



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

SISSALA EAST DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
DFID	Department for International Development, United Kingdom
DPs	Development Partners
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
JHS	Junior High School
Km ²	Kilometers Square
L.I	Legislative Instrument
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PPP	Public Private Partnership
SEDA	Sissala East District Assembly
SHS	Senior High School
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UNFPA	United Nation Population Fund

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 Sissala District is 56,528 representing 8.1 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 48.7percent and females represent 51.3 percent. There are almost equal proportions of the population living in urban and rural areas. The district has a sex ratio of 94.8 The total age dependency ratio for the District is 87.3, the dependency ratios for urban and rural are 65.2 and 93.2 respectively.

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district is 2.9. The General Fertility Rate is 85.7 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the second highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 21.6 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 6.1 per 1000. From age 14 to age 34 years, more female deaths are observed than males. Though rising, female deaths remain lower throughout the rest of the older ages than male deaths. Minority of migrants (19.8) living in the district were born in another region while 80.2 percent were born elsewhere in the Upper West. Most of the migrants from other regions come from Upper east (25.7), and Central region (2.5%).

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 55,764 with a total number of 8,652 households. The average household size in the district is about 6 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 53.5 percent. Heads form about 24.1 percent. Extended households (head, spouse(s) and children and head's relatives) constitute 52.2 percent of the total household population in the district.

Marital status

About four in ten (52.7%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 1 percent divorced, 0.8 percent separated. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (79.8%) are married compared to a little below half of males (44.4%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 51.0 percent as compared to widowed males account for only 6.7 percent. . Among the married, 78.5 percent have no education while about 30.8 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than half of the married population (85.3%) are employed, 1.3 percent are unemployed and 13.5 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (48.6%) are economically not active with 1.4 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 90.6 percent. Those who have naturalized constitute 1.0 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 5.7 percent.

Literacy and education

Considering the population 11 years and above, 41.6 percent are literate and 58.4 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (76.9 %) than that of females (66.7%). Six out of ten people (24.3%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. It is observed that more than half (52.6%) of the population currently attending school are in Primary and 17.9 percent are in Junior High School (JHS). Also a considerable proportion (19.7%) are in Pre-school (Nursery and Kindergarten). Similarly 1.8 percent are in tertiary institutions.

Economic Activity Status

About 74.2percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 25.8 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 98.1 percent are employed while 1.9 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (53.3%), 15.9 percent perform household duties and 5.2 percent are disabled or too sick to work. five out of ten unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

With respect to the employed population, about 83.2 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 5.3 percent in service and sales, 3.7 percent in craft and related trade, and 0.8 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Considering the population 15 years and older 52.3 percent are self-employed without employees, 8.3 percent are employees, 36.1percent are contributing family workers, 0.6 percent are casual workers and 0.4 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the contributing family workers and apprentices and self-employed without employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 92.5 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 5.5 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Considering the population 12 years and above, 21.0 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 24.0 percent as compared to 14.8 percent of females. About one out of every 100 (1.4%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 303 households representing 3.5 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About three 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 (3.6%) than females (3.0%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 37.1 percent

followed by physical disability (19.8%). There are more females with physical, intellectual and emotional disabilities than males in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 67.8 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 84.8 percent of households in the district are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, 9 out of ten households (94.9%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities 6 out of every 10 (56.9%) households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (96.9%) are involved in crop farming. Livestock rearing is the dominant animal reared in the district

Housing

The stock of houses in the Sissala District is 5,619 representing 6.8 percent of the total number of houses in the Upper West. The average number of persons per house is about 6.0

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (64.8%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 20.9 percent are separate houses and 7.8 percent are semi-detached houses. Almost all(94.3%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 1.8 percent are owned by private individuals; 1.7 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 1.1 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.7%) 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 brick or earth accounting for 79.3 percent with cement concrete constituting 14.3 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (87.4%) and mud/earth (10.9%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. thatch Metal sheet is the main roofing material (84.3%), followed by thatch and raffia (12.5%) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

Two room constitutes the highest percentage (24.2%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 0.4 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are electricity (36.3%), kerosene lamp (7.9%) and flashlight/torch (48.6%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (74.9%). The proportion for rural (94.1%) is higher than that of urban (21.8%). The main sources of water in the district is borehole, pipe-borne inside dwelling, pipe-borne outside dwelling and pipe borne water. About two thirds of households (71.6%) drink water from bore hole.

The most important toilet facility used in the district is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 8.5 percent followed by KVIP (4.5%). About 80.1 percent of the population in the district have no toilet facility. Three out of 10 households (27.9%) in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house while 33.7 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 63.0 percent. About two in ten households (20.9%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 3.4 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the street (66.4%) and onto the compound (25.6%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Sissala East District Assembly was created in the year 2004 by Legislative Instrument (LI.) 1766 with Tumu as its district capital, as part of the decentralization policy. The policy seeks among other things to enhance effectiveness and efficiency of local governments and fair distribution of available resources at the local level and to promote peoples' participation in governance. The District Assembly has the mandate to quick respond to the needs and aspirations of people of the district and to promote public monitoring of the local government's operations.

The Sissala East District is located in the North- Eastern part of the Upper West Region of Ghana. It falls between Longitudes 1.30° W and Latitude 10.00° N and 11.00° N. It shares boundary on the north with Burkina Faso, on the east with Kassena Nankana West and Builsa District, to the south-east with West Mamprusi District, south-west with Wa East and Daffiama-Bussie-Issah districts and to the west by Sissala West District. The district has a total land size of 5,092.8 square kilometres representing 26.7 percent of the total landmass of the region. Figure 1.1 depicts the boundaries of the district with its select towns.

1.2 Physical Features

1.3.1 Vegetation and climate

The Sissala East District is located in the Guinea Savannah vegetation belt. The vegetation consists of grasses and scattered fire resistant trees such as the Sheanut, the Baobab, *Dawadawa* and *Acacia*. The heterogeneous collections of these trees support domestic requirements for cooking fuel, constructing of houses, constructing cattle kraals and fencing of gardens. The shorter shrubs and grasses provide fodder for livestock.

The climate of the Sissala East District follows a general pattern identified with the three northern regions. It has a single rainy season from April to September, and an average annual rainfall of about 121 mm. This is followed by Harmatta - a prolonged dry season characterized by cold and hazy weather from early November to March. The Harmattan season followed by an intensely hot weather that ends with the onset of early rainfall in April. The mean monthly temperature ranges between 21° and 32° . Temperatures rise to their maximum (42°) in March, just before the onset of the rainy season, and fall to their minimum (12°) in December during the Harmattan which is brought by the north-east trade winds.

1.3.2 Relief and drainage

The topography of the Sissala East district could be described as gently undulating. It is generally characterised by gentle latitudes of between 330 and 365m in the northern part descending to 220m and 290m in the Valley of the Sissili River. The district is mainly drained by the Sissili River which flows in the south-eastern direction to join the White Volta. This river has several tributaries and other unnamed streams. A significant characteristic of most of these rivers and streams is the perennial nature of their flows. The flow of the Sissili River itself reduces to intermittent pools in the dry season (Sissala East District Assembly, 2004 and 2010).

Figure 1.1: Map of Sissala East District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.3.3 Geology and soils

The types of rock that underlie the district include the Birimian, granite and the basement complex. These rocks hold considerable amount of water. This implies that boreholes and hand-dug wells can easily be sunk to make water available for domestic and other purposes.

There are various kinds of soils in the district that support plant growth. The major ones are the savanna ochrosols, the tropical brown earth and the terrace soils. The savanna ochrosols are generally poor in organic matter and nutrient. This is as a result of the absence of dense vegetation caused by bush burning, overgrazing and poor farming practices in the district.

1.3 Political Administration

The administrative structure of the Sissala East District is made up of the District Assembly and its secretariat, departments of the District Assembly, one Town Council (Tumu), four Area councils (namely Bujan, Wellemelle, Sakai and Nabulo) and twenty one Unit Committees. The District Assembly is made up of twenty five Assembly men and seven Assembly women. It is the highest decision-making body and is responsible for the overall development of the district.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

The culture of the people of the Sissala East District is dynamic. Culture as a totality of the way of life seeks to establish linkages with the positive aspects of our past and present. Some of the positive cultural practices of the indigenes are the celebration of the "*Naaba Gbiele*" which is celebrated once every year.

A number of tourism potentials have been identified in the district. These include the slave market at Kasena; the Wotuomo cave between Dangi and Lilixia; the Hunter's footprints at Dolibizon; the Mysterious rocks at Pieng; the Mysterious river at Nmanduanu; the Bone setters at Wuru, Kwapun and Banu; the Historical site at Santijan and the White man's grave at Tumu. The Sissala East District has two chieftaincy divisions. These are Tumu and Wellemelle.

There is a close collaboration between these traditional setups and the formal system in terms of policy making, conflict resolution and the implementation of development programmes and projects. The two paramountcies have come together to form the Sissala East Traditional Council. The relationship among chiefs, on one hand and between chiefs and the district assembly on the other has been very cordial.

1.5 Economy

The economy of the district is largely agrarian (69%), service and commerce (15%), and the industrial sector (16%). The Sissala East District is basically rural with more than 80 percent of the people living in rural settlements and are engaged in farming (GSS, 2010 PHC).

1.5.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is the highest employer in the district. The people practice subsistence farming with only a few engaged in commercial cotton farming. The main crops cultivated are cereals such as millet, maize, sorghum, and rice. The rest are groundnut, cowpea, yam and cotton.

1.5.2 Industry

The industrial sector (manufacturing) is dominated by small-scale industries. What is described as “manufacturing” is mostly small-scale cottage industries such as shea butter and other oil and fat extractive industries, brewing of local drinks, blacksmithing, metalwork, weaving, etc. Others are manufacturing of farm implements such as donkey carts, chairs and school-play equipment. There is a large cotton ginnery industrial outfit, located in Tumu that employs over five hundred people from and outside the district. The rest of the manufacturing activities include weaving and dressmaking, pottery and basketry. Other industrial activities include carpentry, masonry, building and construction, and auto-mechanic.

The industrial sector lacks the capacity to expand due to lack of market. The establishment of a Vocational Training Institute in Tumu by the Catholic Church has contributed significantly to the turning out of skilled young women in weaving and dressmaking.

1.5.3 Commerce and Service

Commercial activities in the district are very prominent because it shares border with Burkina Faso. Commerce in the district is restricted to buying and selling of predominantly agricultural produce, locally manufactured items and second hand items. Commercial activities are high during the weekly market days. There are two weekly markets in the district: Tumu and Bugubelle. Besides these weekly markets, there are shops in the town centres where a wide range of manufactured goods and basic household items are sold. The commerce and service sector in the district is still underdeveloped and needs a major boost to make it vibrant to serve the changing trends of commerce and distributive trading.

Many traders also come from Burkina Faso. These traders bring a wide range of goods such as onions, potatoes, cattle, sheep and high yielding mango seedlings. Their contribution to the weekly markets gives the district's commerce and service sector an international touch.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

November 2008 as part of the Ghana Statistics Development Plan (GSDP) and reviewed in November 2009.

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

Selection of census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

responses and responses by the respondents themselves. Both pre-tests were carried in the Greater Accra Region. Experience from the pre-tests was used to improve the final census questionnaire.

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

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

1.6.3 Census enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

The week preceding the Census Night was used by field personnel to list houses and other structures in their enumeration areas. Enumerators were also mobilized to enumerate residents/inmates of institutions, such as, schools and prisons. They returned to the

institutions during the enumeration period to reconcile the information they obtained from individuals and also to cross out names of those who were absent from the institutions on Census Night. Out-door sleepers (floating population) were also enumerated on the Census Night.

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

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

1.6.4 Post enumeration survey

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

persons were classified as urban while localities with less than 5,000 persons were classified as rural.

Population

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

Household

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

Head of household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of residence

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

Religion

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

Marital status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity status

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

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

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment status

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

Employment sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing conditions and facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

Population composition is the description of a population according to characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, ethnicity, education and occupation. Population size, composition and age-sex structures are critical in understanding the components of population variation and change, that is, fertility, mortality and migration dynamics of any country. The age-sex structures are useful for population projections. A country's population composition, for example, greatly influences its needs and wellbeing. The objective of this chapter is to analyse the population size and distribution, age-sex structure, migration, fertility and mortality in the Sissala East District's population based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 shows population of Sissala East District by age, sex and sex ratio. The table reveals that, the total population of the District is 56,528 which represent 8.1 percent of the Upper West Region's total population (GSS Regional Analytical Report, 2013). The district population is made up of 48.7 percent male and 51.3 percent female. The majority of the population are in the rural (81.2%) areas than urban (18.8%). The age group 5-9 years has the highest population representing 15.2 percent and age group 80-84 years constitute the least population of 0.8 percent.

The sex ratio for the district is 94.8. This means that for every 100 females in the district, there are approximately 95 males. This figure is a little above the regional sex ratio of 94.5. The sex ratio increased from age group (0-4) to age group (5-9) and started to decline from age group (10-14) to age group (30-34), with fluctuations up to age group (85+). The fluctuation in numbers from the ages 55-59 to 70-74 is a reflection of the regional and national populations. This could probably be attributed to age misreporting where persons who are unable to tell their exact ages prefer digits ending with zero.

Table 2.1: Age structure by sex

Age group	Both Sexes		Males		Females		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All Ages	56,528	100.0	27,503	100.0	29,025	100.0	94.8
0 - 4	8,174	14.5	4,158	15.1	4,016	13.8	103.5
5 - 9	8,594	15.2	4,428	16.1	4,166	14.4	106.3
10 - 14	6,868	12.1	3,515	12.8	3,353	11.6	104.8
15 - 19	6,418	11.4	3,270	11.9	3,148	10.8	103.9
20 - 24	4,773	8.4	2,235	8.1	2,538	8.7	88.1
25 - 29	4,322	7.6	1,925	7.0	2,397	8.3	80.3
30 - 34	3,900	6.9	1,624	5.9	2,276	7.8	71.4
35 - 39	3,076	5.4	1,442	5.2	1,634	5.6	88.2
40 - 44	2,546	4.5	1,174	4.3	1,372	4.7	85.6
45 - 49	1,631	2.9	780	2.8	851	2.9	91.7
50 - 54	1,578	2.8	729	2.7	849	2.9	85.9
55 - 59	834	1.5	446	1.6	388	1.3	114.9
60 - 64	1,108	2.0	495	1.8	613	2.1	80.8
65 - 69	627	1.1	302	1.1	325	1.1	92.9
70 - 74	727	1.3	319	1.2	408	1.4	78.2
75 - 79	525	0.9	250	0.9	275	0.9	90.9
80 - 84	430	0.8	207	0.8	223	0.8	92.8
85 +	397	0.7	204	0.7	193	0.7	105.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Dependency ratio

Table 2.2 shows age dependency ratio by locality type. The age dependency ratio is an important tool for a developing population like Ghana and for that matter Sissala East District. The ratio of children 14 years and younger plus persons aged 65 years and older to adults aged 15-64 years is referred to as the dependency ratio of a population. The district has a dependency ration of 87.3. The age dependency ratio of 87.3 means that more than one person in the working-age group (15-64) take care of one person in the dependent population (0-14 and 65+ years). The table also show that, child (0-14 years) dependency ratio is 78.3 and old age (65 years and older) dependency ratio is 9.0. There is high dependency (93.2) in the rural areas as compared to the urban areas (65.2).

Table 2.2: Age dependency ratio by locality

Age group/ratio	Total	Urban	Rural
All Ages	56,528	10,627	45,901
0-14	23,636	3,701	19,935
15-64	30,186	6,433	23,753
65+	2,706	493	2,213
Total dependency ratio	87.3	65.2	93.2
Child dependency ratio	78.3	57.5	83.9
Old age dependency ratio	9	7.7	9.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.3 shows the population of the Sissala East District by locality and sex. It is clear from the table that, the female population (51.3%) is more than the male population (48.7%). The table further shows that 81.2 percent of the total population live in the rural areas while 18.8 percent live in the urban areas. The population of Sissala East District constitutes 8.1 percent of the population in the Upper West region. There are however variations of the population in the urban (9.3%) and rural (7.8%) areas. The proportion is higher for urban regional population as compared to the proportion for rural regional population and this could be attributed to the fact that, about four districts in the region are rural districts.

Table 2.3: Population size by locality of residence and sex

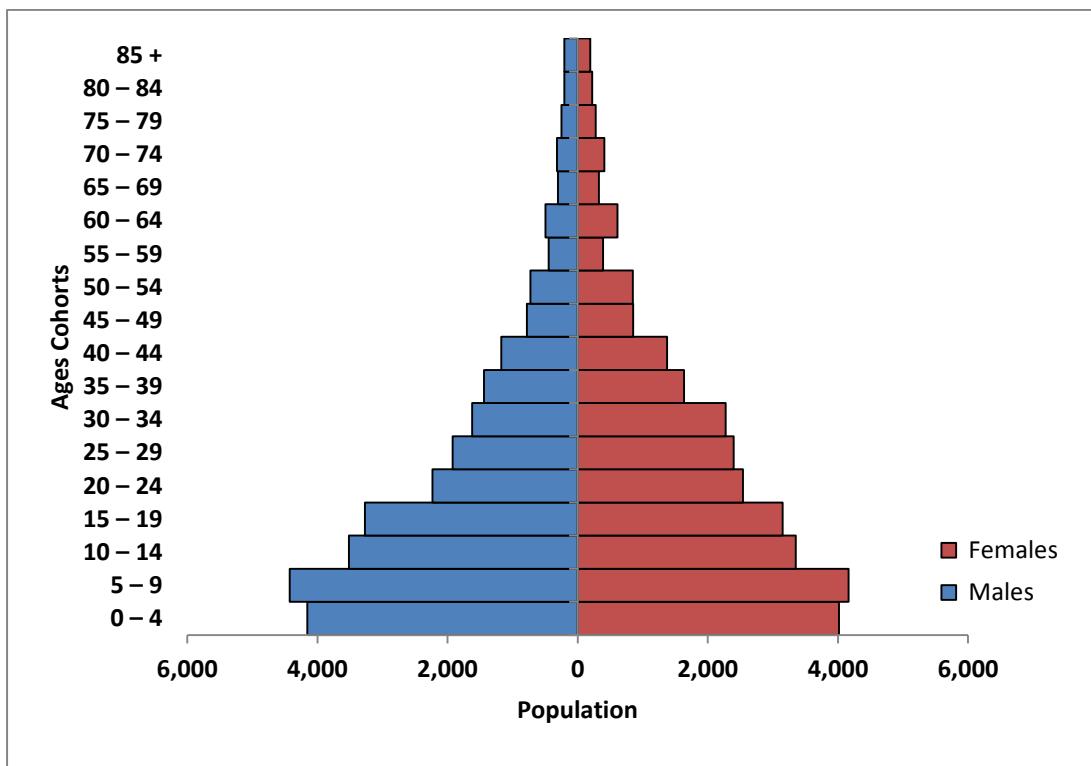
Region/district/sex	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Upper West	702,110	100.0	114,653	16.3	587,457	83.7
Sissala East	56,528	100.0	10,627	18.8	45,901	81.2
Male	27,503	48.7	5172	48.7	22338	48.7
Female	29,025	51.3	5455	51.3	23563	51.3
Percent of regional population		8.1		9.3		7.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

Figure 2.1 indicates the age structure for both male and female in the Sissala East District. The figure depicts a young population with more females than males but there are variations within the various age groups. For example, there are more males than females in the age groups from 0 to 19 years. There are, however, more females than males for the age groups from 20-69 years. The pyramid also shows a narrow top depicting few older population. The age groups 60-64 and 70-74 bulged out in the pyramid. This could probably be attributed to age heaping where people prefer certain age digits.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility and Mortality and Migration

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the actual birth performance i.e. frequency of childbearing among a population and the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) collected both current and lifetime fertility data from females aged 12 years and older. Table 2.4 shows reported fertility rates, general fertility and crude birth rates for the Sissala East district.

Total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of children a woman will have given birth to by the end of her reproductive years at the prevailing age-specific fertility rate. Table 2.4 shows that the TFR for Sissala East District is 2.9 being the lowest in the Upper West Region with Sissala West District recording the highest (4.3). This means that a woman in the Sissala East district would give birth to about 3 children by the time she ends her child bearing if she were to conform to current age specific rates.

There are other fertility measures such as crude birth rate (CBR) and general fertility rate (GFR). The crude birth rate (CBR) is defined as the number of births in a given year divided by the population in the middle of that year. The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of births in a given year divided by the mid-year population of women in the age group 15-49. The CBR and GFR for the Sissala East District are 21.6 and 85.8 respectively. Sissala West and Lawra districts recorded the highest (28.2) and lowest (19.75) CBR respectively. Sissala West still maintained the highest GFR (124.0) while Wa Municipal recorded the lowest GFR (82.6).

Table 2.4: 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	702,110	166,230	16,193	3.5	97.4	23.1
Daffiama Bussie	32,827	7,463	760	3.7	101.8	23.2
Jirapa	88,402	20,604	2,064	3.5	100.2	23.3
Lambussie Karni	51,654	11,990	1,339	3.9	111.7	25.9
Lawra	54,889	12,692	1,038	2.9	81.8	18.9
Nadowli-Kaleo	61,561	14,432	1,238	3.2	85.8	20.1
Nandom	46,040	10,854	955	3.2	88	20.7
Sissala East	56,528	14,216	1,219	2.9	85.7	21.6
Sissala West	49,573	11,264	1,397	4.3	124	28.2
Wa East	72,074	15,523	1,776	3.9	114.4	24.6
Wa Municipal	107,214	29,396	2,429	3.3	82.6	22.7
Wa West	81,348	17,796	1,978	4.1	111.1	24.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

Table 2.5 present female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving, sex of child. Table 2.5 indicates that there are 19,359 females 12 years and older who have given birth to a total of 51,894 children as captured by the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The age group 15-19 has the highest proportion (16.3%) of females aged 12 years and older. The age group 30-34 has the largest proportion of children ever born (7,537), while female age 12-14 years gave birth to 17 children.

Table 2.5: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child

Age group	Number of Female	Children Ever Born				Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
All Ages	19,359	51,894	26,466	25,428	42,915	21,690	21,225	
10-14	1,869	17	9	8	13	7	6	
15-19	3,148	378	176	202	348	154	194	
20-24	2,538	2,140	1,094	1,046	1,923	964	959	
25-29	2,397	4,968	2,605	2,363	4,433	2,318	2,115	
30-34	276	7,537	3,872	3,665	6,663	3,371	3,292	
35-39	1,634	7,089	3,619	3,470	6,175	3,113	3,062	
40-44	1,372	7,146	3,609	3,537	5,971	2,988	2,983	
45-49	851	4,595	2,376	2,219	3,805	1,963	1,842	
50-54	849	4,846	2,445	2,401	3,865	1,940	1,925	
55-59	388	2,117	1,105	1,012	1,671	871	800	
60+	2,037	11,061	5,556	5,505	8,048	4,001	4,047	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality is another component of population and its dynamics. The 2010 PHC measured mortality rates on the responses to questions on “births and deaths in the last 12 months”. The quality of life in the District rests ultimately on the basic conditions which influence health, morbidity and mortality in the population. These factors include the biological make-up of individuals, prevalence and severity of specific diseases, social, economic and environmental conditions as well as the availability, accessibility, affordability and utilization of health care facilities.

Deaths in households/crude death rates

Like birth, the simplest and commonest measure of mortality is the crude death rate. This expresses the number of deaths in a year per 1,000 of the mid-year population. Table 2.6 presents the computed crude death rates by districts for the Upper West Region. The crude death rate for the Sissala East District is 6.12 deaths per 1,000 people in the year preceding the census. The Nadowli District and Wa Municipal recorded the highest (11.74) and lowest (5.02) CBR respectively.

Table 2.6: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	702,110	6,346	9.0
Daffiama Bussie	32,827	376	11.5
Jirapa	88,402	938	10.6
Lambussie Karni	51,654	590	11.4
Lawra	54,889	523	9.5
Nadowli-Kaleo	61,561	732	11.9
Nandom	46,040	431	9.4
Sissala East	56,528	346	6.1
Sissala West	49,573	373	7.5
Wa East	72,074	761	10.6
Wa Municipal	107,214	538	5.0
Wa West	81,348	738	9.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Causes of death

Table 2.7 shows the cause of deaths by district in the region. The table reveals that 4.3 percent of total deaths in the district are due to accident/violence/homicide/suicide, while 95.7 percent of all deaths are due to other causes. The district recorded the second least deaths caused by accident/ violence/ homicide/suicide in the region. Wa West recorded the highest deaths (10.2%) due to accident/violence/homicide/suicide, while the lowest death (3.8%) due to accident/violence/homicide/suicide was recorded by Sissala West.

Table 2.7: Cause of death by district

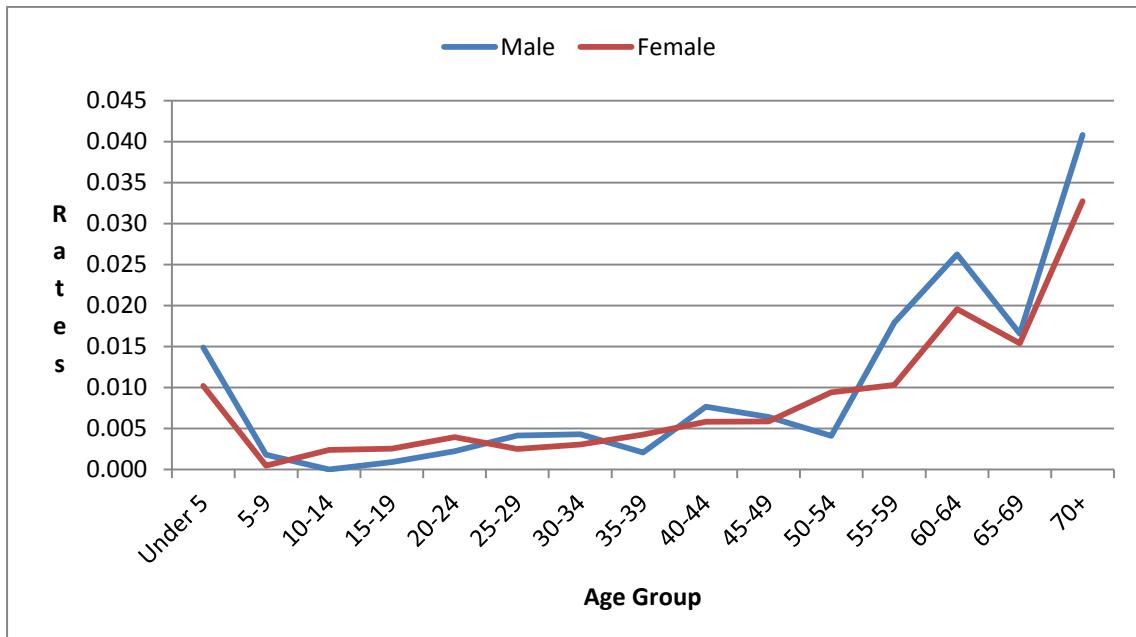
District	Total deaths	Death due to			
		Accident/ violence/homicide/ suicide		All other causes	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Districts	6,346	422	6.6	5,924	93.4
Daffiama Bussie	374	41	11	333	89
Jirapa	938	73	7.8	865	92.2
Lambussie Karni	590	32	5.4	558	94.6
Lawra	534	16	3	518	97
Nadowli-Kaleo	734	41	5.6	693	94.4
Nandom	420	33	7.9	387	92.1
Sissala East	346	15	4.3	331	95.7
Sissala West	373	14	3.8	359	96.2
Wa East	761	42	5.5	719	94.5
Wa Municipal	538	40	7.4	498	92.6
Wa West	738	75	10.2	663	89.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age specific death rates

Death rates are calculated for specific age groups in order to compare mortality at different ages or at the same age over time. The age specific death rate is computed as a ratio of deaths of people in a specified age group, for example deaths among the 20-24 year-age group to the population in that age group (20-24 years), multiplied by 1,000. The results in Figure 2.2 shows at birth death rates are higher for males than for females. These rates decrease from birth to age 9 years. The death rates then increases with increase in age with the rates for females were higher than males for age groups 10-29 years; this is meanly because females are within their child bearing ages. Thereafter, the rates for male become higher than for females for most of ages and are even higher for older ages.

Figure 2.2: Age-specific death rates by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Migration is defined as a geographical movement involving a change from a usual place of residence over a defined territory beyond a defined period (United Nations, 2012). Birthplace and migratory patterns are analysed by comparing locality of birth with locality of enumeration to provide an indication of migratory movements. However, the comparison gives only a crude measure of migration. The reason is that a person may have migrated out for about a year to work and may return to his or her birthplace before or on census night.

Table 2.8 shows that 76.4 percent of people in the Sissala East District are non-migrants while 23.6 percent of the population are migrants. Among the migrants, 80.2 percent were born elsewhere in the Upper West Region while 19.8 percent were born elsewhere in another region of Ghana. There are however variations in the number of migrants from other regions of Ghana. The percentage of migrants from other regions of Ghana ranges from a high (25.7%) in Upper East Region to a low (2.5%) in Central Region. There are also variations of the duration of stay of internal migrants from the regions of Ghana. For example, the duration of stay of migrants from the Ashanti region to the Sissala East District staying between 5-9 years is 33.8 percent while migrants from the Ashanti region staying less than 1 year is 16.9 percent.

Table 2.8: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (Percent)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	13,328	10.2	23.6	15.8	20.0	30.4
Born elsewhere in the region	10,690	9.4	17.7	13.6	21.0	38.3
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	111	27.0	27.9	15.3	9.9	19.8
Central	66	10.6	48.5	15.2	12.1	13.6
Greater Accra	190	18.9	26.8	16.8	23.2	14.2
Volta	89	24.7	38.2	9.0	10.1	18.0
Eastern	69	14.5	36.2	17.4	18.8	13.0
Ashanti	656	16.9	33.8	18.1	16.5	14.6
Brong Ahafo	417	13.4	27.8	14.1	29.3	15.3
Northern	362	16.9	25.7	19.3	18.5	19.6
Upper East	678	13.6	26.4	16.7	20.2	23.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The welfare of a nation, the community and the people can better be understood in the light of the household groups and their characteristics such as marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and educational status. This chapter discusses the household size, household composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and educational status of the population of the Sissala East District.

3.2 Household Size, Household Composition and Headship

3.2.1 Household size

Sissala East District has a total of 8,652 households with an average household size of 6.4 persons. This is greater than both the regional and national household sizes. However, the average household for rural areas (7.2) is higher than the urban areas (4.5). The district has an average households per house to be 1.5, this figure though greater than the regional average of 1.3, it lower than the national average of 1.6. The average households per house is higher in urban areas is higher than in the rural areas.

Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	688,333	55,764	10,228	45,536
Number of households	5,467,054	110,174	8,652	2,294	6,358
Average households per house	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.5
Average household size	4.4	6.2	6.4	4.5	7.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition

The composition and structure of households in Sissala East District remain basically traditional, where most of these households are headed by males. The complexity and size of the household depends largely on the headship of the household, both in terms of the socio-economic status and gender. The extended family members (step/grand/adopted children, nieces/nephews, brothers/sisters inter alia) predominantly form the greater proportion of household members. A household's level of complexity is usually a reflection of how affluent the head of the household is.

Table 3.2 presents household population by composition and sex. The table indicates that 55,764 of the population of the district are found in 8,652 households. The male and female proportions of household population are 48.7 percent and 51.3 percent respectively. The data further shows that children (sons and daughters) formed the majority (48.6%) of household population. However, there are more sons (53.6%) than daughters (46.4%) in the households.

The fact that other relatives also constitute a significant proportion of household members suggests that the extended family system persists in Ghana and is common in the Sissala East

district. Ten (10) percent of household population is made up of other relative of the head of household. Also, 5.6 percent and 4.2 percent of household population are brothers/sisters and grandchildren respectively of heads of households.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	55,764	100.0	27,155	100.0	28,609	100.0
Head	8,652	15.5	6,815	25.1	1,837	6.4
Spouse (wife/husband)	5,792	10.4	164	0.6	5,628	19.7
Child (son/daughter)	27,115	48.6	14,521	53.5	12,594	44.0
Parent/Parent in-law	1,115	2.0	163	0.6	952	3.3
Son/Daughter in-law	608	1.1	39	0.1	569	2.0
Grandchild	2,320	4.2	1,215	4.5	1,105	3.9
Brother/Sister	3,126	5.6	2,003	7.4	1,123	3.9
Step child	906	1.6	445	1.6	461	1.6
Adopted/Foster child	255	0.5	141	0.5	114	0.4
Other relative	5,566	10.0	1,473	5.4	4,093	14.3
Non-relative	309	0.6	176	0.7	133	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

3.2.3 Household structure

Table 3.3 shows household structure by sex. The table reveals that 21.8 percent of the household population live in a nuclear family system while the remaining 78.2 constitutes other forms of extended family in the district. For instance 52.8 percent live in full extended family system as households while 9.2 percent live as single parent extended family type of household. There are little variations in males and females compositions in the different household structures. More males are found in nuclear families than females and more females are also found in extended family structures than males.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	55,764	100.0	27,155	100.0	28,609	100.0
Head only	657	1.2	466	1.7	191	0.7
Head and a spouse only	374	0.7	186	0.7	188	0.7
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	12,174	21.8	6,339	23.3	5,835	20.4
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	29,466	52.8	14,178	52.2	15,288	53.4
Extended + non relatives	1,066	1.9	522	1.9	544	1.9
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	1,011	1.8	502	1.9	509	1.8
Single parent Nuclear	3,645	6.5	1,552	5.7	2,093	7.3
Single parent Extended	5,139	9.2	2,245	8.3	2,894	10.1
Single parent Extended + non relative	206	0.4	94	0.4	112	0.4
Head and other composition but no spouse	2,026	3.6	1,071	3.9	955	3.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

Table 3.4 shows household structure by type of locality. The table indicates that the district practices the extended family system (69.9%) than the nuclear family system. The table further shows that a higher proportion of urban households (37.9%) in the district are in the nuclear family than in the rural areas (28.5%). Though in both types of locality, the extended

family structure is dominant, higher proportions of households in the district are in extended family for rural (69.8%) localities than in the urban (71.5%) localities.

Table 3.4: Household Structure by type of locality

Household Structure	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	55,764	100.0	10,228	100.0	45,536	100.0
Nuclear family	16,850	30.2	3,874	37.9	12,976	28.5
Head only	657	1.2	409	4.0	248	0.5
Household with head and a spouse only	374	0.7	158	1.5	216	0.5
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	3,645	6.5	1,110	10.9	2,535	5.6
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	12,174	21.8	2,197	21.5	9,977	21.9
Extended family	38,914	69.8	6,354	62.1	32,560	71.5
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	29,466	52.8	3,122	30.5	26,344	57.9
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,066	1.9	225	2.2	841	1.8
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	1,011	1.8	217	2.1	794	1.7
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	5,139	9.2	2,022	19.8	3,117	6.8
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	206	0.4	103	1.0	103	0.2
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	2,026	3.6	665	6.5	1,361	3.0

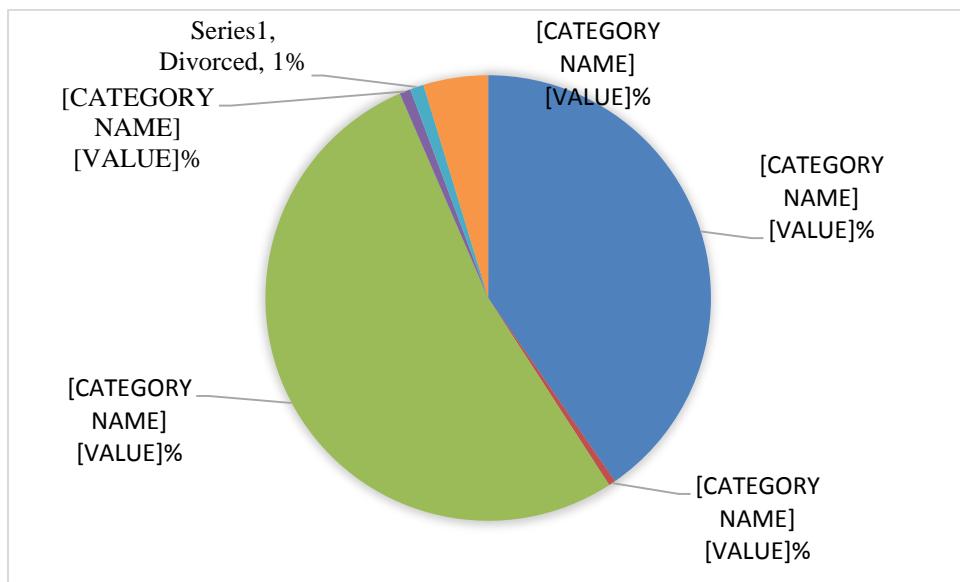
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marital status is an important factor that influences population growth. Information on marital status is important for the planning of housing development and for other social interventions. This section examines marital characteristics by type of locality and sex. Marriage is a social event which includes formal unions that are legal, and/or traditional. It can be a religiously sanctioned or an informal cohabitation of partners. Across most cultures in Ghana, marriages are regulated by law or by traditional settings.

Figure 3.1 shows the population 12 years and older, by locality, sex and marital status. The table shows that more than half (52.7%) of the population age 12 years or older in the Sissala East District are married. Population divorced (1.0%) or separated (0.8%) are not common among the population in the district.

Figure 3.1: Population 12 years and older by marital status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.5 shows population 12 years and older by locality, sex and marital status. The table shows that the proportion of the population who have never married was higher in the urban areas (45.9%) than in the rural areas (38.9%). The proportion who never married is lower for females (32.2%) than their male counterparts (49.4%). Lesser persons in urban areas are married (44.4%) compared to their rural counterparts (54.8%). Among the sexes, women are more likely (57.3 %) than men (47.5%) to get married.

Table 3.5: Population 12 years and older by locality, sex and marital status

Type of locality/sex	Total		Never Married	Informal/consensual union/living together/	Marital Status			
	Number	Percent			Married	Separate	Divorced	Widowed
Total	36712	100.0	40.4	0.5	52.7	0.8	1	4.7
Urban	7645	100.0	45.9	1.3	44.4	1.5	1.5	5.4
Rural	29067	100.0	38.9	0.3	54.8	0.6	0.8	4.5
Male	17353	100.0	49.4	0.4	47.5	0.7	1	1
Female	19359	100.0	32.2	0.6	57.3	1	1	8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Marital status by age and sex

Table 3.6 displays population of persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status. The table indicates that the proportion of the population age 11-14 years who are married is 6.6 percent. This gives an impression of early marriages in the district. Also the age group 35-39 years has the highest proportion (86.6%) of persons married while the population age 55-59 years has the highest proportion of separated marriages (1.8%). Divorce is common among the population age 50-54 (2.2%) and 30 percent of the population aged 65 years and older were married had lost their partners (widowed).

Among the male population, the age group 50-54 years has the highest proportion of married persons (89.8%) whereas the female population age 35-39 years has the highest proportion (89.2%)

Table 3.6: Persons 12 years and older by age-group and marital status

Type of locality/sex	Total		Informal/consensual union/living together/				
	Number	Percent	Never Married	Married	Separate	Divorced	Widowed
Both sexes							
Total	36,712	100.0	40.4	52.7	0.8	1.0	4.7
12-14	3,820	100.0	93.3	0.1	6.6	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,418	100.0	88.4	0.2	11.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	4,773	100.0	61.8	0.9	36.3	0.5	0.3
25 - 29	4,322	100.0	32.7	1.1	64.0	1.0	0.9
30 - 34	3,900	100.0	13.6	0.6	82.3	1.1	1.3
35 - 39	3,076	100.0	7.1	0.6	86.6	1.5	1.8
40 - 44	2,546	100.0	6.2	0.5	84.7	1.6	2.1
45 - 49	1,631	100.0	5.0	0.2	83.9	1.6	1.8
50 - 54	1,578	100.0	3.5	0.3	81.5	1.3	2.2
55 - 59	834	100.0	3.0	0.0	80.2	1.8	1.9
60 - 64	1,108	100.0	4.2	0.2	71.9	0.7	1.8
65+	2,706	100.0	3.7	0.2	63.4	1.1	1.6
Male							
Total	17,353	100.0	49.4	47.5	0.7	1.0	1.0
12-14	1,951	100.0	94.0	0.1	5.9	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,270	100.0	93.1	0.1	6.6	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	2,235	100.0	80.1	0.4	18.8	0.3	0.3
25 - 29	1,925	100.0	53.1	0.7	44.4	0.9	0.6
30 - 34	1,624	100.0	23.3	0.7	72.7	1.1	1.8
35 - 39	1,442	100.0	11.9	0.5	83.7	1.3	1.9
40 - 44	1,174	100.0	9.6	0.5	84.9	1.4	2.0
45 - 49	780	100.0	7.9	0.5	87.2	1.7	1.7
50 - 54	729	100.0	5.6	0.1	89.8	1.4	2.2
55 - 59	446	100.0	4.3	0.0	89.2	2.2	1.6
60 - 64	495	100.0	6.9	0.2	86.3	0.6	1.8
65+	1,282	100.0	5.1	0.2	85.1	0.9	2.0
Female							
Total	19,359	100.0	32.2	57.3	0.9	1.0	8.0
12-14	1,869	100.0	92.6	0.2	7.3	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,148	100.0	83.5	0.4	15.8	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	2,538	100.0	45.6	1.3	51.7	0.7	0.2
25 - 29	2,397	100.0	16.2	1.3	79.8	1.1	1.3
30 - 34	2,276	100.0	6.6	0.6	89.1	1.0	0.9
35 - 39	1,634	100.0	2.9	0.7	89.2	1.6	1.7
40 - 44	1,372	100.0	3.3	0.6	84.5	1.8	2.2
45 - 49	851	100.0	2.4	0.0	80.8	1.5	1.9
50 - 54	849	100.0	1.6	0.4	74.3	1.3	2.1
55 - 59	388	100.0	1.5	0.0	69.8	1.3	2.3
60 - 64	613	100.0	2.0	0.2	60.4	0.8	1.8
65+	1,424	100.0	2.5	0.1	43.8	1.3	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

3.3.2 Marital status and education

Table 3.7 provides information on persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. The data shows that a greater proportion of the population 12 years and older who never married has basic education (52.4%) followed by those who had no education (30.8%). Only 0.7 percent of the population who never married had tertiary education.

Informal/ consensual union/living together is common with people who have no education (39.2%) and those with basic education (33.7%) and less common with those who have tertiary education (1.1%). More than three quarters (78.5%) of the population married have no education while 12.7 percent of them have basic education. The data further reveals that the population with no education are more likely to divorce (74.9%) and separate (68.1%) whereas 0.6 percent of the divorcees have tertiary education. About 90.3 percent of the widowed have no education and only 0.2 percent has tertiary education.

Table 3.7: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education

Sex/marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Second- ary ²	Vocational/ technical/ commercial	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	36,712	100.0	59.5	28.6	6.9	1.2	2.9	0.9
Never married	14,815	100.0	30.8	52.4	10.7	1.7	3.6	0.7
Informal/consensual union/living together	181	100.0	39.2	33.7	13.8	3.9	8.3	1.1
Married	19,329	100.0	78.5	12.7	4.5	0.9	2.5	1.1
Separated	301	100.0	68.1	18.9	6.3	3.0	1.7	2
Divorced	358	100.0	74.9	15.1	5.3	0.6	3.6	0.6
Widowed	1,728	100.0	90.3	6.7	0.7	0.6	1.4	0.2
Male								
Total	17,353	100.0	57.5	28.4	8.1	0.8	3.8	1.5
Never married	8,577	100.0	39.3	44.5	10.7	0.6	3.9	1.0
Informal/consensual union/living together	61	100.0	42.6	26.2	13.1	3.3	11.5	3.3
Married	8,243	100.0	75.4	12.7	5.5	0.9	3.6	2
Separated	128	100.0	68	15.6	7.8	3.1	3.1	2.3
Divorced	170	100.0	81.2	10	5.3	0.0	2.4	1.2
Widowed	174	100.0	80.5	9.8	1.7	1.7	5.7	0.6
Female								
Total	19,359	100.0	61.3	28.8	5.9	1.6	2.1	0.3
Never married	6,238	100.0	19.1	63.3	10.8	3.3	3.2	0.3
Informal/consensual union/living together	120	100.0	37.5	37.5	14.2	4.2	6.7	0.0
Married	11,086	100.0	80.8	12.7	3.7	0.8	1.6	0.4
Separated	173	100.0	68.2	21.4	5.2	2.9	0.6	1.7
Divorced	188	100.0	69.1	19.7	5.3	1.1	4.8	0.0
Widowed	1,554	100.0	91.4	6.4	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

¹ Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS

³ Post Middle/ Sec. Cert./Diploma: Teacher training/ College of education, Agric., Nursing , University Diploma, HND, etc.

⁴ Tertiary: Bachelor's Degree and Post Graduate or higher

3.3.3 Marital status by economic activity status

Marriage is a union of two persons which comes along with numerous responsibilities including financial responsibility. It is worth noting that the evidence of a man's ability to support his spouse financially is central in determining his decision to either get married or not to marry. Table 3.8 provides data on marital status of persons aged 12 years and older by sex and economic activity status.

It can be seen from the table that there are 36,712 persons 12 years and older. Of that number, 69.4 percent are employed, 1.3 percent are unemployed and 29.3 percent are economically

not active. Of those married, 85.3 percent are employed and 13.5 percent are economically not active. Also, majority of the never married are employed (50.1%), while 48.6 percent are economically not active. Those in consensual unions have most of them employed (76.8%), but 18.8 percent of them are economically not active.

Table 3.8: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status

Sex/marital status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	36,712	100.0	25,484	69.4	469	1.3	10,759	29.3
Never married	14,815	100.0	7,417	50.1	202	1.4	7,196	48.6
Informal/consensual union/living together	181	100.0	139	76.8	8	4.4	34	18.8
Married	19,329	100.0	16,490	85.3	232	1.2	2,607	13.5
Separated	301	100.0	239	79.4	6	2.0	56	18.6
Divorced	358	100.0	290	81.0	6	1.7	62	17.3
Widowed	1,728	100.0	909	52.6	15	0.9	804	46.5
Male								
Total	17,353	100.0	12,643	72.9	205	1.2	4,505	26.0
Never married	8,577	100.0	4,998	58.3	129	1.5	3,450	40.2
Informal/consensual union/living together	61	100.0	52	85.2	1	1.6	8	13.1
Married	8,243	100.0	7,250	88.0	70	0.8	923	11.2
Separated	128	100.0	108	84.4	1	0.8	19	14.8
Divorced	170	100.0	143	84.1	1	0.6	26	15.3
Widowed	174	100.0	92	52.9	3	1.7	79	45.4
Female								
Total	19,359	100.0	12,841	66.3	264	1.4	6,254	32.3
Never married	6,238	100.0	2,419	38.8	73	1.2	3,746	60.1
Informal/consensual union/living together	120	100.0	87	72.5	7	5.8	26	21.7
Married	11,086	100.0	9,240	83.3	162	1.5	1,684	15.2
Separated	173	100.0	131	75.7	5	2.9	37	21.4
Divorced	188	100.0	147	78.2	5	2.7	36	19.1
Widowed	1,554	100.0	817	52.6	12	0.8	725	46.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

The nationality of the population living in the Sissala East District is presented in Table 3.9. The table shows that 90.6 percent of the total population (56,528) in the district are Ghanaians by birth while an additional 2.7 percent are Ghanaians by Dual Nationality and the rest are Non-Ghanaians (5.7%). Among the Non-Ghanaians, citizens from ECOWAS member states are the majority. There is no much variation between the proportions of males and females.

Table 3.9: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	56,528	100.0	27,503	100.0	29,025	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	51,191	90.6	24,884	90.5	26,307	90.6
Dual Nationality	1,521	2.7	703	2.6	818	2.8
Ghanaian by naturalisation	586	1.0	275	1.0	311	1.1
ECOWAS	2,713	4.8	1,384	5.0	1,329	4.6
Africa other than ECOWAS	286	0.5	145	0.5	141	0.5
Other	231	0.4	112	0.4	119	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

There are three major religions in the Sissala East District namely: Islam, Christianity and Traditionalism. Table 3.10 gives the population by religion and sex. The table indicates that Islam is the predominant religion (88.0%) followed by Christianity (10%) and Traditionalist (1.4%). The population who have no religious affiliation constitutes only 0.3 percent. There is a higher number of female adherents in Christianity than their male counterparts. Contrary, there is more male affiliation to traditionalism than female.

Table 3.10: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	56,528	100.0	27,503	100.0	29,025	100.0
No Religion	175	0.3	94	0.3	81	0.3
Catholic	3,111	5.5	1,445	5.3	1,666	5.7
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	1,033	1.8	500	1.8	533	1.8
Pentecostal/Charismatic	1,211	2.1	545	2.0	666	2.3
Other Christians	322	0.6	159	0.6	163	0.6
Islam	49,755	88	24,222	88.1	25,533	88.0
Traditionalist	794	1.4	472	1.7	322	1.1
Other (Specify)	127	0.2	66	0.2	61	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

The ability to read and write is essential for the development of the nation. Literacy not only enables people to access information on all spheres of life but also enhances socio-economic development.

3.6.1 Literacy

Table 3.11 shows the percentage distribution of the population 11 years and older, by sex and literacy status. The table indicates that more than half of the population (58.4%) 11 years and older are not literate. The data also indicates that about one-quarter (24.3%) of the literate population are literate in English and a Ghanaian language while about 74.3 percent are literate in English language only. The level of literacy is higher for males (76.9%) of the total population 11 years and older than for females (66.7%). It is also observed that only a very small proportion of the population is literate in French even though the district shares part of Ghana's international boundary with a francophone country.

Table 3.11: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status

Age/sex	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	22,098	15,764	100.0	74.3	1.0	24.3	0.1	0.3
12-14	1,234	3,736	100.0	82.8	0.9	16.2	0.1	0.0
15-19	1,864	4,554	100.0	79.9	1.0	19.0	0.1	0.1
20-24	2,284	2,489	100.0	70.4	0.9	28.2	0.2	0.2
25-29	2,673	1,649	100.0	67.6	1.0	30.8	0.2	0.4
30-34	2,821	1,079	100.0	68.5	1.1	29.4	0.3	0.7
35-39	2,353	723	100.0	65.4	1.2	32.9	0.1	0.3
40-44	2,102	444	100.0	67.1	0.9	31.3	0.7	0.0
45-49	1,321	310	100.0	64.8	0.3	33.2	0.3	1.3
50-54	1,309	269	100.0	53.2	1.1	43.1	0.4	2.2
55-59	656	178	100.0	51.7	1.1	47.2	0.0	0.0
60-64	979	129	100.0	48.8	3.9	46.5	0.0	0.8
65+	2,502	204	100.0	54.4	1.0	42.6	0.5	1.5
Male								
Total	10,144	7,796	100.0	71.3	1.1	27.0	0.2	0.4
12-14	825	1,713	100.0	81.1	0.9	17.8	0.1	0.1
15-19	1,194	2,076	100.0	78.7	1.2	19.8	0.0	0.2
20-24	1,025	1,210	100.0	70.4	1.2	27.9	0.3	0.2
25-29	1,067	858	100.0	64.5	0.9	34.1	0.1	0.3
30-34	1,096	528	100.0	64.8	1.5	31.6	0.6	1.5
35-39	1,004	438	100.0	61.0	0.9	37.7	0.0	0.5
40-44	903	271	100.0	62.4	1.1	35.8	0.7	0.0
45-49	593	187	100.0	60.4	0.0	38.0	0.5	1.1
50-54	555	174	100.0	46.0	0.6	49.4	0.6	3.4
55-59	327	119	100.0	44.5	1.7	53.8	0.0	0.0
60-64	398	97	100.0	43.3	5.2	51.5	0.0	0.0
65+	1,157	125	100.0	49.6	0.8	47.2	0.0	2.4
Female								
Total	11,954	7,968	100.0	77.3	0.9	21.6	0.1	0.1
12-14	409	2,023	100.0	84.1	1.0	14.9	0.0	0.0
15-19	670	2,478	100.0	80.9	0.8	18.3	0.1	0.0
20-24	1,259	1,279	100.0	70.4	0.7	28.6	0.0	0.2
25-29	1,606	791	100.0	70.9	1.1	27.2	0.4	0.4
30-34	1,725	551	100.0	72.1	0.7	27.2	0.0	0.0
35-39	1,349	285	100.0	72.3	1.8	25.6	0.4	0.0
40-44	1,199	173	100.0	74.6	0.6	24.3	0.6	0.0
45-49	728	123	100.0	71.5	0.8	26.0	0.0	1.6
50-54	754	95	100.0	66.3	2.1	31.6	0.0	0.0
55-59	329	59	100.0	66.1	0.0	33.9	0.0	0.0
60-64	581	32	100.0	65.6	0.0	31.3	0.0	3.1
65+	1,345	79	100.0	62.0	1.3	35.4	1.3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Level of Education

The level of education for persons three years and older is displayed on Table 3.12. It is observed that more than half (52.6%) of the population currently attending school are in Primary and 17.9 percent are in Junior High School (JHS). Also a considerable proportion (19.7%) are in Pre-school (Nursery and Kindergarten). Similarly 1.8 percent are in tertiary institutions.

There is no much difference among the sexes at the various level of education except those in vocational/technical and tertiary institutions where the proportions of females are considerable higher than males as shown in the table. The data further reveals that about 30.3 percent of the population who attended school in the past completed primary level while 21.4 percent also completed JHS. Only 9.7 percent completed tertiary education.

Table 3.12: 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	19,409	100.0	9,356	100.0	10,053	100.0	6,269	100.0	3,298	100.0	2,971	100.0
Nursery	1,779	9.2	891	9.5	888	8.8	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	2,042	10.5	1,058	11.3	984	9.8	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	10,216	52.6	4,887	52.2	5,329	53.0	1,902	30.3	968	29.4	934	31.4
JSS/JHS	3,467	17.9	1,535	16.4	1,932	19.2	1,341	21.4	528	16	813	27.4
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	553	8.8	336	10.2	217	7.3
SSS/SHS	1,244	6.4	678	7.2	566	5.6	1,017	16.2	532	16.1	485	16.3
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0	269	4.3	187	5.7	82	2.8
Vocational/ technical/commercial	197	1.0	27	0.3	170	1.7	255	4.1	109	3.3	146	4.9
Post middle/secondary certificate	119	0.6	69	0.7	50	0.5	321	5.1	182	5.5	139	4.7
Tertiary	345	1.8	211	2.3	134	1.3	611	9.7	456	13.8	155	5.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

Economic activity aims to provide a secure and regular income. Inactivity can result in social vices, especially among the youth. Many conflicts have been linked to the idleness of the youth in communities where these conflicts have taken place. Depending on the resources and opportunities in a given area, people may be self-employed or engaged by others for a regular income or other forms of reward for the services they provide.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 shows the population 15 years and older by activity status and sex in the Sissala East District. From the table, total population 15 years and older in the District is 32,892.

Out of this figure, 74.2 percent are economically active, with 77.5 percent for male population and 71.4 percent for female also been economically active. Out of the total economically active population, 98.0 percent are employed. Among the sexes, 98.3 percent of the male and 97.9 of the female population are employed.

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	32,892	100.0	15,402	100.0	17,490	100.0
Economically active	24,418	74.2	11,934	77.5	12,484	71.4
<i>Employed</i>	23,953	98.1	11,730	98.3	12,223	97.9
<i>Worked</i>	23,341	97.4	11,431	97.5	11,910	97.4
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	532	2.2	272	2.3	260	2.1
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	80	0.3	27	0.2	53	0.4
<i>Unemployed</i>	465	1.9	204	1.7	261	2.1
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	226	48.6	107	52.5	119	45.6
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	239	51.4	97	47.5	142	54.4
Economically not active	8,474	25.8	3,468	22.5	5,006	28.6
<i>Did home duties (household chore)</i>	1,344	15.9	233	6.7	1,111	22.2
<i>Full time education</i>	4,519	53.3	2,179	62.8	2,340	46.7
<i>Pensioner/Retired</i>	142	1.7	109	3.1	33	0.7
<i>Disabled/Sick</i>	438	5.2	232	6.7	206	4.1
<i>Too old/young</i>	1,751	20.7	597	17.2	1,154	23.1
<i>Other</i>	280	3.3	118	3.4	162	3.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Also of the economically active population, 1.9 percent are unemployed. Among the sexes, 1.7 percent of the male population and 2.1 percent of the female population are unemployed. The economically not active population constitutes 25.8 percent of the total population 15 years and older in the District. The figure varies for male and female which is 22.5 percent and 28.6 percent respectively.

4.2.1 Economic activity status and age

Table 4.2 shows economic activity status of population 15 years and older by age and sex. From Table 4.2, about 52.1 percent of persons aged 15-19 years are economically not active, however, quite a number (47.2%) of them are employed. Similarly, 65.0 percent of persons aged 20-24 years are employed. It is expected that these age groups should be in full time education, but to have these proportions employed calls for some policy intervention.

From age 25 years, the proportion of persons employed within the age groups increase with increasing age till age 49 years and thereafter starts to decrease. The proportion of persons who are unemployed is highest within the age groups of 25-29 years (2.7%), 20-24 years (2.4%) and 30-34 years (1.9%). The same pattern is observed for both males and females.

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

Sex/age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	32,892	100.0	23,953	72.8	465	1.4	8,474	25.8
15-19	6,418	100.0	3,030	47.2	44	0.7	3,344	52.1
20-24	4,773	100.0	3,103	65.0	116	2.4	1,554	32.6
25-29	4,322	100.0	3,589	83.0	116	2.7	617	14.3
30-34	3,900	100.0	3,503	89.8	74	1.9	323	8.3
35-39	3,076	100.0	2,815	91.5	37	1.2	224	7.3
40-44	2,546	100.0	2,318	91.0	15	0.6	213	8.4
45-49	1,631	100.0	1,500	92.0	15	0.9	116	7.1
50-54	1,578	100.0	1,374	87.1	13	0.8	191	12.1
55-59	834	100.0	692	83.0	9	1.1	133	15.9
60-64	1,108	100.0	765	69.0	19	1.7	324	29.2
65+	2,706	100.0	1,264	46.7	7	0.3	1,435	53.0
Male								
Total	15,402	100.0	11,730	76.2	204	1.3	3,468	22.5
15-19	3,270	100.0	1,764	53.9	18	0.6	1,488	45.5
20-24	2,235	100.0	1,499	67.1	56	2.5	680	30.4
25-29	1,925	100.0	1,593	82.8	51	2.6	281	14.6
30-34	1,624	100.0	1,512	93.1	21	1.3	91	5.6
35-39	1,442	100.0	1,347	93.4	18	1.2	77	5.3
40-44	1,174	100.0	1,104	94.0	8	0.7	62	5.3
45-49	780	100.0	739	94.7	10	1.3	31	4.0
50-54	729	100.0	686	94.1	6	0.8	37	5.1
55-59	446	100.0	393	88.1	5	1.1	48	10.8
60-64	495	100.0	384	77.6	10	2.0	101	20.4
65+	1,282	100.0	709	55.3	1	0.1	572	44.6

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

Sex/age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female								
Total	17,490	100.0	12,223	69.9	261	1.5	5,006	28.6
15-19	3,148	100.0	1,266	40.2	26	0.8	1,856	59.0
20-24	2,538	100.0	1,604	63.2	60	2.4	874	34.4
25-29	2,397	100.0	1,996	83.3	65	2.7	336	14.0
30-34	2,276	100.0	1,991	87.5	53	2.3	232	10.2
35-39	1,634	100.0	1,468	89.8	19	1.2	147	9.0
40-44	1,372	100.0	1,214	88.5	7	0.5	151	11.0
45-49	851	100.0	761	89.4	5	0.6	85	10.0
50-54	849	100.0	688	81.0	7	0.8	154	18.1
55-59	388	100.0	299	77.1	4	1.0	85	21.9
60-64	613	100.0	381	62.2	9	1.5	223	36.4
65+	1,424	100.0	555	39.0	6	0.4	863	60.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 shows employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex. Table 4.3 shows that the majority of the population 15 years and older in the district are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (83.5%). It also shows that about 5.3 percent are service and sales workers and 0.8 percent are engaged in managerial work. The proportion of the male population working as agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (82.9%) is lower than that of females (83.5%). Also, the proportion of females (7.2%) engaged in service and sales works are more than double that of males (3.3%). On the other hand, the proportion of males (1.0%) engaged in managerial work are more than that of females (0.7%).

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	23,953	100.0	11,730	100.0	12,223	100.0
Managers	203	0.8	122	1.0	81	0.7
Professionals	719	3.0	442	3.8	277	2.3
Technicians and associate professionals	242	1.0	164	1.4	78	0.6
Clerical support workers	162	0.7	89	0.8	73	0.6
Service and sales workers	1,271	5.3	392	3.3	879	7.2
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	19,935	83.2	9,729	82.9	10,206	83.5
Craft and related trades workers	883	3.7	443	3.8	440	3.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	189	0.8	182	1.6	7	0.1
Elementary occupations	347	1.4	165	1.4	182	1.5
Other occupations	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Table 4.4 shows industry of employed persons, 15 years and older by sex. More than 83 percent of the employed population are engaged in the agriculture, forestry and fishery sector of the economy. About 2.5 percent are employed in the manufacturing sector while 4.1 percent employed in the wholesale and retail and motor repairs sector. The proportion of employed population engaged in agricultural, forestry sector (83.1%) is the same for both the male and the female population. On the other hand, the male proportion (1.6%) engaged in manufacturing is lower than that of the female (3.3%). Also the male proportion (2.9%) engaged in wholesale and retail of motor vehicle and motorcycles is lower than that of the female proportion of 5.1 percent.

Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years by industry and sex

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,953	100.0	11,730	100.0	12,223	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	19,909	83.1	9,749	83.1	10,160	83.1
Mining and quarrying	4	0.0	3	0.0	1	0.0
Manufacturing	586	2.4	187	1.6	399	3.3
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	16	0.1	15	0.1	1	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	46	0.2	22	0.2	24	0.2
Construction	196	0.8	190	1.6	6	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	973	4.1	346	2.9	627	5.1
Transportation and storage	131	0.5	127	1.1	4	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	323	1.3	27	0.2	296	2.4
Information and communication	47	0.2	38	0.3	9	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	38	0.2	25	0.2	13	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	54	0.2	33	0.3	21	0.2
Administrative and support service activities	75	0.3	48	0.4	27	0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	311	1.3	245	2.1	66	0.5
Education	679	2.8	403	3.4	276	2.3
Human health and social work activities	204	0.9	100	0.9	104	0.9
Arts entertainment and recreation	27	0.1	25	0.2	2	0.0
Other service activities	251	1.0	103	0.9	148	1.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	80	0.3	42	0.4	38	0.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

From Table 4.5 below, 52.3 percent of the employed population is self-employed without employees, with only 1.5 percent being self-employed with employees. Among the male employed population, 58.2 percent are self-employed without employees while 46.6 percent of females are self-employed without employees.

A little more than one-third (36%) of the employed population are contributing family workers. The proportion of females (44.4%) employed as contributing family workers is also significantly higher than that of males (27.4%).

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

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,953	100.0	11,730	100.0	12,223	100.0
Employee	1,988	8.3	1,340	11.4	648	5.3
Self-employed without employee(s)	12,522	52.3	6,825	58.2	5,697	46.6
Self-employed with employee(s)	356	1.5	168	1.4	188	1.5
Casual worker	135	0.6	71	0.6	64	0.5
Contributing family worker	8,648	36.1	3,219	27.4	5,429	44.4
Apprentice	175	0.7	57	0.5	118	1.0
Domestic employee (House help)	88	0.4	34	0.3	54	0.4
Other	41	0.2	16	0.1	25	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Table 4.6 shows employed population 15 years and older by sector of employment and sex. From Table 4.6, it can be observed that, majority of the people in the Sissala East District are employed (92.5%) in the private informal sector, while 5.5 percent are engaged in the public (Government) with only 7 people employed in other international organizations. The proportion of male (90.2%) who are employed in the private informal sector is lower than that of female (94.8%) in the same sector. On the other hand, the male proportion (7.3%) engaged in the public government sector is higher than the female (3.8%) in that same sector.

It is also interesting to know that, of the total population of 7 engaged in other international organisations, females are 4 and male 3.

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	23,953	100.0	11,730	100.0	12,223	100.0
Public (Government)	1,319	5.5	858	7.3	461	3.8
Private Formal	332	1.4	205	1.7	127	1.0
Private Informal	22,167	92.5	10,584	90.2	11,583	94.8
Semi-Public/Parastatal	21	0.1	18	0.2	3	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	107	0.4	62	0.5	45	0.4
Other International Organisations	7	0.0	3	0.0	4	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Access to information and communication technology is essential in increasing people's knowledge and awareness of what is taking place around them and the world. The world is now linked together by advanced communication technologies and access to information is through the computer, mobile phone and internet facilities which are fast becoming essential for living a meaningful life. Globally, education or the various systems of learning is now based on information and technology. Information is now easily disseminated by use of ICT considerably. Increasingly, the banking, finance and other business sectors also depend heavily on information technology systems. There are plans underway in Ghana to transform the agricultural sector through ICT and make it attractive to the youth. Distance education programmes in tertiary institutions in Ghana, as elsewhere in the world, has flourished through the application of ICT. ICT facilities also enable individuals and groups to use the social media for all kinds of entertainment. Thus the role of ICT in national development cannot be over emphasized.

5.2 Ownership of mobile phones

During the 2010 PHC, ownership and usage of mobile phones were assessed by collecting data on both individuals/persons aged 12 years and older and households.

Table 5.1 presents information on the population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage by sex. Table 5.1 reveals that, 21.0 percent the population 12 years and older own mobile phones in the district, with a higher male ownership of mobile phones (28.0%) than female ownership of mobile phone (14.8%) in the district.

5.3 Use of Internet

Table 5.1 presents information on population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage and sex. From the data, 1.4 percent of the population 12 years and older owned use internet facility. Of the male population, 2.3 percent use the internet, while only 0.7 percent of the female population use the internet.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	36,712	100.0	7,723	21.0	530	1.4
Male	17,353	100.0	4,858	28.0	397	2.3
Female	19,359	100.0	2,865	14.8	133	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Table 5.2 shows that about 3.5 percent of all households in the Sissala East District own desktop or laptop computers. Among the male headed households, 3.4 percent own a desktop or laptop computer, while among households headed by females, 3.9 percent own a desktop or laptop computer.

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

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	8,652	100.0	303	3.5
Male	6,815	100.0	231	3.4
Female	1,837	100.0	72	3.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

In the 2010 census, persons with disability were defined as those who were unable to perform specific tasks/activities or were restricted in their performance 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 challenges or behavioral disorders and other physical challenges. Data on disabilities in the Sissala East District collected during the 2010 PHC are analyzed below.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 presents data on population with disability type and sex. For information on persons with disability, there are instances of multiple count of disability and for that matter, the sum of the proportion of the various type of disability is more than 100 percent. For instance, one person may have both sight and emotional disorder. This means that he/she would be counted among those with sight impairment and emotional disorder. This indicates that the occurrence of disability will be higher than the number of number of disability. The proportion of the population with disability is 3.3 percent of the total population in the Sissala East District. The proportion varies for the various sexes as the male proportion (3.6%) is higher than female (3.0%).

Table 6.1: Population on disability type and sex

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	percent	Number	percent	Number	percent
Total	56,528	100.0	27,503	100.0	29,025	100.0
Without disability	54,642	96.7	26,500	96.4	28,142	97.0
With disability	1,886	3.3	1,003	3.6	883	3.0
Sight	700	37.1	354	35.3	346	39.2
Hearing	366	19.4	178	17.7	188	21.3
Speech	244	12.9	150	15.0	94	10.6
Physical	374	19.8	181	18.0	193	21.9
Intellect	240	12.7	131	13.1	109	12.3
Emotion	341	18.1	182	18.1	159	18.0
Other	252	13.4	150	15.0	102	11.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Type of Disability

Table 6.1 shows the type of disability by sex for the Sissala East district. Among the population with the various forms of disability, persons with sight disability recorded the highest proportion of 37 percent, with 35.3 percent for male and 39.2 for female. The disability type that recorded the least proportion in the district is persons with intellectual disability with a proportion of 12.7 percent for both sexes, 13.1 percent for male and 12.3 percent for female.

6.4 Disability type by locality.

The population of persons with disability are also looked at according to type of locality (Table 6.2), and about 4.3 percent of the urban population have disability compared to 3.1 percent of the rural population. The proportion for the male is higher than that of the female in both the rural and urban areas.

Of the population with disability, Sight disability recorded the highest proportion in both the urban (28.0%) and rural (40.0%) areas of the district. In the urban areas, persons with Emotional disabilities (21.9%) and Physical disabilities (20.5%) are next after sight disability. However, for the rural areas, persons with hearing and physical disabilities are next after sight disability. Among both males and females, in both rural and urban areas, persons with sight disabilities account for the highest proportion of the disabled population in the district.

Table 6.2: Disability type by type of locality and sex

Disability type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Total	4.3	3.1	4.4	3.5	4.1	2.8
Sight	28.0	40.0	26.3	37.8	29.7	42.7
Hearing	13.0	21.4	6.9	20.7	18.6	22.3
Speech	11.3	13.5	16.1	14.6	6.8	12.1
Physical	20.5	19.6	18.4	17.9	22.5	21.6
Intellect	11.9	13.0	15.7	12.3	8.5	13.8
Emotion	21.9	16.9	21.2	17.3	22.5	16.4
Other	18.8	11.7	21.7	13.1	16.1	9.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.3 shows persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex. More than half (52.0%) of the population with disability in the district are employed while almost 1 percent are unemployed. Also, 47.0 percent of the population with disability are economically not active.

Majority of persons with disabilities (regardless of the type of disability) are employed. However, those with Emotional disability (69.3%) and Hearing disability (58.4%) are among the highest employed persons with disabilities in the district.

Also, unemployment among persons with disabilities remains generally low, however, rates of those with hearing disability (1.5%) are the highest unemployed persons with disabilities. Majority of persons with intellectual disabilities (60.4%) and Sight disabilities (60.1%) are among those who are economically not active.

There are little variation among the sexes considering disability and economic activity status. Generally it follows similar patterns as is observed for total disability status.

Table 6.3: 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
Total	32,892	100.0	23,953	72.8	465	1.4	8,474	25.8
No disability	31,467	100.0	23,212	73.8	451	1.4	7,804	24.8
With a disability	1,425	100.0	741	52.0	14	1.0	670	47.0
Sight	602	100.0	235	39.0	5	0.8	362	60.1
Hearing	262	100.0	153	58.4	4	1.5	105	40.1
Speech	134	100.0	71	53.0	1	0.7	62	46.3
Physical	304	100.0	125	41.1	2	0.7	177	58.2
Intellectual	149	100.0	58	38.9	1	0.7	90	60.4
Emotional	251	100.0	174	69.3	3	1.2	74	29.5
Other	147	100.0	88	59.9	2	1.4	57	38.8
Male								
Total	15,402	100.0	11,730	76.2	204	1.3	3,468	22.5
No disability	14,659	100.0	11,300	77.1	198	1.4	3,161	21.6
With a disability	743	100.0	430	57.9	6	0.8	307	41.3
Sight	299	100.0	131	43.8	1	0.3	167	55.9
Hearing	124	100.0	85	68.5	1	0.8	38	30.6
Speech	80	100.0	51	63.7	1	1.3	28	35.0
Physical	141	100.0	67	47.5	1	0.7	73	51.8
Intellectual	85	100.0	37	43.5	1	1.2	47	55.3
Emotional	138	100.0	108	78.3	2	1.4	28	20.3
Other	92	100.0	57	62.0	1	1.1	34	37.0
Female								
Total	17,490	100.0	12,223	69.9	261	1.5	5,006	28.6
No disability	16,808	100.0	11,912	70.9	253	1.5	4,643	27.6
With a disability	682	100.0	311	45.6	8	1.2	363	53.2
Sight	303	100.0	104	34.3	4	1.3	195	64.4
Hearing	138	100.0	68	49.3	3	2.2	67	48.6
Speech	54	100.0	20	37.0	0	0.0	34	63.0
Physical	163	100.0	58	35.6	1	0.6	104	63.8
Intellectual	64	100.0	21	32.8	0	0.0	43	67.2
Emotional	113	100.0	66	58.4	1	0.9	46	40.7
Other	55	100.0	31	56.4	1	1.8	23	41.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.4 shows the population three (3) years and older by sex, disability type and educational level in the Sissala East District. The table reveals that, of the total population (1,806) of persons with disability, 67.8 percent have never attended school and majority of those who had some level of education stopped at the basic level of school (21.6%). Only 7.0 percent of persons with disabilities have education up to the SHS and over. Among the various types of disabilities, majority have never attended school, while those with some form of education, majority had up to basic level of education. Similar trends are observed among the male and female population with disabilities.

Table 6.4: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim			Total	Never	Pre-Prim		
			Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Pre-Prim			Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Pre-Prim
Both Sexes										
Total	52,133	26,455	3,821	17,479	4,378	100.0	50.7	7.3	33.5	8.4
No disability	50,327	25,231	3,756	17,089	4,251	100.0	50.1	7.5	34.0	8.4
With a disability	1,806	1,224	65	390	127	100.0	67.8	3.6	21.6	7.0
Sight	679	544	10	96	29	100.0	80.1	1.5	14.1	4.3
Hearing	343	235	13	80	15	100.0	68.5	3.8	23.3	4.4
Speech	222	130	21	63	8	100.0	58.6	9.5	28.4	3.6
Physical	349	251	11	62	25	100.0	71.9	3.2	17.8	7.2
Intellectual	214	144	9	46	15	100.0	67.3	4.2	21.5	7.0
Emotional	308	196	9	67	36	100.0	63.6	2.9	21.8	11.7
Other	218	113	16	65	24	100.0	51.8	7.3	29.8	11.0
Male										
Total	25,255	12,601	1,949	8,254	2,451	100.0	49.9	7.7	32.7	9.7
No disability	24,285	11,958	1,909	8,047	2,371	100.0	49.2	7.9	33.1	9.8
With a disability	970	643	40	207	80	100.0	66.3	4.1	21.3	8.2
Sight	347	265	7	53	22	100.0	76.4	2.0	15.3	6.3
Hearing	169	115	8	39	7	100.0	68.0	4.7	23.1	4.1
Speech	138	77	14	41	6	100.0	55.8	10.1	29.7	4.3
Physical	169	119	9	27	14	100.0	70.4	5.3	16.0	8.3
Intellectual	121	79	5	29	8	100.0	65.3	4.1	24.0	6.6
Emotional	170	110	4	37	19	100.0	64.7	2.4	21.8	11.2
Other	138	73	9	40	16	100.0	52.9	6.5	29.0	11.6
Female										
Total	26,878	13,854	1,872	9,225	1,927	100.0	51.5	7.0	34.3	7.2
No disability	26,042	13,273	1,847	9,042	1,880	100.0	51.0	7.1	34.7	7.2
With a disability	836	581	25	183	47	100.0	69.5	3.0	21.9	5.6
Sight	332	279	3	43	7	100.0	84.0	0.9	13.0	2.1
Hearing	174	120	5	41	8	100.0	69.0	2.9	23.6	4.6
Speech	84	53	7	22	2	100.0	63.1	8.3	26.2	2.4
Physical	180	132	2	35	11	100.0	73.3	1.1	19.4	6.1
Intellectual	93	65	4	17	7	100.0	69.9	4.3	18.3	7.5
Emotional	138	86	5	30	17	100.0	62.3	3.6	21.7	12.3
Other	80	40	7	25	8	100.0	50.0	8.8	31.3	10.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Agriculture has for many decades dominated the economy of the country and contributed more than 22.7 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) (GSS, 2012). The economy of the Sissala East District is mainly agrarian; the people engaged in the cultivation of food crops (grains such as millet, sorghum and maize; roots and tubers, particularly yams and legumes, including groundnuts and beans). Households in the district are also actively engaged in rearing livestock, including cattle and ruminants.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 shows that a total of 7,339 households representing 84.4 percent are engaged in agricultural activities in the District. The majority of households (94.9%) in the rural areas are engaged in agriculture while only 56.9 percent of the urban dwellers are into agriculture.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

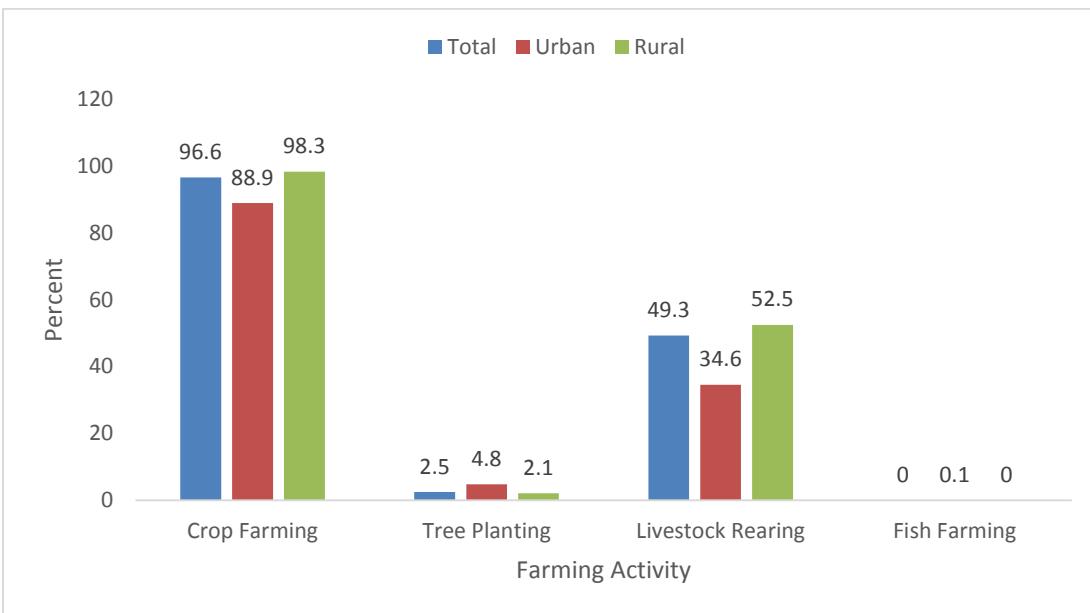
Agricultural activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	8,652	100.0	2,294	100.0	6,358	100.0
Households not engage in agriculture	1,313	15.2	989	43.1	324	5.1
Households engages in agriculture	7,339	84.8	1,305	56.9	6,034	94.9
Crop farming	7,093	96.6	1,160	88.9	5,933	98.3
Tree planting	186	2.5	62	4.8	124	2.1
Livestock rearing	3,620	49.3	451	34.6	3,169	52.5
Fish farming	1	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

Figure 7.1 shows the type of farming activities in the district. Among the households in agriculture, majority (96.6%) are engaged in crop farming followed by livestock rearing (49.3%). Only one (1) household in the district is into fish farming. More agriculture households in rural areas (98.3%) than urban areas (88.9%) are engaged in crop farming. Also, more households in rural localities (52.5%) are engaged in livestock rearing than for urban households (34.6%).

Figure 7.1: Type of farming activities by locality type



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4 Types of livestock and other animals reared

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity. Animals are reared to supplement the protein needs as well as bring income to households. The 2010 PHC collected data on livestock rearing from household and not individual persons. Table 7.2 presents distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers. The table shows that livestock rearing is common in the Sissala East District. A total of 7,013 households keep 133,984 animals giving an average of 19.1 animals per household. Among the ruminants, the top three are cattle (25.4%), goats (18.9%), and sheep (13.3%).

In the bird category, chicken and guinea fowls constitute the two major types of birds reared in the district (28.7% and 9.5% respectively). Among the other livestock (non-traditional livestock), reported grass-cutters and rabbits are also reared in the district. Fishing is not popular in the Sissala East District as there is only person engaged in fishing.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Number of Animals	Animals		Keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number of Animals	Percent	Number of keepers	Percent	
Total	134,034	100.0	7,014	100.0	19.1
Beehives	898	0.7	5	0.1	179.6
Cattle	34,062	25.4	1,294	18.4	26.3
Chicken	38,479	28.7	1,871	26.7	20.6
Dove	843	0.6	37	0.5	22.8
Duck	738	0.6	51	0.7	14.5
Goat	25,381	18.9	2,001	28.5	12.7
Grass-cutter	141	0.1	22	0.3	6.4
Guinea fowl	12,793	9.5	471	6.7	27.2
Ostrich	403	0.3	21	0.3	19.2
Pig	1,097	0.8	57	0.8	19.2
Rabbit	470	0.4	31	0.4	15.2
Sheep	17,862	13.3	1,105	15.8	16.2
Silk worm	15	0.0	2	0.0	7.5
Snail	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Turkey	76	0.1	12	0.2	6.3
Other (specify)	726	0.5	33	0.5	22.0
Fish farming	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Inland fishing	50	0.0	1	0.0	50.0
Marine fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

In many developing countries, where population increase has been rapid while economic growth has been slow or stagnant, there have been deficits in the supply of facilities such as housing. The situation in urban centres especially has been worsened due to rapid rates of urbanization.

The 2010 Ghana Population and Housing Census is the second national census, following the 2000 census, which included a comprehensive housing census. The two censuses provided an official count of all structures (permanent and temporary) within the nation. Among the issues covered were the number of occupied and unoccupied dwelling units, the type of dwelling and the main materials used in house construction, occupancy status, and method of waste disposal, utilities and household facilities. It is envisaged that the housing data from the 2010 PHC will enable planners and policy makers formulate realistic and relevant housing policies and design appropriate programmes to meet Ghana's housing needs.

This chapter presents information about housing characteristics in the District. This includes housing stock, ownership status of dwelling, type of occupied dwelling unit, main construction materials for outer wall of dwelling, main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit, main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit, household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit, etc.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 shows stock of houses and household by type of locality. Out of the total population of 56,528 in the Sissala East District, the total household population for the district is 55,764 or 98.6 percent of the total population. There are a total of 8,652 households identified in the district who live in 5,619 houses. This means that more than a household (1.5) live in a house and the average size of a household for the district is about 6.4 persons compared to about 6.2 for the region and 4.4 for the country. The district also recorded the highest number of people living in a house (9.9) as compared to 8.4 for the region and 7.1 for the country as a whole.

While the average household for per house in the urban areas (1.7) is higher than it is in the rural areas (1.5), the population per house in the rural area (10.7) is higher than it is in the urban areas (7.6), resulting in a higher average household size for rural areas than urban areas.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	702,110	56,528	10,627	45,901
Total household population	24,076,327	688,333	55,764	10,228	45,536
Number of houses	3,392,745	82,293	5,619	1,347	4,272
Number of households	5,467,054	110,174	8,652	2,294	6,358
Average households per house	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.5
Population per house*	7.1	8.4	9.9	7.6	10.7
Average household size	4.4	6.2	6.4	4.5	7.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

The type of dwelling and facilities used by households affect their health, productivity, welfare and security. Information was therefore collected on the type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangement.

8.3.1 Type of dwelling

Table 8.2 shows the distribution of ownership status of dwellings in the District. The data shows that most of the dwelling units are owned by household members representing 94.3 percent. Other private individual ownership constituted 1.8 percent of all dwelling units in the district. . In both the rural and urban areas, almost 9 out 10 dwelling units are owned by a member of the household, with the proportion for the rural areas slightly higher than the urban areas. Also more dwelling units in the urban areas are owned relative who is not a household member (3.6%) than in rural areas (1.7%).

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

Ownership status	Total		District					
	Country	Region	Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	110,174	7,116	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	91,264	6,708	94.3	95.4	89.7	0.0	94.3
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	608	50	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.7
Relative not a household member	851,630	5,362	122	1.7	1.2	3.6	0.0	1.7
Other private individual	1,439,021	9,534	130	1.8	1.4	3.6	0.0	1.8
Private employer	83,610	353	10	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Other private agency	21,123	273	2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Public/Government ownership	118,804	2,410	81	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	1.1
Other	24,000	370	13	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Holding and tenancy arrangement

Table 8.3 shows type of occupied dwelling units by sex of household head by type of locality. From Table 8.3, rooms in compound houses constitutes the highest in the District recording 64.8 percent of occupied dwelling units, followed by separate house (20.9%). The third dominate type of occupied dwelling units in the District is semi-detached house type which constitute 7.8 percent of dwelling units. The households' headship by sex does not show any significant variations for males and females. Also, no much variations exist among the different locality type.

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

Type of dwelling	Total		District						
	Country	Region	Total	Number	Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	110,174	8,652	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	33,704	1,805	20.9	20.8	21.1	20.8	20.9	20.9
Semi-detached house	391,548	9,993	679	7.8	8.0	7.3	8.4	7.6	
Flat/apartment	256,355	1,400	129	1.5	1.4	1.9	4.6	0.4	
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	58,161	5,603	64.8	64.2	66.7	64.8	64.7	
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	3,715	264	3.1	3.5	1.5	0.9	3.8	
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	1,853	112	1.3	1.4	0.8	0.2	1.7	
Tent	10,343	283	23	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	
Improvised home (kiosk/container, etc.)	90,934	39	4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	261	12	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Uncompleted building	66,624	611	21	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	
Other	9,846	154	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

8.4.1 Outer walls

Table 8.4 shows the various construction materials for outer wall. Mud bricks/earth are the major construction materials for outer wall of dwelling units in the District representing 79.3 percent. Cement blocks/concrete recorded the second highest (14.3%) as main source of construction materials and only six (6) dwelling units used Bamboo as materials for their outer wall.

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

Material for outer wall	Total		District				
	country	Region	Total	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	118,292	9,095	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	88,739	7,211	79.3	55.3	88.1	
Wood	200,594	883	64	0.7	0.2	0.9	
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	568	28	0.3	0.3	0.3	
Stone	11,330	230	11	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Burnt bricks	38,237	408	83	0.9	0.4	1.1	
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	24,924	1,302	14.3	41.7	4.2	
Landcrete	104,270	1,159	48	0.5	1.2	0.3	
Bamboo	8,206	87	6	0.1	0.0	0.1	
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	888	315	3.5	0.7	4.5	
Other	39,206	406	27	0.3	0.1	0.4	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among the various locality types, higher proportion use mud bricks/earth in the rural areas (88.1%) for construction of outer walls than in the urban areas (55.3%). On the other hand, more dwelling units in the urban areas use cement blocks/concrete (41.7%) than in rural areas (4.2%).

8.4.2 Material for floor

Table 8.5 presents data on construction materials for the floor of dwelling units in the District. Cement/concrete (87.4%) is the major materials and these are largely used in the urban centers as compared to rural areas. Almost 11 percent of materials for the floor are made of earth/mud and nobody used wood in the district as construction material for the floor.

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

Materials for the floor	Total Country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	110,174	8,652	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	42,447	940	10.9	2.3	14.0
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	65,714	7,562	87.4	95.2	84.6
Stone	32,817	310	53	0.6	0.3	0.7
Burnt brick	6,537	67	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wood	52,856	8	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	176	15	0.2	0.6	0.0
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	700	38	0.4	0.7	0.3
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	238	17	0.2	0.7	0.0
Other	15,567	514	25	0.3	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Material for roof

Table 8.6 presents information on construction materials that are used for roofing of dwelling unit. Metal sheet recorded the highest (84.3%) usage as the main construction materials for roofing of dwelling units in the Sissala East District. More households in the urban areas (95.1%) use metal sheets for roofing than in rural areas (80.3%). Also, 16.1 percent of rural dwellings are roofed with thatch/raffia while only 2.6 percent of urban dwellings use thatch/raffia for roofing. Only eight (8) dwelling units use roofing tiles as construction materials for roofing.

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

Main Roofing material	Total Country	Region	District			
			Total Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	118,292	9,095	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	14,910	101	1.1	0.3	1.4
Wood	45,547	1,399	68	0.7	0.5	0.8
Metal sheet	4,152,259	91,046	7,667	84.3	95.1	80.3
Slate/asbestos	759,039	245	22	0.2	0.8	0.0
Cement/concrete	141,072	717	25	0.3	0.2	0.3
Roofing tile	31,456	362	8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	283	12	0.1	0.0	0.2
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	8,394	1,136	12.5	2.6	16.1
Other	35,935	936	56	0.6	0.3	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

It is observed from Table 8.7 that, the proportion of households with size 1 occupying one room (71.5%) is highest compared to more than one room. However, as the household size increases, the proportion occupying one room decreases. This can be attributed to the fact that, as the household size increases, there will be the need for households to put up additional rooms. For instance, as the household increases from household size 2 to household size 3, the proportion for one room decreased from 50.2 percent to 33.8 percent while the proportion for two rooms increased from 30.3 percent to 40 percent.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
	Number	Percent									
Total	8,652	100.0	18.3	24.2	20.3	13.6	7.6	5.6	3.5	2.4	4.5
1	657	100.0	71.5	18.3	6.5	2.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
2	614	100.0	50.2	30.3	13.8	3.6	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.2
3	775	100.0	33.8	40.0	18.3	3.4	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.3	1.0
4	979	100.0	23.1	39.2	22.7	9.1	2.3	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.9
5	1,100	100.0	15.0	35.8	27.0	12.1	4.3	2.6	1.3	0.8	1.1
6	976	100.0	8.6	28.9	26.8	20.2	7.0	3.6	2.8	1.3	0.8
7	786	100.0	5.1	21.5	29.1	20.2	10.7	6.5	3.7	1.4	1.8
8	645	100.0	2.3	17.8	27.1	19.2	14.1	10.4	3.9	3.1	2.0
9	522	100.0	1.1	13.2	23.4	23.4	15.3	10.5	5.7	3.4	3.8
10+	1,598	100.0	0.4	3.9	11.3	18.3	15.0	13.7	10.1	8.3	19.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1 Sources of energy and light to households

In Table 8.8, flashlight/torch constitutes the highest proportion (48.6%) of main source of lighting of dwelling units. However, the proportion of households using flashlight/torch in the rural areas (62.6%) far out weights the urban areas (9.8%). Next to flashlight/torch as main source of lighting is electricity (mains) which constitute 36.3% of the total lighting in the district. In terms of locality, people in the urban centers (82.3%) use electricity more than those in the rural areas (19.8%).

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	110,174	8,652	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	34,044	3,144	36.3	82.3	19.8
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	613	42	0.5	0.4	0.5
Kerosene lamp	971,807	21,455	684	7.9	5.8	8.7
Gas lamp	9,378	303	13	0.2	0.3	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	804	242	2.8	0.3	3.7
Candle	41,214	333	16	0.2	0.5	0.1
Flashlight/torch	858,651	49,606	4,206	48.6	9.8	62.6
Firewood	13,241	1,332	131	1.5	0.1	2.0
Crop residue	4,623	361	16	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	11,739	1,323	158	1.8	0.3	2.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Source of cooking fuel for households

Table 8.9 shows the main source of cooking fuel used by households in the district. The main source of cooking fuel for the people of the Sissala East District is wood, representing 74.9 percent of the total source of cooking fuel in the District. It is also observed that the figure is high for rural dwellers (94.1%) as compared to urban dwellers (21.8%). Charcoal (19.3%) is the second most used source of cooking fuel in the district. More households in urban areas use charcoal for cooking than in urban areas.

8.6.3 Cooking space for households

Table 8.9 also looked at the cooking space by household and it is observed that, greater proportion of households use open space in compound as cooking space, this represents 47.4 percent of households in the district. The proportion is higher (53.0%) for rural areas as compared to urban areas (31.9%). Also, in the urban areas, 36.0 percent use verandah of their dwelling units as cooking space, while 8.6 percent of rural households use their verandah as cooking space. Again, 21.1 percent of household in urban areas have separate rooms for exclusive use for cooking, while the case for rural areas is 28.7 percent.

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total Country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	8,652	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	2,269	241	2.8	5.4	1.8
Wood	2,197,083	80,916	6,483	74.9	21.8	94.1
Gas	996,518	4,553	184	2.1	7.0	0.4
Electricity	29,794	400	23	0.3	0.1	0.3
Kerosene	29,868	278	13	0.2	0.3	0.1
Charcoal	1,844,290	20,921	1,669	19.3	64.9	2.8
Crop residue	45,292	720	34	0.4	0.3	0.4
Saw dust	8,000	63	3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	20	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	34	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	8,652	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	4,511	321	3.7	6.0	2.9
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	46,063	2,309	26.7	21.1	28.7
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	2,849	366	4.2	3.4	4.5
Enclosure without roof	117,614	1,967	76	0.9	0.2	1.1
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	1,440	31	0.4	0.4	0.3
Bedroom/hall/living room)	74,525	1,190	42	0.5	0.9	0.3
Verandah	1,173,946	19,012	1,372	15.9	36.0	8.6
Open space in compound	1,115,464	32,914	4,098	47.4	31.9	53.0
Other	21,007	228	37	0.4	0.2	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Table 8.10 presents the main sources of water for drinking and other domestic purposes. Borehole/pump is the main source of water for dwelling units which constitutes about 71.6 percent of total main source of drinking water. The second highest source of drinking water is pipe borne outside dwelling (10.9%). Only one dwelling unit use rain water as main source of drinking water.

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

Sources of water	Total Country	Region	District			
			Total Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	8,652	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	5,933	868	10.0	36.6	0.5
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	12,542	947	10.9	28.6	4.6
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	4,807	235	2.7	4.2	2.2
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	70,759	6,199	71.6	27.4	87.6
Protected well	321,091	4,011	51	0.6	0.7	0.5
Rain water	39,438	172	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Protected spring	19,345	368	25	0.3	0.2	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	50	5	0.1	0.2	0.0
Sachet water	490,283	823	28	0.3	1.1	0.0
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	302	3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	1,719	31	0.4	0.3	0.4
Unprotected spring	12,222	287	13	0.2	0.0	0.2
River/stream	502,804	7,037	234	2.7	0.5	3.5
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	1,344	10	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	3,972	20	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	8,652	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	5,864	858	9.9	36.4	0.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	12,144	935	10.8	27.6	4.8
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	4,314	239	2.8	4.5	2.1
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	68,035	6,132	70.9	28.0	86.3
Protected well	465,775	5,057	54	0.6	1.0	0.5
Rain water	39,916	360	3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Protected spring	18,854	301	16	0.2	0.1	0.2
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	316	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	1,897	37	0.4	0.3	0.5
Unprotected spring	15,738	330	15	0.2	0.0	0.2
River/stream	588,590	8,759	319	3.7	1.9	4.3
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	2,546	41	0.5	0.1	0.6
Other	10,302	251	2	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

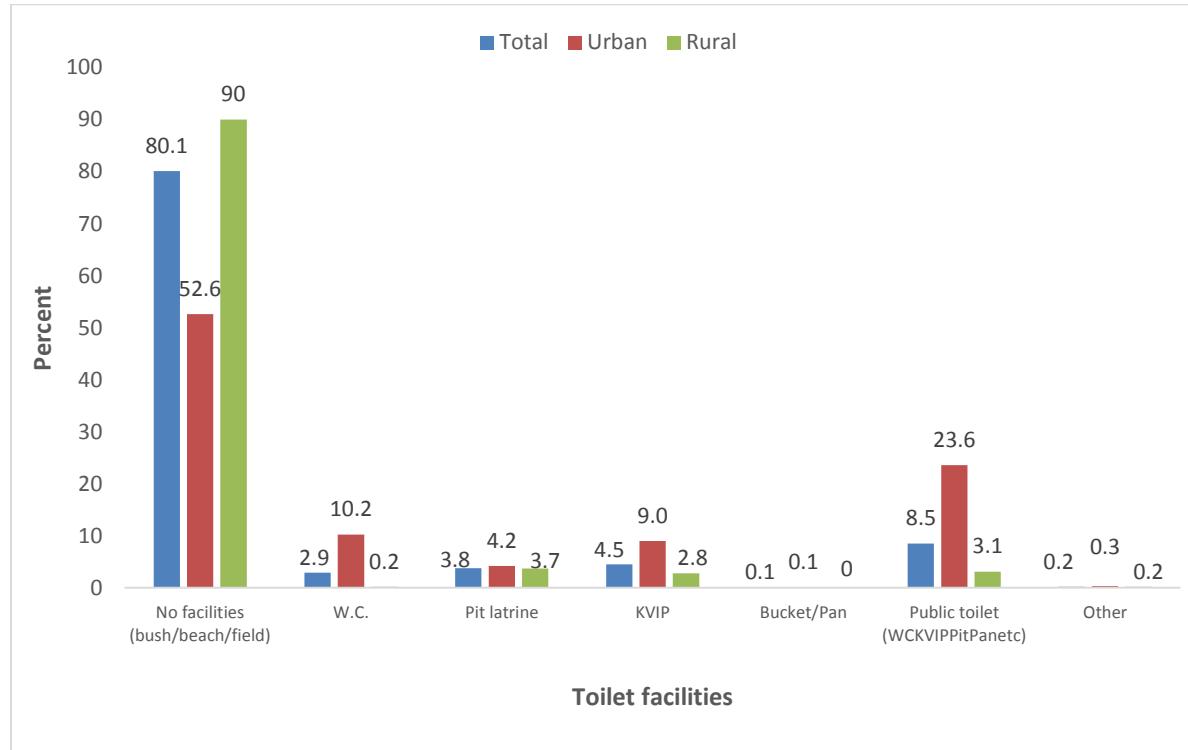
Again, in Table 8.10, borehole water constitute highest source of water (70.9%) for other domestic use and only one (1) or 0.1 percent use tanker supply/vendor provided as main source of water for other domestic use. While in the urban areas, more household use pipe borne inside dwelling (36.4%) and pipe borne outside dwelling (27.6%) as source for other domestic use, in the rural areas, majority of (86.3%) of households use bore-hole/pump/tube well for other domestic use.

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.8.1 Toilet facilities

It is observed from Figure 8.1 that, 80.1 percent of the people had no facilities and therefore resort to bush/beach/field as toilet facility and 8.5 percent used public toilet as their main source of toilet facility in the District. The proportion of rural dwellers who resort to bus/beach/field as toilet facility is much higher (90.0%) than for urban dweller (52.6%). Only five households which constitute 0.1 percent used bucket/pan as toilet facility as at 2010 PHC.

Figure 8.1: Toilet facilities used by households



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2 Bathing facilities

Table 8.11 shows the bathing facility used by households and about 33.7% of households have own bathroom for exclusive use by household. Households that used river/pond recorded the lowest proportion (0.1%) which is equivalent to six (6) households. Most households in urban areas (42.9%) share separate bathroom in same house with other households than in rural areas (22.4%). Also, 20.5 percent of urban households share open cubicles as bathing facilities while 16.1 percent of rural households use same.

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total Country	Region	District			
			Total	Number	Percent	Urban
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	110,174		8,652	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	80,321		6,928	80.1	52.6
W.C.	839,611	3,440		248	2.9	10.2
Pit latrine	1,040,883	6,853		333	3.8	4.2
KVIP	572,824	4,929		387	4.5	9.0
Bucket/Pan	40,678	112		5	0.1	0.1
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit Pan etc.)	1,893,291	14,016		735	8.5	23.6
Other	23,385	503		16	0.2	0.3
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	110,174		8,652	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	47,176		2,917	33.7	24.9
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	23,638		2,410	27.9	42.9
Private open cubicle	381,979	11,927		677	7.8	4.2
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	11,561		1,497	17.3	20.5
Public bath house	140,501	1,643		59	0.7	0.1
Bathroom in another house	187,337	898		82	0.9	1.3
Open space around house	372,556	12,856		993	11.5	5.8
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	180		6	0.1	0.1
Other	16,276	295		11	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

Data on the method of solid waste disposal used in the Sissala East District is presented in 8.12. Public dump recorded the highest proportion of 63 percent, followed by dumping indiscriminately (20.9%). Indiscriminate disposal of solid waste in rural areas (25.2%) is higher than in urban areas (9.0%). Also, more households in rural areas use the public dump to dispose off their solid waste than is the case in urban areas.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total Country	Region	District			
			Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	8,652	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	5,123	291	3.4	1.7	4.0
Burned by household	584,820	6,518	390	4.5	13.4	1.3
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	13,969	611	7.1	25.0	0.6
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	40,538	5,447	63.0	49.5	67.8
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	39,635	1,806	20.9	9.0	25.2
Buried by household	182,615	3,515	87	1.0	1.2	0.9
Other	53,805	876	20	0.2	0.2	0.2
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	110,174	8,652	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	1,746	142	1.6	1.1	1.8
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	3,573	143	1.7	3.4	1.0
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	3,633	131	1.5	3.9	0.6
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	71,344	5,741	66.4	59.5	68.8
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	3,958	266	3.1	6.3	1.9
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	25,348	2,211	25.6	25.5	25.6
Other	38,294	572	18	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9.2 Liquid waste disposal

Table 8.12 shows method of liquid waste disposal in the district. Most household dispose off their liquid waste by throwing their waste onto the street/outside which constitute the highest proportion of 66.4 percent followed by throwing onto compound (25.6%). Almost equal proportions of households in both urban and rural areas dispose their liquid waste by throwing onto street/outside and onto compound.

The dumping of solid and liquid waste has implications for the health, sanitation and development of the district. Some of these wastes get trapped in the gutters and this causes flooding in the district. This further causes damage to lives and properties and sometimes result in the death. The health and the well-being of people in the district are sometimes at risk in terms of diseases and other contagious illnesses brought about by some of these means of liquid waste disposal.

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of the findings and policy implications of the previous eight chapters based on analysis of selected topics of the 2010 Population and Housing Census for Sissala East District. The Sissala East District is located in the North- Eastern part of the Upper West Region of Ghana. The Sissala East District covers an area of 5,092.8 square Kilometers which is about 26 percent of the total land area of the Upper West Region.

9.2 Summary of Findings

Demographic characteristics

Population

The total population of the District is 56,528 and is made up of 48.7 percent male and 51.3 percent female. The age group 5-9 years has the highest population representing 15.2 percent and age group 80-84 years constituted the least population of 0.8 percent. The total dependency ratio for the district is 87.3 percent. Child (0-14 years) and old age (65 years and older) dependency ratios are 78.3 and 9.0 respectively. The Sissala East District accounted for 8.1 percent of the population in the Upper West Region which is 702,110.

Fertility

There are 19,359 females 12 years and older who have given birth to a total of 51,894 children in the District. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for Sissala East District is 2.9 being the lowest in the Upper West Region with Sissala West District recording the highest (4.3). The district has a crude birth rate of 21.6 live birth per 1,000 population and a General Fertility Rate of 85.7 live birth per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years.

Mortality

The crude death rate (CDR) for the Sissala East District is 6.12 deaths per 1,000 people in the year preceding the census with Nadowli District and Wa Municipal recording the highest (11.74) and lowest (5.02) CDR respectively. Violence/homicide/suicide accounts for 4.3 percent of all deaths (6,346) that occurred in the District. The age-specific death rates among male age groups are higher than those of female age groups except the age groups 10-14, 35-39 and 50-54 years where age- specific death rates are higher for females.

Migration

About 76.4 percent of people in the Sissala East District are non-migrants with 23.6 percent of the population being migrants. Among the migrants, 80.2 percent were born elsewhere in the Upper West Region while 19.8 percent were born elsewhere in another region of Ghana.

Nationality

The nationalities of the population living in the Sissala East District are Ghanaians by birth (92.8%) with additional 2.8 percent Ghanaians by Dual Nationality and Non-Ghanaians (5.7%). In addition, Citizens from ECOWAS states constituted 84 percent among the Non-Ghanaians.

Household composition and structure

The findings of the census showed that 55,764 of the population of the district are found in 8,652 households giving an average household size of six persons per household compared with the Upper West Region (6.7). Children (sons and daughters) formed the majority (48.6%) of household population. More than three-quarters (78.8%) of all households in the Sissala East District are headed by males with 21.2 percent headed by females.

The extended family system (69.9%) is predominant than the nuclear family system (30.1%) in the district. A higher proportion of urban households (37.9%) in the district are in the nuclear family than in the rural areas (28 %).

Marital status

Out of a population of 36,714 who are 12 years and older, 52.7 percent are married including 0.5 in informal consensual union. The never married forms 40.1 percent and those who were once married but are now separated accounted for 0.8 percent and those divorced (1.0%). The widowed constitute 4.7 percent. The proportion married increases with age and declines slowly from age 45-49 years. Divorce is relatively low but is highest among age 45-49 (1.8%) to 55-59 (1.9%). Separation is equally low but highest in the group 45-49 (1.6%). Widowhood as expected starts increasing from 7.5 percent at age 45-49 to 30.0 percent at age 60 years and older. There are some reported cases of early marriage (12-14 years) which constitute 6.6 percent of those in aged 12-14 years. Marriage among rural dwellers is 54.8 percent higher than their urban counterpart (44.4 %).

Religion

There are three major religions namely: Islam (88.0%), Christianity (10%) and Traditionalist (1.4%) in the Sissala East District.

Literacy and education

More than half of the population (58.4%) 11 years or older are not literate. About one-quarter (24.3%) of the literate population are literate in English and a Ghanaian language while about 74.3 percent are literate in English language only. The level of literacy is higher for males (76.9%) of the total population 11 years and older than for females (66.7%). It is also observed that only a very small proportion of the population is literate in French even though Ghana is bordered by francophone countries.

About 52.6 percent of the population currently attending school are in Primary and 17.9 percent in Junior High School (JHS). Also a considerable proportion (19.7%) is in Pre-school (Nursery and Kindergarten). Similarly 1.8 percent are in tertiary institutions. Majority of the population who attended school in the past completed primary, while 21.4 percent also completed JHS. Only 9.7 percent completed tertiary education.

Economics characteristics

Out of the total population (32,892) aged 15 years and older in the district, 72.8 percent are employed, 1.4 percent are unemployed while 25.8 percent are not economically active. The proportion of employed male population is significantly higher than the proportion of employed females in the District.

Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers are the most predominant occupation representing 83.2 percent. It also showed that about 5.3 percent are service and sales workers and 0.8 percent are engaged in managerial work. The female proportion (7.2) engaged in service and sales works is significantly higher than the male proportion of 3.3 percent.

A little over 50 percent (52.3%) of the employed population are self-employed without employees, with only 1.5 percent being self-employed with employees. Among the male employed population (11,730), 58.2 percent are self-employed without employees while the proportion is 46.6 percent for females.

Information communication technology

Two out of every ten persons (21.0%) aged 12 years and older in Sissala East District own a mobile phone. Mobile phone ownership is higher among males (28.0%) than females (14.8%). There is very low proportion (1.4%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facility in the district. More males than females use the internet in the district (2.3% and 0.7% respectively). In addition, household ownership of desktop or laptop computers is low. Only 3.5 percent of all households own a desktop or laptop computer.

Disability

About 3.3 percent of the total populations of the Sissala East District have at least one form of disability. Disability is higher among males (3.6%) than females (3.0%). Persons with sight disability are highest (37%) among the other forms of disability. More than half (52.0%) of the population with disability in the district are employed while 47 percent is economically not active.

Only 23.0 percent of persons with disability have completed primary education and 50.7 percent never attended school.

Agriculture

The number of households engaged in agricultural activities in the District is 7,339. Of this number, 94.9 percent are in rural areas. Similarly, a male headed household engaged in agricultural activities is three times that of female.

Crop farming is the main stay of agricultural activity for over 81 percent of households in the District, with 63.7 percent rearing livestock.

A total of 7,013 households keep 133,984 animals giving an average of 19.1 animals per household. Among the ruminants, the top three are cattle (34,062), goats (25,381) and sheep (17,862). In the bird category, there are 38,479 chicken, 12,793 guinea fowls, 843 doves, 738 ducks and 403 ostriches. Among the other livestock (non-traditional livestock), reported grass-cutters and rabbits are 141 and 470 respectively. Fishing is not popular in the Sissala East District as there is only person engaged in fishing.

Housing conditions

A total number of 5,619 houses and 8,652 households are in the district. About 94.3 percent of all dwelling units are owned by household members. Compound houses type constitutes the highest (64.8%) followed by separate house type (20.9%).

Mud bricks are the major construction materials for outer wall of dwelling units in the District representing 79.3 percent. Cement blocks recorded the second highest (14.3%) as main source of construction materials and only six (6) dwelling units used Bamboo as materials for their outer wall.

Construction materials for the floor of dwelling units also show that cement/concrete (87.4%) is the major materials and these are largely used in the urban areas than rural areas. Metal sheet also recorded (66.7%) the highest usage as the main construction materials for roofing of dwelling units in the Sissala East District.

Flash light/torch are the commonest source of lighting (48.6%) by households and 36.3% are connected to national grid (electricity) in the District.

Wood is the main source of cooking fuel (74.9%) followed by charcoal (19.3%) of households in the District. The proportion is higher for rural dwellers than urban dwellers.

The main source of drinking water for the households is borehole/pump (71.6%) this is followed by pipe borne outside (10.9%).

The majority (33.7%) of households in the District own a bathroom for exclusive use. The proportion is higher in rural (36.9%) than urban areas (24.9%).

About 80 percent of the household had no toilet facilities therefore resort to bush/beach/field, only 8.5 percent used public toilet as their main source of toilet facility in the District.

In the case of solid waste disposal, public dump recorded the highest proportion (63%), followed by dumping indiscriminately (20.9%). For liquid waste disposal, thrown onto the street/outside had the highest proportion of 66.4 percent followed by thrown onto compound (25.6%).

9.3 Conclusion and policy implication

The Sissala East District being a border District has significant proportion of foreigners (5.7%) of which about 80 percent are citizens from other ECOWAS states mainly Fulani Nomads. They take advantage of the fertile land to graze their animals. Their activities should be monitored to preserve the fast degrading environment resulting from their activities.

The high proportion of non-literate population (58.4%) in the District impedes dissemination of information through the print media therefore hinders socio-economic development in the District. Functional literacy through the Non-Formal Education under the Ministry of Education should be given the needed resources to work to reduce the high illiteracy rate. In addition, the Sissala East District shares borders with Burkina Faso with very low proportion of the population being literate in French and English only (0.1%) and then French and any Ghanaian Language (0.3%). The compulsory teaching of French in basic schools should be enforced to produce more literates in French to enhance effective communication with their neighboring countries.

Marriage is an important institution for procreation therefore couples need to be prepared for it through counseling. The fact that 6.6 percent of the population aged 12-14 years was already married is an indication that early marriage is rife in the Sissala East District. The consequence of this early marriage is child and maternal mortality since mothers are not physiologically matured to bring forth children. The over dependent on wood (74.9%) and charcoal (19.3%) for cooking fuel is a recipe for environmental degradation in the District. Measures should be put in place to encourage tree planting and the use of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG).

Health is wealth as the saying goes and good sanitation enhances good health. However, about 80 percent of the households had no toilet facility; thus they resort to the bush to ease themselves. This can lead to outbreak of communicable diseases.

9.4 Recommendations

In view of the findings from the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the following recommendations are made:

- The functional literacy programme should be given the necessary resources and revived by the government
- The teaching of French should be enforced in the District.
- Laws should be put in place to discourage early marriage.
- Felling of trees for charcoal and wood fuel should be discouraged to preserve the environment.
- More toilet facilities should be provided, especially in the rural areas of the district.

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APPENDICES

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

No.	Community name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Male	Female	Total		
1.	Tumu	5,131	5,955	11,086	2,349	1,383
2.	Walembelle	1,650	1,836	3,486	449	280
3.	Sakai	1,331	1,395	2,726	426	261
4.	Challo	1,347	1,369	2,716	335	236
5.	Nabulo	1,189	1,189	2,378	275	206
6.	Nwanduanu	862	901	1,763	200	139
7.	Bugubelle	872	889	1,761	259	191
8.	Kong	866	886	1,752	233	129
9.	Pieng	785	806	1,591	194	131
10.	Vamboi	746	841	1,587	187	130
11.	Kulfuo	737	755	1,492	194	149
12.	Tarsaw	686	741	1,427	180	120
13.	Nabugubelle	681	669	1,350	210	156
14.	Taffiasi	506	511	1,017	158	114
15.	Bujan	441	453	894	109	90
16.	Bawiesiboi	430	438	868	118	57
17.	Komor	438	401	839	96	48
18.	Bichemboi	395	436	831	157	87
19.	Duu East	368	438	806	154	82
20.	Zupiri	377	403	780	91	32

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community name	All ages	Age Group															
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Tumu	11,086	1,344	1,357	1,263	1,298	1,144	972	866	678	515	402	351	210	186	128	140	232
2	Walembelle	3,486	524	560	419	411	339	291	256	153	133	76	88	40	57	37	48	54
3	Sakai	2,726	359	395	329	340	214	250	175	168	125	87	64	31	59	24	42	64
4	Challo	2,716	398	419	372	317	214	208	164	122	134	78	55	36	41	25	37	96
5	Nabulo	2,378	354	360	297	300	224	174	159	112	107	55	57	33	56	15	37	38
6	Nwanduanu	1,763	256	270	221	183	132	127	123	90	76	55	55	27	42	28	27	51
7	Bugubelle	1,761	231	262	189	208	155	133	104	124	92	51	61	22	50	25	14	40
8	Kong	1,752	256	291	195	206	133	112	122	98	63	43	28	32	33	37	31	72
9	Pieng	1,591	260	259	211	161	134	112	102	80	60	46	39	12	34	16	16	49
10	Vamboi	1,587	215	246	204	176	127	130	116	72	70	32	46	27	45	14	17	50
11	Kulfuo	1,492	228	214	196	183	119	106	89	64	73	37	52	22	38	8	24	39
12	Tarsaw	1,427	221	237	164	151	100	93	119	77	49	37	42	26	33	12	25	41
13	Nabugubelle	1,350	188	201	143	154	125	101	93	62	66	40	48	12	29	15	20	53
14	Taffiasi	1,017	178	165	121	109	79	84	80	63	39	28	29	17	13	2	4	6
15	Bujan	894	142	145	108	109	56	53	69	47	38	21	21	10	21	14	14	26
16	Bawiesiboi	868	139	157	109	77	59	80	58	45	49	23	19	6	11	13	8	15
17	Komor	839	104	154	70	103	51	69	58	62	36	31	24	7	25	10	17	18
18	Bichemboi	831	123	131	95	92	56	61	59	46	44	31	31	7	6	7	14	28
19	Duu East	806	123	116	114	87	65	47	45	42	48	17	22	10	26	8	11	25
20	Zupiri	780	111	119	115	111	76	57	48	20	23	15	23	17	11	12	6	16

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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