17.1	4.5	2.4	1.8	0.8	3.1
6	863	100.0	7.3	22.6	31.4	21.8	8.5	2.2	2.9	1.6	1.7
7	759	100.0	3.6	17.5	29.9	25.2	10.4	6.3	3.2	1.4	2.5
8	654	100.0	1.4	10.2	23.4	31.5	15.7	7.5	3.7	1.8	4.7
9	563	100.0	1.4	5.9	18.8	28.2	20.6	11.2	5.2	4.6	4.1
10+	2,099	100.0	0.6	4.4	9.5	19.3	17.1	16.6	10.6	7.1	14.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1 Main source of lighting

Nature of the source of lighting for the dwelling units of households is one of the indicators of a good standard of living. As source of lighting of dwelling units improve, then the quality of life changes for the better.

About two out of five (40.5%) of households in the District use flashlight / torch as their main source of lighting, compared to 35.4 percent who used kerosene lamp and 20.9 percent have access to national electricity grid. Lighting source from crop residue constitutes 1.1 percent whereas the unpopular sources of lighting are firewood (0.8%), electricity (private generator) (0.4%), gas lamp (0.1%), candle (0.2%) and solar lamp (0.1%).

Table 8.8 further illustrates that whereas the urban dwelling units use kerosene lamp (41.2), electricity (main) (29.8%) and flashlight / torch (23.8%) as their main source of lighting, however, flashlight / torch (45.4%), kerosene lamp (33.7%) and electricity (main) (18.4%) constitute the main sources of lighting in the rural locality.

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	177,629	7,603	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	42,866	1,592	20.9	29.8	18.4
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	1,009	30	0.4	0.2	0.5
Kerosene lamp	971,807	80,752	2,691	35.4	41.2	33.7
Gas lamp	9,378	412	9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	612	24	0.3	0.3	0.3
Candle	41,214	293	18	0.2	0.0	0.3
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	49,068	3,083	40.5	23.8	45.4
Firewood	13,241	1,191	62	0.8	0.8	0.8
Crop residue	4,623	830	85	1.1	3.7	0.4
Other	11,739	596	9	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of cooking fuel and cooking space

Table 8.9 presents details on the main sources of cooking fuel for households in Pusiga District. The highest proportion of households use wood as main source of cooking fuel (56.5%), compared to crop residue (30.5%), charcoal (8.4%), and gas (1.5%). The use of the other sources such as kerosene, sawdust, animal waste and electricity is negligible, recording less than one percent for each source.

The table further indicates that firewood remains the main source of cooking fuel in both urban (65.0%) and rural (54.0%) localities. Crop residue is also widely used as a source of cooking fuel in urban (23.0%) as well as rural (33.0%) localities.

8.6.3 Cooking space

Table 8.9 also presents the distribution of cooking spaces that is used by households in the district. The highest proportion of cooking space that is used by households in dwelling units is open space in compound (33.2%) compared to separate room for exclusive use of household (25.7%) and enclosure without roof (24.0%). However, open space is also commonly used in both urban (45.5%) and rural (29.7%) localities. Enclosure without roof is also considered cooking space in both urban (9.9%) and rural (28.1%) areas.

Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households

Categories	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	177,629	7,603	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	3,272	123	1.6	1.6	1.6
Wood	2,197,083	107,310	4,292	56.5	65.0	54.0
Gas	996,518	8,735	115	1.5	1.0	1.7
Electricity	29,794	383	9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	402	10	0.1	0.1	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	27,021	640	8.4	9.3	8.2
Crop residue	45,292	29,725	2,321	30.5	23.0	32.7
Saw dust	8,000	93	12	0.2	0.0	0.2
Animal waste	2,332	124	44	0.6	0.0	0.7
Other	7,759	564	37	0.5	0.0	0.6
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	177,629	7,603	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	6,822	201	2.6	2.6	2.7
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	75,393	1,953	25.7	30.6	24.3
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	4,664	633	8.3	5.4	9.2
Enclosure without roof	117,614	31,567	1,828	24.0	9.9	28.1
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	1,788	92	1.2	1.4	1.2
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	572	10	0.1	0.0	0.2
Verandah	1,173,946	18,444	352	4.6	4.5	4.7
Open space in compound	1,115,464	38,038	2,524	33.2	45.5	29.7
Other	21,007	341	10	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Main Source of Water for Drinking and for other Domestic Use

8.7.1 Main source of drinking water

Table 8.10 presents the main source of drinking water for households in the District. The most common source of drinking water for households in the District is bore-hole / pump / tube well (38.7%) followed by water from protected well (25.5%), unprotected well (16.1%), pipe-borne outside dwelling (7.9%), public tap / stand pipe (4.4%) and pipe-borne inside dwelling (3.2%). The results also show that three main sources of drinking water commonly used in the urban localities. These were bore-hole / pump / tube well (27.1%), unprotected well (23.4%), and protected well (20.5%). However, two in every five (42.0%) households in rural localities in the District use bore-hole / pump / tube well as main source of drinking water.

8.7.2 Main source of water for other domestic use

It is evident from Table 8.10 that the same water that is used for drinking in the District is also used for domestic activities. It is therefore not surprising that 37.0 percent of households in the District use bore-hole / pump / tube well for other domestic purposes, whereas protected well (26.0%), unprotected well (15.5%), pipe-borne outside dwelling (7.5%), public tap / stand pipe as well as river / stream (4.6%) each serve as sources of water for other domestic purposes.

The same pattern is also seen in both urban and rural localities. The use of bore-hole / pump / tube well for other domestic purposes in urban localities is higher (25.4%) compared to protected well (21.0%), and unprotected well (20.8%)

In the rural localities on the other hand, 40.4 percent use bore-hole/pump / tubes well for other domestic purpose, while protected well (27.4%), and unprotected well (13.9%) also record variant proportions.

Table 8.10: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water						
Total	5,467,054	177,629	7,603	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	11,577	243	3.2	8.8	1.6
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	15,063	599	7.9	9.1	7.5
Public tap / Standpipe	712,375	5,179	337	4.4	9.0	3.1
Bore-hole / Pump / Tube well	1,267,688	101,817	2,941	38.7	27.1	42.0
Protected well	321,091	22,805	1,940	25.5	20.5	27.0
Rain water	39,438	223	14	0.2	0.0	0.2
Protected spring	19,345	683	37	0.5	0.1	0.6
Bottled water	20,261	82	4	0.1	0.0	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	694	19	0.2	0.0	0.3
Tanker supply / Vendor provided	58,400	267	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	11,083	1,224	16.1	23.4	14.0
Unprotected spring	12,222	378	8	0.1	0.1	0.1
River / Stream	502,804	4,452	207	2.7	0.6	3.3
Dugout / Pond / Lake / Dam / Canal	76,448	3,175	28	0.4	1.2	0.1
Other	3,972	151	2	0.0	0.1	0.0

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of water for other domestic use						
Total	5,467,054	177,629	7,603	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	11,408	250	3.3	8.8	1.7
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	13,957	569	7.5	9.1	7.0
Public tap / Standpipe	704,293	4,541	353	4.6	9.3	3.3
Bore-hole / Pump / Tube well	1,280,465	98,487	2,816	37.0	25.4	40.4
Protected well	465,775	24,798	1,975	26.0	21.0	27.4
Rain water	39,916	330	14	0.2	0.0	0.2
Protected spring	18,854	672	39	0.5	0.2	0.6
Tanker supply / Vendor provided	100,048	301	3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	11,607	1,175	15.5	20.8	13.9
Unprotected spring	15,738	650	14	0.2	0.3	0.2
River / Stream	588,590	6,125	350	4.6	3.7	4.9
Dugout / Pond / Lake / Dam / Canal	96,422	4,518	35	0.5	1.4	0.2
Other	10,302	235	10	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.9.1 Toilet facilities

The 2010 PHC revealed that about two-third (82.2%) of households in the District have no toilet facility. Those who are using public toilet (9.3%), pit latrine (4.4%) constitutes a different alternative for households while WC, KVIP, bucket / pan, public toilet and others constitute the least cumulative proportion (4.1%).

The population of households in both urban (75.8%) and rural (84.0%) localities without toilet facilities is higher than population using public toilet at the urban (14.7%) and rural (7.8%) levels. The other sources of toilet facilities in the urban (9.5%) and the rural (8.2%) locality constitute the least preferred among households in the District.

8.9.2 Bathing facilities

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

From Table 8.11, the population of dwelling units who use separate bathroom in the same house is higher (33.5%) compared to households with bathrooms for exclusive use (25.7%) and those with shared open cubicles (20.0%).

Table 8.11 further shows that in the urban localities, three most commonly used facilities for bathing are identified as own bathroom for exclusive use (30.3%), shared open cubicle (27.7%) and shared separate bathroom in the same house (24.1%). In the rural localities those who shared separate bathroom in the same house (36.2%) are higher compared to those with own bathroom for exclusive use (24.4%) and users of shared open cubicle (17.8%).

Table 8.11: Bathing facility and toilet facilities used by household

Toilet/Bathing facilities	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility						
Total	5,467,054	177,629	7,603	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush / beach / field)	1,056,382	19,758	6,247	82.2	75.8	84.0
W.C.	839,611	44,337	114	1.5	1.6	1.5
Pit latrine	1,040,883	14,057	333	4.4	2.7	4.9
KVIP	572,824	55,459	181	2.4	5.0	1.6
Bucket / Pan	40,678	25,994	5	0.1	0.2	0.0
Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit Pan etc)	1,893,291	12,201	708	9.3	14.7	7.8
Other	23,385	5,823	15	0.2	0.0	0.3
Bathing facility						
Total	5,467,054	177,629	7,603	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	4,062	1,954	25.7	30.3	24.4
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	7,676	2,544	33.5	24.1	36.2
Private open cubicle	381,979	12,031	703	9.2	11.4	8.6
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	105,548	1,521	20.0	27.7	17.8
Public bath house	140,501	6,029	104	1.4	0.4	1.6
Bathroom in another house	187,337	41,258	20	0.3	0.1	0.3
Open space around house	372,556	1,025	737	9.7	5.7	10.8
River / Pond / Lake / Dam	14,234	10	10	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	16,276	10	10	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.10 Method of Waste Disposal

Table 8.12 presents details on the different methods of solid and liquid waste disposal by households

8.10.1 Solid waste disposal

From Table 8.12, the most common method of solid waste disposal is public dump (open space) (30.5%) which varies slightly compared to burning (28.7%) of solid waste by households and dumping indiscriminately (20.0%). However, some other households depend on companies that collect waste (6.2%), while others use public containers (1.7%) or bury (11.3%) their solid waste.

Public dumping (open space) (42.9%) of solid waste is a common practice in the urban areas compared to dumping indiscriminately (22.9%), and burning by household (15.2%).

As shown in Table 8.12, the main methods of solid waste disposal in rural localities are burning (32.6%), public dumping (27.0%) and dumping indiscriminately (19.1%).

8.10.2 Liquid waste disposal

The details of various methods of liquid waste disposal by households are presented in Table 8.12. The data indicates that a majority of households in the District throw (43.4%) their liquid waste onto the street or outside their homes compared to those who throw waste onto compound (35.1%) and through drainage into a pit (soak away) (8.7%). The other methods of liquid waste disposal (cumulative of less than 15.0 percent) are unpopular in the District

Table 8.12: Method of rubbish and liquid waste disposal by households

Waste disposal method	Total country Region		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Method of rubbish disposal						
Total	5,467,054	177,629	7,603	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	19,758	470	6.2	10.0	5.1
Burned by household	584,820	44,337	2,183	28.7	15.2	32.6
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	14,057	130	1.7	1.8	1.7
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	55,459	2,322	30.5	42.9	27.0
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	25,994	1,519	20.0	22.9	19.1
Buried by household	182,615	12,201	857	11.3	1.8	14.0
Other	53,805	5,823	122	1.6	5.4	0.5
Method of liquid waste disposal						
Total	5,467,054	177,629	7,603	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	4,062	479	6.3	5.8	6.4
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	7,676	317	4.2	6.1	3.6
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	12,031	665	8.7	3.8	10.2
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	105,548	3,068	40.4	38.6	40.9
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	6,029	377	5.0	0.9	6.1
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	41,258	2,670	35.1	44.6	32.4
Other	38,294	1,025	27	0.4	0.2	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The most common method of liquid waste disposal in the urban localities is throwing water onto compound (44.6%), compared to throwing liquid waste on the street / outside (38.6). on the contrary, in the rural localities, throwing liquid waste onto the street / outside (40.9%) is a common practice while throwing liquid waste on compound (32.4%) is also quite common among households in the District.

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) derived its basic features from the United Nations Principles and Recommendations (2010) for countries taking part in the 2010 round of population and housing census and experiences from previous censuses. Following the publication of the National and Regional Analytical Reports, the Ghana Statistical Service produced this report with the aim of providing useful materials for effective planning, academic purposes and inform policy decisions of development authorities, as well as the general reader on the results from the 2010 PHC for Pusiga District.

As with previous National and Regional Analytical Reports, this chapter aims to give the summary of cross cutting findings and policy implications pertaining to basic demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as, age, sex, relationship to head of household, marital status, ethnicity, religion, migration, literacy, education, economic characteristics, Information and Communications Technologies (ICT), disability, agriculture and housing

9.2 Summary of Findings

9.2.1 Demographic characteristics

Population size and distribution

The population of Pusiga District is 57,677, out of which 27,516 (47.7%) are males while 30,161 (52.3%) females with a sex ratio of 91.2.

The population under 19 years of age constitutes 60.0 percent of the total population with about 16.3 percent within age cohort 5-9. The population pyramid of the District generally shows the expected pattern of declines in the length of the bars for each group with advancing age. However, some ages do not follow this expected pattern. For instance, the bars for the age group 55-59 are shorter than those for 60-64 for both males and females. Similarly the bars of the 65-69 are shorter than 70-74 years.

The District is predominantly rural with 78.0 percent of the population located in rural areas. In terms of density, with a land surface area of 50,505 square kilometres and a population size of 57,677 the population density of the District is 1.14 persons per square kilometer making it a dispersed populated District.

Age Dependency Ratio

The population 0-14 years in the District is 26,183 (45.4%), the working class (15-64 years) constitutes 48.0 percent of the district population, while the aged (65+ years) constitutes 3,788 (6.6%). The age-dependency ratio for the district is 108.2 indicating 108.2 (children and adults) dependents for every 100 working people. Therefore, the rural working class (aged, 15-64 years) will have to cater for more dependents, with a dependency ratio of 110.4 as compared to urban dwellers with dependency ratio of 100.8.

Migration, Fertility and Mortality

There are 2,757 (4.8%) persons born outside Pusiga District. Out of this number, 538 (19.5%) are born elsewhere in the Upper East Region, 1,871 (67.9%) born in other regions in Ghana and 348 (12.6%) born outside Ghana.

The total number of children ever born to females aged 12 years and older (19,645) in the District is 60,647, out which 51,428 children are surviving. On the average therefore, each female 12 years and older ever has birth to about 3 children as at the time of the census. Also on the average, there are two (2) surviving children to each female 12 years and older.

The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) of district is 23.9 meaning that there are 23.9 births per every 1,000 population. Meanwhile, the General Fertility Rate (GFR) of the District is 104.6 implying that for every 1,000 women in the District, there are 104.6 live births, which is higher than the regional GFR of 97.5 percent. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of the District is 3.7 – thus, on average, every woman would have about three children before she ends childbearing.

A total of 362 deaths occurred in all households in the District. The crude death rate (6.3) per every 1000 population is lower than the regional rate (10.8) per 1000 population.

9.2.2 Social characteristics

Household composition, size and headship

The extended family system dominates in the District (62.7%) followed by the nuclear family System (17.6%) and then the single parent (12.0%) (Single parent nuclear and extended combined). In terms of household composition, children constitute about half (50.6%) of household composition, followed by heads (13.3%) then spouses (9.9%) and other relatives (9.9%).

Marital Status

The majority (53.3%) of persons 12 years and older are married, followed by never married (37.5%). About eight percent (7.4%) of persons 12 years and older were once married, but are either divorced, separated, or widowed. The proportion of married people increases with increasing age till age 44 when it starts to fall. The data reveals that 64.3 percent of persons 12 years and older had no education, 29.3 percent has basic education and 4.2 percent secondary education.

Nationality

About twenty percent (17.2%) of the population in the district is other nationals. ECOWAS nationals constitute 6.3 percent while 0.5 percent is from other African other than ECOWAS. The influx of ECOWAS nationals to the District is probably due to the fact that the District shares boundaries with Togo and Burkina Faso.

Religious affiliation

Islam is the dominant religion in the District (78.1%) followed by Christianity (13.2%) and then Traditional African religion (7.4%). The main Christian denominations are Pentecostals /Charismatic (4.4%), Catholics (3.0%), Protestants (3.7%) and others (2.1%).

Literacy and Education

One-third of the population (37.0%) is literate in the District. Of this, 71 percent is literate in only English, 3.3 percent in Ghanaian language, 25.1 percent English and Ghanaian language. The findings show that the proportion with literacy in English language decreases with increasing age.

9.2.3 Economic characteristics

Economic activity status

Among the population aged 15 years and older, 77.9 percent are economically active (employed and unemployed) while the economically inactive population (not employed, not seeking nor available for work) constitutes 22.1 percent. Out of the economically active population, 97.7 percent are employed while the unemployed (that is, those without work but are seeking and available for work) make up 2.3 percent.

Occupation

About 80 percent (77.6%) of the employed population is engaged as skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers, followed by service and sales workers (9.7%), and craft related trades workers (6.3%). There are many more males (79.5%) in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery sector than females (76.1%). However, there are many more female workers (12.2%) in the service and sales sector than males (6.8%) in that sector.

Industry

Agriculture forestry and fishing is the dominant industry in the District representing 76.8 percent of the employed in the District. In terms of gender the sector employs 78.7 percent of males and 75.3 percent of female workers. Wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles is next after agriculture with 9.7 percent of the population 15 years and older. The third industry by employment status is manufacturing (4.5%).

Employment status

Self-employed without employee(s) is the highest employment sector employing 68.0 percent of the employed population followed by contributing family workers (22.3%). Many more males (70.3%) than females (66.1%) are self-employed without employees. In the case of contributing family workers, many more females (25.9%) than males (17.8%) are engaged.

Employment sector

The private informal sector is by far the largest (96.6%) employer of the economically active persons in the District. Only 2.1 percent of the economically active population is engaged by the public government sector and 1.0 percent in private formal sector.

9.2.4 Information Communication Technology (ICT)

Ownership of Mobile Phones

Out of the total of 36,055 persons aged 12 years and older in the District, less than twenty percent (19.4%) own mobile phones. There are more male (66.8%) who own mobile phones than female (33.2%).

Use of internet

About one percent (0.9%) of the population has access to internet facilities in the District. There are more males (66.8%) who use internet facilities than their female counterparts (28.3%).

Household ownership of laptop / desktop computer

About one percent (1.0%) of the population in the District own laptop / desktop. However, there are more male (81.8%) owners of laptop / desktop computers than females (18.2%).

9.2.5 Disability

Persons with disability (PWD) constitute 2.0 percent of the total population of Pusiga District (57,677). There are more males (53.0%) with disability than females (47.0%). Though there are various forms of disability in the District, the commonest are sight impairment (24%), hearing (19%), physical (19%) and speech (13%).

9.2.6 Agriculture

Majority of households in the District depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Out of the total (7,603) population of households, over three quarters (90.8%) of the households are engaged in agriculture. As expected the proportion of households engaged in agriculture in the rural (78.6%) locality is more than twice the proportion in the urban (21.4%) locality. Crop farming is the predominant agricultural activity (98.6%) engaged in by households in agriculture. Livestock rearing is engaged in by more than one-third (76.7%) of agricultural households in the district. Hence, households are engaged in crop farming as well as livestock rearing in the District.

9.2.7 Housing conditions

Housing stock

There are 5,395 dwellings in the District with majority of them located within the rural (4,059) areas.

Type of dwellings

Compound (74.4%) and separate houses (13.2%) are the two most common types of dwelling units occupied by households in the District. However within the District, the proportion of households living in compound houses is about the same in both urban (74.4%) and rural (74.5%).

Ownership

Majority of households (92.4%) own their dwelling units. Within the District, owner occupied dwelling units are mostly common in urban (90.3%) locality than in the rural (89.8%). With regards to sex, the proportion of dwelling units owned by household members is higher among males (92.4%) than females (78.1%).

Construction materials

Mud bricks / earth (80.2%) are the main construction materials used for outer walls of dwelling units in the District. The proportions of usage of mud / bricks for outer walls vary slightly among the urban (80.0%) and rural (80.2%) localities.

Material for roofing

Metal sheet is widely used for roofing dwelling units in the District. More than three-quarters of households (87.7%) live in dwelling units roofed with metal sheets. The use of metal sheet as roofing material in rural (92.4%) localities is higher than urban (86.3%) localities. Thatch / palm leaf or raffia (6.6%) is also used in the District for roofing.

Material for floor of houses

Cement / concrete is the most common material used for constructing floor by more than three-quarters (83.2%) of dwelling units in the District. It is also used more in urban localities (87.3%) compared rural (82.0%). Earth/Mud (15.2%) is also common among households in the District with more rural (16.2%) household usage than urban (11.7%) households.

Room occupancy

Slightly over ten percent (12.0%) of the population occupies one sleeping room, 18.3 percent occupies two sleeping rooms, 19.0 percent three sleeping rooms and the rest occupy four to over nine sleeping rooms. Of a single member household size, 93.5 percent occupy one sleeping room, 3.2 percent occupy two sleeping rooms and 1.2 percent occupies three sleeping rooms while the rest occupy four to over nine sleeping rooms. Of two member households size, 53.0 percent occupy one sleeping room, 32.9 percent occupy two sleeping room and 3.8 percent use three sleeping rooms. Concerning three member households, 31.4 percent occupy one sleeping room, 40.4 percent occupy two sleeping rooms and 16.4 percent occupy three sleeping rooms.

Drinking water

The most common source of drinking water for households in the District is bore-hole/pump/tube well (38.7%) followed by water from protected well (25.5%), unprotected well (16.1%), pipe-borne outside dwelling (7.9%), public tap / stand pipe (4.4%) and pipe-borne inside dwelling (3.2%).

Lighting

Flash light / torch is the most common source of lighting used by 40.5 percent of households in the District. Other sources of lighting for households in the District are kerosene lamp (35.4%) and electricity from the main grid (20.9%). There are a high proportion of rural (45.4%) dwellers that use flash light / torch as their source of lighting compared to urban (23.8%) dwellers. The use of kerosene lamp among households in the urban (41.2%) localities is higher than their rural (33.7%) counterparts. As expected, electricity (main) is common among households in the urban (29.8%) areas than those in the rural (18.4%) areas.

Fuel and space for cooking

Wood (56.5%) is the main source of cooking fuel for households in the District. There are more households in the urban (65.0%) localities that use wood as fuel compared to households in rural (54.0%) localities. Crop residue (30.5%) is another alternative source of fuel for cooking in the District with most of the households in the rural (32.7%) localities using crop residue as compared to households in the urban (23.0%) localities.

Cooking space

About one-third (33.2%) of households in the District, cook in open space in their compounds. Other households cook their meals in separate room for exclusive use of

household (25.7%) and enclosure without roofs (24.0%). Cooking in open space in the compound is more common in urban areas (45.5%) than rural localities (29.7%).

Bathing facility

One-third (33.5%) of households in the District share separate bathroom in the same house. Furthermore, about a quarter of households own bathroom for exclusive use (25.7%) and shared open cubicle (20.0%). In terms of locality, 36.2 percent of households in rural areas share separate bathroom in the same house compared with 24.1 percent for urban dwellers.

Toilet facility

The majority (82.2%) of households in the District use the bush or the field for toilet. Less than ten (9.3%) percent of the population resort to the use of public toilet (WC / KVIP / pit pan etc).

Solid waste disposal

The commonest method of solid waste disposal by households in the District is public dump / open space (30.5%) followed by those who burn their waste (28.7%) and then those who dump their solid waste indiscriminately (20.0%), or are collected by companies (6.2%).

Liquid waste disposal

Close to one-half of households (43.4%) dispose their liquid waste by throwing such waste onto the street or outside while 35.1 percent of households throw their waste onto the compound. Households that dispose of liquid waste through sewerage is far below ten (6.3%) percent of the total household population in the District.

9.3 Conclusion

The 2010 PHC data for Pusiga District has come with interesting revelations for policy makers in the District which can serve as a guide to enhance district wide development of the area. The demographic characteristics of the District show that it has a youthful population. The extended family system dominates in the District (62.7%) followed by the nuclear family system (17.6%). The majority (53.3%) of persons 12 years and older are married, followed by never married (37.5%). About eight percent (7.4%) of persons 12 years and older were once married, but are either divorced, separated, or widowed. Islam is the dominant religion in the District (78.1%) followed by Christianity (13.2%). Among the population age 15 years and older, 77.9 percent are economically active (employed and unemployed) while the economically inactive population (not employed, not seeking nor available for work) constitutes 22.1 percent. Illiteracy is high (62.9%) in the District.

The private informal sector is by far the largest (96.6%) employer of the economically active persons in the District. Only 2.1 percent of the economically active population is engaged by the public government sector and 1.0 percent in private formal sector.

Access to ICT in the District is very low for the various ICT indicators. While almost one-fifth of (19.4%) persons 12 years and older own mobile phones, a much less (1.0%) proportion have access to internet facility. Ownership of desktop / laptop computers (1.0%) as well as fixed telephone line (1.4%) is also low in the District.

The population of people with disability in the District stands at 2.0 percent with just a little over one-third (36.1%) having sight disability.

Agriculture is the back bone of the local economy engaging 90.8 percent of the households, with over one-third (98.6%) of the agricultural households engaged in crop farming.

The District is predominantly rural with 78.0 percent of the population located in rural areas. It has a population density of 1.14 persons per square kilometer making it a dispersed populated district.

On the average the majority of all dwellings in the District are owned by household members (89.9%). The main construction materials are mud brick / earth (80.2%), cement / concrete (83.2%) and metal sheet (87.7%). Access to amenities and facilities such as good drinking water, water for domestic purposes, electricity, cooking fuel, bathing and toilet within the dwellings leaves much to be desired. Waste disposal within households in the District is not properly handled as majority of the households openly dump (30.5%) solid waste as well as throw liquid waste onto the street (43.4%).

9.4 Policy Implications

One of the major objectives of National Population policy is to reduce the population growth rate from 3 percent in 1969 to 1.7 percent by the year 2000 (National population council, 1994). The relatively high fertility rate (3.7%) in the District shows that the objective of the population policy is yet to be achieved. There is therefore the need to step up the campaign on family planning, particularly the free contraceptive programme in the District

.It is also the objectives of the population policy to provide Free and Compulsory Universal Basic Education and encourage girls to continue schooling up to at least the secondary school level (NPC, 1994p, 35) The 2010 Ghana Population and Housing Census analysis shows a modest improvement in education. There is need to pursue the FCUBE with more vigor in order to bridge the disparity by gender; for example, literacy rate in the District is very low. Females are worse off in the District with only 43.8 percent of them being literate compared to 56.2 percent for males. For past school attendants (population 3 years and older) only less than one-third of the population (23.0%) attend primary school.

The population currently attending school in the District is 18,462. Of this, 54.5 percent are boys while 45.5 percent are girls. However, the proportion of girls in nursery (9.2%) kindergarten (9.9%) and primary (61.3%) are higher than those for boys in nursery (8.8%), kindergarten (8.1%) and primary (59.6%). Even though there is percentage decrease for the girls in favor of the boys after the primary, it is still quite impressive for the girls. This shows that the policy intervention whereby emphasis is placed on the schooling of the girl child within the fee free universal basic education can yield good results if sustained.

Employment in the public sector in the District is very minimal. The proportion of economically active population 15 years and older employed in the private formal sector is even smaller (1.0%). The high proportion (68.0%) of the population 15 years and older who are economically active in the private informal sector of the economy are self-employed without employees. They work in agriculture, forestry and fishing (76.8%). The majority (98.6%) is into crop farming and (76.7%) livestock rearing. It is observed that a high percentage of females (97.8%) than males (95.1%) are in private informal sector.

It is therefore imperative to have a comprehensive man power and employment planning policy which takes account of the needs of both sexes, working in the public and private sectors. In this regard, the District Assembly and other stakeholders should draw up comprehensive programmes which would include measures to enhance capability of women

to operate more independently and effectively in the formal and informal sectors by giving them easy access to credit facilities. Access to loan facilities to private individuals who are household members to build better houses is very important because the quality of the dwellings owned is generally poor, so also are toilet facilities, solid and liquid waste disposal facilities while create unsanitary conditions in the districts. Sources of fuel for cooking and lighting are limited and restricted to the use of flashlight and kerosene lamps.

REFERENCES

Ayiku Nii Charles (2012) Giving Visibility to Persons With Disability- Providing a Helping Hand

Ghana Statistical Service, *2010 Population And Housing Census, National Analytical Report* (MAY 2013)

Ghana Statistical Service, *2010 Population and Housing Census, Regional Analytical Report, Upper East Region* (JUNE 2013)

Ghana Statistical Service, *2010 Population and Housing Census, Regional Analytical Report, Upper West Region* (JUNE 2013)

Ghana Statistical Service (2012) 2010 Population and Housing Census. (Summary Report of Final Results)

National Population Council (1995) National Population Policy, Accra

Sriskandarajah Dhananjayan (2005) Migration and Development

Pusiga District Assembly, (2012) District Profile

APPENDICES

Table A1: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/N	Community Name	Total	Male	Female	House Holds	Houses
1	Pusiga	8,677	4,096	4,581	1,187	912
2	Widana	3,573	1,734	1,839	404	332
3	Zuabuliga	1,317	620	697	140	130
4	Yariga No. 2 (Yaanaba)	1,275	628	647	110	92
5	Bengulla No. 1	1,170	573	597	128	63
6	Ninkogo New Natinga	1,154	545	609	156	108
7	Kulungugu	1,132	588	544	116	80
8	Seltago	1,083	526	557	165	107
9	Sugudi Natinga	1,058	485	573	122	57
10	Sanga	1,002	458	544	209	112
11	Bulugu Zopeliga	990	450	540	94	45
12	Tanchingo No. 1	941	448	493	123	92
13	Koose	901	452	449	98	79
14	Lateega	898	440	458	134	95
15	Sarabogo Palnaba	865	422	443	124	88
16	Bimpiella No. 1	864	420	444	73	58
17	Tansii	860	429	431	112	78
18	Bimpiella No. 2	853	423	430	108	71
19	Kpalugu	852	419	433	91	67
20	Ninkogo Salwamin	822	399	423	102	56

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Population by age group in the 20 communities

S/N	Community Name	Age group																
		All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Pusiga	8,677	1,320	1,370	1,122	945	693	559	504	458	380	278	227	115	179	111	184	232
2	Widana	3,573	485	578	485	405	303	265	228	197	138	108	87	35	56	58	58	87
3	Zuabuliga	1,317	199	204	201	128	69	52	61	63	58	54	45	32	47	32	32	40
4	Yariga No. 2 (Yaanaba)	1,275	219	204	182	134	108	80	73	71	48	35	25	5	28	14	19	30
5	Bengulla No. 1	1,170	169	242	208	140	64	69	66	49	32	23	24	6	19	12	16	31
6	Ninkogo New Natinga	1,154	166	184	162	150	82	66	54	62	54	32	38	15	37	7	19	26
7	Kulungugu	1,132	138	148	112	137	124	102	82	64	48	35	29	27	35	12	18	21
8	Seltago	1,083	180	173	165	101	68	62	48	49	31	36	34	18	23	21	21	53
9	Sugudi Natinga	1,058	119	165	170	147	94	60	30	53	47	42	19	12	18	32	17	33
10	Sanga	1,002	175	125	123	94	82	69	51	48	46	39	48	28	17	10	18	29
11	Bulugu Zopeliga	990	157	156	139	103	81	46	38	38	35	51	44	10	13	14	18	47
12	Tanchingo No. 1	941	193	186	121	69	56	62	58	56	32	23	14	9	7	15	23	17
13	Koose	901	181	170	150	96	54	28	38	32	19	24	24	15	22	5	28	15
14	Lateega	898	128	158	125	95	46	29	53	42	37	28	34	21	29	15	27	31
15	Sarabogo Palnaba	865	143	134	110	95	62	45	33	50	38	33	21	14	15	15	14	43
16	Bimpiella No. 1	864	132	128	124	87	78	58	44	39	38	34	29	18	26	8	8	13
17	Tansii	860	125	148	132	118	41	30	36	53	35	38	34	16	14	16	12	12
18	Bimpiella No. 2	853	182	162	95	52	49	76	51	38	27	28	18	10	16	13	18	18
19	Kpalugu	852	152	140	126	81	67	57	50	41	28	21	26	9	9	8	11	26
20	Ninkogo Salwamin	822	107	141	143	106	51	46	34	46	33	29	24	12	16	4	14	16

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Project Secretariat

Dr. Philomena Nyarko, Government Statistician
Mr. Baah Wadieh, Deputy Government Statistician
Mr. David Yenukwa Kombat, Acting Census Coordinator
Mr. Sylvester Gyamfi, DISDAP Project Coordinator
Mrs. Abena A. Osei-Akoto, Data Processing
Mr. Rochester Appiah Kubi Boateng, Data Processing
Mrs. Jacqueline Anum, Data Processing
Mrs. Samilia Mintah, Data Processing
Mr. Yaw Misefa, Data Processing
Mr. Ernest Enyan, Data Processing
Mr. Festus Manuh, Regional Statistician
Ms. Hanna **Frempong Konadu**, Formatting/Typesetting
Mrs. Hellen Ayitevie, Formatting/Typesetting
Mrs. Victorian Sottie, Formatting/Typesetting

Writers

Fulbert A. Kambilige
Richard Kabutey

Consultant

Dr. Sylvester, Z. Galaa

Editor/ Reviewers

Mr. Ernest Kunfaa
Mr. John F. Agyaho
Mr. Jeremiah Sixtus Dery