



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

JAMAN NORTH DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
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DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

The District Analytical Report for the Jaman North 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
CERSGIS	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information System
CEPS	Customs Excise and Preventive Service
CHPS	Community Based Health Planning and Services
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DC	Degree Celsius
DFID	Department for International Development
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DPs	Development Partners
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GNPC	Ghana National Petroleum Corporation
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GYEEDA	Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency
HND	Higher National Diploma
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ISSER	Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
Km ²	Kilometer Square
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit

L.I	Legislative Instrument
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MSE	Micro and Small Scale Enterprise
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
N	North
NCTAC	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NCSC	National Census Steering Committee
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
No.	Number
OPD:	Out Patient Department.
PDA	Portable Digital Assistant
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC	Population Housing Census
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PWDs	Persons with Disability
SHS	Senior High School
SRI	Soil Research Institute
SSS	Senior Secondary School
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
W	West
WC	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The District Census Report is the first of its kind since the first post-independence census was conducted in 1960. The report provides basic information about the Municipality. 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 Municipality, 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 Jaman North, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 83,059 representing 3.6 percent of the region's population. Males constitute 48.1 percent and females represent 51.9 percent. The proportion of the population living in urban localities (52.5%) is slightly higher than that living in rural localities (47.5) of the district. The district has a sex ratio of 92.4. The population of the district is youthful (almost 40.0% of the population is below 15 years) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (60 years and older) representing 7.6 percent. The total age dependency ratio for the district is 83.6, the age dependency ratio for rural localities is higher (92.5) than that of urban localities (76.2).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district (3.3) is slightly lower, compared to the regional fertility rate of 3.6. The General Fertility Rate is 82.6 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 21 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 8 deaths per 1000. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide account for 6.2 percent of all deaths while other causes contribute to 93.8 percent of deaths. Majority of migrants (58.9 percent) living in the district were born in elsewhere in the region while 41.1 percent were born elsewhere in another region. For migrants born elsewhere in another region, those born in Western have the highest proportion (32.1%) followed by that who were born in Upper West.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 82,074, representing 3.6 percent of total households in the region. The average household size in the district is 5 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 44.7 percent of the household population. Spouses form about 7.7 percent. The proportion of households who live in extended household structure (head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives) constitute the largest proportion (24.2%) than that of any other type of household structure. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute only 12.1 percent.

Marital status

There are more people (48.8%), 12 years and older, who have never married than those married (37.1%). Persons who are widowed constitute 5.4 percent of the district population. Divorced persons make up 4.0 percent while those in consensual relationships constitute 3.7

percent. The highest percentages (46.8 and 40.2) of married persons either had no education or attained only basic education respectively. Only 28.7 percent of persons who have never married are employed, as compared to 56.0 percent who are unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 95.2 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute less than one percent while those dual nationality are 1.9 percent of the total population of the district.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 71.7 percent are literates and 28.3 percent are non-literates. The proportion of literate males (81.2%) is higher than that of females (63.3%). Almost seven out of ten people (68.8%) indicate they can speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above (48,131) in the district, 22.2 percent has attended school in the past and 46.1 percent are currently attending. A higher proportion of males (51.6%) are currently attending school than females (41.4%).

Economic Activity Status

About 70.3 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active and 29.7 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 96.8 percent are employed while 3.2 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (67.0%), 14.6% perform household duties and 8.0 percent are either too young or old to work. About seven out of ten (69.4) of unemployed persons in the district are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, the highest proportion (71.6%) are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. The second highest are those engaged in service and sales. Those engaged in craft and related trades constitute 10.0 percent and 4.4 percent are engaged as professionals.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older, highest proportion (53.1%) are self-employed without employees, 22.1 percent are employees, 12.4 percent are contributing family workers and 5.0 percent are self-employed with employees. Higher proportion of females are self-employed without employees (57.9%) compared to 48.0 percent for males. The proportion of females who are employees (6.1%) is however smaller than that of male employees (13.8%). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 91.5 percent of the population. Public sector is the next highest employer, engaging 5.6 percent of the employed population.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 41.8 percent have mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 48.4 percent as compared to 36.1 percent of females. Only about 2.2 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district and a 4.2 percent of the total households in the have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.7 percent of the total population of the district has one form of disability or the other. Almost equal proportions of both female and male in the population suffer disability. The types of disability in the Municipality include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Sight disability is the commonest form of disability in the district, affecting about 31 percent of the disable population. The second commonest is physical disability which also affects 29.2 percent. Many forms of the disabilities, including emotional, physical, hearing and sight affect higher proportions of female than males. About 57.3 percent of the disable population are employed and 0.8 percent unemployed. In terms of education, 52.3 percent of them in the district have never attended school.

Agriculture

About 81.7 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, as high as 91.4 percent of households are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 73.1 percent are into agriculture. Most (99.0%) of the agricultural households in the district are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal (58.1 percent of all animals) kept by the higher proportion (39.0%) of households in the district.

Housing

The housing stock of Jaman North district is 10,020 representing 3.0 percent of the total number of houses in the Brong Ahafo Region. The average number of persons per house is about 8, compared to 7 persons for the entire region.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

The highest proportion (69.4%) of dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 24.7 percent are separate houses and 3.2 percent are semi-detached houses. About 46 percent of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 39.2 percent are owned by relatives who are not household members and 12.5 percent are owned by other private individuals. Only one percent are owned by public or government.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district are mud/brick/earth which constitute 46.7 percent and cement/concrete which accounts for 46.0 percent of outer walls of dwelling units. Cement (85.9%) and mud/earth (13.1%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the commonest main roofing materials, constituting about 91.8 percent of roofing materials of dwellings. The second commonest is thatch/palm leaf or raffia which are used for roofing 2.2 percent of dwellings.

Room occupancy

One sleeping room occupancy is the commonest among all households with sizes between one and six. About 92.3 percent of single member households occupy dwelling units with one sleeping room. About 10.4 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms in the district.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting for most households are flashlight/torch (48.6% of households), electricity (44.3%), and kerosene lamp (5.5%). Most households in the district use two main sources of cooking fuel; wood, used by 72.4 percent of households and charcoal used by 15.9 percent. Gas is the third commonly used fuel for cooking for almost four percent of households. The use of wood is more common among rural households than those in urban localities. Whereas 89.5 percent of rural households depend on wood for cooking fuel, 57.3 percent of those in urban localities use it for cooking. There are four main sources of drinking water in the district which include borehole//pump/tube well, used by 55.3 percent of households, public tap/standpipe (20.1%), pipe-borne outside dwelling, used by 14.4 percent of households and pipe-borne inside dwelling which is used by 4.8 percent of households.

The commonest toilet facility is used by 56.6 percent of households in the district and that is public toilet. The use of pit-latrine is the second commonest. Only 9.2 percent of households in the district has no toilet facility. As high as 41.6 percent of households in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house while only 21.3 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal is by public dump (open space) accounting for 74.7 percent households in the district. Sixteen percent of households also use public dump (container) which constitute the second widely used method of solid waste disposal. Only two percent of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 4.5 percent of households. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the street is the commonest (61.5% of households) and throwing onto the compound is done by 34.0 percent, the second commonest method.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the District

Jaman North District was created out of the then Jaman south District in 2004 under the Legislative Instrument (LI) 1779 of 2004. The Assembly exists to effectively mobilize resources to spearhead development to improve the living conditions of the people through promotion of agriculture, good governance and development of the human capital base.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location and Size

The district is located between latitude 7°40' N and 8° 27'N, and longitude 2°30'W and 2° 60' W. The district is physically located to the North-Western part of the Brong Ahafo Region. It shares boundaries with Tain District to the North-East, Jaman South District to the South-West and Berekum District to the South-East. It is bordered on the East to the La Cote d'Ivoire. The district capital, Sampa is located about 119km from Sunyani the regional capital while it is 504 km from Accra, the national capital.

1.2.2 Relief and Drainage

The relief of the district is generally undulating, rising between 150 and 600 meters above sea level. The isolated hills are located around Asuokor, Goka and Suma-Ahenkro. These hills are believed to contain gold deposits and are waiting to be exploited for development of the district.

The drainage pattern of the district is largely dendritic and flows in a south and south eastern direction as depicted in Figure 1.1 below. The major river in the district is the Tain whilst a number of minor streams abound in the district. Unfortunately, the water bodies are seasonal which implies that they cannot be relied upon for provision of irrigation to promote continuous and year-round farming

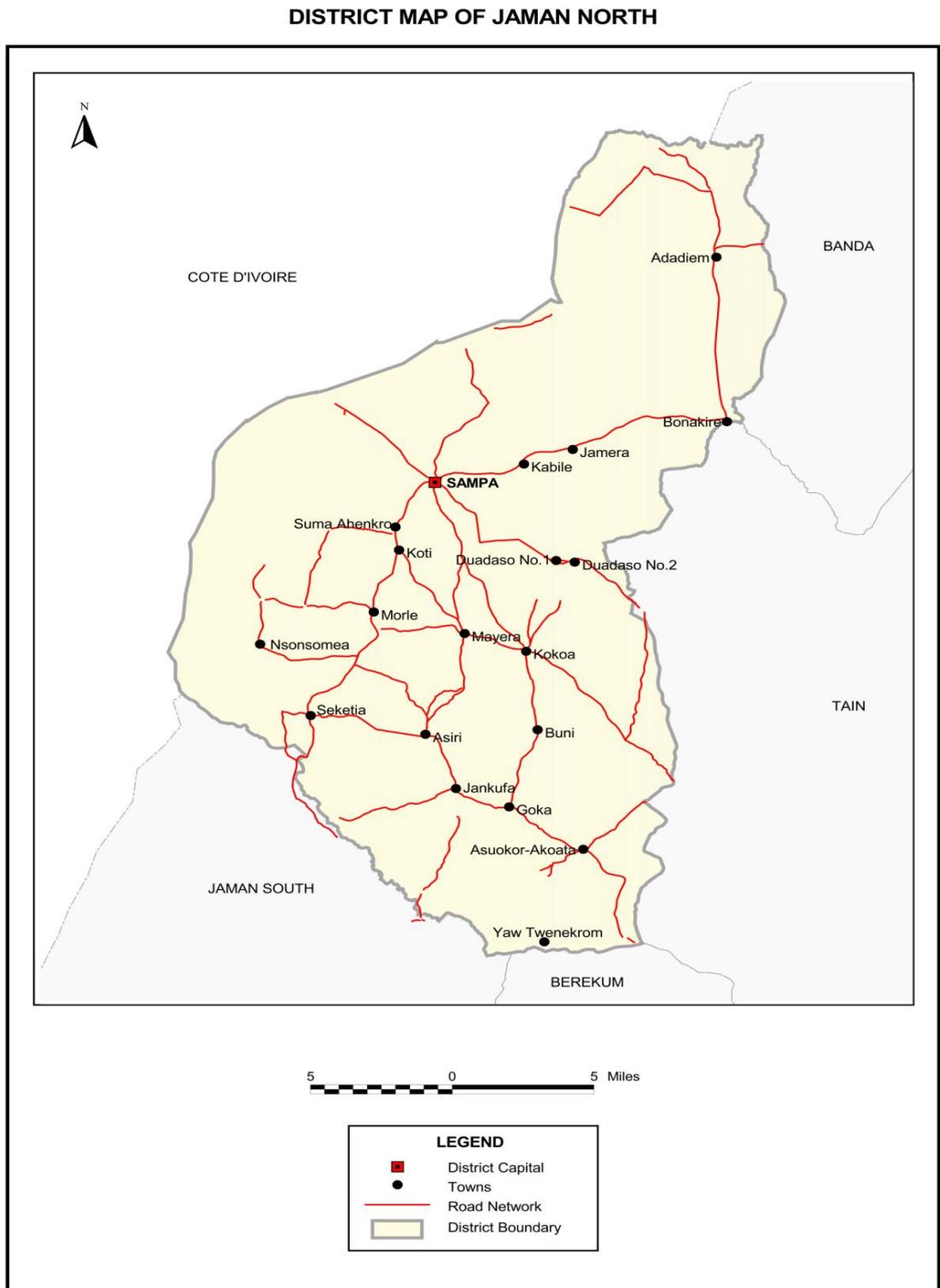
1.2.3 Climate

Lying within the wet semi-equatorial region, the district experiences a mean annual rainfall ranging between 120mm to 178mm. The district enjoys bi-modal rainfall patterns with the major one occurring between April to July and the minor one between September to October each year. Relative humidity is generally high, ranging between 70 to 80 percent during the rainy season. The month of August usually experiences a short dry season with the major one occurring between November to March. Average annual temperature is about 26⁰ Celsius.

1.2.4 Vegetation

The vegetation of the district is characterized by two main ecological zones. The major vegetation is the woodland consisting of widely dispersed short trees and grasses/shrubs. This covers the greater part of the total land area of the district. This part of the land is suitable for the cultivation of cashew, yam, cassava, rice, beans and groundnut. The semi-deciduous forest also consists of secondary forest that is suitable for the cultivation of plantain, cocoyam, cassava and yam. It is in this area that major timber species such as Odum, Wawa, Mahogany and Teak harvested in the district are found.

Figure 1.1: Relief Map of Jaman North District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.3 Political and Administrative Structures

By statutory declaration as contained in the Local Government Act 1993, Act 462, the Jaman North District Assembly is the highest planning, political and administrative authority in the district. The Assembly has a total membership of thirty-nine (39) with 27 elected members and 12 appointees. The DCE is both the political and administrative head of the Assembly and is ably supported by the Co-ordinating Director and other staff of the Assembly.

As part of deepening decentralization, democracy and good governance in the district, seven (7) sub-structures are in place to ensure grassroots and popular participation in the development process. They are Sampa Town Council, Nafana East Area Council, Suma Area Council and Goka Area Council. Others are Asiri-Jankufa Area Council, Nafana West Area Council and Kwatwoma Area Council all shown in Figure 1.2 below. There are a number of thirty-five unit (35) committees that supports both the area councils and the Assembly in the discharge of their duties.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

1.4.1 Traditional setup

The District is largely composed of two main ethnic groups, the Bonos and the Nafanas. The Bonos constitute the majority of the population and the Nafanas (Nfantra) are the minority group. In Akan political system there are series of hierarchical levels of authority which operates from the family unit through the lineage until the final authority, the *omanhene* or paramount chief. Territorially, the three independent polity in the district comprises a principal town or capital, surrounded by outlying subordinate towns and villages. The three traditional councils in the Jaman North District are the Nafana (with its headquarters at Sampa), Suma (Headquarters at Suma and Kwatwoma (with its headquarters at Seketia). The headquarters is the official residence of the paramount chief or *omanhene*, and avenue of all important meetings and rituals involving the whole “oman”.

The *omanhene* works in consultation with other council of elders namely, the *Kontihene*, *Akwamuhene*, *Twafo hene*, *Adontenhene*, *Ankobeahene*, *Kyidomhene*, *Gyasehene* and the *Okyeame* who acts as the spokes person to the chief.

1.4.2 Ethnicity and Language

The District is largely composed of two main ethnic groups, the Bonos and the Nafanas. The Bonos constitute the majority of the population and the Nafanas (Nfantra) are the minority group. The common festivals celebrated among the traditional area within the district include the Gombe Dance by Moslems to select wives at Sampa and the yam festival which is called the Sumbgee is celebrated annually.

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Economic activities/potential

Agriculture is the dominant economic activity in the district. It employs more than 70 percent of the total population within the labor force. Thus it is the major source of livelihood for majority of people in the District. The major sectors of agriculture in the district are crop farming and livestock rearing. These are discussed below.

The major crops cultivated in the District are yam, maize, cassava, rice, cocoyam and plantain. The commonest vegetables and spices also produced are pepper, groundnut, tomatoes and garden eggs with cashew nut being the main cash crop. The district produces many tonnes of cashew annually but unfortunately the produce are carted and exported annually in their raw state by both local and foreign merchants. This practice is seriously affecting comparative economic development of the District. Presently, some of the cashew nuts are processed into nuts under subsistence levels at Kabile and Jamera.

1.5.2 Social Infrastructure

Electricity supply is gradually improving in the district. Out of the 7 area council capitals, five, are connected to the national grid and all towns and villages along the Sampa-Drobo trunk road enjoy electricity. Other communities that have electricity are Jankufa and Asuokor. The district has a total number of 144 schools comprising of 84 primary schools, 54 Junior High Schools and 6 Secondary Schools (comprising public (4) and private (2) schools). There are 11 private Junior High Schools and 19 private primary schools and 65 public primary whiles the public Junior High School are 43 in number.

There is only one government hospital in the district and 5 other health facilities which comprise of two clinics and three CHIP compounds. These other health facilities are scattered around the various communities in the district that makes health care accessibility residents in the district.

1.5.3 Transportation

The District has total road network of about 330 kilometres(km) made up of 265km of feeder roads and 65km of highways. The road network in the district lives much to be desired making transportation very uncomfortable, time consuming and costly.

1.5.4 Tourism

The district has immense tourism potentials that can be exploited to the benefit of the district. The sacred Baobab tree and the Missionary cemetery located at Sampa. Others are the cave at Koti believed to be the origin of the people of Koti, the sacred forest at Kaabre, the Ghana-La Cote d'Ivoire border at Sampa and a Mango tree located at Korase reported to be the largest Mango tree in the region.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

The main census enumeration involved the canvassing of all categories of the population by trained enumerators, using questionnaires prepared and tested during the pre-enumeration

phase. Specific arrangements were made for the coverage of special population groups, such as the homeless and the floating population. The fieldwork began on 21st September 2010 with the identification of EA boundaries, listing of structures, enumeration of institutional population and floating population.

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

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

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

- 97.0 percent of all household residents who were in the country on Census Night (26th September, 2010) were enumerated.
- 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.
- Regional differentials are observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent.
- Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2

percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups are relatively lower compared to the coverage rates of the other age groups.

- There was a high rate of agreement between the 2010 PHC data and the PES data for sex (98.8%), marital status (94.6%), relationship to head of household (90.5%) and age (83.0%).

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

2013.

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

The characteristics of a population are crucial determinants in planning and formulation of policies to facilitate development. The dynamics of fertility, mortality and migration are critical in understanding the population size, composition and age-sex structures of a population in any district. The objective of this chapter is to analyze the size, composition and age-sex structure of the population in the Jaman North district.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 shows Population size and distribution by sex and type of locality of the Jaman North district. The population of the district is 83,059 and it is composed of 48.1 percent males and 51.9 percent females. More than 50 percent of the population (52.5%) lives in the urban areas while 47.5 percent live in the rural areas.

2.2.1 Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of the district is 92.4 which imply that, there are 92.4 males per 100 females as shown in Table 2.1. There are more males in the age group 0-24 years than females. At age 0-4 years, the sex ratios range between 102.8 males per 100 females and 101.0 males per 100 females. In the age group 65 years and older, the sex ratio is 63.2 which means that, there are 63.2 males per 100 females in this age group.

2.2.2 Age Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio is one of the key indicators of socio-economic development. It is the ratio of dependent population (those under 15 years and 65 years and older) to those in the economically active group (15 to 64 years) in the population. The age-dependency ratio is often used as an indicator to measure the economic burden the productive population must carry¹.

Dependency ratio relates to population in dependent ages (persons under 15 years and 65 years and older) and those in the productive ages (15-64) years.

The dependency ratio for the district is 83.6 per 100 persons in the economically active age group (15-64 years) in the population. This means that there are approximately 84 persons in the dependent ages for every 100 people in the working age group. The age dependency ratio for the urban center is lower (76.2) than the rural area (92.5).

¹ Arthur Haupt and Thomas T. Kane, PRB. Population Handbook , 2004

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

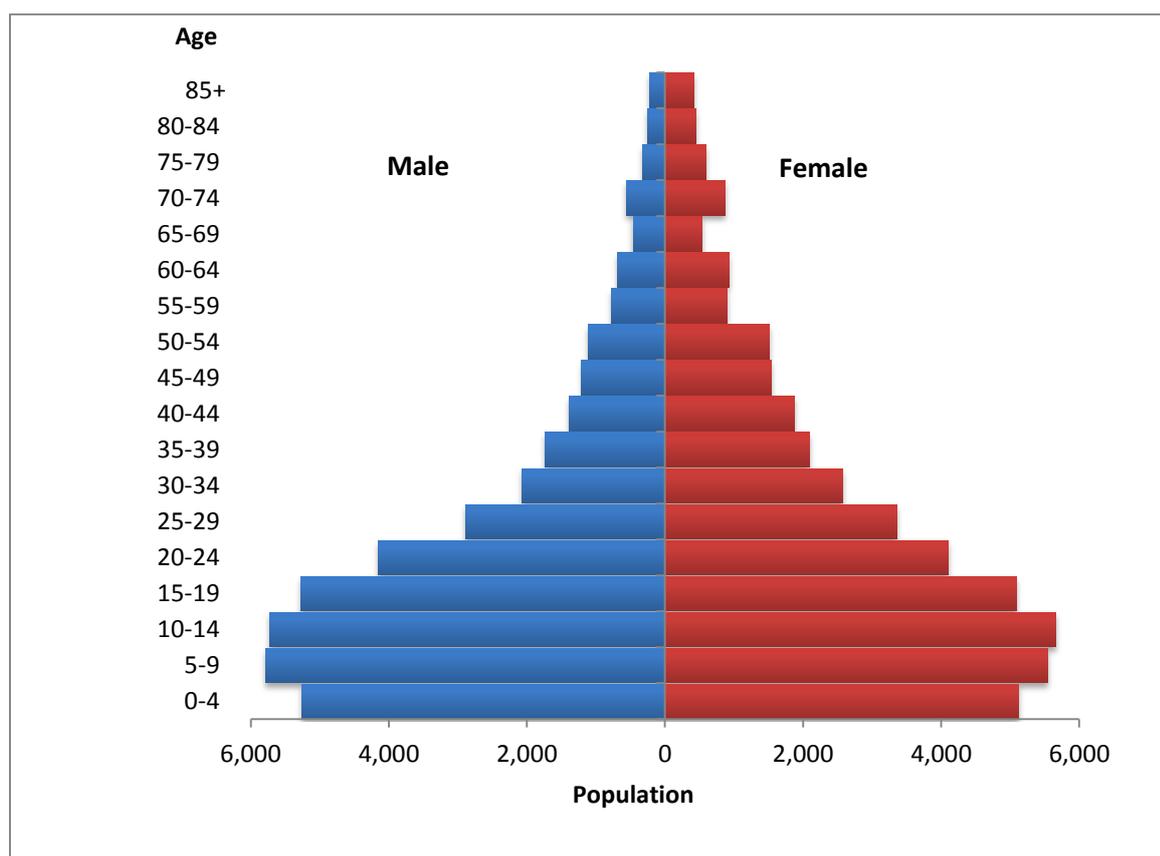
Age Group	Sex				Sex ratio	Type of locality			
	Both Sexes	Percent	Male	Female		Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
All Ages	83,059	100.0	39,889	43,170	92.4	43,596	52.5	39,463	47.5
0 - 4	10,388	12.5	5,265	5,123	102.8	5,140		5,248	
9 - 9	11,332	13.6	5,789	5,543	104.4	5,663		5,669	
14 - 10	11,388	13.7	5,732	5,656	101.3	5,883		5,505	
15 - 19	10,367	12.5	5,274	5,093	103.6	5,722		4,645	
20 - 24	8,256	9.9	4,149	4,107	101	4,816		3,440	
25 - 29	6,251	7.5	2,890	3,361	86	3,662		2,589	
30 - 34	4,653	5.6	2,074	2,579	80.4	2,555		2,098	
35 - 39	3,824	4.6	1,736	2,088	83.1	2,061		1,763	
40 - 44	3,260	3.9	1,391	1,869	74.4	1,685		1,575	
45 - 49	2,748	3.3	1,205	1,543	78.1	1,419		1,329	
50 - 54	2,621	3.2	1,113	1,508	73.8	1,294		1,327	
55 - 59	1,663	2	769	894	86	790		873	
60 - 64	1,606	1.9	682	924	73.8	742		864	
65 - 69	1,001	1.2	462	539	85.7	448		553	
70 - 74	1,424	1.7	554	870	63.7	651		773	
75 - 79	918	1.1	322	596	54	460		458	
80 - 84	709	0.9	255	454	56.2	323		386	
85+	650	0.8	227	423	53.7	282		368	
All Ages	83,059	100	39,889	43,170	92.4	43,596		39,463	
0-14	33,108	39.9	16,786	16,322	102.8	16,686		16,422	
15-64	45,249	54.5	21,283	23,966	88.8	24,746		20,503	
65+	4,702	5.7	1,820	2,882	63.2	2,164		2,538	
Age-dependency ratio	83.6		87.4	80.1		76.2		92.5	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing census

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

An important tool for analyzing age and sex composition of a population is the age-sex pyramid. Population pyramid is a graphical representation of the population by age and sex. Figure 2.1 shows the population pyramid of Jaman North District. The shape closely mirrors that of the national pyramid, and typical of developing countries. It has a broad base gradually tapering off at the older ages. This is an indication of a youthful, growing population. With increasing age, the age-sex structure looks slightly thinner for the males than for the females. For ages 0-14 and 20-24 years, there are more males than females

Figure 2.1: Population Pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.4.1 Introduction

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

2.4.2 Fertility

Fertility refers to the number of live births a women can have. Two types of fertility data were collected in the census; 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 on the other hand refers to refers to the number of live births that females 12-54 years old had in the 12 months preceding the Census Night.

The most commonly used measures of current fertility are the total fertility rate (TFR) and its components age-specific fertility rate (ASFR). The TFR is defined as the number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she were to experience the currently observed age-specific fertility rates.

Table 2.2 shows Total Fertility Rate (TFR), General Fertility Rate (GFR) and Crude Birth Rate (CBR) by district. The data shows that there are 20,640 females in the reproductive age

12-54 years in Jaman North district. The number of birth in the last 12 months preceding census night to women in their reproductive age is 1,747. The total fertility rate recorded in the district is lower (2.9) than that of the region (3.6). This means that a woman living in Jaman North district would have 2.9 children by the end of her reproductive period if the current age specific fertility rates continue to prevail. With respect to Crude Birth Rate (CBR), Jaman North recorded 21.0 per 1000.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,310,983	572,813	60,685	3.58	105.9	26.3
Asunafo South	95,580	22,115	2,706	4.01	122.4	28.3
Asunafo North District	124,685	30,007	3,452	3.88	115.0	27.7
Asutifi	105,843	25,338	2,966	3.98	117.1	28.0
Dormaa District	159,789	40,619	4,303	3.61	105.9	26.9
Dormaa East	50,871	12,773	1,424	3.71	111.5	28.0
Tano South	78,129	18,766	2,257	3.99	120.3	28.9
Tano North	79,973	19,493	2,063	3.57	105.8	25.8
Sunyani District	123,224	36,146	2,644	2.61	73.1	21.5
Sunyani West	85,272	22,452	2,150	3.16	95.8	25.2
Berekum District	129,628	36,119	3,001	2.84	83.1	23.2
Jaman South	92,649	23,759	2,314	3.35	97.4	25.0
Jaman North	83,059	20,640	1,747	2.99	84.6	21.0
Tain	108,386	25,094	2,613	3.53	104.1	24.1
Wenchi District	89,739	22,028	2,188	3.36	99.3	24.4
Techiman District	206,856	55,139	5,698	3.47	103.3	27.5
Nkoranza South	100,929	24,772	3,000	4.00	121.1	29.7
Nkoranza North	65,895	14,779	1,915	4.41	129.6	29.1
Atebubu Amantin	105,938	24,760	2,940	4.01	118.7	27.8
Sene	118,810	26,820	3,304	4.18	123.2	27.8
Pru	129,248	30,261	2,981	3.43	98.5	23.1
Kintampo South	81,000	17,893	2,367	4.50	132.3	29.2
Kintampo North	95,480	23,040	2,652	3.89	115.1	27.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

**Number of live birth per 1,000 population

General Fertility Rate

The general fertility rate (also called the fertility rate) is the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15 - 49 years in a given year. The general fertility rate is a somewhat more refined measure than the crude birth rate because it relates births to the age-sex group at risk of giving birth (usually defined as women aged 15 - 49). The General fertility rate (GFR) for the district is 84.6. This means that there 84.6 births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years in 2010.

Children Ever Born (CEB)

The number of “children ever born” at various ages of a woman provides one measure of fertility. Table 2.3 indicates women aged 12 years and older by age, the children ever born and children surviving. The data revealed that, there are a total of 30,134 females 12 years and older. It also shows that a total of 88,265 children were ever born in the district comprising 44,468 males and 43,797 females. It is further observed that 73,145 children comprising 36,490 males (82.1%) and 36,655 females (83.7%) out of the children ever born survived. Age group 12-14 years recorded the least number of children ever born (12) and the number of children surviving (8).

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

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving					
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
					Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	161,410	88,265	44,468	43,797	73,145	82.9	36,490	82.1	36,655	83.7
12-14	20	12	6	6	8	66.7	4	66.7	4	66.7
15-19	908	478	249	229	430	90	220	88.4	210	91.7
20-24	5,011	2,664	1,411	1,253	2,347	88.1	1,192	84.5	1,155	92.2
25-29	10,216	5,355	2,697	2,658	4,861	90.8	2,403	89.1	2,458	92.5
30-34	14,418	7,568	3,840	3,728	6,850	90.5	3,449	89.8	3,401	91.2
35-39	16,613	8,745	4,458	4,287	7,868	90	3,961	88.9	3,907	91.1
40-44	19,161	10,216	5,219	4,997	8,945	87.6	4,541	87	4,404	88.1
45-49	18,204	9,737	4,842	4,895	8,467	87	4,168	86.1	4,299	87.8
50-54	18,731	10,235	5,247	4,988	8,496	83	4,318	82.3	4,178	83.8
55-59	11,529	6,353	3,166	3,187	5,176	81.5	2,567	81.1	2,609	81.9
60+	46,599	26,902	13,333	13,569	19,697	73.2	9,667	72.5	10,030	73.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Mortality

Mortality refers to deaths that occur within a population at a particular time period. Data on mortality provide an indication of the health status of the population as well as a measure of the living conditions of the people. It also provides information on the potential growth of the population in future. Table 2.4 shows total population, deaths in households and Crude Death Rate (CDR) by district. Crude death rate is the number of deaths per 1,000 population in a given year. The table shows that 627 deaths occurred in households 12 months preceding the census night. The Crude Death Rate (CDR) is 7.6 per total 1000 population.

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

Districts	Total population	Deaths in Households	Crude death rate (per 1000)
All Districts	2,310,983	14,189	6.14
Asunafo South	95,580	472	4.94
Asunafo North	124,685	626	5.02
Asutifi	105,843	685	6.47
Dormaa District	159,789	1,057	6.61
Dormaa East	50,871	399	7.84
Tano South	78,129	542	6.94
Tano North	79,973	475	5.94
Sunyani District	123,224	455	3.69
Sunyani West	85,272	462	5.42
Berekum	129,628	858	6.62
Jaman South	92,649	514	5.55
Jaman North	83,059	627	7.55
Tain	108,386	757	6.98
Wenchi	89,739	704	7.84
Techiman	206,856	1,281	6.19
Nkoranza South	100,929	703	6.97
Nkoranza North	65,895	637	9.67
Atebubu Amantin	105,938	625	5.9
Sene	118,810	615	5.18
Pru	129,248	351	2.72
Kintampo South	81,000	671	8.28
Kintampo North	95,480	673	7.05

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.4 Cause of Death by District

Table 2.5 presents the causes of death by district in Brong Ahafo region. There were 14,189 deaths 12 months before the census night in the region. The total deaths reported in the district were 627. Deaths that occurred as a result of accident/violence/homicide/suicide in the district constitute 6.2 percent which is lower than the regional rate of 8.7 percent. Deaths that occurred due to other causes represent 93.8 percent of the total deaths in the district 12 months before the census.

Table 2.5: Cause of death by district

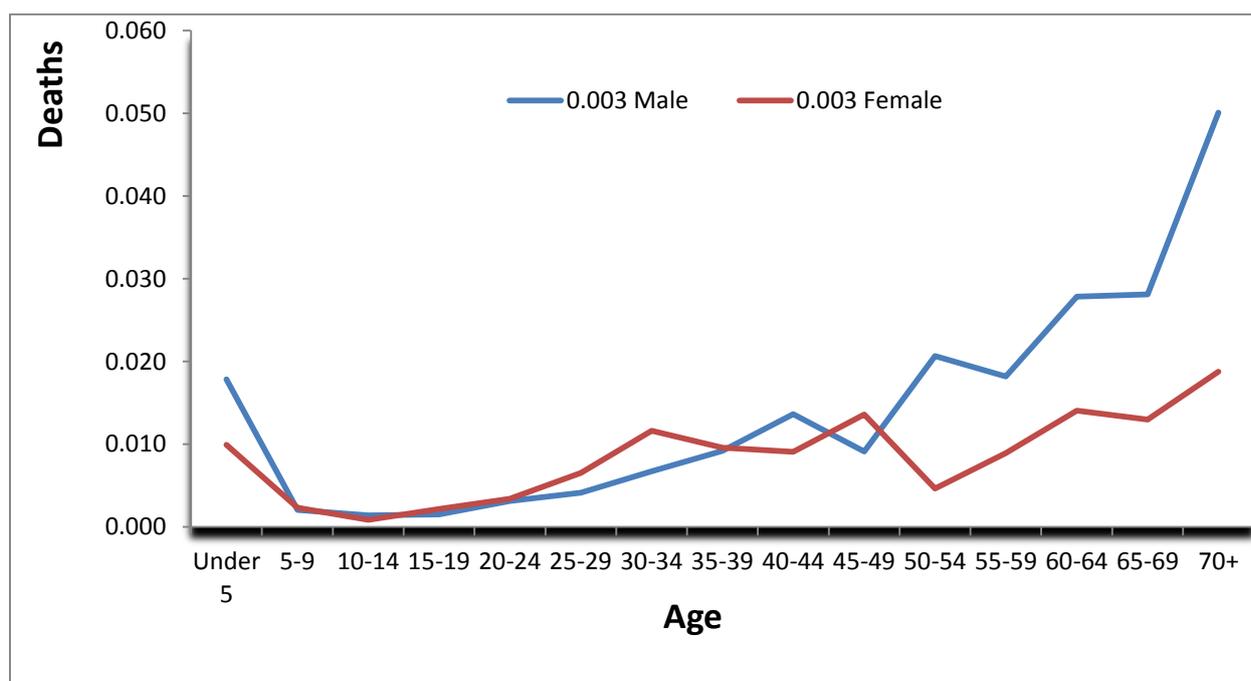
District	Death due to		
	Total deaths	Accident/violence/homicide/suicide	All other causes
Brong Ahafo	14,189	8.7	91.3
Asunafo South	472	8.3	91.7
Asunafo North	626	10.4	89.6
Asutifi	685	7.6	92.4
Dormaa District	1,057	9.2	90.8
Dormaa East	399	8.8	91.2
Tano South	542	8.7	91.3
Tano North	475	6.9	93.1
Sunyani District	455	7.9	92.1
Sunyani West	462	15.2	84.8
Berekum	858	9.2	90.8
Jaman South	514	10.7	89.3
Jaman North	627	6.2	93.8
Tain	757	5.5	94.5
Wenchi	704	7.4	92.6
Techiman	1,281	10.8	89.2
Nkoranza South	703	11.5	88.5
Nkoranza North	637	4.7	95.3
Atebubu Amantin	625	9.9	90.1
Sene	615	9.1	90.9
Pru	351	6.3	93.7
Kintampo South	671	7.5	92.5
Kintampo North	673	8.2	91.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.5 Age specific Death Rates by Sex

Figure 2.2 shows reported age specific death rates by sex in Jaman North district. The graph shows that generally, death rate for males is higher than for females in the district. In age group 0-4 (under five), the age specific death rate is high for males and females with that of the males higher than the females. Age specific death for age group 5-9 reduced sharply for both sexes. For age 10-14 the age specific death rate was at its lowest for both the male and female sexes. From age 15-19 the age specific death rate for female rose gradually to a peak at age 30-34 years with that of the female death rate higher than the males. Female deaths in this age group may probably be attributed to maternal deaths. From age 50 years and older, male age specific deaths continue to be higher than female deaths.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.6 Migration

Migration is defined as the geographic movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new permanent or semi-permanent residence. In the 2010 PHC, information was collected on the birth place, duration residence and place of enumeration of the population in order to know those who are migrants.

Table 2.6 presents migrants by birthplace and duration of residence. The data shows that a total of 10,582 of the district population are migrants. Out of the migrants population 6,228 persons were born elsewhere in the region whiles 1,398 were born outside the region. A substantial number of the migrants (825) were also born outside the shores of Ghana.

Among the migrants who were born outside the Brong Ahafo region, the highest number comes from Western Region (1398), followed by those from Upper West Region (981) and Ashanti Region (651). On the average, the highest proportions (29.1%) of the migrants have been in the district for a period between 1 to 4 years and 21.0 percent have stayed for less than a year whiles 12.3 percent have stayed for 20 years and over.

Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	10, 582	21	29.1	16.3	14	12.3
Born elsewhere in the region	6, 228	22.2	29.6	18	14	16.2
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	1,398	25.8	33.5	16.8	18.2	5.7
Central	167	22.2	27.5	19.2	18	13.2
Greater Accra	144	21.5	29.2	22.2	17.4	9.7
Volta	197	21.8	41.6	11.7	10.7	14.2
Eastern	174	17.2	39.7	14.9	13.2	14.9
Ashanti	651	28.1	31.8	13.5	14.3	12.3
Brong Ahafo	0	-	-	-	-	-
Northern	379	24.8	34.3	17.2	15.3	8.4
Upper East	263	28.1	30.4	15.6	17.5	8.4
Upper west	981	16.5	36.5	19.6	17.6	9.8
Outside Ghana	825	21.9	31.5	23.8	10.3	12.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the size, household composition and headship as well as other characteristics of households in the Jaman North District. It also takes into accounts, literacy and education levels, religious affiliation, nationality and marital status of the population in the district. The concept of household is widely used in censuses and surveys to identify and group persons into basic units of enumeration. The household concept plays an important role as a minimum unit of living arrangements of the population. Socio-cultural practices such as marriage, kinship type and inheritance also influence household formation.

3.2 Household size, composition and structure

3.2.1 Household Size

A household is defined as “a person or a group of persons, who live together in the same house or compound, share the same house-keeping arrangements and recognize one person as the head of household” (Ghana Statistical Service, 2010). A household therefore may consist of a man, his wife, children, distant relatives, or a housekeeper living with them. Household size refers to the total number of persons in a household irrespective of age, sex, or residential status.

Table 3.1 shows household size by locality of residence. The total household population in the district is 82,074 which represent 3.6 percent of the total household population in the region. The average household size for the district is higher (5.1) than the average household size for region (4.6). There are 16,198 households in the district with more households in the urban (8,615) than in rural (7,583) areas. Comparatively, the average household size of the rural areas in the district is almost the same as the urban areas.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality of residence

Categories	Region	District		
		Total	Urban	Rural
Total household population	2,265,458	82,074	43,079	38,995
Number of households	490,515	16,198	8,615	7,583
Average household size	4.6	5.1	5.0	5.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household Composition

Household population by composition and sex is presented in Table 3.2. The data shows that the largest proportion (44.7%) of the household population is children of the head of households followed by grandchildren of the head of household (13.8%). Head of households constitute 19.7 percent of household population. Only 7.7 percent of the District's populations are the spouse of the head of the households. Only 1.4 percent of the household population is not related to the head of household.

The Table further shows that heads who are males constitute 23.4 percent of household population while female heads of households form 16.4 percent of household population. The proportion of spouses varies by sex. Male spouses constitute a very small proportion (0.6%) in relation to female spouses (14.3%).

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Head	16,198	19.7	9,200	23.4	6,998	16.4
Spouse (wife/husband)	6,323	7.7	223	0.6	6,100	14.3
Child (son/daughter)	36,683	44.7	18,789	47.7	17,894	41.9
Parent/Parent in-law	588	0.7	50	0.1	538	1.3
Son/Daughter in-law	204	0.3	62	0.2	142	0.3
Grandchild	11,308	13.8	5,630	14.3	5,678	13.3
Brother/Sister	3,250	4	1,753	4.5	1,497	3.5
Step child	749	0.9	402	1	347	0.8
Adopted/Foster child	509	0.6	281	0.7	228	0.5
Other relative	5,137	6.3	2,365	6	2,772	6.5
Non-relative	1,125	1.4	636	1.6	489	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household Structure

Household population by structure and sex is shown in Table 3.3. The table shows that extended family households (head, spouse(s), children and head's relative) constitute the largest (24.2%) followed by single parent extended (23.0%) and nuclear family (21.3%). Head only forms only 3.0 percent of the households while head and spouse only constitute less than one percent. The table further shows that, among the sexes, extended household structure continues to be higher among the male and female households with 25.7 percent and 22.8 percent respectively. Households with head only are higher (4.2%) for the males than their female counterparts (1.8%). On the other hand, single parent extended is high among females (25.9%) than males (19.8%).

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	82,074	100.0	39,391	100.0	42,683	100.0
Nuclear Family						
Head only	2,431	3.0	1,658	4.2	773	1.8
Head and a spouse only	718	0.9	357	0.9	361	0.9
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	17,488	21.3	9,200	23.4	8,288	19.4
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	19,855	24.2	10,128	25.7	9,727	22.8
Extended + non relatives	2,113	2.6	1,111	2.8	1,002	2.4
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	2,050	2.5	1,041	2.6	1,009	2.4
Single parent Nuclear	9,903	12.1	4,156	10.6	5,747	13.5
Extended Family						
Single parent Extended	18,842	23.0	7,807	19.8	11,035	25.9
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,481	1.8	629	1.6	852	2.0
Head and other composition but no spouse	7,193	8.8	3,304	8.4	3,889	9.1

Source: GSS 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

3.3.1 Persons 12 Years and Older by Sex, Age-Group and Marital Status

Table 3.4 shows persons 12 years and older by sex, age group and marital status. The table shows that, a higher proportion (48.8%) of population 12 years and older in the district have never married as compared to 37.1 percent who are married. A substantial proportion (5.4%) of the population is widowed while 3.7 percent are living together. Majority (97.6%) between 12-14 years have never married with only 2.1 percent married.

The Table further shows a higher rate for never married males (58.7%) than females (40.1%), and females who are widows (9.3%) are 10 times the males (0.9%). A higher proportion of males (78.8%), 65 years and older are married while 1.4 percent of this population are separated. Only 25.2 percent of females 65 years and older are married and majority (56.4%) is widowed in the district.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Total	56,573	100.0	48.8	3.7	37.1	1.0	4.0	5.4
12 - 14	6,622	100.0	97.6	0.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	10,367	100.0	93.9	1.8	3.7	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	8,256	100.0	76.0	6.0	16.1	0.6	1.1	0.2
25 - 29	6,251	100.0	48.0	8.3	38.9	1.2	3.0	0.6
30 - 34	4,653	100.0	22.5	8.0	61.7	1.8	4.5	1.4
35 - 39	3,824	100.0	10.6	5.5	74.8	1.9	5.5	1.7
40 - 44	3,260	100.0	6.6	3.4	76.7	1.7	7.5	4.1
45 - 49	2,748	100.0	4.1	2.8	77.8	1.8	7.8	5.8
50 - 54	2,621	100.0	2.5	1.4	73.8	1.3	10.1	10.8
55 - 59	1,663	100.0	2.0	1.3	70.7	1.4	11.2	13.4
60 - 64	1,606	100.0	2.4	0.9	65.9	1.8	10.0	19.1
65+	4,702	100.0	4.5	0.8	45.9	1.3	10.5	37.0
Male								
Total	26,439	100.0	58.7	2.9	34.9	0.7	2.1	0.9
12 - 14	3,336	100.0	97.6	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5,274	100.0	97.3	0.5	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	4,149	100.0	90.8	2.4	6.3	0.2	0.2	0.0
25 - 29	2,890	100.0	66.5	6.9	24.6	0.7	1.2	0.1
30 - 34	2,074	100.0	34.4	8.8	52.8	1.4	2.1	0.5
35 - 39	1,736	100.0	16.4	5.5	72.8	1.2	3.5	0.7
40 - 44	1,391	100.0	11.4	4.2	76.7	1.9	4.5	1.3
45 - 49	1,205	100.0	6.6	3.4	83.0	1.3	5.0	0.7
50 - 54	1,113	100.0	3.9	2.1	85.2	1.0	5.9	2.0
55 - 59	769	100.0	3.0	1.4	84.1	1.4	6.9	3.1
60 - 64	682	100.0	3.5	0.7	89.0	1.0	4.1	1.6
65+	1,820	100.0	6.0	0.8	78.8	1.4	6.8	6.3
Female								
Total	30,134	100.0	40.1	4.5	39.0	1.3	5.8	9.3
12 - 14	3,286	100.0	97.6	0.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5,093	100.0	90.4	3.2	5.4	0.5	0.3	0.2
20 - 24	4,107	100.0	61.0	9.6	26.0	1.0	2.0	0.4
25 - 29	3,361	100.0	32.0	9.6	51.1	1.7	4.6	1.0
30 - 34	2,579	100.0	12.9	7.3	68.9	2.2	6.4	2.2
35 - 39	2,088	100.0	5.9	5.5	76.4	2.5	7.1	2.5
40 - 44	1,869	100.0	3.0	2.8	76.8	1.6	9.7	6.2
45 - 49	1,543	100.0	2.1	2.3	73.8	2.1	10.0	9.7
50 - 54	1,508	100.0	1.5	1.0	65.4	1.6	13.3	17.3
55 - 59	894	100.0	1.2	1.1	59.1	1.5	14.9	22.3
60 - 64	924	100.0	1.5	1.0	48.8	2.4	14.4	31.9
65+	2,882	100.0	3.6	0.8	25.2	1.2	12.9	56.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.5 represents persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. The data shows that 65.2 percent of persons who have never married had basic education, 21.8 had secondary education and 7.7 had no education. Of persons who are married, 46.8 percent had no education while 40.2 percent had basic education with less than one percent having obtained tertiary education. A high proportion of widowed (85.3%) in the District have no formal education.

In the male and female category the data shows that, there are more non-educated married females (54.5%) than their male counterparts (36.9%). The Table reveals that with the exception of the basic level of education, there are more married males in all the educational levels than females. There are however, more males (1.3%) who have never been married in the tertiary level compared with females accounting for less than a percentage (0.4%).

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	56,573	100.0	29.2	51.4	14.2	1.6	2.8	0.8
Never married	27,597	100.0	7.7	65.2	21.8	1.6	2.8	0.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,099	100.0	19.8	57.2	15.9	3.1	3.3	0.6
Married	20,984	100.0	46.8	40.2	7.2	1.7	3.3	0.9
Separated	568	100.0	45.4	44.5	5.6	1.4	2.1	0.9
Divorced	2,284	100.0	58.4	34.7	4.1	1.0	1.7	0.2
Widowed	3,041	100.0	85.3	13.3	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.0
Male								
Total	26,439	100.0	19.4	55.3	17.7	1.9	4.2	1.5
Never married	15,508	100.0	7.4	63.2	23.0	1.7	3.4	1.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	758	100.0	13.7	52.0	20.4	5.7	6.7	1.5
Married	9,220	100.0	36.9	44.0	9.5	2.1	5.5	2.0
Separated	177	100.0	40.7	44.6	6.8	1.7	3.4	2.8
Divorced	547	100.0	45.5	41.9	8.6	1.3	2.0	0.7
Widowed	229	100.0	65.1	28.8	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female								
Total	30,134	100.0	37.9	48.0	11.1	1.2	1.6	0.2
Never married	12,089	100.0	8.1	67.9	20.3	1.4	2.0	0.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,341	100.0	23.2	60.2	13.3	1.7	1.4	0.1
Married	11,764	100.0	54.5	37.2	5.3	1.3	1.6	0.1
Separated	391	100.0	47.6	44.5	5.1	1.3	1.5	0.0
Divorced	1,737	100.0	62.5	32.4	2.6	0.9	1.6	0.0
Widowed	2,812	100.0	87.0	12.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

¹ Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS

² Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary

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

⁴ Tertiary: Bachelors Degree and Post Graduate or higher

3.3.3 Persons 12 Years and Older by Sex, Marital Status and Economic Activity Status

Table 3.6 presents persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status in the district. The 2010 PHC results indicate that, a higher proportion (37.1%) of employed persons 12 years and older are married. In terms of sex, a relatively high percentage of married females (54.7%) than males (52.3%) are employed. This is followed by 28.7 percent of the employed population who have never been married. It further reveals that 33.8 percent of the unemployed population 12 years and older are married women compared with 23.2 percent for unemployed men. A further 16,906 of persons, representing 83.0 percent of persons 12 years and older who are economically not active in the district have never been married.

The data again show that 8.4 percent of the widows in the District are not economically active compared with 0.6 percent for widowers.

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	56,573	100.0	35,084	100.0	1,115	100.0	20,374	100.0
Never married	27,597	48.8	10,067	28.7	624	56.0	16,906	83.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,099	3.7	1,682	4.8	102	9.2	315	1.6
Married	20,984	37.1	18,807	53.6	327	29.3	1,850	9.1
Separated	568	1.0	477	1.4	15	1.4	76	0.4
Divorced	2,284	4.0	1,973	5.6	29	2.6	282	1.4
Widowed	3,041	5.4	2,078	5.9	18	1.6	945	4.6
Male								
Total	26,439	100.0	16,230	100.0	470	100.0	9,739	100.0
Never married	15,508	58.7	6,264	38.6	336	71.5	8,908	91.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	758	2.9	684	4.2	12	2.6	62	0.6
Married	9,220	34.9	8,493	52.3	109	23.2	618	6.4
Separated	177	0.7	155	1.0	4	0.9	18	0.2
Divorced	547	2.1	466	2.9	5	1.1	76	0.8
Widowed	229	0.9	168	1.0	4	0.9	57	0.6
Female								
Total	30,134	100.0	18,854	100.0	645	100.0	10,635	100.0
Never married	12,089	40.1	3,803	20.2	288	44.7	7,998	75.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,341	4.5	998	5.3	90	14.0	253	2.4
Married	11,764	39.0	10,314	54.7	218	33.8	1,232	11.6
Separated	391	1.3	322	1.7	11	1.7	58	0.6
Divorced	1,737	5.8	1,507	8.0	24	3.7	206	1.9
Widowed	2,812	9.3	1,910	10.1	14	2.2	888	8.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 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.

The table shows that, 97.7 percent of the population is Ghanaian. Nationals from the ECOWAS countries constitute 1.3 percent of the population and less than one percent (0.5%) of the population is from Africa other than ECOWAS. This pattern is the same for the males and females nationals in the district

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	83,059	100.0	39,889	100.0	43,170	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	79,111	95.2	37,947	95.1	41,164	95.4
Dual Nationality	1,543	1.9	753	1.9	790	1.8
Ghanaian by naturalization	491	0.6	230	0.6	261	0.6
ECOWAS	1,091	1.3	584	1.5	507	1.2
Africa other than ECOWAS	437	0.5	196	0.5	241	0.6
Other	386	0.5	179	0.4	207	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 and 2000 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation.

Table 3.8 discusses population by religious affiliation and sex in Jaman North. The table shows that, majority (83.5%) professes to Christianity, followed by Islam (13.0%). The proportion of the population who professes not to adhere to any religion is 2.2 percent with traditionalist forming 1.2 percent. Within the Christian community, Catholics form the highest (35.9%), followed by Protestant (26.5%) and Pentecostal (18.4%). The male and female categories also follow similar trend.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	83,059	100.0	39,889	100.0	43,170	100.0
No Religion	1,789	2.2	1,140	2.9	649	1.5
Catholic	29,793	35.9	14,164	35.5	15,629	36.2
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	21,972	26.5	10,401	26.1	11,571	26.8
Pentecostal/Charismatic	15,310	18.4	7,058	17.7	8,252	19.1
Other Christians	2,216	2.7	1,086	2.7	1,130	2.6
Islam	10,823	13.0	5,389	13.5	5,434	12.6
Traditionalist	984	1.2	566	1.4	418	1.0
Other (Specify)	172	0.2	85	0.2	87	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 and 2000 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Education involves the adoption of procedures to help individuals to formally gain knowledge, skills and values for the advancement of societies. Education positively influences human resource and economic development. Countries therefore place emphasis on educational policies and strive for their implementation.

3.6.1 Literacy

Table 3.9 presents the distribution of population 11 years and older by sex and literacy level for the Jaman North. About 19 percent of the male population is non-literate while about 37 percent of the female population in the district are also non-literate. The Table further shows that, the proportion of the non-literate persons in the various age groups increase with advancing age reaching a peak at age 40-44 after which there is no clear trend. In terms of sex, the majority of the literate populations are males. The data reveals that literate males constitute 81 percent while the literate females population is 63 percent.

Among the literate population for both sexes, literacy in English and Ghanaian language is dominant in age groups (11-14 year and 20-24 year groups). Literacy in Ghanaian language only is highest among the 11-14 and 25-29 year group with 6.3 percent and 6.8 percent respectively. Literacy in French and English Language is low across all age groups and sex.

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

Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English/French and Ghanaian language
Both Sexes								
Total	16,585	42,039	100.0	24	6.4	68.4	0.5	0.6
11-14	192	8,481	100.0	34.9	6.3	58.2	0.2	0.2
15-19	606	9,761	100.0	23.9	3.7	71.5	0.4	0.6
20-24	1,017	7,239	100.0	21.1	3.7	74	0.5	0.7
25-29	1,187	5,064	100.0	22	6.8	70	0.7	0.5
30-34	1,363	3,290	100.0	22.4	8.9	67.3	0.8	0.6
35-39	1,470	2,354	100.0	20.4	9.9	67.8	0.8	1.1
40-44	1,698	1,562	100.0	17.5	10.1	70.1	1.2	1.2
45-49	1,520	1,228	100.0	15.9	11.2	71.2	0.4	1.3
50-54	1,552	1,069	100.0	15.2	11.8	71.4	0.7	0.9
55-59	950	713	100.0	13.7	9.8	73.8	0.3	2.4
60-64	1,121	485	100.0	13.4	14.6	70.3	-	1.6
65+	3,909	793	100.0	17.4	13.5	68.5	0.1	0.5
Male	5,145	22,291	100.0	22.1	5	71.5	0.6	0.9
11-14	72	4,261	100.0	34.3	5.7	59.6	0.3	0.2
15-19	248	5,026	100.0	22.4	2.9	73.6	0.4	0.7
20-24	380	3,769	100.0	18.7	2.7	77.2	0.5	0.9
25-29	376	2,514	100.0	20	4.5	74.1	0.8	0.6
30-34	400	1,674	100.0	20.1	6.2	71.8	1	0.9
35-39	385	1,351	100.0	19.7	7	71.2	0.9	1.3
40-44	444	947	100.0	16.1	6.7	73.9	1.5	1.9
45-49	443	762	100.0	14.8	7.2	75.3	0.7	2
50-54	458	655	100.0	13.6	8.4	75.9	0.9	1.2
55-59	298	471	100.0	12.7	8.1	75.4	0.4	3.4
60-64	363	319	100.0	10.7	10.3	76.5	-	2.5
65+	1,278	542	100.0	13.7	11.4	74	0.2	0.7

Table 3.9: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status (Cont'd)

Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English/French and Ghanaian language
Female	11,440	19,748	100.0	26.2	8.1	65	0.4	0.4
11-14	120	4,220	100.0	35.6	7	56.9	0.2	0.3
15-19	358	4,735	100.0	25.4	4.5	69.3	0.4	0.5
20-24	637	3,470	100.0	23.7	4.9	70.5	0.4	0.5
25-29	811	2,550	100.0	24	9.1	66	0.5	0.4
30-34	963	1,616	100.0	24.9	11.6	62.6	0.5	0.4
35-39	1,085	1,003	100.0	21.4	13.8	63.3	0.6	0.9
40-44	1,254	615	100.0	19.7	15.4	64.2	0.7	-
45-49	1,077	466	100.0	17.6	17.8	64.4	-	0.2
50-54	1,094	414	100.0	17.6	17.1	64.3	0.5	0.5
55-59	652	242	100.0	15.7	13.2	70.7	-	0.4
60-64	758	166	100.0	18.7	22.9	58.4	-	-
65+	2,631	251	100.0	25.5	17.9	56.6	-	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

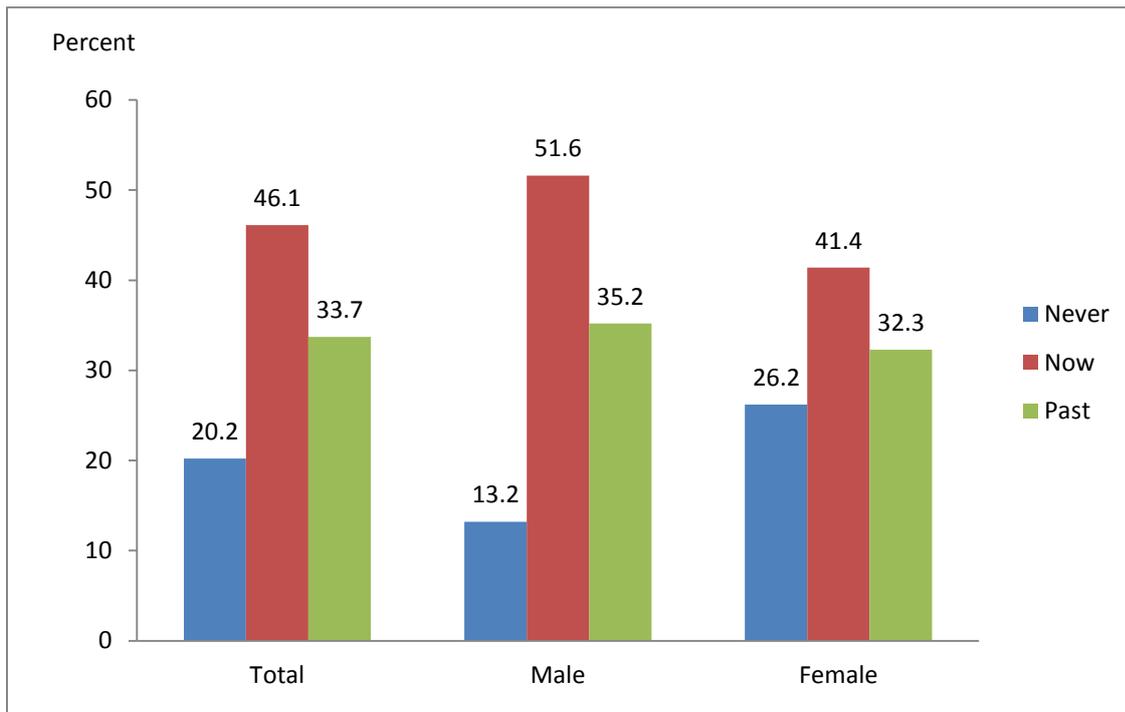
3.6.2 Education

The acquisition of knowledge and skills through education is essential for the development of the requisite human resources needed for accelerated socio-economic development. This section presents information on the current levels of educational attainment in the Jaman North district.

School attendance

Figure 3.1 is a graphical representation of school attendance by sex of persons 3 years and older in Jaman North district. Of the total number of persons 3 years and older (83,030) in the district, 20.2 percent had never been to school, 46.1 percent are currently in school while 33.7 percent attended school in the past. The proportion of females who have never attended school is higher (26.2%) than the male (13.2%) proportions who have never attended school. For the population which is currently attending school, the male proportion (51.6%) is more than the female (41.4%). About 35.2 percent of the male population has attended school in the past while for females it was 32.3 percent.

Figure 3.1: School attendance by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Current school attendance

Table 3.10 shows the level of education for persons 3 years and older in the Jaman North District. Over 80 percent (84.5%) of the population currently attending school (37,113) are in the basic schools (nursery kindergarten, primary and JHS). The Table further shows that 48.3 percent of females in the district are currently in primary school compared with 45.0 percent for males. Only 0.6 percent of the population of both males and females are in the commercial/technical/commercial schools. The data reveals that the highest level of school attained by majority (73.1%) of the population is primary and JHS/Middle. The proportion of females (64.8%) who have attended primary and JHS in the past is higher than that of their male counterparts (45.4%). However, with respect to Middle school and all the other higher levels of education, the proportion of males who completed these levels is higher than females.

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	37,113	100.0	19,473	100.0	17,640	100.0	21,758	100.0	11,379	100.0	10,379	100.0
Nursery	3,097	8.3	1,532	7.9	1,565	8.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	4,251	11.5	2,175	11.2	2,076	11.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	17,276	46.5	8,760	45	8,516	48.3	4,565	21	1,903	16.7	2,662	25.6
JSS/JHS	7,373	19.9	3,963	20.4	3,410	19.3	7,340	33.7	3,269	28.7	4,071	39.2
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,011	18.4	2,554	22.4	1,457	14
SSS/SHS	4,248	11.4	2,457	12.6	1,791	10.2	3,125	14.4	1,734	15.2	1,391	13.4
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	646	3	484	4.3	162	1.6
Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	221	0.6	140	0.7	81	0.5	666	3.1	374	3.3	292	2.8
Post middle/secondary certificate	137	0.4	81	0.4	56	0.3	436	2	281	2.5	155	1.5
Tertiary	510	1.4	365	1.9	145	0.8	969	4.5	780	6.9	189	1.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

Population census and demographic sample surveys are important sources of information on the population. In the 2010 population and housing census, questions on economic activity was asked of all persons 15 years and older who engaged in any activity for pay (cash or kind) or profit or gain for at least one hour during the seven days preceding census night. This chapter discusses economic characteristics of the population by locality type, marital status and level of education in the district.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

The total population aged 15 years and older is made up of both economically active and the economically not active. The total of the employed and the unemployed constitutes the economically active population 15 years and older. The economically not active persons include those who did not work and were not seeking for work. It also included full time students; persons retired from work, persons too old and too young to work, the disabled and homemakers.

Table 4.1 presents the population distribution of persons 15 years and older by sex and economic activity status. The total population of persons 15 years and older is 49,951. The economically active population constitutes 70.3 percent and the economically not active form 29.7 percent of the total population 15 years and older. Of the economically not active population 96.8 percent are employed and 3.2 percent are unemployed. On the other hand, out of the economically not active population 14.6 percent were engaged in household chores. A high proportion (67.0%) of the economically not active population is in full time education.

There are variations in the male (69.8%) and female (70.7%) category of the economically active population in the district. Majority of the economically active population of each of the sexes are employed in the district. The data also shows that a higher percentage (3.4%) of females than males (2.9%) is unemployed. The proportion that is seeking work for the first time and available for work is dominant in the group. There is a slight variation between the employed male and female population of the district.

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	49,951	100.0	23,103	100.0	26,848	100.0
Economically active	35,117	70.3	16,123	69.8	18,994	70.7
Employed	34,004	96.8	15,655	97.1	18,349	96.6
<i>Worked</i>	32,585	95.8	15,103	96.5	17,482	95.3
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	1,350	4.0	518	3.3	832	4.5
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	69	0.2	34	0.2	35	0.2
Unemployed	1,113	3.2	468	2.9	645	3.4
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	341	30.6	134	28.6	207	32.1
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	772	69.4	334	71.4	438	67.9
Economically not active	14,834	29.7	6,980	30.2	7,854	29.3
Did home duties (household chore)	2,170	14.6	553	7.9	1,617	20.6
Full time education	9,936	67.0	5,475	78.4	4,461	56.8
Pensioner/Retired	119	0.8	71	1.0	48	0.6
Disabled/Sick	778	5.2	324	4.6	454	5.8
Too old/young	1,190	8.0	265	3.8	925	11.8
Other	641	4.3	292	4.2	349	4.4

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

Table 4.2 presents population 15 years and older by sex, age and economic activity status. In the district, 68.1 percent of population 15 years and older are employed, 29.7 percent are economically not active and 2.2 percent are unemployed. More than three quarters of the employed population from age 25 to 64 years are employed and less than 20 percent in these age groups are economically not active. Age group 15-19 has the least proportion (26.0%) of persons who are employed and a large proportion (72.8%) of persons who are economically not active. The same pattern can be observed of persons in age 20-24 where the employed constitute 53.3 percent of the economically active population and the economically not active represent almost 42 percent. The high proportion of persons in the economically not active groups may be due to the presence of persons in full time education. The variations in the male and female sexes follow the same pattern. The proportions of persons who are employed in age group 15-19 and 20-24 are high in the female category than for males. Also in the economically not active population, the proportions of males in the same age groups are more than their female counterparts.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	49,951	100.0	34,004	68.1	1,113	2.2	14,834	29.7
15 - 19	10,367	100.0	2,699	26.0	116	1.1	7,552	72.8
20 - 24	8,256	100.0	4,403	53.3	394	4.8	3,459	41.9
25 - 29	6,251	100.0	4,939	79.0	295	4.7	1,017	16.3
30 - 34	4,653	100.0	4,099	88.1	123	2.6	431	9.3
35 - 39	3,824	100.0	3,521	92.1	52	1.4	251	6.6
40 - 44	3,260	100.0	3,037	93.2	43	1.3	180	5.5
45 - 49	2,748	100.0	2,615	95.2	23	0.8	110	4.0
50 - 54	2,621	100.0	2,474	94.4	18	0.7	129	4.9
55 - 59	1,663	100.0	1,556	93.6	6	0.4	101	6.1
60 - 64	1,606	100.0	1,429	89.0	34	2.1	143	8.9
65+	4,702	100.0	3,232	68.7	9	0.2	1,461	31.1
Male								
Total	23,103	100.0	15,655	67.8	468	2.0	6,980	30.2
15 - 19	5,274	100.0	1,364	25.9	38	0.7	3,872	73.4
20 - 24	4,149	100.0	2,184	52.6	152	3.7	1,813	43.7
25 - 29	2,890	100.0	2,306	79.8	134	4.6	450	15.6
30 - 34	2,074	100.0	1,857	89.5	59	2.8	158	7.6
35 - 39	1,736	100.0	1,643	94.6	24	1.4	69	4.0
40 - 44	1,391	100.0	1,305	93.8	17	1.2	69	5.0
45 - 49	1,205	100.0	1,162	96.4	7	0.6	36	3.0
50 - 54	1,113	100.0	1,065	95.7	11	1.0	37	3.3
55 - 59	769	100.0	732	95.2	5	0.7	32	4.2
60 - 64	682	100.0	623	91.3	17	2.5	42	6.2
65+	1,820	100.0	1,414	77.7	4	0.2	402	22.1
Female								
Total	26,848	100.0	18,349	68.3	645	2.4	7,854	29.3
15 - 19	5,093	100.0	1,335	26.2	78	1.5	3,680	72.3
20 - 24	4,107	100.0	2,219	54.0	242	5.9	1,646	40.1
25 - 29	3,361	100.0	2,633	78.3	161	4.8	567	16.9
30 - 34	2,579	100.0	2,242	86.9	64	2.5	273	10.6
35 - 39	2,088	100.0	1,878	89.9	28	1.3	182	8.7
40 - 44	1,869	100.0	1,732	92.7	26	1.4	111	5.9
45 - 49	1,543	100.0	1,453	94.2	16	1.0	74	4.8
50 - 54	1,508	100.0	1,409	93.4	7	0.5	92	6.1
55 - 59	894	100.0	824	92.2	1	0.1	69	7.7
60 - 64	924	100.0	806	87.2	17	1.8	101	10.9
65+	2,882	100.0	1,818	63.1	5	0.2	1,059	36.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation of employed persons

Occupation refers to the type of work a person was engaged in during the seven days preceding Census Night. The emphasis was on the work the person did during the reference period but not what he/she was trained to do.

Table 4.3 provides information on employed persons 15 years and older by occupation and sex. The data shows that, workers in skilled agriculture, forestry, and fishing constitute the largest occupational group (71.6%), followed by services and sales workers (10.0%) and craft and related trades workers (7.2%). On the other hand, only a small proportion of employed persons in the District are clerical support workers (0.8%) and managers (0.9%).

For both sexes, skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery work is the dominant occupation with that of the males (72.1%) slightly ahead of the females (71.2%). There are more males in the professional occupations (6.2%) than females (2.9%). On the other hand, the proportion of females engaged in services and sales as workers (14.8%) is higher than that of males (4.3%). Similarly, more males (7.8%) than females undertake craft and related trades in the District.

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	34,004	100.0	15,655	100.0	18,349	100.0
Managers	320	0.9	165	1.1	155	0.8
Professionals	1,491	4.4	965	6.2	526	2.9
Technicians and associate professionals	359	1.1	259	1.7	100	0.5
Clerical support workers	257	0.8	148	0.9	109	0.6
Service and sales workers	3,398	10	675	4.3	2,723	14.8
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	24,360	71.6	11,288	72.1	13,072	71.2
Craft and related trades workers	2,453	7.2	1,219	7.8	1,234	6.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	570	1.7	563	3.6	7	0
Elementary occupations	790	2.3	368	2.4	422	2.3
Other occupations	6	0	5	0	1	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry of Employed Persons

The types of industry of the employed persons 15 years and older are shown in Table 4.3. About seven of every ten employed persons (71.4%) are in agriculture, forestry and fishing industry in the district. This is followed by those in Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (8.2%) while Information and Communication, Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities employs the same proportion of the population (0.1%).

The proportion of males in agriculture, forestry and fishing (72.5%) is higher than that of females (70.5%), while the wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles employ more females (10.6%) as against their male counterparts (5.4%). Also, manufacturing employs more females (6.0%) than males (3.5%).

Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by Industry and Sex

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	34,004	100.0	15,655	100.0	18,349	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	24,275	71.4	11,346	72.5	12,929	70.5
Mining and quarrying	4	0	4	0	0	0
Manufacturing	1,653	4.9	550	3.5	1,103	6
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	16	0	14	0.1	2	0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	51	0.1	36	0.2	15	0.1
Construction	472	1.4	461	2.9	11	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,789	8.2	853	5.4	1,936	10.6
Transportation and storage	507	1.5	494	3.2	13	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	855	2.5	97	0.6	758	4.1
Information and communication	35	0.1	26	0.2	9	0
Financial and insurance activities	131	0.4	76	0.5	55	0.3
Real estate activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional scientific and technical activities	150	0.4	73	0.5	77	0.4
Administrative and support service activities	81	0.2	39	0.2	42	0.2
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	355	1	270	1.7	85	0.5
Education	1,321	3.9	847	5.4	474	2.6
Human health and social work activities	318	0.9	152	1	166	0.9
Arts entertainment and recreation	61	0.2	61	0.4	0	0
Other service activities	857	2.5	226	1.4	631	3.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	72	0.2	30	0.2	42	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	0	0	0	1	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status of Employed Persons

Employment status refers to the status of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. Table 4.4 shows employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex in the district. About 67 percent of the employed population in the district is self-employed without employees, 16.8 percent represent contributing family workers while 9.7 percent are employees. A high percentage of females (69.9%) than males (63.0%) are self-employed without employees in the district. Male employees (13.8%) are more than females (6.1%). More females (18.0%) work as contributing family workers than males (15.5).

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

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	34,004	100.0	15,655	100.0	18,349	100.0
Employee	3,282	9.7	2,158	13.8	1,124	6.1
Self-employed without employee(s)	22,683	66.7	9,857	63	12,826	69.9
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,086	3.2	604	3.9	482	2.6
Casual worker	388	1.1	270	1.7	118	0.6
Contributing family worker	5,717	16.8	2,420	15.5	3,297	18
Apprentice	611	1.8	233	1.5	378	2.1
Domestic employee (House-help)	189	0.6	92	0.6	97	0.5
Other	48	0.1	21	0.1	27	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Table 4.6 shows the distribution of persons 15 years and older by sector of employment and sex. The data reveals that, majority of the employed persons are engaged in the private informal sector (91.5%), followed by public (government) sector (5.6%) and the private formal sector (2.5%).

Only 15 persons representing a minimal percentage are engaged in the semi-public/ parastatal sector. More females (94.3%) are engaged in the private informal sector than males (88.3%). However, more males (5.6%) are engaged in the public (government) sector than females (3.7%).

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	34,004	100.0	15,655	100.0	18,349	100.0
Public (Government)	1,916	5.6	1,230	7.9	686	3.7
Private Formal	860	2.5	529	3.4	331	1.8
Private Informal	31,124	91.5	13,830	88.3	17,294	94.3
Semi-Public/Parastatal	15	0	11	0.1	4	0
NGOs (Local and International)	82	0.2	51	0.3	31	0.2
Other International Organizations	7	0	4	0	3	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communications Technology (ICT) is projected as a driving force behind the socio-economic development of the developed countries and emerging economies. It is in line with this that successive governments have been implementing policies and programmes to expand access of the population to ICT infrastructure. The 2010 Population and Housing Census sought information on the ownership of mobile phones, usage of desk top and laptop computers and internet facilities by individuals and households. This chapter presents information on access and usage of ICT in the Jaman North district.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Data on population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage by sex is presented in Table 5.1. There are 56,573 persons 12 years and older in the district. Almost 42 percent (41.8%) own mobile phones. The data further shows that 48.4 percent of males and 36.1 percent of females own mobile phones.

5.3 Use of Internet

Table 5.1 also shows, internet usage among persons 12 years and older in the Jaman North District. Only 2.2 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facility. The usage of internet facility is low among the sexes, as only 3.6 percent males and 1.1 percent females use the facility in the district.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Mobile phone ownership		Internet facility usage	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	56,573	100.0	23,653	41.8	1,272	2.2
Male	26,439	100.0	12,784	48.4	944	3.6
Female	30,134	100.0	10,869	36.1	328	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Households owning desktop or laptop computers by sex of household head is presented in Table 5.2. There are 16,198 households in Jaman North district out of which only 4.2 percent own desktop/laptop computer. A small proportion of households headed by males (5.8%) and females (2.1%) own desktop/laptop computers in the district.

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

Sex	Number of households		Desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	16,198	100.0	677	4.2
Male	9,200	100.0	529	5.8
Female	6,998	100.0	148	2.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Efforts are being made to integrate people with disabilities into economic activities through improved design of housing and other infrastructure such as transportation, walkways and pedestrian bridges in the country. In the 2010 PHC, module on disability was added for the first time to collect information on persons with visual/sight, hearing impairment, mental retardation, emotional or behavioral disorders and other physical challenges.

The census defined persons with disability 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. A person is considered disabled if despite the use of assistive device or supportive environment (such as eye glasses and hearing aids), the limitation/restriction cannot be improved. This chapter discusses data on socio-economic and demographic characteristics of persons with disability in the Jaman North district.

6.2 Population with Disability

In the 2010 census Jaman North district recorded a total of 2,209 persons with disability representing 2.7 percent of the total population in the district. A total of 1,022 males and 1,187 females are with disabilities in the district. In the urban areas 970 persons are with disability while in the rural (1,239) localities a slightly higher number of persons are with disabilities.

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	83,059	100.0	39,889	100.0	43,170	100.0
Without disability	80,850	97.3	38,867	97.4	41,983	97.3
With disability	2,209	2.7	1,022	2.6	1,187	2.7
Sight	682	30.9	311	30.4	371	31.3
Hearing	320	14.5	126	12.3	194	16.3
Speech	333	15.1	183	17.9	150	12.6
Physical	644	29.2	287	28.1	357	30.1
Intellect	313	14.2	154	15.1	159	13.4
Emotion	423	19.1	185	18.1	238	20.1
Other	206	9.3	81	7.9	125	10.5

Table 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex (Cont'd)

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Urban						
Total	43,596	100.0	20,836	100.0	22,760	100.0
Without disability	42,626	97.8	20,392	97.9	22,234	97.7
With disability	970	2.2	444	2.1	526	2.3
Sight	248	25.6	111	25.0	137	26.0
Hearing	127	13.1	48	10.8	79	15.0
Speech	152	15.7	88	19.8	64	12.2
Physical	316	32.6	148	33.3	168	31.9
Intellect	166	17.1	87	19.6	79	15.0
Emotion	215	22.2	87	19.6	128	24.3
Other	52	5.4	21	4.7	31	5.9
Rural						
Total	39,463	100.0	19,053	100.0	20,410	100.0
Without disability	38,224	96.9	18,475	97.0	19,749	96.8
With disability	1,239	3.1	578	3.0	661	3.2
Sight	434	35.0	200	34.6	234	35.4
Hearing	193	15.6	78	13.5	115	17.4
Speech	181	14.6	95	16.4	86	13.0
Physical	328	26.5	139	24.0	189	28.6
Intellect	147	11.9	67	11.6	80	12.1
Emotion	208	16.8	98	17.0	110	16.6
Other	154	12.4	60	10.4	94	14.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Type of Disability

Table 6.1 presents Population with disability by type and sex. Sight disability (30.9%) is dominant in the district, followed by physical disability (29.2%) and emotional disability (19.1%). The table further shows that a slightly high proportion of females (31.3%) have sight disability than males (30.4%). Females (20.1%) are more likely to be emotionally disabled than males (18.1%). Physical disability is common in females (30.1%) than males (28.1%). For either sexes, sight and physical disabilities are the most common forms of disability in the district.

6.4 Distribution by Type of Locality

At the type of locality level, the proportion of persons with disability in the rural areas is 3.1 percent against 2.2 percent for the urban PWDs. In the urban areas male PWDs constitute 2.1 percent while the females form 2.3 percent of the population.

6.5 Disability and Activity Status

Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex is presented in Table 6.2. Persons with hearing disability (66.8%) represent a high proportion of all disability types who are employed. Equally, large proportions of persons with sight (60.4%), speech (57.4%) and emotional (54.8%) disabilities are employed. Of all disability types who are

unemployed, speech (2.2%) has the highest proportion. On the average more than a third of all disability types are economically unemployed.

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	49,951	100.0	34,004	68.1	1,113	2.2	14,834	29.7
No disability	48,140	100.0	32,967	68.5	1,099	2.3	14,074	29.2
With a disability	1,811	100.0	1,037	57.3	14	0.8	760	42
Sight	565	100.0	341	60.4	4	0.7	220	38.9
Hearing	265	100.0	177	66.8	2	0.8	86	32.5
Speech	223	100.0	128	57.4	5	2.2	90	40.4
Physical	562	100.0	254	45.2	5	0.9	303	53.9
Intellectual	272	100.0	129	47.4	4	1.5	139	51.1
Emotional	365	100.0	200	54.8	4	1.1	161	44.1
Other	161	100.0	108	67.1	1	0.6	52	32.3
Male								
Total	23,103	100.0	15,655	67.8	468	2	6,980	30.2
No disability	22,300	100.0	15,178	68.1	466	2.1	6,656	29.8
With a disability	803	100.0	477	59.4	2	0.2	324	40.3
Sight	241	100.0	148	61.4	0	0	93	38.6
Hearing	95	100.0	75	78.9	0	0	20	21.1
Speech	116	100.0	66	56.9	2	1.7	48	41.4
Physical	237	100.0	108	45.6	1	0.4	128	54
Intellectual	131	100.0	65	49.6	1	0.8	65	49.6
Emotional	154	100.0	88	57.1	1	0.6	65	42.2
Other	65	100.0	43	66.2	0	0	22	33.8
Female								
Total	26,848	100.0	18,349	68.3	645	2.4	7,854	29.3
No disability	25,840	100.0	17,789	68.8	633	2.4	7,418	28.7
With a disability	1,008	100.0	560	55.6	12	1.2	436	43.3
Sight	324	100.0	193	59.6	4	1.2	127	39.2
Hearing	170	100.0	102	60	2	1.2	66	38.8
Speech	107	100.0	62	57.9	3	2.8	42	39.3
Physical	325	100.0	146	44.9	4	1.2	175	53.8
Intellectual	141	100.0	64	45.4	3	2.1	74	52.5
Emotional	211	100.0	112	53.1	3	1.4	96	45.5
Other	96	100.0	65	67.7	1	1	30	31.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.3 shows population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education. The data shows that, there are 2,147 persons with one form of disability or the other in the district. It can also be observed from the table that, more females (1,157) have disability than males (990) in the district. More than half of the number of persons with disability (52.3%) in the District has never attended school while 35.3 percent have basic education (Primary, JSS/JHS or Middle School).

The Table further shows that a higher number of females (63.4%) than males (39.3%) have never attended school and only 28.9 percent of the females have attained basic education compared to their male counterparts (42.7%). The table also indicates that, there are more males (8.8%) with disability who have attained the secondary/senior high school and higher education than their female (4.9%) counterparts.

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

Sex/Disability Type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	76,883	18,012	7,348	40,565	10,958	100.0	23.4	9.6	52.8	14.3
No disability	74,736	16,889	7,270	39,808	10,769	100.0	22.6	9.7	53.3	14.4
With a disability	2,147	1,123	78	757	189	100.0	52.3	3.6	35.3	8.8
Sight	656	341	28	223	64	100.0	52.0	4.3	34.0	9.8
Hearing	317	182	11	104	20	100.0	57.4	3.5	32.8	6.3
Speech	321	160	18	122	21	100.0	49.8	5.6	38.0	6.5
Physical	632	348	15	221	48	100.0	55.1	2.4	35.0	7.6
Intellectual	307	170	7	94	36	100.0	55.4	2.3	30.6	11.7
Emotional	409	225	16	131	37	100.0	55.0	3.9	32.0	9.0
Other	197	94	10	76	17	100.0	47.7	5.1	38.6	8.6
Male										
Total	36,711	5,859	3,707	20,449	6,696	100.0	16.0	10.1	55.7	18.2
No disability	35,721	5,470	3,661	20,026	6,564	100.0	15.3	10.2	56.1	18.4
With a disability	990	389	46	423	132	100.0	39.3	4.6	42.7	13.3
Sight	295	110	18	125	42	100.0	37.3	6.1	42.4	14.2
Hearing	124	48	8	56	12	100.0	38.7	6.5	45.2	9.7
Speech	177	76	13	73	15	100.0	42.9	7.3	41.2	8.5
Physical	280	104	7	132	37	100.0	37.1	2.5	47.1	13.2
Intellectual	151	70	5	52	24	100.0	46.4	3.3	34.4	15.9
Emotional	180	83	9	64	24	100.0	46.1	5.0	35.6	13.3
Other	79	29	5	35	10	100.0	36.7	6.3	44.3	12.7
Female										
Total	40,172	12,153	3,641	20,116	4,262	100.0	30.3	9.1	50.1	10.6
No disability	39,015	11,419	3,609	19,782	4,205	100.0	29.3	9.3	50.7	10.8
With a disability	1,157	734	32	334	57	100.0	63.4	2.8	28.9	4.9
Sight	361	231	10	98	22	100.0	64.0	2.8	27.1	6.1
Hearing	193	134	3	48	8	100.0	69.4	1.6	24.9	4.1
Speech	144	84	5	49	6	100.0	58.3	3.5	34.0	4.2
Physical	352	244	8	89	11	100.0	69.3	2.3	25.3	3.1
Intellectual	156	100	2	42	12	100.0	64.1	1.3	26.9	7.7
Emotional	229	142	7	67	13	100.0	62.0	3.1	29.3	5.7
Other	118	65	5	41	7	100.0	55.1	4.2	34.7	5.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

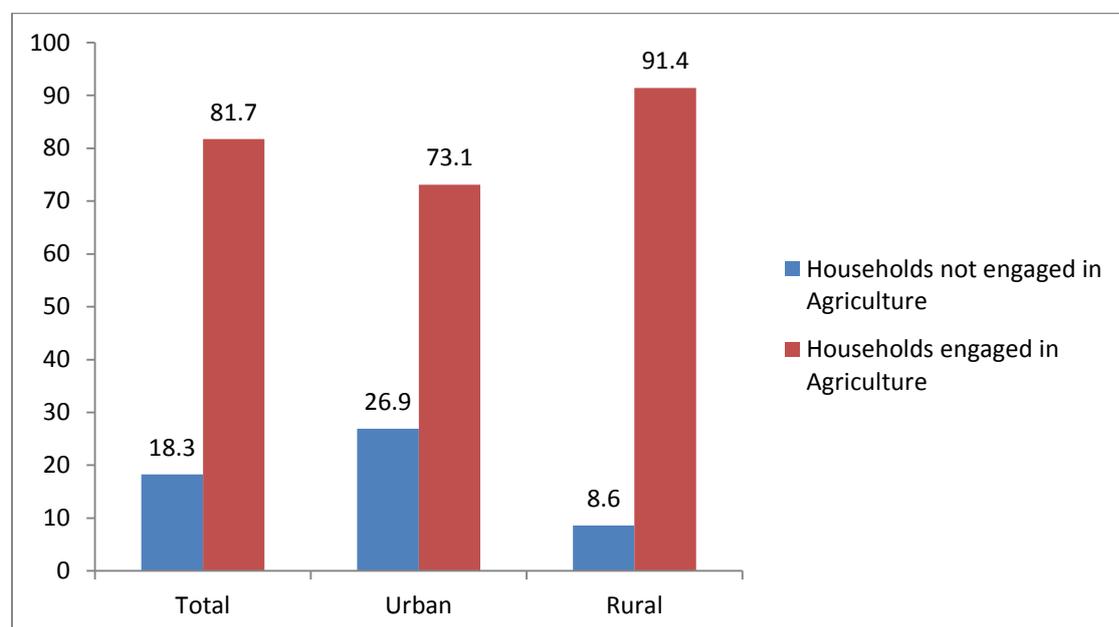
7.1 Introduction

In the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC), specific questions were asked on households in farming activities, namely, crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming. The data collected consisted of types of crops cultivated and tree crops grown, livestock types, number and their keepers. A household was described as an agricultural household if at least, one person in the household was engaged in any type of farming activity, namely crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming. This chapter analyzes data pertaining to households in agriculture and type of farming they engaged in.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Figure 7.1 is a graphical representation of households in agriculture by type of locality in the district. The figure shows that over 81.7 percent of households engage in agricultural activities in the district. The figure also shows that households that engage in agricultural activities are more in rural areas (91.4%) than urban areas (73.1%).

Figure 7.1: Households in agriculture by type of locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

Table 7.1 shows agricultural activities of households by type of locality. The data shows that out of the 13,230 agricultural households in the district, 99.0 percent are engaged in crop farming and 30.1 percent are into livestock rearing. The table further shows that less than one percent (0.1%) is engaged in fish farming while 1.5 percent are engaged in tree planting. In the urban areas out of the 6,301 households engaged in agriculture, 98.5 percent are into crop farming while 27.3 percent are engaged in livestock rearing. The two agricultural activities

that are engaged in by agricultural households in the urban areas are tree planting (0.7%) and fish farming (0.1%). In the rural areas out of 6,894 households engaged in agriculture, 99.5 percent are engaged in crop farming while 32.4 percent are into livestock rearing.

Table 7.1: Agricultural activities of households by locality

Agricultural activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	16,198	100.0	8,615	100.0	7,583	100.0
Households not engaged in Agriculture	2,968	18.3	2,314	26.9	654	8.6
Households engaged in Agriculture	13,230	81.7	6,301	73.1	6,929	91.4
Crop Farming	13,103	99.0	6,209	98.5	6,894	99.5
Tree Planting	192	1.5	47	0.7	145	2.1
Livestock Rearing	3,976	30.1	1,722	27.3	2,254	32.5
Fish Farming	12	0.1	8	0.1	4	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4 Types of livestock and other animals reared.

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of livestock and keepers in Jaman North District. The table shows that there are a total of 97,207 animals being reared by 5,857 keepers with an average of 16.6 animals per keeper. Poultry or chicken accounted for more than half (58.1%) of all livestock reared in the district with 24.8 birds per keeper. Goat and sheep rearing are also prominent in the district constituting 14.1 percent and 15.7 percent of the total livestock and other animals reared respectively.

The Table further shows that, cattle rearing forms 2.0 percent with 20 animals per keeper. Snails keeping accounted for only 0.7 percent but recorded high average of 168 per keeper. Fish farming also accounted for 5.7 percent with an average of 463 fish per keeper.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Livestock/keepers	Number of Animals		Number of keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	97,204	100.0	5,857	100.0	16.6
Beehives	20	0.0	2	0.0	10
Cattle	1,919	2.0	93	1.6	20.6
Chicken	56,480	58.1	2,282	39.0	24.8
Dove	261	0.3	9	0.2	29
Duck	669	0.7	44	0.8	15.2
Goat	13,721	14.1	1,794	30.6	7.6
Grass-cutter	22	0.0	7	0.1	3.1
Guinea fowl	816	0.8	56	1.0	14.6
Ostrich	101	0.1	7	0.1	14.4
Pig	1,107	1.1	104	1.8	10.6
Rabbit	198	0.2	16	0.3	12.4
Sheep	15,223	15.7	1,385	23.6	11
Silk worm	111	0.1	6	0.1	18.5
Snail	675	0.7	4	0.1	168.8
Turkey	274	0.3	29	0.5	9.4
Other (specify)	47	0.0	7	0.1	6.7
Fish farming	5,560	5.7	12	0.2	463.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

It has long been established that man's most basic needs are food, clothing and shelter. Housing is both a social good, providing core security for households, neighbor hoods, societies and communities and an economic good stimulation growth and development. A house or compound is defined as structurally separate and independent place of abode. The essential features are separateness and independence. An enclosure may be considered as separate if it is surrounded by walls, fences, etc., so that a person or group of persons can isolate themselves from other persons in the community for the purpose of sleeping, preparing and taking their meals or protecting themselves from hazards of climate such as storms and the sun. The 2010 Population Census in Ghana is the second national census, following the 2000 census that included a comprehensive housing census. The census solicited information on housing stock, room occupancy, construction materials and other domestic amenities. This chapter presents descriptive analysis of housing situation for the district, using 2010 PHC data.

8.2 Housing Stock

The distribution of housing stock and households in the District is presented in Table 8.1. The Table shows that, the district has a total household population of 82,074 which represent 3.6 percent of the regional household population of 2,265,458. The household population in the district is more urban (52.5%) than rural (47.5%). The table indicates that the total stock of houses in the District is 10,020 of which 55 percent are located in the rural compared with 45 percent in urban areas. The Table further shows that out of 16,198, households 7,583 are in the rural areas as compared with 8,615 in the urban areas of the District. As shown in the table, there is a higher population per house in the urban (9.5) than rural (7.1) areas. The population per house for the district is 8.2 as compared to 6.8 for region.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,310,983	83,059	43,596	39,463
Total household population	24,076,327	2,265,458	82,074	43,079	38,995
Number of houses	3,392,745	331,967	10,020	4,513	5,507
Number of households	5,467,054	490,515	16,198	8,615	7,583
Population per house*	7.1	6.8	8.2	9.5	7.1
Average household size	4.4	4.6	5.1	5.0	5.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling and Ownership Status Arrangements

8.3.1 Type of Occupied dwelling

As shown in Table 8.2, in 2010 PHC, 16,198 households were recorded in the Jaman North District. The table shows that majority of households (69.4%), live in compound houses followed by those in separate house (24.7%) and households in semi-detached units (3.2%). More households headed by females (71.7 %) than males (67.7 %) live in compound houses. On the other hand, male headed household who live in separate house are more (25.8%) than the female headed households (23.3%).

The Table further shows that, more households live in compound house in urban areas (72.7 %) compared with rural areas (65.7 %). Also, majority households live in separate house in rural areas (28.7 %) compared with urban areas (21.1 %). Less than one percent (0.1%) of households lives in improvised homes (kiosk/container) in the district.

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	490,515	16,198	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	260,608	7,397	45.7	49.3	40.9	34.8	58.0
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,448	82	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
Relative not a household member	851,630	90,176	6,345	39.2	33.3	46.9	42.6	35.3
Other private individual	1,439,021	116,402	2,030	12.5	14.2	10.3	19.5	4.6
Private employer	83,610	9,509	111	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.4
Other private agency	21,123	1,390	28	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
Public/Government ownership	118,804	7,138	156	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.2	0.7
Other	24,000	1,844	49	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Ownership type

Ownership status of dwelling units by sex of household head and locality is shown in Table 8.3. The three most important ownership types in the district which together account for over 97 percent of units are owned by a household member (45.7%), owned by a relative who is not a household member (39.2%) and other private individual (12.5%). In male headed households, dwellings owned by a household member is the highest (49.3%), followed by dwellings owned by relative not a household member (33.3%) and dwellings owned by other private individual (14.2%). Also in female headed households relative not a member of the household is the most common (46.9%).

The majority of rural dwelling units (58.0%) are owned by a household member compared with 34.8 percent for urban dwelling units. The proportion of dwelling units owned by other private individual in urban areas (19.5%) is more than four times the proportion in rural areas (4.6%).

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	490,515	16,198	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	260,608	7,397	45.7	49.3	40.9	34.8	58.0
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,448	82	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
Relative not a household member	851,630	90,176	6,345	39.2	33.3	46.9	42.6	35.3
Other private individual	1,439,021	116,402	2,030	12.5	14.2	10.3	19.5	4.6
Private employer	83,610	9,509	111	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.4
Other private agency	21,123	1,390	28	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
Public/Government ownership	118,804	7,138	156	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.2	0.7
Other	24,000	1,844	49	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Material

8.4.1 Main Construction Material for Outer wall

Table 8.4 shows the main construction material for outer walls of buildings in the Jaman North District. The two main construction materials for outer walls in the District are cement blocks/concrete and mud brick/earth. The proportion of outer walls constructed with mud brick/earth is the highest (46.7%) in the district with that of cement blocks/concrete constituting 46.0 percent. In rural areas, 60.3 percent of outer walls are made of mud brick/earth as compared to 34.4 percent in urban areas. On the other hand 57.8 percent of outer walls in the urban areas are made of cement blocks/concrete as compared to 33 percent in rural areas. Only 5.3 percent of outer walls of houses in the District are made of landcrete. Other materials such as bamboo and palm leaf are hardly used in construction of outer walls in rural areas (0.1%) of the district.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	519,342	17,308	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	239,284	8,084	46.7	34.3	60.3
Wood	200,594	7,932	116	0.7	0.6	0.8
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	2,447	64	0.4	0.5	0.2
Stone	11,330	814	44	0.3	0.3	0.3
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,062	69	0.4	0.4	0.4
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	241,282	7,963	46.0	57.8	33.0
Landcrete	104,270	18,808	922	5.3	6.0	4.6
Bamboo	8,206	523	9	0.1	0.0	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,694	13	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	39,206	1,496	24	0.1	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main Construction materials for the Floor of dwelling unit by Type of Locality

Table 8.5 shows the main construction materials for the floor of dwelling units in the district. Materials for floors of majority of houses in the District are made of cement/concrete and earth/mud. The main material use for floor (85.9%) of dwelling units is cement/concrete followed by earth/mud floor (13.1%).

Although cement floors are most common in both urban and rural areas, the proportion is higher in urban (91.1%) than in rural (79.9%) areas. The table further indicates that, 19.4 percent of floors in rural areas are made of earth/mud compared with 7.5 percent in urban areas.

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

Materials for the floor	District					
	Total country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	16,198	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	113,228	2,118	13.1	7.5	19.4
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	363,827	13,909	85.9	91.1	79.9
Stone	32,817	3,325	45	0.3	0.2	0.3
Burnt brick	6,537	322	9	0.1	0.1	0.0
Wood	52,856	1,114	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,889	21	0.1	0.2	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	3,784	62	0.4	0.5	0.3
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,972	21	0.1	0.2	0.0
Other	15,567	1,054	10	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main Construction Material for Roofing of dwelling unit by Type of Locality

Table 8.6 shows the main construction material for roofing in the district. The Table further shows that 91.8 percent of dwelling units are roofed with metal sheets and 5.5 percent with Thatch/Palm leaf or raffia.

In both rural and urban areas the main material for roof is metal sheet but that of the urban is higher (94.3%) than the rural area (89.0%). Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia as roofing material stands at 8.2 percent in the rural area compare with the urban area (2.9%).

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	519,342	17,308	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,394	48	0.3	0.1	0.5
Wood	45,547	3,588	100	0.6	0.3	0.9
Metal sheet	4,152,259	423,255	15,884	91.8	94.3	89.0
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	1,686	128	0.7	1.3	0.1
Cement/Concrete	141,072	3,161	101	0.6	0.7	0.5
Roofing tile	31,456	704	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	4,679	28	0.2	0.0	0.3
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	74,583	935	5.4	2.9	8.2
Other	35,935	3,292	82	0.5	0.5	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 presents household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling units. Almost 54 percent of households in the district occupied one sleeping room, 22.2 percent live in two sleeping rooms and 11.2 percent live in three sleeping rooms. Households occupying nine sleeping rooms and more in the District accounted for 1.1 percent. The data shows that 92.3 percent of single person households live in one sleeping room. A high proportion of four member households (59.9%) live in one room while 34.4 percent of the 7 member household lives in two sleeping rooms. The data further shows that among the 9 member households, 30.5 percent live in two sleeping rooms while 24.2 percent of the 10 and above member households occupy three sleeping rooms.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	16,198	100.0	53.8	22.2	11.2	6	2.9	1.5	0.7	0.6	1.1
1	2,431	100.0	92.3	4.9	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
2	1,788	100.0	81.1	15.3	2	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
3	2,014	100.0	72	19	6	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1
4	1,872	100.0	59.7	26.1	8.7	3.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2
5	1,808	100.0	51.3	29.7	10.9	4.5	2	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.7
6	1,509	100.0	39.8	31.9	16	5.8	3.6	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.9
7	1,322	100.0	32.5	34.4	17.2	8.7	3.7	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.5
8	958	100.0	20.9	31.7	23.2	12.9	6.5	2.2	0.9	0.8	0.8
9	750	100.0	14.9	30.5	21.7	16.7	8.1	4.7	1.9	0.5	0.9
10+	1,746	100.0	10.4	18.6	24.2	17.6	9.2	7.1	3.4	3.3	6.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1 Main Source of Lighting of dwelling unit

The main source of lighting for dwelling unit by type of locality is shown in Table 8.8. The Table shows that the major sources of lighting for households in the Jaman North District are Flashlight/Touch (48.6%) and electricity (mains) (44.3%). The table further shows that, 63.9 percent of households in the urban areas use electricity as their main source of lighting as compared to 22.1 percent of rural households who use electricity (main) as a source of lighting. On the other hand, the use of flashlights is the main (69.5%) source of lighting for the rural households in the district against 30.3 percent for the urban households. Less than 6 percent of households in the district use kerosene lamp as a source of lighting.

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	16,198	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	263,890	7,181	44.3	63.9	22.1
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,372	42	0.3	0.2	0.3
Kerosene lamp	971,807	58,403	887	5.5	4.4	6.7
Gas lamp	9,378	793	39	0.2	0.2	0.3
Solar energy	9,194	693	14	0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle	41,214	1,662	53	0.3	0.5	0.1
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	159,901	7,879	48.6	30.3	69.5
Firewood	13,241	997	23	0.1	0.2	0.1
Crop residue	4,623	272	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	11,739	1,532	74	0.5	0.1	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main Source of Cooking Fuel, and Cooking Space used by Households

As shown in Table 8.9, the three main source of cooking fuel for households in the District include wood (72.4%), charcoal (15.9%) and gas (3.8%). The use of other sources such as kerosene, crop residue and electricity is negligible and constitute less than one percent as source of cooking fuel for the households in the district. A significant proportion of households (7.1%) in the district do not cook. In rural areas, because wood is locally available, it is the main source of cooking fuel for 89.5 percent of the households compared with 57.3 percent in urban areas. In contrast, charcoal which is often utilized by urban dwellers is used by 26.5 percent of households in urban areas, and 3.9 percent in rural areas.

8.6.3 Cooking Space used by Households

Also, the different cooking space for households in the district is presented in Table 8.9. The types of cooking space used mostly by households is separate rooms for the exclusive use of households (29.6%), open space in compound (29.5%), separate room shared with other household(s) (12.5%) and veranda (10.3). In urban areas the proportion of households that have separate rooms for their exclusive use only is lower (22.4%) than rural areas (37.8%). However, households that cook in the open space (31.2%) and veranda (15.2%) in urban areas are higher than in rural areas (15.2%, 4.8%) respectively.

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
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	16,198	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	32,285	1,154	7.1	8.8	5.2
Wood	2,197,083	294,170	11,720	72.4	57.3	89.5
Gas	996,518	36,641	621	3.8	6.5	0.8
Electricity	29,794	1,073	49	0.3	0.4	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	929	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Charcoal	1,844,290	122,190	2,578	15.9	26.5	3.9
Crop residue	45,292	1,788	37	0.2	0.2	0.3
Saw dust	8,000	1,023	13	0.1	0.1	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	87	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	329	14	0.1	0.1	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	16,198	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	39,078	1,441	8.9	10.1	7.6
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	136,004	4,799	29.6	22.4	37.8
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	47,827	2,031	12.5	13.3	11.6
Enclosure without roof	117,614	7,195	186	1.1	0.7	1.7
Structure with roof but without walls (Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	349,832	41,889	1,153	7.1	6.1	8.3
Verandah	74,525	1,575	71	0.4	0.6	0.3
Open space in compound	1,173,946	84,605	1,673	10.3	15.2	4.8
Other	1,115,464	130,728	4,786	29.5	31.2	27.6
Other	21,007	1,614	58	0.4	0.4	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

8.7.1 Main source of drinking water

The main source of water for drinking and other domestic purposes for households in the Jaman North District are presented in Table 8.10. The table shows that 55.3 percent of households in the district use bore-hole as source of drinking water, followed by public tap/stand pipe (20.1%) and pipe-borne outside dwelling (14.4%). At the locality level, bore-hole pump/tube well is the main source of water for drinking for households. However, the proportion of households who use bore-hole is higher (77.8%) of rural areas than the urban areas (35.5%). Source of water for Domestic purpose

8.7.2 Main source water for other domestic use

Table 8.10 further shows that, the situation is not different where it comes to source of water for domestic use. Most households in the district use bore hole (54.2%) for domestic purposes, followed by public pipe (20.3%) and pipe dwelling outside dwelling (14.1%). A similar trend is observed at the locality level where most (75.3%) households in the rural use borehole as well as urban households (35.6%).

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	16,198	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	29,804	785	4.8	8.3	0.9
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	68,152	2,331	14.4	16.9	11.6
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	83,741	3,253	20.1	35.1	3.0
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	163,629	8,959	55.3	35.5	77.8
Protected well	3,212,091	45,990	254	1.6	1.7	1.5
Rain water	39,438	1,044	11	0.1	0.1	0.0
Protected spring	19,345	1,498	30	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	777	27	0.2	0.3	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	13,356	135	0.8	1.5	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	288	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	9,372	116	0.7	0.0	1.5
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,360	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
River/Stream	502,804	64,993	292	1.8	0.5	3.3
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	6,268	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	3,972	243	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	16,198	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	32,149	781	4.8	8.4	0.7
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	67,219	2,290	14.1	16.7	11.3
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	83,208	3,287	20.3	35.3	3.2
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	156,073	8,778	54.2	35.6	75.3
Protected well	465,775	57,094	364	2.2	2.8	1.6
Rain water	39,916	965	12	0.1	0.1	0.0
Protected spring	18,854	1,626	35	0.2	0.2	0.3
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	651	19	0.1	0.2	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	10,956	127	0.8	0.1	1.6
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,567	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
River/Stream	588,590	70,604	452	2.8	0.6	5.3
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	7,421	45	0.3	0.0	0.6
Other	10,302	982	6	0.0	0.0	0.1

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

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.8.1 Toilet Facilities

Table 8.11 captures data on household sanitation in terms of toilet and bathing facilities by type of locality. The table shows that, Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc.) are the most dominant toilet facility used by most households (56.6%) in the district, followed by pit latrine (17.5%), KVIP (10.%) while nine percent of households using open defecation. The public toilet is the most common in both rural and urban areas. In rural localities, 62.6 percent of the households use public toilet while for urban households the proportion is 51.4 percent.

8.8.2 Bathing Facilities

Table 8.11 also shows that 21.3 percent of households in the District have their own bathroom for exclusive use but the most common facility used by households is shared separate bathroom in the same house (41.6 %) and 17.2 percent use shared open cubicles. At the locality level, 22.9 percent of the rural households in the District use bathing facility for exclusive use as compared to 19.9 percent for their urban counterparts. More urban households (19.4%) than rural households (14.7%) use shared open cubicles for bathing.

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		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	16,198	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	87,122	1,486	9.2	10.3	7.9
W.C.	839,611	32,800	900	5.6	9.7	0.9
Pit latrine	1,040,883	112,552	2,828	17.5	13.4	22.1
KVIP	572,824	39,544	1,769	10.9	15.1	6.2
Bucket/Pan	40,678	903	15	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc)	1,893,291	216,053	9,170	56.6	51.4	62.6
Other	23,385	1,541	30	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	16,198	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	119,022	3,454	21.3	19.9	22.9
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	170,946	6,741	41.6	43.0	40.0
Private open cubicle	381,979	40,486	806	5.0	3.4	6.8
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	79,955	2,783	17.2	19.4	14.7
Public bath house	140,501	3,354	304	1.9	3.3	0.3
Bathroom in another house	187,337	25,442	1,123	6.9	5.6	8.5
Open space around house	372,556	49,179	949	5.9	5.3	6.5
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,027	16	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	16,276	1,104	22	0.1	0.0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Methods of Waste Disposal

8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

Table 8.12 indicates that the method of solid and liquid waste disposal in the Jaman North District. The common means of disposing solid waste in the district is by public dump (open space) (74.7%), followed by public dump (container) (16.3%) while for 4.5 percent of households the waste is collected by public or private individuals/companies. Less than one percent (0.8%) of households in the district disposed their solid waste by burying them. In urban areas, the proportion of households who dispose of their solid waste disposal by public dump (container) is 29.6 percent compared with 1.1 percent in rural areas. Dumping of refuse in open space is more common in rural (93.1%) than urban areas (58.5%).

8.9.2 Liquid Waste Disposal

On liquid waste disposal, 34.0 percent of the households in the District dispose of by throwing onto compound while 61.5 percent dispose of their liquid waste by throwing onto the street/outside.

In urban areas, the proportions of households that dispose of liquid waste by throwing onto compound (68.5%) is higher than the rural (53.6%) areas. Similarly, about 2.2 percent of households in urban areas dispose of liquid wastes by throwing into gutters compared with 1.8 percent in rural areas.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	16,198	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	14,058	724	4.5	7.1	1.5
Burned by household	584,820	21,408	201	1.2	1.8	0.6
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	117,369	2,640	16.3	29.6	1.1
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	261,390	12,096	74.7	58.5	93.1
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	58,399	362	2.2	1.8	2.7
Buried by household	182,615	15,015	124	0.8	0.8	0.7
Other	53,805	2,876	51	0.3	0.3	0.3
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	16,198	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	5,851	152	0.9	0.6	1.4
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,558	90	0.6	0.8	0.3
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	7,581	131	0.8	1.3	0.3
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	200,536	9,961	61.5	68.5	53.6
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	31,703	323	2.0	2.2	1.8
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	231,047	5,504	34.0	26.5	42.4
Other	38,294	1,239	37	0.2	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The Government of Ghana has operated the decentralized system of development since 1980 with the District Assembly, as the planning authority, expected to initiate and coordinate the processes of planning, programming, budgeting and implementation of district plans, programmes and projects. The district assemblies and the various organs are expected to carry out medium and long term planning, including integration of population policies and issues as they pertain to the needs of particular districts and communities.

The population census is the primary source of information about the population and its characteristics. The 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) collected data on the demographic, social and economic characteristics, and housing conditions of the entire population of the Jaman North District. Geographically, the census covered all localities, towns, settlements, and residential areas within the District. This report on Jaman North District provides detailed analysis of the 2010 census data at the district level. The aim is to provide useful data and analysis for planners and policy makers in crafting and implementing evidence-based strategies for development in the District.

9.2 Demographic Characteristics

9.2.1 Population size, Structure and Density

According to the 2010 PHC, the population of the Jaman North District is 83,059 comprising 39,889 males and 43,170 females. The District sex ratio is 92.4 males to 100 females. The proportion of the population in the District living in urban areas is 52.5 percent and 47.5 percent live in rural areas. The district has a youthful population of more than 75 percent. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 83.6 which is higher than the regional average of 81.3.

9.3.2 Nationality

Information gathered from the 2010 PHC revealed that the residents of the District are mainly Ghanaians (97.7%) as against a few non-Ghanaians (2.3%). Nationals from the ECOWAS countries constitute 1.3 percent of the population and less than one percent (0.5%) each is from other African countries and the rest of the world.

9.2.3 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility

An observation of the 2010 Census shows that Jaman North District has a total of 20,640 women in the reproductive age group (15-49 years) who have delivered 1,747 children within 12 months before the census night. The District also recorded a Total Fertility Rate of 2.99 and Crude Birth Rate of 21.0 which are both slightly lower than the regional averages of 3.58 and 26.3 respectively. General Fertility Rate of 84.6 for the District is lower than the regional rate of 105.9.

Mortality

The crude death rate for the region is 7.6 per 1000 population. Deaths due to accident/violence/homicide/suicide are 6.2 percent which is lower than the regional rate of 8.7 percent. However, death that occurred due to other causes is higher (93.8%) in the district.

Migration

Data from the 2010 PHC show that 10,582 of the district population are migrants. Census information also gathered that 6,228 persons of the migrants in the District were born in other districts within the Brong Ahafo Region. A significant number of migrants (825) in the District were born outside the shores of Ghana. Among the migrants who were born outside the Brong Ahafo region, many come from Western (1,398) Upper West (981) and Ashanti (651) Regions. On the average, higher proportions (29.1%) of the migrants have been in the district for a period between 1 to 4 years.

9.2.4 Household size, Structure and Composition

There are 16,198 households in the District. The district has an average household size of 5.1 persons. About 20 percent of the household population are heads, 44.7 percent Children and 13.8 per are grandchildren. The data also show that majority of households in the district (51.6%) are extended family households.

9.2.5 Marital Status

The 2010 PHC data on marital status indicate that 48.8 percent of the population 12 years and older have never married, 37.1 percent are currently married, and 3.7 percent are in consensual union while 5.4 percent are widowed. The data show that the proportion of the population married increases with age.

9.2.6 Religion

The predominant religion of the people in the Jaman North District according to the 2010 PHC is Christianity. The population who profess to be Christians constitutes 83.5 percent, followed by Islam 13.0 percent and Traditionalist 1.2 percent. The data reveals that 2.2 percent of the populations are not affiliated to any religion.

9.2.7 Literacy and Education

The 2010 Census data captured information on literacy of the population 11 years and older and education for the population aged three years and older for the Jaman North District. The data show that, 16,585 of the population are not literate in any language and 42,039 of the district's population are literate in at least one language. There are more literate males (81%) compared to females (63%).

In terms of education, the population 3 years and older who are currently attending school, majority (17,276) are in the primary school constituting 46.5 percent. The data further show that more females (48.3%) in the District are currently in basic school than males (45.0%).

9.2.8 Disability

The 2010 PHC shows that 2,209 persons constituting 2.7 percent of the population in the Jaman North District are living with one form of disability or the other. The disability rate for the male is 2.6 percent and female 2.7 percent. About 57.3 percent of persons with disabilities are employed while 0.8 percent is unemployed. The proportion of disabled persons who are economically not active is 42.0 percent.

9.2.9 Economic Activity

Information on the activity status of the population indicates that 70.3 percent of the population 15 years and older are economically active. The proportion of persons who are economically active is higher among females (70.7%) than among their male (69.8%) counterparts.

In terms of employment status, the data shows that majority of the economically active population are employed (96.8%) with 3.2 percent unemployed. Further analysis shows that slightly higher percentage of females (3.4%) than males (2.9%) is unemployed.

Data available shows that workers in skilled agriculture, forestry, and fishing constitute the largest occupational group (71.6% %), followed by services and sales workers (10.0%) and those in craft and related trades (7.2%).

Agriculture/forestry/fishing is the largest sector, employing 71.4 percent, followed by those in Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (8.2%).

However, the proportion of males in agriculture, forestry and fishing (72.5%) is higher than females (70.5%), while the wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles employs more females (10.6%) than male (5.4%). Also, manufacturing employs more females (6.0%) than males (3.5%).

9.2.10 Agricultural Activities

The data shows that 13,230 (81.7%) households are engaged in agricultural activities. A high proportion (91.4%) of households engaged in agriculture is located in the rural areas and 73.1 percent is in urban localities. Most households in the district are into crop farming (99%). Among the livestock rearing, 58.1 percent are into chicken rearing.

9.2.11 Information and Communication Technology

The 2010 PHC result shows that 41.8 percent of persons 12 years and older, own mobile phones in the district. The data further indicates that, out of the 26,439 males 12 years and older in the district 48.4 percent who own mobile phones and of the 30,134 females 12 years and older 36.1 percent own mobile phones. Only 2.2 percent of persons 12 years and older use internet in Jaman North district. A small percentage of males (3.6%) and females (1.1%) 12 years and older use internet facility in the district.

9.3 Housing Conditions

Housing Stock

The total stock of houses in the District is 10,020 of which 5,507 are located in the rural areas compared with 4,513 in the urban areas. The data further shows that out of 16,198,

households 7,583 are in the rural areas as compared with 8,615 in the urban areas of the District.

Dwelling Units

The 2010 PHC data show that 69.0 percent of the households live in compound houses while 24.7 percent of the households live in separate house. More households headed by females (71.7 %) live in compound houses compared with male headed households (67.7 %). The data further indicate that more households live in compound house (rooms) in urban areas (72.7 %) compared with rural areas (65.7 %). Also, majority of households live in separate house in rural areas (28.7 %) compared with urban areas (21.1 %). Less than one percent (0.1%) of households lives in improvised homes in the district.

Construction Materials

The two main construction materials for outer walls in the District are cement blocks/concrete (46.0%) and mud brick/earth (46.7%). In rural areas, however, 60.3 percent of outer walls are made of mud brick/earth as compared to 34.4 percent in urban areas.

Ownership of Dwellings

The 2010 Census result indicates a total of 16,198 households in the District and shows that dwelling units owned by household member constituted the majority representing 45.7%. About 49.3 percent of dwelling owned by household members are headed by males of same dwelling unit and 40.9 percent represents dwelling units in the district headed by female household member. However, a greater proportion of a household member owning a dwelling unit was more in the rural areas (58.0%) than in the urban (34.8%) centers.

Room Occupancy

It was also discovered that 53.8 percent of all the households in the District occupy one sleeping room, followed by two and three sleeping rooms with 22.2 and 11.2 percent respectively. Households occupying nine sleeping rooms and more in the District accounted for only 1.1 percent.

Household Facilities and Amenities

Main source of household lighting

The 2010 PHC results indicated that the main sources of lighting for households in the Jaman North District are Flashlight/Touch (48.6%) and electricity (44.3%). The data generated on the district shows that, 63.9 percent of households in the urban areas use electricity as their main source of lighting as compared with 22.1 percent rural dwellers. Gas lamp, solar energy, crop residue and other constitute less than one percent of households that use these as their main source of lighting.

Main source of cooking fuel

The majority of households use wood as their main source of cooking fuel (72.4 %), followed by charcoal (15.9 %), and gas (3.8 %) The use of other sources such as kerosene, crop residue and electricity are represented by minimal proportions. In rural areas, because wood is locally available, it is the main source of cooking fuel for 89.5 percent of households compared with 57.3 percent in urban areas.

Cooking space used by household

The most common type of cooking space for the households is separate rooms for the exclusive use of households. About one in two households (29.6% %) have cooking space that are for the exclusive use of households in the district while more than one-quarter (29.5%) of households use open spaces in their compounds as cooking space. In urban areas, the proportion of households that have separate rooms for their exclusive only is lower (22.4%) than rural (37.8%) areas. Similarly, the households that cook in the open space and veranda in the district are higher in urban areas (15.2%) than in rural areas (4.8%).

Source of water for drinking and other domestic use

The various water sources are classified by their quality level in relation to their health effects on the consumer. According to the Ghana Medium Development Goal Report (2012) an indicator referred to as ‘improved water sources’ measures the percentages of the population who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water, public tap, borehole or pump, protected well, protected spring or rain water. Improved water sources do not include vendor-provided water, bottled water, tanker trucks or unprotected wells and springs.

There are three main sources of water supply to households for drinking and other domestic uses. These are public tap/standpipe, pipe-borne outside dwelling and bore-hole pump/tube well. Also, Public tap/standpipe, pipe-borne outside dwelling are commonly used for both drinking and domestic in urban and rural areas. However, bore-hole/pump/tube well is one of the common sources of water that households use for drinking (55.3%) and domestic purposes (54.2%) in rural areas than urban areas in the District.

Toilet facilities

In terms of toilet and bathing facilities, the 2010 PHC results show that pit latrine and public toilet facilities are the most dominant toilet facility used by majority of households in the District. Pit latrines are used by 17.5 percent of the households in the District and 56.6 percent use public toilet facilities. A further 9.2 percent of the households in the District have no access to any type of toilet facility and therefore resort to open defecation which is more prominent in households in urban areas (10.3%) than among the rural households (7.9%). The 2010 PHC results also show that 51.4 percent of the urban households depend on public toilets as compared to 62.6 percent of their rural counterparts.

Bathing Facilities

The data also show that almost two-thirds of the households in the District have their own bathroom for exclusive use, 5.0 and 41.6 percent of the households use private open cubicles and shared separate bathroom in the same house respectively. More urban (19.4%) than rural households (14.7%) use shared open cubicles for bathing.

Solid waste and liquid waste disposal

The most common method of solid wastes disposal in the Jaman North District is by public dump/open Space (74.7%), 1.2 percent of the household burn their refuse while about 2.2 percent also dump their waste indiscriminately. On liquid waste disposal, 61.5 percent of households in the District dispose of their liquid waste by through it throwing onto street/outside while 34.0 percent dispose of their liquid waste by throwing unto the compound.

9.4 Conclusion

The Jaman North district is largely urban. Most of its periphery settlements have access to most of the basic amenities such as portable water, basic schools and infrastructure, Health facilities and other social services but with poor communication networks while most of the surrounding communities lack electricity connectivity to the national grid. However, it must also be stated that the district is saddled with a bad road network system which makes accessibility of certain parts of the district such as the rural parts difficult if not impossible especially during the rainy season.

Nonetheless, one would have expected that the low level of non-literate males would have had a corresponding effect on job creation and high unemployment. Surprisingly, the district has 96.8% of its people above 15 years and older employed. Again, 70.3 percent of the people in the district are economically active. The dependency ratio in the district is 83.0 persons in the dependent population to 100 persons in the working age group. This is an indication that the Jaman North has a dependent population which has both economic and social implications for the district especially a situation in which the demographic dynamics of the district is pointing to high birth rates, and in-migration.

Additionally, it can be inferred that the district is fast growing in terms of business and trade (example, Cashew trade) eventually promoting the living standards of the people in the district. This is due to its strategic location in sharing borders with neighboring La Cote d'Ivoire which makes it a destination point of other mercantile businesses. This has translated to the high number of its populace being engaged in informal business and transport services. However, the creation of these businesses does not lead to the engagement of more hands since they are mostly small in nature and manual in operation.

9.5 Recommendations for Policy Implications

The following are suggested and recommended for policy formulation and implementation; the data collected has provided the basis for several policies which when implemented will improve the standard of living of the people in the district. The fCUBE, School Feeding Programme and the distribution of free school uniform to the poor must be intensified to make basic education attractive to promote education and minimise school drop-out in the district. Vocational and technical education must be promoted to secure the youth in employment after school.

The health department of Ghana Health Service should intensify health policies on family planning and contraceptive use to help check the rate of population growth especially among the teenagers. Immunization policies and sensitization programmes should be extended beyond the health centres to include platforms such as community durbars, radio discussions, church visits etc.

Sanitation bye-laws and policies should be intensified as well as more rubbish containers should be provided by the District Assembly to the various communities to promote refuse collection. The statutory planning committee and other concerned bodies should insist on household toilet facility in building plans to reduce the dependency on public toilet and open defecation.

People in the district should be encouraged to use Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) in cooking instead of wood which has some health hazard and also leads to deforestation. The District Assembly should endeavour to provide pipe borne water to more communities and also more

houses should be connected to the national grid (electricity) which will help promote learning after school and setting up of manufacturing enterprises.

There is the need to encourage the use of the internet especially by the youth possibly through equipping the educational institutions with computer laboratories and the construction of community information centres all with internet access.

Accessibility to schools and workplaces should be improved for persons with disabilities in the district especially for persons who are physically challenged.

The district faces deforestation due to the predominance of traditional farming systems and the felling of trees for fire wood and charcoal. The Assembly and the Forestry Commission in collaboration with appropriate Ministries need to enforce policies and bye-laws to promote mechanized farming to control the rapid rate of deforestation.

Attention and resources must be committed to providing portable and improved water source for rural folks. The District Assembly in collaboration with the relevant agencies must provide safe sanitation infrastructure (skip bins, public toilets) and carry out community education and sensitization on safe sanitation practices to prevent epidemics.

The District Assembly in collaboration with the Ministry of Roads and Transport should construct roads especially in the rural areas of the district to ensure that people have access to markets since majority of the people engaged in agricultural activities are from these areas. This would open up the district capital for the farmers to transport their goods to the market centres.

Priority should be given to entrepreneurship training to people and they should be adequately resourced with capital to enable them establish and expand businesses that can employ more hands. In fact, the district has the potential of completely eradicating poverty and unemployment through business and trade if the necessary business principles are applied.

The quality of life of the people in the communities in the District depends largely on access to good drinking water, electricity, and adequate sanitary facilities among others. The report shows however that, access to these facilities tends to be poor and non-existent in most homes. It is therefore recommended that District Assembly in collaboration with non-governmental organizations operating in the water sector need to target underserved communities to provide more bore-holes. This will ensure access to portable water for those communities.

Households should be encouraged to construct their own toilet facilities within their dwellings. Health and hygiene education should be intensified with the involvement of the communities. This awareness can hopefully influence the attitude of the households towards a more sustainable environmental hygiene.

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APPENDICES

Table A.1: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged

Activity/ Type of crop	House-holds	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	16,198	82,074	39,391	42,683	24,799	11,844	12,955
Households engaged in agricultural activities	13,230	73,406	35,287	38,119	24,799	11,844	12,955
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	13,109	72,903	35,052	37,851	24,588	11,740	12,848
Households engaged in crop farming	13,103	72,875	35,041	37,834	24,578	11,734	12,844
Households engaged in tree growing	192	1,206	597	609	480	252	228
Agro forestry (tree planting)	192	1,206	597	609	480	252	228
Alligator pepper	35	206	100	106	81	40	41
Apples	4	21	11	10	6	3	3
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	12	82	43	39	23	13	10
Avocado	6	31	14	17	17	11	6
Banana	11	76	37	39	22	11	11
Beans	123	786	403	383	297	150	147
Black pepper	6	36	16	20	9	5	4
Black berries	2	12	4	8	2	2	0
Cabbage	9	46	25	21	23	11	12
Carrot	61	347	163	184	124	61	63
Cashew	8,288	48,828	23,847	24,981	16,060	7,932	8,128
Cassava	6,983	40,846	19,599	21,247	13,716	6,416	7,300
Citronella	15	112	36	76	51	18	33
Citrus	45	325	178	147	100	60	40
Cloves	6	42	25	17	16	7	9
Cocoa	3,142	21,408	10,581	10,827	7,124	3,546	3,578
Coconut	57	345	157	188	127	50	77
Cocoyam	1,453	8,491	3,903	4,588	2,930	1,254	1,676
Cocoyam / Taro (koko)	98	485	239	246	181	83	98
Coffee	4	26	13	13	7	4	3
Cola	7	44	20	24	13	6	7
Cotton	7	54	25	29	14	6	8
Cucumber	8	62	36	26	19	11	8
Egg plant	15	91	38	53	36	15	21
Garden eggs	297	1,948	916	1,032	724	310	414
Ginger	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Groundnut	231	1,543	772	771	601	280	321
Guava	23	190	103	87	59	33	26

Table A.1: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged (Cont'd)

Activity/ Type of crop	House-holds	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Kenaf	3	9	3	6	3	1	2
Lemon grass	1	14	9	5	8	8	0
Lettuce	2	10	4	6	4	2	2
Maize	2,424	14,111	7,150	6,961	5,233	2,743	2,490
Mango	3	19	6	13	5	3	2
Melon (agusi)	3	8	4	4	4	4	0
Millet	37	220	121	99	74	40	34
Oil palm	186	1,289	670	619	469	252	217
Okro	850	5,535	2,582	2,953	1,875	810	1,065
Onion	31	205	97	108	85	45	40
Pawpaw	3	23	12	11	12	7	5
Peas	10	39	17	22	19	8	11
Pepper	2,321	13,636	6,374	7,262	4,757	1,996	2,761
Pineapple	59	379	191	188	106	64	42
Plantain	953	5,799	2,764	3,035	2,021	935	1,086
Potatoes	7	50	28	22	21	14	7
Rice	94	589	301	288	153	112	41
Sorghum	1	7	3	4	1	1	0
Soya beans	18	126	64	62	31	19	12
Sugarcane	7	33	24	9	12	8	4
Sun flower	2	12	2	10	2	0	2
Tiger nut	5	45	30	15	19	8	11
Tobacco	11	46	24	22	22	11	11
Tomatoes	385	2,394	1,100	1,294	870	368	502
Water melon	14	112	54	58	31	11	20
Yam	9,532	54,962	26,502	28,460	18,630	8,844	9,786
Other	681	4,294	2,188	2,106	1,381	727	654

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Total population, Sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No	Community Name	Sex		Households	Houses	
		Total	Male			Female
1	Sampa	15,119	7,248	7,871	3,783	1,511
2	Duadaso No.2	7,387	3,598	3,789	1,199	643
3	Duadaso No.1	5,623	2,668	2,955	788	535
4	Suma Ahenkro	5,291	2,549	2,742	831	383
5	Goka	5,148	2,377	2,771	1,090	841
6	Asiri	5,028	2,396	2,632	924	600
7	Kokoa	4,444	2,129	2,315	795	412
8	Jamera	3,959	1,972	1,987	562	423
9	Kabile	2,950	1,464	1,486	562	405
10	Jankufa	2,366	1,129	1,237	492	312
11	Buni	2,307	1,069	1,238	403	388
12	Asuokor-Akoata	2,159	975	1,184	434	357
13	Mayera	2,086	957	1,129	474	247
14	Adadiem	2,018	1,037	981	424	269
15	Seketia	1,849	841	1,008	347	242
16	Morle	1,705	811	894	295	252
17	Bonakire	1,392	722	670	313	195
18	Koti	1,009	490	519	188	135
19	Nsonsomea	994	460	534	191	120
20	Yaw Twenekrom	949	481	468	230	192

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Population by age groups 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	Sampa	15,119	1,919	1,906	1,910	1,955	1,664	1,312	971	796	622	552	383	275	195	128	162	369
2	Duadaso No.2	7,387	931	1,080	1,081	937	767	605	380	269	271	215	223	107	139	69	122	191
3	Duadaso No.1	5,623	587	722	726	717	697	535	353	268	220	174	181	103	90	66	72	112
4	Suma Ahenkro	5,291	596	618	697	745	622	474	332	272	191	159	136	96	91	55	79	128
5	Goka	5,148	511	620	737	681	521	353	274	271	228	171	203	107	123	90	105	153
6	Asiri	5,028	596	717	732	687	545	383	245	185	153	148	168	102	104	40	111	112
7	Kokoa	4,444	484	559	650	637	498	311	266	179	197	141	129	72	73	63	90	95
8	Jamera	3,959	546	577	537	449	373	282	217	212	137	120	98	86	83	59	62	121
9	Kabile	2,950	432	448	409	354	259	198	153	142	142	72	87	58	57	31	42	66
10	Jankufa	2,366	308	337	327	294	202	125	122	107	97	88	72	45	45	39	60	98
11	Buni	2,307	210	322	359	316	195	143	96	105	80	75	83	62	66	43	61	91
12	Asuokor-Akoata	2,159	268	330	331	233	183	116	107	84	89	78	63	57	52	37	51	80
13	Mayera	2,086	250	310	334	224	150	133	104	89	68	68	80	48	59	31	65	73
14	Adadiem	2,018	296	316	297	219	163	109	93	105	71	84	59	40	35	36	29	66
15	Seketia	1,849	211	277	309	243	159	110	104	61	63	63	69	41	30	25	39	45
16	Morle	1,705	210	226	217	203	160	141	87	66	68	55	60	49	38	33	34	58
17	Bonakire	1,392	199	203	181	155	86	86	66	66	51	51	73	50	27	25	36	37
18	Koti	1,009	128	139	120	145	120	83	53	34	27	39	28	26	24	12	10	21
19	Nsonsomea	994	124	132	146	126	73	46	52	53	43	42	35	19	24	11	9	59
20	Yaw Twenekrom	949	172	113	85	75	84	76	71	52	51	32	31	28	26	10	15	28

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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